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VOL. IV, NO. 26

1888

SEPTEMBER 19

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY
THE D. A. JONES CO. LTD.
BEETON ONT.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WE CLUB

The Canadian Bee Journal and.....		
Cook's Manual, cloth.....	\$2 25	\$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture, cloth.....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth)	2 50	2 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the HoneyBee (clh)	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture	1 50	1 40
"A year among the Bees," by Dr C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

Books for Bee-Keepers.

We have prepared a series of pamphlets on special subjects relating to bee-culture, containing the best thoughts of our most practical bee-keepers, which we offer at very low rates, as follows :

1. QUEENS, And How to Introduce Them .10
 2. BEE-HOUSES, and how to build them, .15
 3. WINTERING, and preparations therefor .15
 4. BEE-KEEPERS' DICTIONARY, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping... .25
 5. FOUL BROOD, its cause and cure..... .10
- Or the whole five books, post paid, for..... .50

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

We keep in stock constantly and can send by mail post-paid the following:—

- "A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller Price, 75c.
- A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.00.
- QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth, \$1.50.
- BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50.
- PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY, by W Z Hutchinson. Paper, price, 25c.
- THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.
- A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W.F. Clarke. Price 25c
- SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.
- BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.
- FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.
- A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.
- HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten by Allen Fringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers. Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00, per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ltd., Beeton.

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery

See advertisement on another page. We have just arranged for the sale of these machines, and we can quote a price F.O.B. cars at Toronto (duty and freight paid thereto). On application we will forward catalogue and pricelist free.

THE D. A. JONES Co. Ltd.
Beeton, Ont.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder.
Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.
Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt

American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

ERRORS. — We make them: so does everyone, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 55 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00

The number on each wrapper or address-label will show the expiring number of your subscription, and by comparing this with the Whole No. on the JOURNAL you can ascertain your exact standing.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.
10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
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Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches.....	15.00	25.00	40.00

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Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.40
"Bee-keepers' Guide," monthly.....	1.40
"Rays of Light".....	1.20
"The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.30

TO CONTRIBUTORS

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

When sending in anything intended for the JOURNAL do not mix it up with a business communication. Use different sheets of paper. Both may, however be enclosed in the same envelope.

Reports from subscribers are always welcome. They assist greatly in making the JOURNAL interesting. If any particular system of management has contributed to your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

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FRUIT PRESERVED WITHOUT HEAT I

TIME, LABOR AND MONEY

SAVED BY USING THE

Perfect Fruit Preservative.

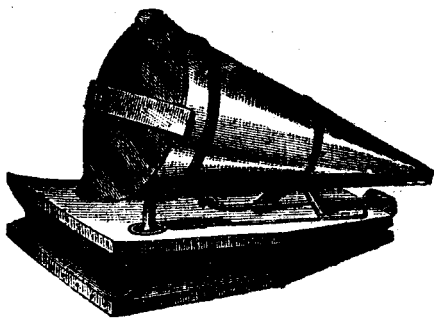
Fermentation absolutely prevented. Simple, Re-
liable, Harmless. PRICE 25 CENTS per box.
Sold by Grocers, or supplied by

BOOTH BROS.,
Props., TORONTO.
BEE TON.

Or
The D. A. JONES CO. LD.,

CLARK'S

COLD BLAST SMOKERS.



We are making these, with late improvements,
and can forward them by mail or with other
goods by return post. The prices are as
follows:

	With goods.	By mail.
Each	50c.	70c.
6 at one time, each	45c.	

THE D. A. JONES CO. LD., Beeton, Ont

'Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers'

Sent free. Address

American Apiculturist.
Wenham, Mass, U.S.

SEND US \$2.50

And we will send you a good serviceable man or boy

Nickle Keyless Watch,

And FOREST AND FARM for one year.

The livliest and Best Weekly Paper published
in the Dominion. Send your address for sample
copy and full particulars. Special terms to bona
fide canvassers.

FOREST AND FARM,
CHAS. STARK, Publisher, 50 Church St., Toronto.

"FEEDING BACK."

There was probably never before gathered together
so much reliable information upon the above subject
as is to be found in the

THE BEE-KEEPERS'

REVIEW.

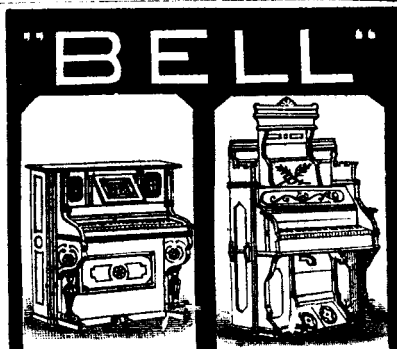
For July. If you have, or expect to have, unfinished
sections, read this number. If you have failed to
make a success of "feeding-back," its perusal may
show you where you made your mistake. The August
issue will be a "Fair No."

Price of the REVIEW is 50 cents a year. Sample
free. Back numbers can be furnished.

THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY.

A neat little book of 45 pages, price 25 cents. The
REVIEW and this book for 65 cents. Stamps taken
either U.S. or Canadian. Address

W. Z. HUTCHINSON
613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.



PIANOS & THE ORGANS
LEADING INSTRUMENTS

FOR PURITY OF TONE & DURABILITY
CATALOGUES FREE

W. BELL & CO. GUELPH, ONT.

BEE-KEEPERS' PRINTING.

We make a specialty of Apiarian Printing, and have unequalled facilities for Illustrated **Catalogue and Label Work.**

Note these figures, which include printing.

	500	1000
Note Heads, good quality.....	\$1 15	\$1 90
" linen.....	1 25	2 00
Letter Heads, Superfine.....	1 75	2 50
" Linen.....	2 00	3 25
Envelope, business size, No. 7,		
white.....	1 15	2 00
" Extra quality.....	1 35	2 25
Business Cards.....	1 50	2 50
Shipping Tags, 40c., 45c. and 50c. per 100.		

Our new book of labels contains nearly 100 specimens of elegant honey labels. Write for prices for any printing required.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,
7 BEETON.

EXCHANGE AND ART.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of **25 CENTS** each insertion—not to exceed five lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is **specially** intended for those who have bees or other goods for exchange for something else, and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, etc. for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

WANTED—all your loose magazines, periodicals, and journals to bind, at the **BINDERY, BEETON, Ont.**

APIARY FOR SALE, including 20 acres of land, in one of the best locations in Ontario. Have this year averaged 75 lbs. per colony and increased from 14 to 35. For particulars address **THOMAS STOKES, Mining, Simcoe County, Ont.**

HONEY.—We can take all that offers in exchange for supplies, at prices found in another advertisement in this issue. **THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.**

\$1.00 Will secure you by mail, post paid, 250 Noteheads and 250 Envelopes with your name, business and address printed on the corner of each. Send in your order now. **THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.**

QUEENS, GRAND LAYERS.—Untested Italians \$1; a few mated, in 2nd season, clipped, 50c.; Virgins 50c. Foul brood never in this locality. **R. KNECHTEL, Brussels, Ont.**

BEES FOR SALE.—40 good Colonies of Italian Bees for sale at \$6 per colony; for quantity write for discounts. Also a few young Queens at \$1 each. **E. HEAL, St. Thomas.**

WINTERING

—AND—

PREPARATIONS THEREFOR.

A small but exhaustive and practical treatise on this important subject.

POSTPAID 15 CENTS.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ld.
Beeton, Ont.

A RARE CHANCE!

The Authorized Capital by Government Charter of the D. A. Jones Co is \$40,000, the subscribed and fully paid-up Capital is \$10,000. We yet require

TWO PRACTICAL MEN

To assist in the management of our large supply business, who could invest \$2,000 to \$3,000, each of which will be fully secured, and good salaries will be paid. We want those who would remain permanently with the company. Good chance for suitable man. Arrangements can be made to take farm lands in lieu of cash. Principals only dealt with.

D. A. JONES,
BEETON, ONT.

WANTED.

Comb Honey in Sections. State price.
R. B. GRAY Pembroke' Ont.

NEARLY 30 TONS OF DADANT'S FOUNDATION

SOLD IN 1887.

IT IS KEPT FOR SALE BY MESSRS.

T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.
C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.
ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.
J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
Dr. G. L. TINKER, New Philadelphia, O.
D. A. FULLER, Cherry Valley, Ills.
JOS. NYSEWANDEK, Des Moines, Iowa.
F. M. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
PAUL L. VIALLO, Bayou Goula, La.
B. J. MILLER & CO., Nappanee, Ind.
J. MATTOON and W. J. STRATTON, Atwater, Goodell and Woodworth Mfg. Co., Rock Falls, Ills.
J. A. ROBERTS, Edgar, Neb.
OLIVER FORSTER, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
GEORGE E. HILTON, Freemont, Mich.
J. M. CLARK & CO, 1409 15th St., Denver, Col.
E. L. GOOLD & Co., Brantford, Ont.
and numbers of other dealers. Write for **SAMPLES FREE** and Price List of Bee Supplies. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect. Everyone who buys it is pleased with it.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.



"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. IV. No. 26 BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 19, 1888. WHOLE No. 182

EDITORIAL.

FRIEND Hutchinson says the *Review* is a home made paper, the editorial "we" preparing the copy, setting the type and making up the forms. The addressing, stitching and folding is done by his wife and daughters. Brother Cook, of the *Bee Hive* is also editor, printer, devil, pressman and mailing clerk of his spicy monthly. And *Gleanings* was started on the same plan.

The "farmin editors" of some weekly papers are criminally ignorant of apiculture. Fortunately they do not attempt to give much advice regarding the management of the apiary, but when they do they usually put their "foot in it." In the *Toronto News* of the 1st inst occurs this choice paragraph :

Bees will find but little to work on at this season, but they may be assisted if a crop of buckwheat has been sown. Any attempt to supply the bees with sugar or other material will result in an inferior grade of honey.

The writer does not make a straight charge that apiarists feed sugar to increase the yield and adulterate their honey, but he insinuates that such is the practice. The publication of these paragraphs, annoying as they are to an honest profession, cannot be stayed and strict probity on the part of the bee-keeper is the only way to effectually give them the lie.

The American Public Health Association publish an essay on "Healthy homes and food for the working classes," for which Mr. Henry Lomb, of Rochester gave a prize of \$200. The author The author of this essay is Victor C. Vaughan, M.D., Ph. D., professor in the University of Michigan. On p. 56 we find this choice *morceau*:

HONEY. This is frequently adulterated with glucose, which may be added directly to strained honey, or may be fed to the bees and by them deposited in the comb.

Bee-keepers would like to hear from Prof. Vaughan his authority for this unwarranted statement, and if he has by analysis proved honey adulterated, the modus operandi would be interesting to Prof. Cook. This essay was published two years ago, but a copy only came into our hands recently. We understand that it has been largely circulated throughout the States by means of Health Associations, but even at this late day an explanation is in order from Professor Vaughan.

Queens at a quarter dollar are advertised in the *B. B. J.*, and bees at the same price per pound.

Make as good a display of honey as you can at your local fair. Even if no prizes or diplomas are to be awarded make as handsome an exhibit as you possibly can. The public will feast their eyes on the luscious sweet, and with

your name on the packages they will know where to buy, even if you are not allowed to sell on the spot. Your honey crop may be small this year, but exhibit—get a foothold, and another year if you want increased space it will be granted you. Advertise your honey in this way, let people see it, for it is one of those few things that the public do not feel to want, until they do see it.

* * *

The membership of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association is now 226. Mr. Howard, the gentleman who had the contract to supply the members of the Association, sent out the above number of queens, and we believe gave general satisfaction.

* * *

Seven local Associations have affiliated with the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association and each has received the grant of \$35, given by the O.B.K.A. We trust that all the local Associations will have wisely used it in giving premiums at the county and township fairs.

* * *

Your local fall fair gives a splendid opportunity for distributing the leaflets: "Why Honey Should be Eaten."

* * *

Scrape up all the odds and ends of broken combs and render them into wax. This is the best preventive of moth.

WINTERING SURPLUS QUEENS.

THE demand for queens earlier in the spring than we can raise them suggests that something should be done to preserve surplus queens of the preceding fall until required. Many apiarists have some queens, especially where colonies have been doubled up, which it seems a waste to have to destroy. With the idea of enabling readers of the C.B.J. to save their queens, we intend experimenting on the possibility of keeping over queens in small nuclei. The plan we propose to follow is this. Boxes or tubes from twelve to eighteen inches long, two to three inches inside measure will be made of pine lumber. The top nailed on, the bottom open. These we intend to half fill with Good or Benton candy, others with sugar poured in hot so that it will

cake in top of tube. A few nails driven through the sides will prevent this food from dropping down. One piece of comb will be placed beneath these stores, others will be given two and some none at all. From a quarter to a pint of bees will be given each queen and when compactly clustered just under the stores with sufficient protection to avoid the escape of heat, we think they should winter well. The long tubes, in our opinion, will keep the bees more compact and retain the heat better than any method we can devise. If any reader has suggestions on the matter let us hear from him early. We have tried nuclei with wire cloth division boards without any marked success. The same with nuclei placed over strong colonies to reap the benefit of the latter's warmth. The escape of moisture from the stronger hive necessarily kept the nucleus damp and sufficient heat was not generated to evaporate it. A cluster a foot square two or three inches deep will winter well and why should not a smaller cluster of the same depth placed in tubes and having the same amount of protection winter just as successfully. This plan would require but a small number of bees to each queen with a correspondingly small consumption of stores. These tubes can be placed side by side on a shelf in the bee house or hung up in such a way that will admit of ready examination from below.

Our foreman has several other plans which he contemplates trying the results of which we promise next spring.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

READERS of the BEE JOURNAL do not expect us to give a report of the whole exhibition in all its departments, nor would it be as interesting to them as matters devoted to our own calling. We regret that the space required will not be as large as formerly, though the prize list was better than ever, both in point of arrangement and premiums. The short honey crop has much to do with the small display of comb and extracted honey, but three exhibits being made, amounting in all to about 5,000 pounds, and only about 300 pounds of this being comb. In the

supply department there was but one exhibitor, and all the prizes went that way, whether sufficiently meritorious or not. Nothing new was shown. The prize list is as follows:

Extracted granulated Honey in glass, 200 lbs., R. H. Smith and R. F. Holterman. The judges recommended that the first and second prizes be equally divided between them as no difference could be found in their exhibits.

Liquid extracted honey, 1000 lbs., R. McKnight, Owen Sound, R. F. Holterman, Brantford, R. H. Smith, Bracebridge.

There were no entries for Sec. 3.

Comb honey, sections, 20 lbs., R. McKnight, R. H. Smith, R. F. Holterman.

Liquid linden honey, in glass, 50 lbs., R. McKnight, R. F. Holterman, R. H. Smith.

Extracted liquid clover honey, in glass, 50 lbs., R. H. Smith, R. F. Holterman, R. McKnight.

Beeswax, 10 lbs., Will Ellis, St. Davids, R. H. Smith, R. F. Holterman.

Foundation for brood-chamber, E. L. Goold & Co., Will Ellis.

Foundation for sections, Will Ellis, E. L. Goold & Co.

Mode of securing the largest yield of comb honey, product in super E. L. Goold & Co.

Mode of securing the largest yield of extracted honey, E. L. Goold & Co.

Best and largest display of Apiarian supplies, E. L. Goold & Co., Silver Medal.

Assortment of tins for retailing honey, E. L. Goold & Co., Silver Medal; R. H. Smith, Bronze Medal.

Assortment of glass for retailing honey, Jacob Spence, Silver Medal;

R. McKnight, Bronze Medal.

Section Super for top storey, E. L. Goold & Co.

Most practical new invention for the Apiarist, E. L. Goold & Co.

Assortment of fruit preserved in Honey, R. F. Holterman.

Cake or Pastry made with Honey, R. F. Holterman.

Honey, one quart, R. F. Holterman, Mrs. J. Wilson, Cookstown, R. McKnight.

Most attractive exhibit of Honey, R. McKnight—Special prize by association and O. B. K. A., \$50.

Queen nursery cage, E. L. Goold & Co.

The total cash prizes taken by the principal exhibitors foot up:—R. McKnight, \$86.00; R. F. Holterman, \$42.50; R. H. Smith, \$30.50; E. L. Goold & Co., \$21.00.

The amount of honey on exhibit was: R. McKnight, 3,000 lbs.; R. H. Smith, 1,300 lbs.; R. F. Holterman, 1,100 lbs.

THE DISPLAY.

Mr. R. McKnight occupies the first 16 feet of the staging, both sides, and he has arranged his display to better advantage and with more artistic effect than any display ever made. His honey is put up principally in small glass, and is tiered up in small pyramids, tastefully surmounted with beautiful flowers. The glass used by Mr. McKnight is of English manufacture, and is similar to the samples brought home from the Colonial, and exhibited at the O. B. K. A. meetings last year. The tin used by Mr. McKnight is one of his own devising and it is a really substantial and economical tin, worthy of description. It is square in shape and is made in three sizes, 7, 20 and 40 lbs.; the top is sunk down below the outside upright edges of tin about 1-4 of an inch, while the outlet for the honey is a simple round top such as is used in the old fashioned oil can, where a cork was used. This is set in one corner and is soldered in so that the top of the outlet comes exactly even with the top of the outside edge. An ordinary cork is used and this is pushed in so that it goes down flush with the top of the bung hole, or outlet. Handles of No. 12 iron wire are soldered onto the top diagonally. The sizes of the bodies are as follows:—7lb., 5x5x7 inches; 20lbs. 7x7x10; 40 lbs., 8½x8½x12.

The Jones' honey labels suit these cans very nicely.

The cases are made to suit these tins—in 56, 60 and 80 pounds for the three sizes of tins respectively. The cases are made the exact outside size of the cans and partitions are placed in the cases so that each individual can has a case of its own. When the covers are placed on the cases, they come right down tight on the corks and edges of the tin, so that the can cannot shake or tumble around inside the case

and the cork is held tightly in place by the cover and cannot possibly get out.

Mr. McKnight does not believe in putting up sections in casesholding over six sections—he contends, and rightly, that more unbroken packages can be sold retail in this way than in any other.

R. H. SMITH, BRACEBRIDGE.

We have often said a good deal in favor of Muskoka, as a favorable spot in which to locate apiaries, and our statements are fully borne out by the exhibit made by Mr. Smith, who occupies about 16 feet on the east side of the staging, and whose exhibit is tastefully arrayed in tin and glass. That Mr. Smith's honey is No. 1 is attested by a reference to the number of prizes he has taken. To further bring the possibilities of Muskoka as a honey-producing country to the front, Mr. Smith and his good wife have prepared specimens of the wild flowers of Muskoka which are on view in the Natural History building—on the east side of the road leading to the railway exit and adjacent to the Electric Railway station.

For this exhibit the second prize was awarded. Mr. Smith is to be commended for the enterprise he has displayed in coming to the front with his exhibit this unfavorable year.

The exhibits of R. F. Holterman and E. L. Goold & Co. filled up the balance of the space allotted to this department, the whole of which occupies just one quarter of the space it did the previous year.

The judges in this department were Allen Pringle, Selby; William McEvoy, Woodburn, and J. F. Dunn, Ridgeway.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Syrup Feeding--Young Bees for Winter--Superseding Queens.

MR. EDITOR.—Are you sure bee-keepers would do right to follow Mr. Pringle's advice and pour the syrup over the frames to feed, even if the bottoms are nailed on the hives? There might be a crack or hole in them which would leak and work mischief. Aside from this is it best to raise so many young bees late in the fall? Are not young bees uneasy in winter, for is it natural that a youngster should remain in a hive five months without knowing what it was made for?

I think it will at least try to find out and in so trying worry the old bees. Strong colonies have to be put out early in the spring for this reason—they breed so fast. Could you give them soothing syrup things might be alright, but I think bees know when to breed and when to stop. When we contradict nature there is a loss somewhere.

Mr. Pond advocates that we supersede queens ourselves and wants a reason why we should not, if reason there is. And reasons are hard to find sometimes. You can twist nature into a tow string, but be careful you don't try to head out the flax yourself. Will friend Pond give me a reason why a pig going along a road will sometimes hold up one ear, the other drooping. If bees supersede the queen themselves they will not be sickly. Nature is absolute and the sooner we act strictly in accordance with nature the sooner our troubles will end.

I think the best course is to unite weak colonies, and I have had success in following this course. There will be sufficient young bees in two weak colonies to winter successfully and they will be of the right age. Put all the combs with the most honey in the united colony and if they still lack stores, give what they require in a good feeder and all at once if possible. Don't feed to stimulate. They will of course consume some during the storing. Liquid honey is the most natural food for bees though they have been wintered with success on white sugar syrup. Feed at night, wait three or four days, then lift or weigh each hive to see if they are heavy enough.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

For many years most of our feeding was done by pouring the syrup into the hive, usually back of the division board. As the bees seem to work with more vim when the syrup is poured over the frames and in them, occasionally we followed that plan. We did not have much robbing, and with good tight bottom boards such as we usually have, it worked very well, but not so satisfactorily as the new improved feeders which soon repay their cost. They have many advantages and the bees can be fed as fast as desired, but Mr. Pringle's plan will do good service at no expense to the bee-keeper. It is at a disadvantage for late fall feeding, when the syrup requires to be of good consistency. Pouring thin syrup on the bees does not injure them, but with thick syrup the sugar will granulate on their bodies clogging them in action and movement.

they crawl out of the hive, attempt to fly and struggle to free themselves from the sticky mass until they die from exhaustion. All things considered, we certainly favor the top feeder.

In theory it may seem natural that the juvenile bee should be inquisitive enough to want to know what it was brought into the world for, but it is just as natural, and more so, for bees both old and young to remain in a quiescent or semi-dormant condition during winter, or when temperature and conditions demand. It is true bees sometimes know when to breed or when to stop. But what beeman has not known them to be breeding rapidly and the hive to be filled with brood when the honey flow was suddenly cut off and the brood starved for want of food. Starving colonies at such times will uncap the cells and suck the juice from the larvæ, as well as from the uncapped brood. Man, endowed with brains and wisdom, can guide the lower forms of useful animation in the right path for his and their benefit at such times as their instinct seems to err.

It is best to have the young bees hatched out and clustered with the parent bees when placed in winter quarters. Plenty of young, vigorous bees with vitality unimpaired by work are good, but it is not advisable to so stimulate that the frames are filled with capped brood and larvæ on being put away. The nursing and feeding would destroy the quietude essential.

Weak colonies should be doubled up as soon as the first frosts cut off the flowers, but to double up immediately before putting away is generally fatal. This action destroys their peace, excitement causes them to eat and if they cluster when gorged they are not compact and are unable to rest quietly and naturally.

Friend Pond has an opportunity to prove his case in which behalf he can advance many "reasons." Bees supersede their queens at unseasonable times, at times when there are no drones to fertilise them, in midwinter, in early spring and just before the honey flow at the very time when they most need her services, for to leave the hive without a laying queen at this critical period would prevent the raising of the necessary brood to store the colony's

quota of the season's surplus. We retain only superior queens to breed from longer than one year. With queens one year old the colonies maintain a more uniform strength. There would be less variation in the amount of nectar stored by different colonies were all supplied with young queens. Some winters ago we had several colonies succumb and the difficulty appeared to be with the old queens we were trying to keep over. These queens had shown signs of failing late the previous season, and we had stimulated by adding brood and larvæ, the colonies going into the repository in grand condition as to bees and stores. The bees seemed aware that their queen was old and superseded her during the winter. The raising of the young queen caused undue excitement fatal to the colony long ere spring. The watchful apiarist finds that it is not always profitable to allow nature to follow her own plans, but by judicious management he saves his bees from working their own destruction at such times.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

SOME ONE HAS BLUNDERED

IN MANAGING THE OXFORD COUNTY EXHIBITION.

At the spring meeting of the Oxford Bee-Keepers' Association it was decided to apply the \$35 to be received from the O. B. K. A. in giving prizes at the county show at Woodstock. Mr. J. B. Hall, Mr. Emigh, and others agreed that putting the money all in prizes and having one good show in the county was the best way of utilizing the money.

I have just received the "Prize List of the Autumn Union Exhibition of the North Riding of Oxford, Blandford and East Oxford Agricultural Societies" (I give you the full name), to be held at Woodstock. The first thing I noticed was a whole page of Presidents, etc., etc. I thought where there were so many officers there must be something for them to do. On turning to the honey department I find the following:

Honey in the comb.....	75 cents.
Second	50 "
Honey, extracted.....	75 "
Second	50 "

Well, now, what do you suppose those fellows who get the prizes will do with all this wealth? Could they not have shaved things down a little finer and given a third man a chance for a share of this bonanza. But hold on—the total amount of prizes is \$2.00, just the same, I think, as last

year. Where is the Association's \$35.00? Has it, too, like the honey crop, failed to materialize? Or has it been all absorbed by expenses like the supplies sent to the Indians in the North-West? Will somebody please solve this conundrum?

J. W. WHEALY.

Kintore, Sept. 15th, 1888.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

KEEP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

FRIEND Cullinan on page 413 makes some very unwise statements and then coolly says he does not wish to draw out a discussion. Well, that's about the size of it, we all want our own way and don't want to be cussed or discussed about it at all. But would it not be better to keep in the middle of the road. The very stigma which you claim is attached to extracted honey was in part due to people talking about it just as you are now talking about comb honey. If you like extracted honey, eat it, and encourage those who differ with you to eat comb honey. It's all honey is it not? If they don't like extracted and you denounce the comb they will eat sugar. A house divided against itself will fall, and so will business. Suppose those who favor extracted array themselves against comb and those who favor comb fight extracted, the world would look on, hold up its hands and say, "I guess we don't want any honey at all. As sugar is cheap and we don't hear any talk about it I guess we'll eat it. The honey men call each other dirty right before folks and they would not say it if it were not so. I saw in one of their own Journals a statement, made by one Cullinan, saying that we have been swallowing in large quantities that unpalatable and indigestible stuff called wax, which, by the way, is only a receptacle for the for the pure, clear and clean article. I don't want any more comb honey if that's what it is, and they ought to know; and as extracted honey comes from such receptacles as that I won't eat any of it. I am done buying honey, I believe the whole thing is a fraud. I like honey if I can get the pure article. There was a day when we could get it, but that day seems to be past. They may call us ignorant but I'm getting wiser. They also say the dealer cheats in buying and cheats in selling. A fellow has to look sharp what he buys now days. When a person comes right out and says in print that what he raises is stuff, that settles me. They will get no more of my money. I never did like extracted honey, the name of it and putting it in bottles don't look right, but I believed them when they said it was pure till they got to harping on comb

honey and calling it stuff. Now I won't take this any more."

The above is what you will hear in time if you don't quit harping about honey raised in a certain form, simply because that form don't happen to strike you as being your way of raising it. Now don't think I mean to scold.

It is wonderful to see what confidence people will place in you if you keep in the middle of the road. I have had a chance to hear a great many opinions expressed in selling goods. There was a time when those small sections of honey were looked at with suspicion, they were something new. When I was in the business of selling goods of course I could not raise honey, but I had raised it and knew these sections were pure honey, yet it took a long time to convince some that the bees could put honey in that shape; they thought the bees must have had help some way. But they believed me after I gave up my business and moved out in the country some of those people came to me to buy honey, willing to pay a high price, for they said they knew it was pure if they got it from me. I told them they would find my honey in town, just the same pure honey as I had at my apiary, and told them the places they would find it the year around. But no, they wanted my honey, and wanted it at my house. That settled it and they had it. I asked one woman why it was she thought the honey in town was not pure, what did she think was the matter with it. Imagine how hard it was for me to suppress a good hearty laugh when, with all candor, she told me she did not like the honey down town because she thought it was made of flowers. Of course I explained the subject to her properly, but that only made her have all the more faith in my honey for she thought I knew all about it, and especially as I said nothing against honey raised in any other form but praised all honey. The Bible don't call honey comb stuff. That woman was not a fool because she did not understand all the mysteries of a bee hive. She could, perhaps, make three dresses to my one, and perhaps would feel as much like laughing to see me try to make a dress as I did when she said she thought honey made from flowers was not good. The trouble is we think all people are unwise but ourselves. A little wisdom intoxicates the brain, while drinking deeper sobers it again. May we all be careful in what we write and say and do.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ouid, Erie Co., Pa.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 515 of this issue.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Good Season in Michigan.

AND WITH AN APIARY OF BLACKS.

IN making my report for two seasons I wish to state that I am located in the centre of the "Thumb" of Michigan. (A report is of no value to me unless the location of the writer is given.) The season of '87 the weather was the same as in Ontario, judging from the JOURNAL, while this season it appears to be altogether different in the two localities. The season opened two weeks later than last year. My first swarm was thrown off the 16th of June. About the middle of July the drouth was so extremely bad that even our hay crop was a failure. The prospects were that the season would be worse than last year. Towards the last of the month we began to have an abundance of rain and bees have been rushing ever since. The season of '84 I started with three colonies of black bees and they are black yet. You have published my wintering report up to last winter. I started the season of '87 with 18 good colonies and they increased up to 40 and had 900 lbs. of comb honey. My 22 new colonies were rather poor in the fall and did not fill out well. I should have united them but I did not but wintered them in the cellar successfully with the exception of two weak colonies which were overpowered by mice and two were robbed after they were taken to the stand. Twenty-eight of my colonies averaged fair, the remaining eight have benefitted me very little this season. Both seasons I have run them for comb honey, using the Hutchinson method and swarming on empty frames, and I wish to state right here that I have not been troubled with a particle of drone comb. I give my bees plenty of room, 10 L frames to the hive. Mark the result, I had only seven new swarms. To prevent after-swarming I practised Allen Pringle's method very rigidly. My greatest fears always were too much swarming, but I now feel that I have the subject under control. Now for the results:

I took from the bees

July 28.....	1300 lbs clover honey
Aug. 25.....	420 lbs dark honey
Aug. 27.....	360 lbs dark honey
Aug. 28.....	56 lbs. dark honey
Sep. 2.....	784 lbs. dark honey

Total 2910

And there is about 200 pounds more that I shall take off. I got out of sections and my bees were so strong that I set a hive of brood frames over them; they are still gathering honey from the buckwheat. The above report is all in one pound sections. One item I came very near

forgetting. July 4th my family went to the celebration while I stayed at home to watch the bees. I fell asleep on the porch, and awakened just in time to see a swarm leave a tree and start for the woods and were lost. I never have mentioned it before. I cherish a kindly feeling for the JOURNAL and its contributors, especially Allen Pringle.

JOHN DEITZ.

Ellington, Mich., Sept. 9.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

North American Convention.

THE North American Beekeepers' Society will hold its annual meeting Oct. 3rd, 4th and 5th, in the Representatives' Hall at the Capitol in Columbus, Ohio. The Passenger Traffic Association will grant reduced rates only when 100 persons are present, holding railroad certificates.

Owing to the short honey crop it is feared that a sufficient number of persons will not be present holding certificates, and that an attempt on the part of the Society to avail itself of the reduced rates offered by the Passenger Traffic Association will only result in disappointment, hence it has been decided that the only course open will be to allow each man to shift for himself—to either take advantage of such excursion rates as may be available in his vicinity, buy round trip tickets, or something of the sort.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Sec. N.A.B.K.S.

Centennial Exposition Grounds,
Columbus, O., Sept. 3, 1888.

MESSEURS. EDITORS.—Please say in the next issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that, as yet, it has been impossible to secure reduced rates at hotels for those in attendance at the next meeting of the N.A.B.K. Society, but that if those in attendance will report to me at the place of meeting in the House of Representatives in the State house at any time after 10 o'clock a.m., October 3rd, I will try and be able to tell them where such entertainment can be secured as will best suit their tastes and purses.

Very truly yours,

A. B. MASON.

From the British Bee Journal.

RECOGNITION BY BEES.

DOT long ago we had the interesting subject of the vocal organs of bees discussed, and now, let us leave the speaking and hearing senses of bees on one side, powerful but silent factors though they be, and used though they be to some extent as aids in recognition

while we consider the most probable method (as it seems to us) by which our bees know each other as friendly members of one community, or the reverse, by which they recognize their queen and their home.

It is a truism, about which there is now no argument whatever, that the sense of smell in insects is acute to an intense degree; so extremely attenuated is this faculty that some have classed it as a separate sense from that of smelling as we know it. Night and dusk flying insects are guided about in search of food (and each other) by this sense alone, until their organs of sight are brought near the white flowers, which arrest their vision after having attracted them by their perfumed nectar. So probably do colored flowers in daylight *exactly* treat our honey-bees. We are told of the now common practice of carrying the female of the Lepidoptera, thus ensuring the early and near presence of the male insect, guided to the insect-hunter by its acute sense of smell. So probably in the daytime, in the heights of air beyond the ken of worker bee, do the drones and queens of a district dart about at rapid rates, in a selective chase, which seems intended to be almost perfectly preventive of that very in-and-in breeding which was recently under controversy in our columns; but guided about are the drones by their acute olfactory organs. Within the hive much the same condition prevails we think, that is, in the darkness of the house the sense of smell is the most important factor. We find little or no extra attention paid by the workers to a *virgin* queen, and when they are presided over by such a one, or even are queenless, the robber bee or wasp, the mouse or earwig, finds little resistance made by the disheartened insects who are without a ready and rapid means of telling foe from friend. Immediately, however, our queen begins laying or receives stimulating food and attention from the workers all is changed, and a busy, prosperous community jealously guards the portals of the house.

What is it, then, which produces the *volte face*? Simply, in our opinion, the queen herself provides the workers with the means of recognizing each other and herself in a manner not unlike that adopted by other insects and by other animals. Solid *faeces* are only dust-like from the *egg-layer*, but with the ovaries in great activity and prepared liquid food (ready at the top of the tongue of every worker) in large consumption, it is the fact, as is to be expected, that liquid *dejecta* are profuse, the flooring of the hive receiving the greater portion of this kind of *faeces* from the queen, who descends to the lower edge of the comb for defecation.

This, and this only, in our opinion, gives the honey bee the distinctive and characteristic odor or perfume (for such it is) which enables it to recognize the house and every member of its family. Alter the smell of this dejection by phenol, peppermint, or what not, and we are able to unite strangers. Is not this the magnificent *smell of bees* (not nectar nor pollen) noticeable when all is prosperity in a good stock? Let there be no false delicacy about this matter, or let the collector of Oriental perfumes silence the prudish by narrating the sources of his wares. Many people can bear witness to the scent left on the hands after handling a queen, an aroma which attracts workers, and which is a silent, yet sure, means of enabling a swarm in a dazzling blaze of sunlight to keep together, and to gather round the queens as the nucleus of the new home. In case of robbery we spray the hive with carbolic solution, so that the thieves returning home may have lost their scent; we use scent in uniting, to destroy, for a time, the distinctive "home-scent," until the hive is again charged with it; and, believing each hive to have a distinctive smell, by the conduct of sentinels towards wanderers or thieves, surely we may inquire what is the cause of this power of recognition hitherto considered wonderful! It may be urged that formic acid (plentiful in every hive) gives the distinctive odor we speak of, but we find this present with queenless bees; and, if this were the case, every bee would have a *separate characteristic smell*, which would vary by the food it fed on; besides, the ejection of formic acid by angry bees, or the odor of it from a crushed bee, seems to so alter the "home-smell" that there is a rush of bees to the rescue. The smell of poison, therefore, is of such an unusual and exceptional character in a hive, varying in every bee, and producing war instead of peace, that we must look in some other direction for the common cause of bee-recognition—the direction we have indicated. There is no question that bees communicate by tapping on the framework of the head, immediately above the brain, with the antennæ, and also by crossing, rubbing, and touching together these sensitive rods, containing, as they do, the ends of the smelling, hearing, and feeling nerves; yet we have only to watch the behavior of sentinels towards returning bees, in a busy time, to know that they smell without having time to touch the returning co-inmates of home. True, a satisfactory aroma of incoming honey may be a passport into the hive, as it often is, but bees after a cleansing flight, drones, and young bees, are passed into the lodge with only such examination as could be made by sound, sight or smell, the latter

being, we think, the more correct test of right of entry. All other tests fail to account for that apparently wonderful use of some mysterious method of recognition, an almost (seeming) uncanny application of a hidden faculty.

From the Cayuga Advocate.

Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association.

M EETING of the Haldimand Bee-keepers' Association was held at Fisherville on Saturday, September 1st. Present—James Armstrong, President, in the chair, and Messrs. William Kindree, Robt. Coverdale, W. Best, W. Atkinson, Israel Overholt, M. Schisler, F. Mehlenbacher, A. Nash, Mrs. J. Otterman, Geo. Werner, Hiram Gee, F. Rose and the Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

HOW AND WHAT TO FEED.

The President said that granulated sugar should be fed, as it was safer than to risk feeding cheap sugar. He made a thick syrup by putting the granulated sugar into boiling water, stirring it frequently to keep it from burning. He exhibited a Jones Canadian feeder, showing how it worked, and urged early feeding so that the bees could cap their stores before cold weather. It was also necessary to feed in the evening to avoid robbing.

Mr. W. Kindree's plan was the same as the President's, only that he boiled the sugar a little more than Mr. Armstrong. He thought that by doing so the syrup was not so apt to granulate.

Mr. Mehlenbacher described his plan of feeding, which was by tipping the hive up in front and pouring the syrup behind the division board.

Mr. Overholt used a similar feeder to the Canadian, and found it ahead of any other.

Mr. Best had always used honey, but this year he would have to try sugar as he had no honey. He had wintered colonies on 15 lbs. of honey and they had come out all right.

Mr. Atkinson made syrup the same as described by Mr. Armstrong, and used inverted glass jars as feeders.

HOW TO UNITE COLONIES.

The President gave his plan of uniting colonies which was to gradually move the hives to be united towards each other until they were close together, and then spreading the frames apart, and putting in frames alternately; he then gave the bees a good smoking and the work is done.

Mr. Kindree's plan was the same as described above.

REPORT OF THE SEASON.

	Spring.	Fall.	Crop.
James Armstrong....	80	84	—
Wm. Kindree.....	42	44	—
Francois Rose.....	80	76	—
F. Mehlenbacher....	34	35	—
Israel Overholt.....	5	8	—
W. Best.....	17	23	—
Robt. Coverdale....	26	26	—
Abraham Nash.....	4	6	—
George Werner.....	7	9	—
M. Schisler.....	9	11	—
Mrs. Otterman.....	13	15	—
Wm. Atkinson.....	30	31	—
E. C. Campbell.....	5	7	—

352 375

From the above report it will be seen that the increase has been very small, and that no surplus honey has been taken; and what is worse, the bees have not stores enough to winter on, and will have to be fed.

Moved by Mr. Kindree, seconded by Mr. Mehlenbacher, and resolved, That the next meeting of the Association be held at Cayuga, at the call of the President.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

BOILED HONEY AS STORES.

JOHN HINCHEY.—Can boiled honey be safely fed bees for winter stores?
Tamworth, Sept. 12th, 1888.

We have fed it, and with success, but would prefer good sugar syrup for fall feeding, reserving the boiled honey for spring. Your question of preventive of re-granulation has been sent out.

A. BECHTEL.—This has been a poor year for honey; we did not get a drop of clover honey, it being too dry, but when the basswood came in bloom we got some rain which gave us a little honey. From 19 colonies spring count we took 777 lbs. of extracted honey, and only eight of them swarmed. They have been gathering honey from buckwheat, golden rod and other fall flowers which we have in abundance here. The most of them have more honey than they will need to winter on.

Port Elgin.

JOHN DUNLOP.—Would it be good to ventilate a bee cellar from a running spring of water about 200 feet distant for wintering purposes.
Clayton, Ont.

If you wish to run the stream through the cellar for other purposes than ventilating it for bees, it would, if properly arranged, be made a joy and comfort, but do not do it for the bees alone. We cannot see how you can utilise the stream 200 feet distant.

AN AVERAGE OF 48 POUNDS PER COLONY.

CHARLES PELOQUIN.—I had in spring 93 hives, all in the best condition. I have had only 40 swarms, and the others I have used to strengthen my hives. I prefer to extract my honey; I believe that is the best way. I also use my adapted hive, which is of great service to me. Its dimensions are, 14 inches long, 13 wide, and 13 high. On the 15th June I add a top storey to my hive seven inches and of the same size as the lower storey, and I adjust it by means of a bavelle (?). All my hives have a moveable frame—nine frames for the lower storey and eight for the upper. I have now 140 hives all of the same dimensions—which is of great advantage to the bee-keeper. I paint all my hives white every spring to preserve them from the heat of the sun, giving them at the same time a fine appearance. For this year's harvest I have now 6400 pounds of extracted honey, 5000 of which is of the best quality, the rest second-class; also 350 pounds in sections.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.

A GOOD-NATURED REPORT.

L. W. WENTWORTH.—Out of the 17 colonies I had last fall I only saved five and four of them were weak. They all went through to April and then began to dwindle. I thought they would all go before they got through with it, but after a while they commenced to build up and I got three swarms from them and bought enough more to make up my 17 again. My strong colony did not swarm, but will give me one crate of 24 one lb. sections I hope, as all but a few are sealed now. The others just held their own, and hardly that, and for fear there won't be any fall honey for wintering I have begun to feed a part of them on sugar syrup. I want to get them in good shape and strong enough to die next spring, for if they don't about all die I shall feel as though I was out of the business, for I have done nothing hardly but buy bees for the last three years. If I get that crate full that I spoke of it ought to be nice honey, for it will have cost me about \$7 per pound. I ought to take this money to buy syrup with for the bees to winter on, but I like a little winter feed myself, therefore I send it to you for the JOURNAL, for I have plenty of time to read in the winter, and I like to read about bees better than anything else. I never get tired of the subject, and the more I handle them the more determined I am to succeed or bust, and I wouldn't wonder if I busted. But never mind, I know something that I didn't know before and I guess it will come all right in the end. I hope I can sometime write you something better about the bees.

Searsport, Aug. 24.

You certainly should enjoy your honey after the expense you went to to get it, but men who persevere as you have done win in the end. Experience has evidently taught you to feed early. Many put it off until too late, hoping against hope that their bees may get a little poor fall honey. Very late honey is usually thin and unless thoroughly

ripened ensures plenty of vacant hives in spring. After the first frosts have killed most of the flowers, the asters and the harder kinds in cool autumn sometimes secrete quite largely, but the nectar is so thin and poor that dysentery or something worse seems to visit bees quickly when put away with such stores. We are confident your next season's report will be more favorable and should not be surprised if you have a regular deluge of nectar.

Mr. Robert Eldridge, of Cincinnati, Ohio, states the annual yield of wax in Russia alone to be nearly 5,000 tons; and this is nearly all consumed at home, so large is the quantity required in the ceremonies of the churches. Nearly 500 tons are annually imported into Great Britain.

In Germany, bee-keeping is taught in many of the public schools; and the government also provides instructors in the art, who go from town to town, as their services are needed. The Germans understand the science of economy too well to allow the wealth stored in their fields and forests to go to waste; and it is said that in Switzerland honey is as common an article of food as is butter in America.

KIND WORDS.

"The colony of bees that I ordered from you for Francis Lasell arrived safely. They are the largest colony of bees I ever saw, and he is well pleased with the bees.—THOMAS WHOLEHAM Chesterville.

THANKS FOR PROMPTNESS.

GEORGE CALDER.—Queen came to hand in good shape. I am very well pleased with her. Accept my thanks for your promptness in forwarding her.

Calderwood, Ont., Sept. 10, 1888.

ANSWERED ADMIRABLY.

JOHN MCKIMMIE.—Please find enclosed cash in settlement of advertisement, which answered admirably, as from the first insertion I sold all my bees and other fixings to one party.

Niagara, Sept. 11, 1888.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Ohio State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its sixth annual meeting in joint convention with the North American Bee-Keepers' Society at Columbus, Ohio, October 3, 4 and 5. A special business session of the Ohio Bee-Keepers' Association will be held October 4 to elect officers for the coming year and for the transaction of other business. This business meeting will not interfere with the regular programme of the national convention of the same day.—FRANK A. EATON, Secretary.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Some splendid queens of Carniolan extraction send post paid two at once for \$1.

In return for the names of ten bee-keepers sent us on a postal, we will send the "Bee-Keepers' Dictionary" value 25 cents.

No matter what kind of printing you want, it can be done at this office. Visiting cards, bill heads, envelopes, pamphlets, note-heads, anything. Write for figures.

For some time past we have filled all orders for queens by return mail. We have a good supply on hand, especially of Carniolan crosses, which will be sold at 20% discount where two or more are ordered at one time.

A TEMPERATE YOUNG MAN of unquestionable character can invest in a profitable business, yielding good profits. Salary. Address BOX 500, BEETON.

PREMIUM LIST.

The following premiums are now offered to readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. We have made special arrangements for the purchase of these articles, and are in a position to make the offer we do. One dollar must be sent with every name that is sent in, though they do not need to be sent all at one time, nor from one post office. The subscribers may be either new or old. If working for any of these premiums, the person so doing must advise us of the fact when they send in the first names. All articles which have to be sent by freight or express, will be sent, charges to be paid by recipient :

- TWO NAMES WITH \$2—**
- One copy Heddon's Success in bee culture 50
- " " Hutchinson's Review, one year 50
- THREE NAMES WITH \$3—**
- One copy Miller's, Year among the Bees. 75
- " Automatic Fountain Pen..... 75
- FOUR NAMES WITH \$4—**
- One copy Cook's Manual..... \$ 1 25
- " " A.B.C.—Root..... 1 00
- " " W'kly Globe to 31st Dec. 1889. 1 25
- " " " Mail " " " 1 00
- " " " Empire " " " 1 00
- " " " Western Advertiser 1 00
- " " " Witness, Montreal..... 1 00
- " " " Gleanings, one year..... 1 00
- " " American Bee Journal, one yr. 1 00
- One year's subscription to any \$1 weekly or monthly published in either Canada or the United States..... 1 00
- One Smoker, No. 2, plain..... 1 25
- " Honey Knife, ebony handle..... 1 15
- Two best Canadian Feeders, made up.. 1 00
- One Mitchell Frame Nailer..... 1 25

- SIX NAMES WITH \$6—**
- One Force Pump with Sprayer..... 2 00
- " pair Rubber Gloves, post paid..... 2 00
- " Comb Carrying Bucket..... 1 50

- EIGHT NAMES WITH \$8—**
- One set Anatomical Charts, with key.... 2 50
- " Queen Nursery (20 cages) 2 50
- " Uncapping Arrangement..... 2 25

- TEN NAMES WITH \$10—**
- One No. 1 Wax Extractor..... 4 00
- " Heddon H. (made up) complete, ptd. 3 25

- TWELVE NAMES WITH \$12—**
- 1000 Sections—one piece—any size..... 4 50
- One Copying Press, Simplex..... 4 50
- Individual right, Heddon Hive..... 5 00
- One Ripening Can..... 4 50
- " Bee Tent—netting cover..... 4 00

- FIFTEEN NAMES WITH \$15—**
- Seven Combination Hives, fitted up for extracted honey, with second story.. 6 30
- One Extractor—any size frame—old style gearing..... 7 00
- One Lawn Mower, best make, 12 in..... 6 50

- EIGHTEEN NAMES WITH \$18—**
- One Farmers' Union or Family Scale, ½ oz. to 240 lbs..... 8 00
- One Extractor—best made—to take any size frame..... 8 00

- TWENTY NAMES WITH \$20—**
- 10 Combination Hives, for comb honey. 9 00
- 10 S. W. Jones Hives and Frames..... 8 30

- TWENTY-FIVE NAMES \$25—**
- One Union or Family Scale, 240 lbs. with tin scoop..... 10 45

- THIRTY NAMES WITH \$30—**
- 3000 Sections—one piece—any size..... 13 00

- THIRTY-FIVE NAMES WITH \$35—**
- Two Colonies Bees with good queens... 16 00

- FORTY NAMES WITH \$40—**
- 5000 Sections—one piece—any size..... 20 00
- One Portable Platform (19 x 14) Scale, 500 lbs. with wheels..... 18 00

- FIFTY NAMES WITH \$50—**
- Three Colonies Bees, good queens..... 24 00

- SIXTY NAMES WITH \$60—**
- One Farmers' Platform Scale, with wheels 1,200 lbs., steel bearings..... 26 00

- SEVENTY-FIVE NAMES WITH \$75—**
- 50 Combination Hives, for comb honey.. 31 50

- ONE HUNDRED NAMES WITH \$100—**
- 50 Langstroth Hives..... 37 50

- ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NAMES WITH \$150—**
- One Combined Barnes' Foot Power Machine 60 00

- TWO HUNDRED NAMES WITH \$200—**
- 10 Colonies Bees in Combination Hives, with good laying queens..... 80 00

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD.
BEETON, ONT.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton Sept. 19 1888,

We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
 " " over 50 lbs.48c
 Section " in sheets per pound.....55c
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3½x4½ and 4½x4½ per lb.60c
 Brood Foundation. starters, being wide enough for Frames but only, three to ten inches deep...48c

BEES

BY THE POUND!

We have quite a large lot of Bees which we will dispose of by the pound, at very low rates, as follows:

6 lb Bees and 6 good mated Queens, \$10.00
 10 " " " " " " " " " " " " 15.00

This forms a good opportunity to build up weak colonies or to repopulate spare combs.

Orders booked and filled in rotation.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD
 t.f. BEETON.

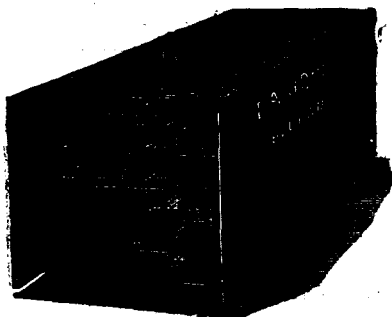
CARNIOLAN QUEENS.

GENTLEST bees and not excelled by even the wicked races as honey gatherers; less disposed to robbing than Italians. I use queens imported from Beeton and Ambrozic exclusively for breeding. Nice queens now ready. Never saw foul brood. Fifth year's experience in raising Carniolan queens exclusively. Untested queens only the balance of this season. Safe arrival guaranteed. \$1 each. 10 cts. extra to any foreign country. Don't send foreign postage stamps. Money orders preferred. Cash always with order.

DR S. W. MORRISON,
 OXFORD, Chester Co., Pa., U.S.

25-2t

FEEDERS.



FOR PRICES SEE OUR CATALOGUE,
 WHICH WILL BE SENT FREE
 TO ANY ADDRESS.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD.
 BEETON, ONT.

1-LB. GLASS JARS.

SCREW TOP.



We are just advised of shipment from the factory of the first instalment of 50 gross of the above. They are put up in barrels and hogsheads, (the latter for our own local use), and to save breaking bulk when shipping, we append below a table, of the qualities of which the shipment consists, together with the prices per barrel. In estimating the price, we have calculated the same as for full gross lots, an allowance of 20 cents being made for each barrel and packing (they cost us 35 cents).

No. of Barrels.	No. of Doz.	Prices.
1	8½	\$ 6 25
1	8½	6 45
4	9½	6 75
5	9½	6 95
4	9½	7 15
3	10	7 35
3	10½	7 55
2	10½	7 75
1	11½	8 45

The D. A. Jones Co., d.
 BEETON, ONT.

ADVANCE IN NAILS.

Owing to a rise in the prices of nails, we are forced to advance our prices somewhat, as will be seen by the following list. All orders will be filled only at these prices.

PRICES OF WIRE NAILS.

Length of Nails.	No. in Pound	Size Wire	Price of 1 Pound	Price of 10 lbs.
¾ & ⅜ inch	7200	21	22	2 00
¾ inch....	5000	20	17	1 60
¾ inch....	3880	10	17	1 60
1 inch....	2069	18	12	1 05
1½ inch..	1247	17	11	1 00
1½ inch..	761	16	10	90
2 inch....	350	14	9	80
2½ inch..	214	13	9	75
3 inch....	137	12	8	70

PRICES OF BOX OR HIVE NAILS.

	Per lb.	Per 10 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
1½ inch.....	7	65	6 00
2 inch.....	6½	60	5 50
2½ inch.....	6	55	5 25
3 inch.....	6	55	5 25

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD.

USEFUL GOODS.

The following is a partial list of small wares, tools and stationery, which we carry in stock. Additions are constantly being made. We buy in very large quantities, and are therefore able to quote rock bottom prices. There is always something in these lines you want and they can be enclosed with other goods or sent by mail. The amount of postage is marked opposite each article, except those excluded from the mail.

5 CENT ARTICLES.

Postage.		Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
3	Awls, brad, three assorted without handles.....		
1	Blotting paper, 10 sheets note size.....	40	88
3	Bag for school books.....	45	1 05
2	Brush, round, for paint, paste or varnish.....	40	95
1	Chisel handle.....	45	1 10
8	Crayons, colored drawing.....	45	1 00
1	Eraser combined ink and pencil	45	
1	Letter openers, nickle plated, very handy.....	40	
1	Memo books, 32 pages, stiff cover.....	40	90
1	Note paper, 1 quire, extra quality, ruled or plain.....	40	80
2	Pad 100 sheets scribbling paper	45	
1	Pass books 3 "Railroad" 16 p. paper cover.....	45	1 00
1	Pass books, 2 Steamboat 32 p p.	45	1 00
1	Penholders 2, cherry, swell.....	40	
1	Ruler, hardwood, flat, graduated to $\frac{1}{8}$, bevelled.....	45	1 05
1	Ruler, for school children, three for 5c.....		
2	Scribbling books, 200 pages....	40	90
	Tacks, cut, 2 papers 1, 2 or 3 oz.	45	

8 CENT ARTICLES.

	Butter stamps 3 or 4 inches...\$	75	\$1 75
	File, 3 corner, 3 or 4 inches....	75	1 75
	Ink-well, glass, safety, cannot spill.....	65	
	Mucilage, good sized bottle....	70	
	Oil cans, zinc.....	65	
1	Pencil, automatic indelible....	75	1 75
6	1 doz. Lead Pencils, No. 852, very good.....		
1	Time books for week or month.	75	

10 CENT GOODS.

	Bill fyles, harpshape.....\$	90	2 10
2	Book of 50 blank receipts with stub.....	85	2 00
2	Book of 50 blank notes.....	85	2 00
2	Brush, flat, for paint, paste or varnish.....	80	1 90
3	Butter spades 9c. each.....	80	1 90
2	Boxwood pocket 1 foot rule....	90	2 10
	Chisel, firmer $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	90	

Postage.

		Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
2	Clips for holding letters, etc....	90	2 00
	Due bills, 100 in book with stub	85	1 80
2	Envelopes, 3 packages, white, good, business.....	95	
2	Files, 3 cornered, 5 inch.....	90	2 10
3	Lead pencils, 1 doz. plain cedar Fabers 581.....	90	
2	Lead pencils 3 red and blue....	90	
2	Note heads, pads of 100 sheets..	90	
	Paint brush, No. 7.....		
2	Pocket note book, 3x5 in., 125 pages, stiff cover with band grand value.....	90	
1	Rubber bands, five, large.....	80	
1	Ruler, brass edged, flat, hardwood, bevelled, graduated to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.....	95	2 25
4	School bag, medium size.....	90	2 10
	Tacks, cut, 3 packages, 4 oz.....	90	

13 CENT ARTICLES.

2	Belt punches, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5	1 25	\$3 00
	File, 6 inches long, flat.....	1 25	2 90
	" 5 " " round.....	1 25	2 90
	Shce knives, 4 inch blade.....	1 20	2 75

15 CENT ARTICLES.

	Chisel, firmer, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.....	1 45	
12	Dextrine, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pkgs. for pasting		
	Glue, 1 lb. ordinary.....	1 30	
	Hammer, iron, adze eye.....	1 45	
3	Lead pencils, 1 doz., good quality, Faber's 971.....		
5	Note paper, 5 quires, 3 lbs., extra value.....	1 40	3 35
	Paint brush, No. 5.....		
6	Rubber bands in gross boxes. For queen nursery.....	1 30	
4	Rule, 2 foot, a splendid line....	1 40	3 40
	Screw driver, 5 inch, round bit, hardwood handle.....	1 40	
2	Statement heads in pads of 100	1 20	
	Tack hammers, magnetic.....	1 40	3 30
12	Papeterie, 24 sheets fine note paper and 24 square envelopes in neat box.....	1 40	3 35

18 CENT ARTICLES.

	Bit, best make, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$	1 65	4 00
	Glue, LePage's liquid, with brush	1 65	
	Oilers, automatic.....	1	

20 CENT ARTICLES.

Postage.	Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
Bit, best make, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{9}{16}$..	1 90	4 50
Brass traps.....	1 85	4 50
Brushes, flat, 2nd quality, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. paste or varnish.....	1 80	4 25
Chisel, firmer, inch.....	1 90	
Ebony ruler, bevelled for book-keeper.....	1 90	4 50
File, 8 inch, flat, round or 3 corner.....	1 90	
Glue, 1 lb. light, broken.....	1 75	
Lead pencils, 1 doz. 201 good value, rubber tipped.....	1 80	
Paint brush, No. 3.....		
12 Papeterie, "Jubilee" containing 24 sheets, ivory notes, 24 square envelopes.....	1 80	
6 Pens, gross box "292 school"....	1 80	
1 Pocket memo book, indexed....	1 90	
Screw-driver, steel, 6 inch rd bit	1 90	
Square, iron, grad. to $\frac{1}{2}$ one side	1 90	
Thermometer.....		

25 CENT ARTICLES.

16 Cards, 50, ladies' or gents' visiting. Piries' super ivory...	2 00	4 50
2 Duplicate order books, with black leaf.....	2 00	4 50
File, 10 inch, flat.....	2 25	
3 Lead pencils, 1 doz. Faber's H, H. B., B. or B. B.....	2 30	
Paint brush No 1.....	2 30	
Rule, 2 foot, boxwood.....	2 30	
Tape Lines, "Universal," 3 ft..	2 30	

30 CENT ARTICLES.

3 Bills payable and receivable....	2 85	6 90
Bits, best make, 10/16, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	2 85	6 90
250 Envelopes, Ladies', square.		
5 Foolscap, 2 quires, extra quality	2 80	
4 " legal, in pads of 100 sheets.....	2 75	6,00
Inkwell, square, glass, bevelled edges.....	2 75	

35 CENT ARTICLES.

Bit, best make, inch.....	3 40	8,20
Hammer, steel face, for light work.....	3 30	
Square, grad. to 1/16 both sides	3 30	

40 CENT ARTICLES.

Foolscap, 5 quires, good quality	3 75	
Hammer, No. 50, steel head, adze eye.....	3 60	
Pens, gross box, 'Bank of Eng.' 3	3 80	
" " Blacks'one or J. 3	3 80	
Ruler, 2 foot, boxwood, brass bound.....	3 60	

50 CENT ARTICLES.

Binders, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL	4 80	
Blank books.....		
Day book, 200 p. p. good paper, well bound.....	4 25	
Cash " " " " " " " "	4 25	

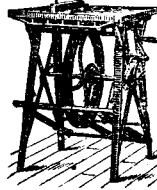
Postage.

	Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
Ledger " " " "	4 25	
Minute " " " "	4 25	
Complete set, Cash, Day and Ledger, \$1.25.....		
200 page Day Book, canvas cover good paper, exceptionally low		
Carpenter's brace, pat. grip, 8 in	4 85	12 00
Envelopes, good, business size, 250 in box.....	4 00	
250 Envelopes, Ladies' square, very goods.....		
Hand saws, 18 and 20 in., best make.....	4 50	
Hammer, No. 51, steel head, adze eye.....	4 50	
Hammer, smaller, frame nail'g	4 50	

SUNDRIES.

Automatic Fountain Pen, the finest thing out; holds enough ink to last a week; always ready; can use any style of pen that suits you, and can change it as often as you wish—a marvel of cheapness—by mail, post paid, each..... 75

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery—We are agents for these in Canada, and can furnish the Combined Machine delivered in Toronto, freight and duty paid for..... 60 00
We will gladly forward descriptive Catalogue & price list on application.



Copying press, "The Simplex," i.e. most rapid and the easiest handled. Folds like a book and weighs but 10 lb. With lock, \$5, without.... \$4 50

Hammer, No. 47, steel head, adze eye a most substantial implement.... 60

Hand saw, 26 inch, finest quality.... 55

Hatchet, steel, with hammer and nail puller..... 65

Lawn Mowers—The new Philadelphia pattern, as made by the Gowdy Mfg. Co., Guelph, at prices as follows:—

10 inch cut.....	5 75
12 " ".....	6 25
14 " ".....	6 50
16 " ".....	7 25

We ship these direct from the factory at above figures.

Letter books, with index, bound in canvas, 500 pages..... 1 10

Letter books, with index, bound in canvass, 1000 pages..... 2 00

Plane, iron block..... 75

" wood smoothing..... 80

Post cards printed to order, 50 \$1, 100
 1 40 |

Square, steel, grad. both sides, usual price, \$1.75..... 1 85

Soldering outfit, consisting of soldering iron, scraper, bar of powdered resin..... 75

D. A. JONES, Pres.

F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEEFON, ONT.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Apiarian Supplies

OUR CIRCULAR SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Publishers Canadian Bee Journal.

Fine Book and Job Printers.

QUEENS.



Our trade in queens grows greater each succeeding year, and we seem to be giving better satisfaction as well. We endeavor to raise queens which will produce good honey-gatherers irrespective of breed or race.

We pay much attention to the class of drones with which our queens come in contact.

The annexed table shows the prices at different seasons, of different varieties. These are, of course, subject to change depending upon the supply and demand. All changes will be noted in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL :

MONTH.	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgin
May	1 50	2 50	3 00	
June	1 00	2 00	3 00	0 60
July	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	2 00	2 75	
October		2 50	3 00	

Three at one time, deduct 10 per cent ; six at one time, deduct 20 per cent.

EXPLANATIONS.

We are not, owing to our high latitude, able to sell queens before May, nor later than October.

Untested queens will be ready for sale as soon as mated, and before they have had a chance to prove themselves.

Tested queens are those which have been proven as to race and honey-gathering qualities.

Selected queens are chosen because of color, size and honey-gathering qualities.

Queens cannot be shipped unless the weather is warm enough, except at risk of purchaser otherwise safe delivery is guaranteed.

We replace all queens lost in transit, but not those lost in introducing.

BEEES.

Bees should always go by express, unless they are personally cared for *en route*.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for breakage or delay in transit of colonies of bees they always leave our hands in good shape. We will send out only such colonies as we are sure will give satisfaction. Our bees will be such as the queens we offer will produce.

MONTH.	Italian	Italian Crosses	Carniolan Crosses
May	\$8.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 9.00
June	7.00	7.00	8.00
July	7.00	7.00	8.00
August	6.50	6.50	7.00
September	6.00	6.00	6.50
October	6.50	6.50	7.00

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent ; ten colonies up to twenty-four, 5 per cent ; twenty-five colonies and over, 10 per cent—*always cash*. Bees at these prices will always be sent out in the Combination Hive, and each colony will contain a good queen, some honey, and brood according to the season.

BEEES BY THE POUND.

Just as soon as we can raise them in the spring, we will have for sale, bees by the pound at the following prices :—Up to July 1st, \$1.25 per pound ; after that date, 90c. per pound. Orders must be accompanied by the cash, and they will be entered and filled in rotation as received. We are booking orders now. Do not delay in ordering if you want prompt shipment.

NUCLEI.

A two-frame nucleus will consist of one-pound of bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and an extra good queen, price \$4. Two at one time, \$3.75 each—up to July 1st.

After that date the prices will be \$3 singly ; two at one time, \$2.75 each.

We can send frames that will suit either the Jones or Combination hive. Please specify which you wish. Should you prefer the nucleus in either Jones or Combination hive, add price of the hive, made up, to the cost of nucleus.

Bees by the pound and nuclei must always be sent by express. Orders for nuclei filled in rotation the same as bees by the pound.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

W. T. Falconer, - Jamestown, N.Y.

Are unsurpassed for Quality and fine Workmanship. A specialty made of all sizes of the **Simpli-city Hive**. The **Falcon Chaff Hive**, with movable upper story continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for wintering and handling bees at all seasons. Also manufacturer of **FALCON BRAND FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1888. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

This fifteenth thousand much enlarged and more richly illustrated than previous editions. It has been fully re-vised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. Price by mail \$1.50. Liberal discount to dealers and for clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LANSING, MICH.

250 ENVELOPES

—AND—

250 NOTE HEADS

FOR \$1.

On good paper, printed with name and address, post paid.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL OFFICE,
BEETON ONT.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." For circulars apply

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

BEE-KEEPERS !

SAVE money by printing your name and address on your labels, cards, etc., yourself. Your name on Rubber Stamp, 15c. Name and address, 20c. Any number of lines at 15c for first, and 10c for each extra line. If ink and pads are wanted with stamp, add 15c to these prices. Club amounting to \$1.25 sent for 24. If you send sample of any name printed, to give us an idea of the size and shape you want we can suit you.

Get Rubber Stamp Co.,
MALAKOFF, Ont.

COMB FOUNDATION !

At hard pan prices.

WILL. ELLIS,
ST. DAVIDS, ONT.

BEEES FOR SALE CHEAP.

30 COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. In lots of 3 or more \$6.00 each. Now is the time to send in orders for spring delivery. Bees second to none.

Address

LEWIS JONES,
DEXTER P.O. ONT.

THE CANADIAN

POULTRY REVIEW

IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN THE INTERESTS OF THE

Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Fraternity. Circulation always on the increase. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN,
20 Front St. East, Toronto.

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive Price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundations, Section Honey Boxes, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written p. in!

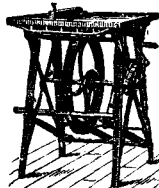
A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

BEEES AND HONEY.

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apianian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. &

SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION.

We are turning out sections at the rate of 10,000 per day right along, in addition to our regular hive and supply trade, and we are prepared to furnish them in any regular size and style in large quantities at very low rates.

Our prices are as follows :—

1000.....	\$ 4 50
3000.....	13 00
5000.....	20 00
10,000.....	37 50

All orders entered as received, and shipped with promptness. Order early to avoid the rush. These prices are spot cash.

THE D. A. JONES Co., LD.,
BEETON, ONT.