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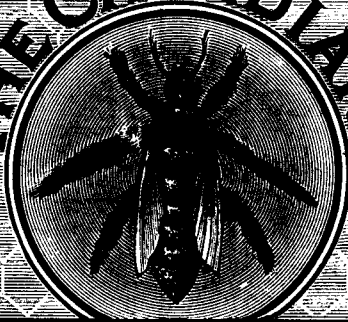
VOL. III, NO. 8.

1887

MAY 18.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

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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 you have a 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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ESSAYS

On the Production of Comb Honey
 Will be given in the June issue of the "American Apiculturist" by **G. M. Doolittle, Dr. G. L. Tinker, Dr. C. C. Miller** and other well-known and prominent beekeepers. Ready, May 2. th. Price 10 cts. Address,
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49-6. **S. D. McLEAN,**
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Do not fail to send for my 27th annual catalogue before purchasing.

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 Coleraine, Mass.

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1887.

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48-51

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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 Foundation, Section Honey boxes, all books and Journals, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plain by
A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

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BEES, QUEENS, FOUNDATIONS, &c.,

Free to all. We would call special attention to Smokers as manufactured by us, we guarantee every one. The barrel is made of iron, the nozzle is tin and so arranged that embers cannot be blown among the bees, the sliding door at the rear of the barrel together with the strip of sandpaper on the bellows, enables us to light the smoker almost instantly with a match. The bellows is so constructed that fire cannot get into it, the spring is on the outside and can very easily be replaced if broken without injuring the bellows. We also manufacture the "Clark cold blast smoker" the same as made by A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio. Price of smoker with 3 inch barrel \$1.00, 2 1/2 barrel 75 cents Clarks cold blast 50 cents, by mail each 30 cents extra. For wholesale rates send for Illustrated Catalogue to

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BEETON

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY.

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

Vol. III. No. 8.

BEETON, ONT., MAY 18, 1887.

WHOLE No. 112

EDITORIAL.

ONE customer, in writing us, states that he wintered three rather weak stocks in *one* section of the Heddon brood-chamber, and had them packed in saw-dust, with four inches on the sides and six inches on top over a wool quilt. He also adds his testimony as to the kind of saw-dust, which he has used as a packing material. If you used celled dry lumber and cut it with a fine buzz saw, it is excellent, but the coarse green saw-dust is a very different article. This only confirms the experience we have had for many years with reference to saw-dust packing.

We find in the *British Bee Journal* for April 21st, a statement of the quantity of the honey imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1886 and the source of supply. We give below the information:—

	Cwts.
France	994
Portugal	560
Australasia	332
Canada	426
United States	4569
British West India Islands	1354
Spanish	5272
Chili	7352
Argentine Republic	284
All other Countries	406

21,549

By the above it will be seen that outside the shipment taken by the Commissioners to the Colonial, a very small

quantity of honey was shipped from Canada, while our brothers "over the line" shipped over ten times the quantity. With the exception of the Argentine Republic, and Australia, Canada is the lowest in the scale.

The value of honey imported into the United Kingdom during the month of March 1887 amounted to £1,114. In an editorial in the same issue it is stated that the importation into England of foreign honey is diminishing. The reason given is that British honey is pushing its way into the markets and displacing the foreign article.

We have to thank Professor A. J. Cook for a copy of his little work "Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush," which has just come out. Though we have not had time to read up the subject as Professor Cook puts it, yet from a hurried glance we feel that it is invaluable to all who engage in the pleasant and profitable work of sugar making. The different varieties, their construction, etc., are thoroughly explained. A list of the insects (with illustrations) that attack the maple are given. The different utensils for working are described and explained by engravings and the whole work is thoroughly gone into. A. I. Root is the publisher; the price is 35 cents, 40 cents by mail post-paid.

From the *A. B. J.* we learn that: Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia, lost his residence by fire on April 29. Loss

\$4,000; no insurance. We could hardly believe that Dr. Brown could be so very unmindful of his interests as to neglect to insure his property. That is a duty no one should neglect. Our sympathies are with our friend in his loss.

OUR OWN APIARY.

OUR prophecies in last week's JOURNAL, as to the indications of fine weather, have been fulfilled. Dame nature seems to have been exerting herself favorably in the interests of the bee-keepers since our last issue, as we could not expect better weather. Our foreman tells us that we can extract considerable willow honey from some of the strongest colonies.

THE HEDDON HIVE.

We promised our experience with this hive as to its wintering qualities. One of the great objections was the division of the brood chamber for wintering and brooding purposes. We wintered some colonies on half sections and others on the entire brood chamber. The bee space right in the centre of the brood nest has almost given some of our bee friends the "night mare." We are pleased to be able to add our testimony to what has already been given, and we would suggest that the sooner these friends forget their prejudices the sooner will they be on the right track. To test the matter fully, some of the colonies were put into winter quarters with the two ranges of comb touching each other leaving no bee space between the two sectional brood chambers, and we found that the colonies *with* the bee space wintered the better and we are satisfied of its advantages. Brooding seems to be carried on more rapidly in these than in other hives of equal strength, on solid frames. The most of you are aware that we made some of the brood chambers for the Heddon hive of lighter lumber than Mr. Heddon uses himself, and taking all the different thicknesses in hive lumber, and, comparing them, with those made of heavier timber, three-eighths, seem to have wintered equally well, if not better, than did those made of heavier material. They do not seem to accumulate the moisture so rapidly and even when they do, the process

of drying goes on more quickly. Our prophecy is that much lighter lumber than we are at present using will be popular in the near future. We should like to have friends Hutchinson, Hall and others who have tried the Heddon hive during the winter give us, shortly, the results of their experience and what they think of the bee space in the centre of the brood chamber.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A Disputed Point and Some Other Points.

IN reading the discussion in the last JOURNAL as to the time the soft maple blooms I was reminded of the chameleon and the hot dispute as to the color of the animal. Each disputant was an eye-witness and therefore spoke from personal knowledge, and the positiveness of each witness about the color of the nondescript chameleon was only equalled by the certainty of some other witness that it was some other color. Well, it turned out that the beekeeping controversialists were all right and all wrong.

So will it turn out that the apiarian disputants about the time the trees bloom in the spring in Ontario will be all right and all wrong. Each is right as to his own locality, and wrong as to other districts. In view of the variability and differentiation of climate in this Canada of ours it is a risky man that will set up a rule for maple bloom or any other bloom, even for one county, let alone a province or Dominion. Though his rule be as wide as "from the 1st to the 21st of April," if he predicate on that he is sure to get left.

This spring in this locality there was no soft maple or willow bloom in April at all, and not until a day or two ago, May 2nd. Last spring the maple and willow bloomed about the middle of April. And as to fruit bloom, I have seen a variation here of about three weeks.

BEES OUT.

I finished carrying my bees out of the cellar May 2nd. Such a heavy lot of hives I think I never carried out before in the spring. Most of them have an abundance of stores. Fifty per cent. of them have consumed but little in confinement and are in splendid condition, while the balance have wintered well, with the exception of a few colonies. On the whole my bees never came out in better shape.

There has been considerable loss of bees round about within my hearing, which, however, I surely have been the result of bad management for last season was an excellent one here, and the fall extremely favorable for the bees, with about

dance of fall honey. And the winter has not been exceptionally hard. I find that lots of people still believe in "luck" and "chance" in bee-keeping. Of course the laws of nature overtake these people, or rather their bees, without fail and without ceremony. Well, the *fit* will survive, and the *unfit* get into some other more congenial and profitable business.

LARGE AND SMALL EATERS.

In the fall when fixing up for winter there is no telling how much a colony is going to eat or how little it is going to eat. Under apparently similar conditions one colony will consume 30 lbs. of honey and then starve, while another alongside of it will not consume five lbs. This being a fact which every bee-keeper will prove to his own satisfaction sooner or later, the lesson to be derived from it is to supply every colony with not less than 30 to 35 lbs of honey in the fall. Then if they starve on the last named figure they are, without doubt, gormandizers, and might as well "shuffle off." In carrying out the last of mine I noticed a couple of colonies to be very light, and upon examination found one without a single ounce of honey left. They had taken their last available meal, but seemed to be in excellent spirits. The other one had a meal or two left. Now, these colonies had at least 30 lbs. each of honey when put in. They may be fairly called "large eaters." The next day after this experience a party to whom I had sold five colonies in the fall came to my place to get some advice, and some honey for one of his which had got entirely through with its stores, while the other four had plenty. This colony had just as much as the rest (40 lbs. each) when they were taken away in the fall, for I weighed them.

HEDDON HIVE.

The bees I had in this hive wintered as well as the rest. But I only trusted one colony with a single brood-case or half brood-chamber. They came through all right with a little honey left. The case, however, was not full of honey when it was put in. I kept an eye on it from time to time towards spring. I can see no reason why bees will not winter all right in the new Heddon hive, and one case of honey is sufficient, provided they are wintered in a proper repository. But it is not a warm hive, owing partly to the joint in centre of brood-chamber, and they ought to be packed in sawdust or chaff when they are set out in the spring to remain packed till the first of June or later. I have fixed mine in this way: As soon as set out, after flight, I took the brood-case the bees occupied which contained some honey and brood, and placed it on top of the other half of the brood-chamber after nearly filling it with honey. I then put the "skeleton"

case over it, packed it around with sawdust, putting plenty on top, and put on the roof, which, of course, slants to shed the rain. The brood-case is put on top of the honey-case for the obvious reason that at this season of the year the brood will require all the benefit of the heat at the top.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., May 5th, 1887.

From The Country Gentleman.

ROBBER BEES AND ODORS.

A MUSK AND PEPPERMINT CONTEST.

I SHOULD like to give your readers the results of my experience and experiments, with robber bees, and a simpler method of checking this ruinous propensity. Twenty-five years ago I began bee-keeping with a row of hives, all planted alike, and placed close together, say 12 inches apart. This likeness and nearness of hives, together with my work and fussing, soon brought on the calamity—robbing right and left, stealing, fighting and killing, until some of the hives were empty, and the ground covered with dead bees. I rushed to my library, and then tried the plans prescribed as infallible remedies. Tied them up in sheets; deluged them with water; buried them in loose straw; smashed the robbers' combs; put them to sleep with chloroform; shifted positions of hives. But they still fought and robbed and killed like little demons.

Then I sat down to study out a remedy, or to see the end of the Kilkenny-cat process. I soon found the difficulty to be in this—that the robbed bees could not distinguish between the friends in their own family and their enemies from other families. I could tell which were robbers from their hesitating flight about the mouth of the doomed hive. The home bees came in like an arrow from a bow. The robbers hesitated, backed and filled, and seemed watching for a chance to get in. But of this sign the home guard seemed to take no notice. From this I concluded that they did not discriminate by sight.

In this way I went on to eliminate the different senses from their method of discrimination, until at last I reached the conclusion that the sense of smell was their chief, if not their only dependence. Any observant bee-keeper has found many evidences that this early conclusion was sound. (I should like to ask here whether there is any honey-producing blossom that is destitute of odor? And, by the way, one of the best plans for introducing queens is to give the strange queen and the swarm the same odor.

And so in all processes requiring the union of bees from different swarms.)

But to return to our robbers. The guards are on duty at the entrance of the hive. The robber lands on the lighting-board. He either steals in unobserved, or is challenged. If he has been in the hive often enough to have acquired the right odor, he is admitted as a friend. If the scent is not clear, he is doubted, and there is hesitation. If he brings a brand-new and strange odor, he is "bounced," and a fight begins that generally ends in the death of bouncer or bounced.

This suggested the remedy. I took some musk, wrapped it loosely in muslin and covered the package with wire netting, for fear the bees might eat it and get poisoned, or tear it to pieces and carry it out of the hive. This little package, about 1 inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, I dropped in the midst of the combs of the robbed hive.

The next step was to get a contrasting and strong odor for the robber hive. I selected essence of peppermint, diluted an ounce of it with a pint of milk-warm water, borrowed my wife's indoor plant sprinkler, uncovered the robbing hives, and gave them a dash of their perfumery.

It isn't easy to laugh alone, but I did laugh out long and loud when I saw the result. The musk guards waited in alert expectancy. A peppermint robber began to buzz around, but the musk fellow detected his presence and followed every motion of the peppermint adversary, by turning his belligerent front, when the robber was at least 12 inches distant. And when he would venture within two or three inches of the vigilant musker, the guard would fairly leap at him and catch him "on the wing." There was no room for fight and no killing. The alien peppermint robber would flee with the cowardice of his profession.

It is no exaggeration to say that within five minutes the whole thing was stopped, and for good. The remedy is effective, and can be applied with little trouble, and not more than two minutes of time.

Staten Island, N. Y.

COUNTRY PARSON.

We have tried similar treatment, but never succeeded well, after the robbing had got thoroughly started. Perhaps the musk was not the right kind, but we think a baker's dozen skunks thoroughly primed with their musk, would scarcely prevent some robbing that we have known. They did not seem to wait to scent anything, but simply

rushed into the hive over each other trying which could get there first. If any of our friends have had any experience to indicate that this or similar treatment is a perfect cure we shall be pleased to hear from them.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NEW ZEALAND HONEY.

IN New Zealand they have succeeded in introducing the "humble-bee," and the *Dunston Times* says that a nest may be seen in a garden at Otekaike. Another paper published there says, that these useful insects have made their appearance throughout the district with remarkable suddenness.

In the *British Bee Journal* is found a lengthy article written by one of the reportorial staff of the *New Zealand Herald* concerning a visit to the Mattamata apiary, of which Mr. I. Hopkins is the manager. The product of 200 hives during last season is ten tons. The owners of the apiaries manufacture wines, mead, cider and vinegar, the principal ingredient being honey, and the articles promise to turn out excellent in quality. The regular stock is not used in the manufacture of this article, but the honey is taken from the cappings.

Comb foundation is also manufactured on the premises. In 1879, 300 pounds was sufficient to supply all the demand, but last season the sales were over five tons. It is estimated that the entire crop for New Zealand for last season amounted to over 300 tons, and of this quantity the Auckland province will have produced one half.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and many questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

LIGHT DIVISION BOARDS.

QUERY No. 148.—I have been using very light material in the wooden division-board and like them very well—much better than heavy. Are there any objections to their use?—A. McK.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I none.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Not while me.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—The lighter the better if they keep their shape.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I don't see any objection if made in such a way that they don't warp.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I guess not but could tell better if you had told us what was meant by "light material."

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Don't know of any except that perhaps they are not so warm when used for confining the bees to fewer combs in spring.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I know of no objection unless the greater tendency to warp, but if properly cleated that objection is entirely overcome.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWKS PARK, FLA.—I have used thin division-boards for over a dozen years, and find many advantages and no objections to their use.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—If they retain their shape properly and serve the purposes of a division-board I can see no objection in the mere lightness of the material.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—None very material, I should say individual preference would govern largely, using a hive of the capacity of nine frames, I prefer to use $\frac{3}{4}$ inch followers to take the place of a frame at different seasons of the year.

BY THE EDITOR.—They will not stand quite as much rough usage, but if properly nailed with wire nails will last a life time. They are much lighter to handle, take up less room, either in hive or when stored away, and cost less freight in transfer. We consider they are preferable to the heavy in many ways.

WIRE NAILS.

QUERY No. 149.—What kind of nails do you use in your apiary? There are those who advocate wire nails for all uses. Are they any better, and are there enough more to the pound to make up the difference in cost as quoted in the pricelists of supply dealers?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I use many of both kinds preferring each for different kinds of work.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I use wire nails don't think there is much difference in the cost.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I use and prefer wire nails, they are better and cheaper than any other for me.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I am not posted. The wire nails are very excellent, and for such uses as frame-making very desirable.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Wire nails mostly. They are not so liable to split the wood. I have never compared the cost with that of ordinary nails.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Have not looked into the matter. I use both wire and wrought. I believe for some purposes it pays to use wire nails.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—For light work we use wire nails. I am not sure about the large ones for nailing hives, I have generally used two and a quarter inch finishing nails for nailing hives.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWKS PARK, FLA.—I have used wire nails exclusively for several years. Yes to your last question if your quotations are not from high priced dealers.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I keep nearly all kinds of nails obtainable (wire of course included) and occasionally find use for them all. Keep a variety on hand by all means, for it is a botheration when you want a nail or two of a particular kind not to be able to put your finger on them.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—For most purposes I prefer wire nails. If barbed (and I am not sure but a rusted nail is better than a barbed one) perhaps they are better for all purposes, except where great stiffness is required. You can easily tell by comparing the number in a pound of each and what each cost, which is cheapest per nail. In my case the wire generally cost less than others.

BY THE EDITOR.—We now use the wire nails exclusively, as we find them cheaper than the common cut nails, we do not use the ordinary wire nail but a special light size made suitable. We would not be induced to go back to cut nails again. There are so many more to the pound that when we come to count the number in a pound we find that we can nail our hives cheaper, and they are stronger and better.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A FAIR REPORT.

H. B. WHITE.—Last spring I started with one weak colony which I purchased, the one I had having spring dwindled. In the fall I put four colonies into my cellar which was rather damp and cold, sometimes the thermometer was down as low as 32 degrees. They all wintered through, however, and are now as "busy as bees." Sixteen pounds of honey represents the quantity taken from the colonies last summer. What supplies I need I will get from your agent here. Prescott, May, 5th, 1887.

LOST ONE OUT OF 225.

G. A. DEADMAN.—Removed over 225 colonies of bees from my cellar on the 21st of April, with the loss of but one colony. The weather has been very unfavorable and they have been confined to the hives most of the time. They have gathered no pollen yet.

Brussels, April 29, 1887.

F. MEHLENBACHER'S REPORT.

F. MEHLENBACHER.—Put my bees into winter quarters packed in clamps—thirty colonies—and this day, (April 30), all are in fine condition, with queens and brood. There are a few which are a trifle weak. I put away one small nucleus, on which I had counted nothing, but it came out successfully, and bids fair to become a good colony. On page 815, volume II of C. B. J., I described my new clamp, and you asked me to report in spring how the bees came out. You have my report in the above.

Fisherville, Ontario.

SAW-DUST BETTER THAN CHAFF.

WM. J. HONEYFORD.—During the last week in October of last year I put seventy-eight colonies on their summer stands in cases 6 inches larger all than the hives, 10 inches on the top and 6 below. For 40 of them I used wheat chaff and the balance dry hemlock sawdust. Up to this date I have lost seven colonies, 4 of which were drowned by the sudden rising of the water in the river one night during the past winter. In the morning I awoke to find about a foot of water all over my yard. Two others were lost by the queen dying, and the seventh was a case of spring dwindling, all the rest are in splendid condition, a good many having drone brood capped. The colonies packed in saw-dust seemed to winter somewhat better than the others.

Avening, Ont., May 9th, '87.

We are glad to have your experience as to the wintering qualities of bees packed in chaff and in the sawdust. It is more than likely if the sawdust had been from dried pine lumber that you would have noticed a good deal more difference in favor of sawdust packing.

SOMETHING MORE FROM FRIEND DUNN.

J. F. DUNN.—On page seventy-three, Volume III, C. B. J., I am made to say "clover as headed out below. The word "headed" should read *heaved* or as some call it "pulled." Although in the South-western part of Ontario we are hardly smart enough to have clover headed out in April. The losses among the bees in this county has been very great, many reporting heavily with their little few, in differing in the wintering qualities of the different races. By the way some time ago Mr. Osborn, Havana, Cuba, made a statement like this:—"The native bee of Cuba is a simon pure black no brown German about it." I think it was generally accepted that the black and brown bees were identical or rather that the German black as applied to bees was a mistake and that such should be called German brown. Perhaps after

all our large brown German bees are only a burnt-cork-imitation. Now, friend Osborn, if you have the simon-pure-original-black bees will you please give us a description of them through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Tell us how you like them and if they are good comb builders, tell us also how you like the Holy Lands in your colonies after the experience you will have had by this time.

Ridgeway, May, 1887

BEES GATHERING POLLEN ON THE 3RD, APRIL.

W. A. CHRYSLER.—I commenced the season of 1886 with seven small colonies; increased them to twenty-seven good strong ones. I took from them 500 lbs of extracted, and 50 lbs of comb honey (clover and basswood) and left with them on an average about 50 lbs per colony to winter on, of fall honey. In the fall I made a couple of clamps. Made double bottoms and set on them each 14 hives, two rows, back to back, and close together. I then made the sides two boards high, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the bottom on each side for entrances, and about a foot all around for packing. The lumber I used was some I had got for hives, and as only the boards on ends of clamp were sawn, it is little the worse for hive making, and is therefore a cheap way of wintering. They all wintered well, although a few were weak, and I lost two by robbing. I sold one, and have 24 to commence the season with.

Chatham, April 26th, 1887.

N. B.—My bees gathered pollen Sunday, 3rd inst. Isn't this earlier than common?

You have beaten the record thus far by one day, as we have one case where pollen was gathered on the 4th of April.

THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

ALLEN PRINGLE.—As many of the readers of the C. B. J. will be sowing the seed of the Chapman Honey Plant this season for the first time, will you kindly, in your next issue, tell us what you know of the plant and its cultivation, that is, when to sow it, how to sow it, what kind of land is best for it, what treatment it requires after sowing, etc., etc. Please give this information if possible in next issue, as intending sowers will want to prepare land.

Selby, Ont.

On every package of the seed that is sent out by Mr. Chapman or his agents, the following directions appear:—"In early spring drill in rows two feet apart, one inch deep about fifteen inches in the rows. As it bears transplanting well, may be sown much thicker in the rows; or it may be sown thinly broadcast, on land previously having had good culture. The plant is triennial. In favored localities may live four years, giving three seasons of bloom. It needs no cultivation after the first year." Prof. N. W. McLain, says on page 407, C. B. J. Vol. 2:—"The plant is hardy, easily propagated and appears to flourish in all kinds of soil."

DOES THE WIDTH OF ENTRANCE MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE IN CLAMP WINTERING.

JOHN HILLER.—I put nine colonies into clamps in the beginning of last November, and have not yet taken them out (the weather having been so cold). I know that two of them are dead, if not three, one was very restless all winter, and I believe it died of dysentery; the rest seem to be quite strong. From the time that they were placed in the clamps, until March, they had no chance for a fly. A neighbor put away twelve in clamp, all of which have been taken out alive. They were packed similar to mine, but he left the entrance six inches wide. Mine were only four inches. Would the difference in width make the difference in wintering?

Peterboro', May 2nd, 1887.

We cannot imagine that the difference in size of entrance is the cause of your loss. The four-inch entrance would be ample ventilation if all other conditions were as they should be. Probably late feeding and late examination had something to do with the loss. We find that when tinkering with them late in the season they are not nearly in so fine condition as those prepared for winter earlier. Perhaps if you would examine his colonies and ascertain every particular you would be able to determine the reason of your loss.

POLLEN ON APRIL 4TH.

JOHN V. BATTRAM.—I put thirty colonies away on summer stands. I made an outside box or shell about two inches larger than the hives all round, and filled it all around with pine sawdust, cut a hole for entrance four inches long and nailed small blocks round the hole so the sawdust could not fall down to close the entrance so the bees could come out and fly as they pleased. Took off the summer cloths and put on a clean one in the fall, and heaped up dry sawdust about four inches thick on top and put the cap over all, which is six inches deep, and covered the rear up with boards. Looked them over twice in the winter and changed the sawdust on the top, if it was damp. Twenty-six out of thirty are strong, and I looked them over on the 18th and 19th. Two died that I doubled up and the other two died from some cause or other that I cannot account for, as all of them had plenty of honey. My bees gathered pollen on the 4th of April and have been ever since. Some days you would think they were all covered with it. In looking them over I find quite a number of them had thousands of young bees. Some have made drone comb as early as the 15th. About eighteen of the twenty-six colonies are chucked full of bees and one would think were ready to swarm, and if the season is favorable they will swarm early if let do so. My bees had about three good flights this winter, and very few fell in the snow, and few died in the hives.

Brigden, Ont., April 22, 1887.

LONG WINTER CONFINEMENT.

C. W. POST.—On the first of November 1886, I put into winter quarters 218 colonies of bees.

As I have an out apiary of 46 colonies they were wintered in two different cellars, and 11 in my home apiary were packed with forest leaves on their summer stands. My house cellar is just as damp as it can be and the out apiary is the opposite extreme. Now for the results. Out of the eleven packed in their summer stands three came out alive but very weak. In my house cellar, containing 161 colonies I lost 2. I commenced to carry them out on the 6th April, and the last 44 were carried on the 2nd May. The last carried out were in the cellar six months to a day. They are the heaviest and strongest lot of bees I ever handled. The bottom boards were perfectly clean and the hives packed full of bees. In the out apiary wintered in the very dry cellar I lost one, but they did not winter so perfectly as they did in the wet cellar; they consumed more honey and were more restless.

The above has been my experience for the last four winters in regard to damp and dry cellars. The temperature in both cellars was about the same, from 42 to 48 degrees, but the last two weeks it went up to 54 through the day, with thorough ventilation, but they would cool off at night by throwing open the doors and windows. All wintered on natural stores, mostly buckwheat honey and plenty of pollen.

Murray, Ont., May 9th, 1887.

Your experience with regard to a damp cellar is exactly opposite to that given by Mr. Schulz in this issue of the Journal. Under favorable conditions we believe that bees can be wintered equally well in a damp cellar as in a dry one. The humidity of the atmosphere is a great point to be considered. Perhaps, though your cellar was damp the air itself might have been dry compared with Schulz's cellar. Here is an answer to the question that has often been asked "Will bees winter safely on buckwheat honey?" Friend Posot promises us an article on his method of producing extracted honey for next issue of BEE JOURNAL. We can say beforehand that it will be interesting.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH A QUEEN THAT LAYS DRONE EGGS IN WORKER CELLS?

JOHN BECKING.—I began bee-keeping in the summer of 1885 with only one weak colony. This I divided in June and made two colonies. They wintered splendidly and increased in 1886 to five colonies. Had about twenty-five pounds of comb honey and twenty pounds extracted. All came through this winter in fine condition excepting one. I received a queen from you last summer. This spring I find it has begun to lay drone eggs in worker cells. Do you think it is profitable for me to keep her?

Fyfield, May, 1887.

We are fully convinced from what you say that the original queen either died or was superceded in some way in which she was placed in the fall or in

winter, at a time when she could not become fertile. This drone layer that you now have is useless and should be replaced with a good fertile queen. If the wing of the old queen had been clipped you would have been able to tell the difference between her and the one you now have by the clipped wing, but many queens duplicate themselves so perfectly that even good judges cannot tell when old queens are superceded unless they have some distinctive mark to indicate the fact.

WINTERED SUCCESSFULLY BY FOLLOWING THE RULES LAID DOWN BY US.

A. FYFE.—I put my bees out on April 20th. Lost two out of fifty-four, and these two were both queenless. Nearly all the others were in good condition; forty-one of the colonies had lots of hatching brood and eggs. One extra strong colony had a few drones. Twenty-four of the colonies were in your "Combination" hive, and all of these came through. The temperature in the bee-house was kept at 44° all winter and did not vary 1° either way. Each colony consumed, on an average, eighteen pounds of honey. I wintered in a bee-house built after the Jones' principle, and it has been a complete success.

Harriston, April 25, 1887.

It pleases us to hear of your success, friend F. We are going to "let the cat out of the bag" by telling the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that you were badly down-in-the-mouth last fall, and it makes us all the better pleased to think you are out of the "blasted hopes" department. For the information of the rest of our readers we will say that, in this case, if we remember rightly, the winter stores consisted, in the main, of sugar syrup. Thanks for the good word you have spoken for the "Combination" hive. Its record has been indeed good as a wintering hive thus far.

CELLAR TOO DAMP.

E. SCHULTZ.—I took my bees out of the cellar on the night of the first of May, and found that they had wintered as well as I could expect in a cellar so damp as mine. Of the twenty-two colonies I put in on November 23rd, last, none were lost, four of them, however, had dysentery and would have filled three or four frames and would have built up strongly, but I united them in order that I might have less work, as my health is so poor that I will have to reduce my bees still more, or else let them work on the "go as you please" plan. To-day (May 9th) there are twenty colonies, all well. Some of them have their hives full of new honey and have commenced to seal it over. The combs look white and nice and one is almost tempted to put on the section. In some of the hives the queens

were so crowded for room that I had to give them empty combs. I did not remove any honey as I might have done, but left two full combs behind the honey-board. This leaves for the brood-nest seven or eight frames. If this will contract or keep the heat more in the brood-nest, as if the division-board were at the back of all the combs is questionable, but it has at least one advantage; should the weather turn cold or the honey flow cease from any cause, the bees will turn, and carry that stored behind the division-board into brood-nest and so will keep the queen laying all the time. As stated in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL page 849, I wintered my bees without chaff cushions, but with two or three thicknesses of flannel placed over the frames and I am satisfied with the result. I shall not go back to heavy chaff cushions so long as I have to winter in my present cellar, but I shall always try to raise the combs.

Kilworthy, May 9th, 1887.

We are glad to hear your bees have come through the winter in such good shape, but we regret to learn that your health does not improve as much as you could wish. Yours is the first report that we have had of new honey coming in in quantities. Perhaps there are some others who have not yet spoken, if so we should like to hear from them. Your plan of putting frames of honey behind the division board is very good and is one which we have practised often. The thicknesses of flannel which you placed over the frames for wintering will amount to about the same as one of friend Corneil's woolen quilts, with which he has had such success, when he was in a position to put his colonies up in the fall in proper shape.

WM. COWE.—You invite bee-keepers to report how their colonies came through the winter, and as I have had a loss which makes me feel that I require a better way of taking care of them, I report, wishing some light on the subject. I put them into winter quarters, raising the hive from the damp part on the frame made the same size as the hive, of pieces one inch square with the entrance cut out the same size as that for the hive. This frame, I thought, would give me an inch of space under the hive for dead bees, etc., and would also furnish an air chamber. I then put on, in place of a honey board, a piece of five cent factory cotton packed in the inside of the section case which I half filled full of chaff. I placed all the colonies under the barn in a repository prepared with sawdust, leaving the space in the partition in the floor 4 inches square by 4 feet long for air and a space above the door about ten inches deep, my object being to catch a current of air, but I fear it did not have the desired effect. I placed the hives on the blank rest fifteen inches from the floor (which is a mixture of gravel and clay). My opinion is that the place is too small. I put in eighteen colonies and have only seven alive now, one of these being on two frames. In At New Year all the colonies were alive. In

looking through the hives in which the bees died I find all the combs and frames on the inside of the hive covered with filth and mold, some of the frames contained dead brood capped and in a larval condition, apparently rotten. The hives contained a large quantity of honey; they are of the Simplicity pattern and they contain nine and ten frames. What I should like to have you tell me if you can, is, what is the matter? Was my loss the result of bad ventilation or was the repository too cold? The average temperature being 40 degrees.

East Linton, County Grey.

We think your colonies were too cold. It is pretty evident that the temperature must have run down much below 40 at times. The loss was not owing to the ventilation so much as warmth for if you had sufficient heat in your hives it would have raised a ventilation carrying off the moisture, unless your colonies were exceedingly strong, which we doubt. They had too much space to keep warm. Bees should not have more space in wintering than they can keep warm in, and no more comb than they require to hold their food in, as uncapped honey away from the cluster, unless the temperature is sufficiently high, is sure to become thin by the absorption of moisture, and combs are liable to mould. Besides this, thin honey, sour or otherwise, is a sort of repository for moisture inside the hive.

AN EARLY SWARM.

W. Warner, Thornbury, has a hive of bees which swarmed on the 3rd of May, says the *Standard*.

Wm. J. ROBINSON.—I have wintered 7 colonies and they came out strong, 5 in cellar which kept about 38 to 40 degrees all winter and two on summer stands in packing boxes packed with chaff. I took the five out of cellar on April 6th, and on the 10th they were carrying in pollen. The 5 are in box hives and I am going to transfer them in to frame hives right away, perhaps to-morrow, they are beginning to cluster out on the front of the hive and I am thinking I will have a time transferring them, they are full to top with bees brood and honey. Last season was my first in bee-keeping.
Orangeville.

DAMAGING STATEMENTS

Concerning all producers of Honey, and which all are called on to exert every means in their power to set right.

We do not know whether the fraud to which we are about to refer has ever been exposed yet, but whether it has or not it will do no harm and perhaps good, to give it a taste of public light

again. In an advertising sheet called the "American Exchange and Mart," published at Boston, by Percival Gasset & Co., is an advertisement which reads as follows:—

"Receipts for making 16 colors writing ink, for any number of Puck, Life, Judge, also receipts for making honey, applebutter, cider, for same. Wm. Fretz, box 9, Stockton, New Jersey."

We wanted to see what sort of a recipe we would get so we had one of our hands enclose fifteen cents with the request for the recipe for making artificial honey and we received in reply the following:

To 10 pounds Sugar add 3 pounds Water, 40 grains Cream of Tartar, 10 drops Essence of Peppermint and 3 pounds Strained Honey.

DIRECTIONS.—First, dissolve the sugar in water and take off the scum, then dissolve the cream of tartar in a little warm water, which add with some little stirring, then add the honey, heat to a boiling point, and stir for a few minutes.

One has only to read it to see the absurdity of the whole affair, but for the sake of being able to speak from experience we have a little of this same mixture in preparation and will be able to send samples of it to any of the beekeepers who have found their way into the "blasted hopes" column. "William" used to live at Lambertville, New Jersey, but left there for Stockton, his present residence. We do not know if he moves round the country the same as do some of the other characters who follow like businesses and make a practice of defrauding the public by getting off such recipes as this one for making honey.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

D. A. JONES,
Editor
and President.

F. H. MACPHERSON,
Asst. Editor
and Business Manager.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEEETON, ONTARIO, MAY 18, 1887.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We have a very few orders on our books at the present time that have not been filled, only three or four of which have been in over a week, and the majority of them all are for special goods. We are glad to be able to say this, as our cus-

CANADIANS

Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but heretofore they have not been able to do so, at least for bees by the pound, frames of brood, and nuclei. We have decided to furnish them at the prices as found in the following table :

BEES BY THE POUND.

	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Bees, per ½ pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
“ “ pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 “ “	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone. Queens are not included in above prices. Choose the kind you want and add enough to price found here to cover cost of queen. Two frame nucleus consists of ½ pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive. Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc. All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering. Of course the only way for the above to go is by express.

QUEENS.

	Homebred	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 25	2 50	3 00	0 60
July	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 75	
October	2 00		2 50	3 00	

FULL COLONIES.

	Italian	Holy Land Crosses	Carniolan Crosses	Hybrids
May	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$8.50
June	8.00	9.00	10.00	7.50
July	7.50	8.00	9.00	7.00
August	6.50	8.00	9.00	6 50
September	6.50	7.00	8.00	6 00
October	7.00	8.00	9.00	6 50
November	8.00	8.00	9.00	8 00

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent. ; ten colonies and over, 5 per cent. Colonies as above will each have six to eight frames of brood, bees and honey, and good lay-

ing queen, according to the season of shipment. In spring and fall there will perhaps not be very much brood.

UNBOUND VOLUMES

The Canadian Bee Journal.

We have on hand several Volumes, unbound, of Volume I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, each lacking one or two issues.

To clear them out we offer them at following low figures :

- Lacking only Nos. 3 and 43.....50 cts.
- “ “ 3, 16 and 43..... 50 “
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If wanted by mail send ten cents additional.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ld.

tf BEETON

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JOB LOT OF HIVES.—See our advertisement a job lot of hives in another column. The D. A. JONES CO., Ld., Beeton, Ont.

30 COLONIES Bees for sale \$5.00 per Colony. JOSEPH HARRISON, Port Elgin.

15 COLONIES of Hybrid Italians and Black Bees for sale at \$7.00 each. Frames 11½x11½. 12 in each hive. W. J. HONEYFORD, Avening.

15 COLONIES of Italian Bees for sale. Complete Jones hive. 10 frames with each hive. Good queens. Price \$8. Apply to ERNEST SCHULZ, Kilworthy, Muskoka.

FOR SALE Eggs for hatching from two yards of W. F. Black Spanish and one yard of Light Bramahs. \$1.50 per 13 Eggs. Send for Circular. G. H. SHEERES, Clarksburg, Ont.

NOTE HEADS AND ENVELOPES.—We offer a special bargain just now. 20lb note heads with printed heading, \$1.75 per 1000. Envelopes, \$2.00 per \$1000. See advt. THE D. A. JONES CO., Ld., Beeton, Ont.

SMOKERS.—We have 10 No. 1 smokers and 26 No. 2 smokers in stock, which we will sell cheap to clear them out. They have the old style inside spring, but are otherwise just as good as new ones. Price, No. 1, \$1, by mail, \$1.40 ; No 2, 75c., by mail \$1.00. The D. A. JONES CO., L'td., Beeton, Ont.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

Bee Hives and Supplies.

One piece sections, crates, shipping cases, foundation extractors, honey knives, bee-feeders, wire nails and metal corners.

Please send your orders before the rush comes.

B. J. MILLER & CO.,

98-110.

Nappanee, Ind.

The Canadian Honey Producer

A MONTHLY BEE PAPER,

Forty cents per year and three subscriptions at one time to any address, \$1. Sample copies free. Also manufacturers of all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies. Address,

E. L. GOOLD & CO.,
Brantford, Canada.

52

BEESWAX WANTED!

Will pay 32 cents in cash or 35 cents in trade for any quantity of pure Beeswax.

Comb Foundation for sale, to suit any size frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station C.P.R. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET,
Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.
52-6mo.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies.

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Wishes to say to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that he has concluded to sell Bees and Queens during 1887, at the following prices:



One Colony Bees.....	\$7 00
Five Colonies.....	30 00
Ten Colonies.....	50 00
1 untested Queen.....	1 00
3 " Queens.....	2 00
1 Queen reared by natural swarming.....	1 50
3 Ditto.....	3 00
1 tested Queen.....	2 00
3 " Queens.....	4 00
1 " Queen by natural swarming.....	3 00
3 Ditto.....	6 00
Tested Queens, 1886 rear- ing, each.....	4 00
Extra Selected, 2 years old each.....	10 00

Circular free, giving full particulars regarding the Bees, and each class of Queens. Address,

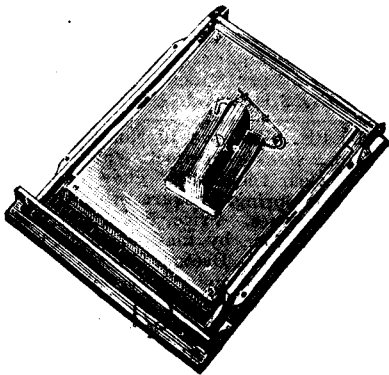
G. M. DOOLITTLE,

52-6m

Bordino, Onon. Co., N. Y.

THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

The "Mitchell" Frame Nailer is light, handy and cheap—anyone who has a few hundred frames to nail will find it advantageous to have one of them.



For Jones' Frame S. W. Hive.....\$1 25

" " " Combination Hive..... 1 25

" Langstroth Frame..... 1 50

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OLD RELIABLE HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Bees IN NUCLEI OR BY THE Pound

ITALIAN QUEENS also a Specialty. Prices very low. Six Years' experience in selling bees and queens. Hundreds of customers, and I think not a dissatisfied one. Instructive circular and price list free.

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32-5111

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.

SUPPLIES FOR THE APIARY.

—O.O.—

J. S. SMITH, TRURO, N. S.

Manufacturer and dealer in Bee-keepers' Supplies, Hives, Smokers, Sections, Foundation, Bees, Queens, etc. Also breeder of ten varieties high class poultry. Eggs \$1 per setting.

THE BEST QUEENS

Are those that produce the best bees for gathering honey and are gentle bees. These are the Queens I purpose breeding from and believe they are superior to imported queens. I have selected three out of over 200 as producing bees famous for honey gathering, and originally bought from

MR. JAMES HEDDON.

Not content with these, I have purchased from

MR. G. M. DOOLITTLE

one selected by him from over 600 which I also will breed from. The value of Mr. G. M. Doolittle's Italians as honey gatherers is well known. Those who have tried the Heddon strain require no recommendation from me. A customer last season took over 1900 pounds of honey and increased to 27 from 14 colonies purchased from me last year. Another nearly 150 lbs. from one colony and increased to five. Another 140 lbs and increased to four colonies. These were all the bees I sold last year, or no doubt could give more recommendations.

Prices for 1887 as follows: Tested queens on June 5th or after, \$2; Hybrid queens on June 1st or after 60 cents each. Dollar queens after June 15th from Doolittle's Italians or Heddon's strain \$1; 10 per cent off to any person ordering one dozen during the season of 1887; 15 per cent off to any one ordering one dozen at one time (can have them sent three at a time if desired). Will endeavor to be prompt in shipping. In ordering please state whether from G. M. Doolittle's selected Italian queen, or from my selected Heddon strain. Address,

G. A. DEADMAN,

Druggist and Apiarist, Brussels, Ont.

* COMB FOUNDATION. *

Headquarters in Canada.

1884	Toronto Fair,	Brood	1st;	Section	2nd
1884	London	"	1st	"	1st.
1885	Toronto	"	2nd	"	1st.
1886	Toronto	"	1st	"	1st.
1886	London	"	1st	"	1st.

I began the manufacture of comb foundation in 1883, and I am glad to say that I have not had the first complaint so far. Brood runs from 5 1/2 to 6 feet to the lb.: section about 11 ft.; shall commence making, weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in strips 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 and 3 1/2 x 1 1/2. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood 10 cts. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS.

51-ff.

St. Davids, Ont.

BEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON.

Port Colborne, Ont

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Shelter for apiaries, Roses, Clematus, Climbers, Shrubs, Dahlias, Herbaceous, Plants, etc. Send for price list.

A. GILCHRIST,
Guelph, Ont.

47-50

North Carolina Tar Heel Apiaries.

1887
ABBOTT L. SWINSON, **1887**
PRACTICAL APIARIST,
PROPRIETOR,
Goldsboro, Wayne Co., N.C., U.S.A.

PRICE LIST of warranted American Albino Italian and Golden Italian Queens.

For the Year 1887	April	May	June	July to Oct.
Untested laying, each	\$1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
Untested laying, 1 doz.	8.00	6.00	5.00	5.00
Tested Queens, each	3.50	2.50	2.25	2.00
Tested Queens, 1 doz.	15.00	13.50	12.50	11.00

NUCLEI.—Add 75 cts. for each L. frame of Bees and brood to price of queen wanted. Bees by the pound, same price each month as an untested queen is. 100—2 and 3 L. frame Nuclei, with untested warranted queens to dispose of in May at \$2.50 and 3.75 each, respectively. I replace all impure queens, and all queens and bees lost in transit. Untested queens ready to mail by April 15th each year. Send for circular and testimonials of my "American Albino Italian" bees that originated with me, and that I have bred and sold the last two seasons, giving universal satisfaction. The finest bees on the American continent. I challenge the world to produce a superior bee. Pekin Duck and Chicken Eggs in season. \$8-60

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS FOR 1887.

Tested Queens before June 15th, \$1.50 each. Untested Queens, \$1.00 each. After June 15th, 25 per cent less. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens.

I. R. GOOD,
Nappanee, Elkhart Co., Ind.

TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEETON PRICES.
MR. JOHN McARTHUR,
345 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

For the convenience of bee-keepers living within driving distance of Toronto, and inside the city limits, we have established an agency at the above address. All orders which he may be unable to fill promptly will be sent on to Beeton and be filled from here. He will have on hand a supply of hives, sections, foundations, knives, etc.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

1887 QUEENS 1887

I shall continue to rear a limited number of Queens this season at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Pure Italian and Heddon's Strain a specialty. Fertilizing Apiaries isolated from other Bees. Can spare a few full colonies now.

F. A. GEMMILL,
Harmony Apiary, Stratford.

6-3m

FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE.

One Ten Inch Root, brand new. On board cars here, everything complete, \$21.00. Samples of its work on application.

F. W. JONES,
Bedford, Que

5-11

FOR SALE CHEAP.

100 Colonies of Bees, Italians \$7.50, Hybrid \$6.50 on 8 frames. Dealer in Apiarian Supplies, Italian Bees and Queens.

Write for Prices to
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
5-3mos. Cheapside Ont.

ARMSTRONG'S



NEW REVERSIBLE HIVE.

The cheapest, simplest, and most practical hive ever offered to the public. J. Valentine, of Carlinville, Ill., says: "I would freely give \$100 if my 190 colonies were in hives just like them." Sample hive complete and painted, \$2.50. Send your name and post office address plainly written on a postal card and receive my 32 page illustrated descriptive catalogue free. Address,

E. S. ARMSTRONG,
Jerseyville, Ills.

NO BEE-KEEPER

SHOULD BE WITHOUT

Clarke's Bird's Eye View of Bee-keeping

68 pages, bound in cloth; profusely illustrated; price 25 cents.

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**Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,
and Bee-Keepers,**

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

CATALOGUES,

PRICE LISTS,

CIRCULARS,

LABELS,

OR GENERAL PRINTING.

A large number of cuts in stock of
which patrons have free use.

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

up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.

Sample hive, made up.....\$2.90
Add ten per cent if you wish the hive painted.

PRICES OF PARTS.

	made up	flat
Bottom stand.....	12	09
Bottom-boards.....	10	11
Entrance blocks (two).....	15	08
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60	46
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10	07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30	28
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60	50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15	12
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15	12
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10	10

The cost of one hive such as you would receive, in the flat, would therefore be (without honey boards of either description) \$2.15. Add the cost of whichever style of honey-board you prefer, and you get it exactly. If you do designate either we shall always include the wooden-slotted one.

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, 7½ per cent. ; 25 or more, 10 per cent. ; 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

We will sell individual rights to make for one's own use, and to use the new hive or any of the special features of Mr. Heddon's invention at \$5. We do not press the sale of these rights, believing that the hives cannot be made to good advantage by anyone not having the proper appliances. We will sell however to those who wish to buy, and for the convenience of such we append a list of prices of what we would likely be called upon to furnish in any event:—

Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	\$1.25
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1.50
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1.50
Brood Frames per 100.....	1.25
Wide " " ".....	1.50

HEDDON HIVES!



We are the owners of the patent on this hive in Canada, and we are in a position to make and sell the hive gotten up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in flat or nailed up.

A complete working hive consists of bottom-stand, bottom-board, entrance-blocks, two brood-cases, one honey-board, two surplus cases (in good seasons we often use three surplus cases on the hive at one time) and cover. So that if you order these hives in the flat this is just what will be sent you.

Sample hives we make up with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4½ x 4½ 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

In quoting prices of brood-cases and surplus cases, the set-screws, brood-frames and wide frames with their tin separators are always included, both in flat and made up. We quote the prices of sample hives made

Heddon's 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

Canadians who wish my circular to know about the new Hive, ONLY, should send to the D. A. JONES CO. for theirs, as I have sold the patent for all the American British possessions to them, and have no more right to sell the hive in their territory than have they to sell them in the United States.

Address,

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

TOOLS FOR BEE-KEEPERS

HAMMERS.

We shall hereafter keep in stock a full line of tools suitable for bee-keepers. For ordinary use, where a person has only a few hives, etc., to nail, we have an iron hammer (with adze eye) which we can send you at 15 cents.

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c., 50c., and 60c each.

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 35c.; No. 52, 50c.

SCREW DRIVERS.

With good hardwood handles and of the best steel—nicely finished, round bits, in two kinds, No. 1, 5 inch bit, 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In iron squares we have two kinds—the first of these is marked down to one-eighth of an inch, and is marked on one side only, the price is, each, 20c.

The other style is marked on both sides down to one-sixteenth of an inch—price, each, 31c.

We have a splendid line in steel squares which we can furnish you at \$1.35. They are well finished and are usually sold in hardware stores at \$1.75.

TWO FOOT RULES.

A splendid line in rules we offer at, each, 18c. Then we have a nice box-wood rule at, each 25c.

HANDSAWS

Just at the present we have but one line in these—26 inch long—A. & S. Perry's make—usually sold at 75 cents we offer them for 55c.

PANEL SAWS.

These are what are often called small hand saws, and for the finer classes of the bee-keepers work are indispensable. We have started out with two lines in these. The 18 inch are of good steel (Shirley and Dietrich) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20-inch are finer steel—same make—that money.

PLANES.

Iron block planes, just the thing for dressing off hives, each, 75c.

Wooden smoothing planes—the best of the kind, 85c.

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent. below the ordinary retail price, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have any you want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

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RAYS OF LIGHT.—A new publication devoted to Bee-keeping and Poultry-raising. A number of the leading, most practical and successful Bee and Poultry-Keepers have already been secured as regular contributors. Its principal aim will be to advance progressive ideas upon the various topics of modern scientific Bee-culture and Poultry-Raising. Subscription, 50 cents a year. Sample copy free.

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Our Circular sent free on application.

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is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quietest accepted by bees, least apt to sag, most regular in color, evenness and neatness, of any that is made. It is kept for sale by Messrs.

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ELLISON'S SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF

ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

UNTESTED ITALIAN QUEENS, WARRANTED FERTILE.

	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	
Single Queen	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.00	each.
6 to 12 Queens	1.00	90	75	"
7 TESTED Queen	2.50	2.00	2.00	"
6 to 12 Queens	2.00	1.75	1.00	"
1 Two Frame Nuclei Untested Queen,	\$2.50.			

Special discount to dealers, and 10 cents 8 oz postage to Canada.

W. J. ELLISON,

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APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all styles of the **Simplicity 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**" **BEARD FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE, OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping.

Price by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to dealers and to Clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher.

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SEND FOR SAMPLE OF MCKENZIE'S NEW SECTION HONEY HIVE.

Positively the best, most practical and easiest of manipulation of any hive made (takes the "L" frame) also his extracted honey hive much improved.

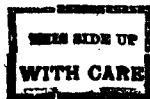
Prices for S. H. Hive \$1.50 Flat \$2.50 made up.

Ext'd H Hive 2.00 3.00

His new Honey Cloth a perfect success, cheap and easily made goes with each hive. Each hive all complete including sections. The A. I. O. P. Sections, Frames, Smokers, Foundation, Honey Crates, Honey Knives, Extractors &c., &c., made and kept constantly in stock, sold at current prices, all first class.

Address, WM. MCKENZIE,
Drawer E. Port Burwell Ont.

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These are for pasting on the tops of cases.

Price, per 10..5c. by mail, 6c.
" " 100. 25 by mail, 27
" " 1000.1 50 by mail, 1 60

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YES! I take the Poultry Monthly, and consider it

the best Magazine published, by a large majority. My fowls are now the best paying stock that I own. I have cleared over \$400 thus far, and business is just booming. I would advise every poultry keeper to subscribe for it without delay, as it is brim full of practical information.



NO! I do not subscribe for the Poultry Monthly but intend

to do so at once. I am told it is the best poultry journal published. I said I was too poor. My hens did not lay, They sickened and died. I had no poultry paper to tell me what to do, all because I wanted to save a dollar. I had to sell my place under mortgage. The "old woman" has gone back on me. My hair is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

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We want to place the MONTHLY in the hands of everyone interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for a full year for \$1 to all who subscribe this month. The regular price is \$1.25 per annum. Address,

THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

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Italian bees and queens in their purity, for beauty and working qualities are equal to any in the United States or Canada.

Comb Foundation, 30 to 40 cents per lb. Untested Queens \$1 each or six for \$5. Tested Queens \$2.50 each and bees by pound same price as untested queens. Frames of brood same price

Our Queens are reared from the egg in full colonies. We use imported and choice homebred Queens to breed from. We are within half a mile of two railways—one direct line to Cairo, Ills. Four daily mails, we can fill all orders next day after they arrive, or by return mail **Satisfaction and Safe Delivery Guaranteed.**

For further information write

T. S. HALL,

17

Corinth, Alcorn Co., Miss



Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.

High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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