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VOL. III, NO. 2.

1887

APRIL 6.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



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VOL. III. No. 2.

BEETON, ONT., APRIL 6, 1887.

WHOLE No 106

GUELPH CENTRAL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE above body met in the council chamber of the City Hall, Guelph, pursuant to notice, on Wednesday March 23rd, 1887, the President, Rev. W. F. Clarke, in the chair.

Mr. A. Gilchrist, Secretary, read the minutes of last meeting which, on motion, were confirmed. Letters of apology for absence were read from Pres. Mills on behalf of himself and the students of the O. A. C. who had been specially invited; also from Profs. Pantan, and James, to whom also special invitations had been sent.

Next in the order of business came the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Bee-Keepers,—We meet near the close of a winter, which, though a long one, has not been altogether unfavorable for bees, and it is to be hoped that a few days will bring the welcome disclosure that our losses have been but slight. Last season was an unpropitious one in this locality for honey production, and as we are not apt to have two bad years in succession, we may look forward with hopefulness to the coming summer, as one in which nectar will abound, and our industrious little workers gather plentifully both for themselves and us.

At the present time there are several matters of interest and importance pressing on the attention of bee-keepers. One is the low price of their product.

Honey is cheap and likely to remain so. One reason for this is the cheapness of sugar and other saccharine rivals. Another is the fact that the market has been somewhat glutted with honey. Yet a third is the readiness of some bee-keepers to undersell their fellows. Various remedies have been proposed for this condition of things. That which has been most widely discussed is the formation of honey producers associations with a view of regulating the market price of honey. It is more than doubtful if such organizations would accomplish the desired result. No wheat growers association could fix the price of wheat. No cheese or butter association could fix the price of dairy products. The omnipotent law of supply and demand will ultimately control these matters, in spite of all our devices.

But there are several things we can do, if we cannot bull the honey market. We can cheapen production by adopting the best labor-saving devices in our apiaries. We can offer for sale only a first class article and so obtain the highest price going. We can spread information concerning the value of honey as food and medicine. We can set ourselves to develop a local market by exciting a home demand for this article. Above all we can avail ourselves of that British market, which, through the enterprise of our Ontario Government, and the labors of our commissioners, has been proved to be

readily accessible to us. How best to do this is a somewhat perplexing question. A meeting of the directors of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association was held in Toronto a week ago to discuss this matter. I was not able to be present and have not fully learned the result, but a letter I have received from Pres. Pettit speaks rather discouragingly and expresses a fear that we may lose the good fruits of last year's enterprise. It is to be hoped that this fear will prove unfounded, and that such steps may be devised, as will give us an outlet in the British market for all our surplus honey. Some expression of opinion on this subject, or at any rate, a pledge of co-operation by the association will be in order.

Another matter of special interest to us is the rights of bee-keepers as involved in the recent suit of McIntosh vs. Harrison. As you are all aware this case went against the bee-keepers. His bees were declared a nuisance, and the court granted an injunction against their being kept in close proximity to the blacksmith shop of his neighbor. It has been decided to carry the matter to the Court of Appeal. The wisdom of this I greatly question and consequently do not feel prepared to back the appeal which is being made for funds with which to carry on the case. This law suit undeniably grew out of a quarrel between neighbors. The bees had been kept near the blacksmith shop for years, until an unhappy dispute about a pig-pen set McIntosh and Harrison by the ears. It would have paid Harrison to clean out the pig-pen himself and sprinkle plenty of deodorizing material about it, rather than go to law. An expense of about \$1,000 has been incurred by the litigants, uncertainty has been thrown around bee-keeping, and the end is not yet. We may expect trouble in other quarters which will cause us to exclaim, "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." I find, on enquiry, that this case decides nothing as to bee-keeping in general. Bees may be a nuisance when kept close to a blacksmith shop where sweaty horses are apt to get a sting now and then, but this does not prove that they are a nuisance every where within corporation limits. The crowing of a cock near the window of a bed-room where

a feeble and nervous person lay ill, has been declared a nuisance and suppressed as such, but that does not prove that the general keeping of poultry is to be interdicted by law. The ringing of a church bell at untimely hours, or close by a house where there was sickness has been declared a nuisance, but that does not prove that all church bells are to be silenced. In regard to nuisances every case is decided on its own merits. Moreover it is costly both to plaintiff and defendant. The whole expense of the recent litigation has not fallen on Harrison. Out of the \$1,000 it is said McIntosh will have to pay about \$300. The plaintiff has got what he asked for at a high price, and is probably as sorry as the defendant that the matter ever went into court. People will pause before they enter actions involving such expense, and submit to a little annoyance rather than pay so dearly for their whistle. My neighbor cannot haul and spread manure on his garden without the risk of it being offensive to me and my family. A new store cannot be built on a crowded business street without interfering with the comfort and convenience of passers-by. We have to submit to the annoyance of neighbors, hens scratching in our gardens, and their cats making night hideous with their discordant music. In social life, we must give and take. As bee-keepers we should use every precaution against annoying our neighbors. The only complaints about my bees that I have had for years arose out of section honey being cut up for sale at the Provincial Exhibition last fall. Drops of nectar spilled here and there attracted the bees of the neighborhood, and they visited the exhibition in multiplied thousands. The day after the close of the exhibition the bees were prowling all over in search of sweetness. Two of my neighbors were making preserves in the afternoon and the bees drove the ladies from the kitchen. I was asked to come and take away my bees. I said "some of them are mine, no doubt, but others belong to Messrs. Gilchrist and Jovell, and I would not like to steal bees belonging to others. Leave the kitchen door and window open and they will all go home where they belong in the evening. To-morrow is Sunday, you will not be making preserves then, keep the

door and window shut, and they will not trouble you." I heard no more of the annoyance and while regretting it, could not but trace it to the spilling of honey at the exhibition and I think it will be wisdom for bee-keepers to avoid cutting up sections on future occasions of the kind. I am also of the opinion that robbing in the apiary is often the cause of bees marauding around in search of sweets when the flowers have failed, and hence bee-keepers ought to take care that this is effectually stopped. Cases of bees being troublesome at cider mills, pop factories, and confectionery works have occurred in which the evil has been obviated by adjacent bee-keepers providing wire screens for the windows. Conciliation on the part of bee-keepers and a disposition as far as possible to abate any nuisance, will go far to placate the public, while giving publicity to the fact that bees are not intent on stinging but on finding nectar, will do much to abate the foolish fears that have their origin in ignorance. If people would learn to bow the head when an angry bee is near, and never, under any circumstances, strike at it, they would rarely, if ever, get stung.

It is thought by some that we must have special legislation to define the rights of bee-keepers. If this is necessary, the sooner it is attended to the better. But perhaps it might be as well to "let sleeping dogs lie." The McIntosh vs. Harrison case proves that redress can be had in all those instances in which bees can be shown to be a nuisance. The common sense and good feeling of the general public may be counted on to put up with a little temporary annoyance rather than injure one of the rising industries of our country, that to which we are indebted for the most luscious condiment that can tickle a human palate. People in general are forbearing. Witness the extent to which the dog nuisance is tolerated, though dogs "delight to bark and bite," kill a great many valuable sheep, and occasionally cause the death of human beings by that terrible disease hydrophobia. My voice is not for war over the Harrison suit. Let us have peace, hope for the best, and prepare for the worst. Strong censure has been dealt out to "those who don't care what the result in this case will be,"

but there are few if any bee-keepers who don't care. We all care, but some of us, and I am one of the number, do not see any necessity for making the quarrels of others our own, or stirring up further a matter which has grown to its present proportions as the result of ill-feeling which ought never to have existed. It is McIntosh and Harrison's funeral, not ours. Let the dead bury their dead, and pay their own costs and charges.

Another matter which is attracting much attention among bee-keepers is priority of location. Some prominent members of the apicultural fraternity are advocating the passage of a law, to secure to the first comer as a bee-keeper into a neighborhood, the exclusive ownership of the bee-forage within certain limits. I cannot think such a proposition will find favor amongst the majority of bee-keepers, and I am sure it will not with the general public. As well might give the first village store-keeper exclusive right of trade until the population reaches a certain number; and so on with the first blacksmith, the first shoemaker, and the first preacher. One man may want the whole loaf to himself, and another feels that half a loaf is better than no bread. They must "catch as catch can," and settle the matter as best they may. We have too much legislation, and consequently too much litigation. It is good for the lawyers, but bad for the common people. We do want more legislation of a higher kind, we need to apply the laws of heaven to life on earth. The golden rule and the law of love had better be insisted on oftener and more strongly. This is all that is needed to end the faction fights between capital and labor, and is quite sufficient to regulate the relations and locations of bee-keepers. If we refuse to adopt the Divine method we must bow to that inexorable law of nature, which provides for "the survival of the fittest."

BRITAIN AS A HONEY MARKET.

A long and interesting discussion followed, mainly in regard to the best means of securing the British market for our surplus honey product. The following resolutions were then passed: Moved by R. L. Mead, seconded by A. Gilchrist, and resolved, that this Association is of opinion that in order to

render permanent the good results of last year's honey exhibit in England, it is desirable that Canadian bee-keepers co-operate in making as large a consignment as possible the coming year, and that the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association be requested to appoint a commissioner to go ahead of the consignment and make sales, it being understood that the Government grant be a guarantee fund for the one commissioner as it was for the four last year, and that after deducting such expenses as the grant does not cover, there be a dividend, share and share alike, among the consignors; also, in case this is done, the members of this association engage, season permitting, to supply at least ten thousand pounds of honey, all such honey to be duly inspected before acceptance for shipment.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT.

Moved by R. Knechtel, seconded by T. Simpson, and resolved, that we consider the directors of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association are in duty bound to lay before the bee-keepers of this country a financial statement relative to the Canadian honey exhibit in England last year.

Moved by John Ramsay, seconded by Mark Tovell, and resolved, that the Secretary be directed to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, and that the President of this Association and Mr. R. F. Holtermann represent this Association at the meeting of Directors that may be called to consider this matter.

BEE-KEEPERS AS JUDGES OF HONEY.

Moved by R. L. Mead, seconded by R. Ruddell, and resolved, that agricultural societies be respectfully requested to appoint no parties as judges of honey and apiarian supplies except those who have had experience as bee-keepers.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann then read a brief paper on "Manipulation and Mutilation," pointing out the evils of a too frequent disturbance of the brood nest, which paper was discussed at some length.

MANIPULATION AND MUTILATION.

Progress has been the word for years in the science of apiculture, and if this science lives and thrives, this must still be our motto. We

must aim at producing more per colony spring count, and produce it at a less outlay of capital and labor. Rapidly as has been our advancement, would it not be well to pause and ask ourselves, have we in our zeal overstepped the mark in our outlay of labor, and thus hindered our progress. I refer particularly to the manipulation of the hive

Have we not, as a class, spent too much labor in working with our bees. In early spring, every few days and often more, bees are examined, with the effect:

1st. Quilts torn loose from their sealing, the natural warmth of the cluster is allowed to escape.

2nd. The colony is demoralized for the time completely.

3rd. Opportunity for robbing is given and often the entire apiary suffers.

4th. The danger of having the queen destroyed is great.

5th. By changing the position of the comb the normal condition of the brood-chamber is destroyed. The beginner especially, is apt to spread brood to the detriment of the colony; often causing chilling of brood, which is followed by loss in numbers, lack of energy and other evils consequent upon such results.

Nor is this all. As the season advances, many build up their weak colonies at the expense of the strong, and with rare exceptions, this decreases the average yield of honey in an apiary, especially if our principal flow be early, as has been the case for some years.

Better have twenty strong colonies in an apiary and thirty weak than fifty medium. The danger of transmitting disease by exchanging brood and bees is great and should be avoided at this time when foul brood is abroad. It is a question whether or no foul brood is caused by chilled brood being left to decompose in the combs. The extracting of the brood-chamber and extracting therefrom causes, the handling of all the bees, danger of destruction of the queen, the necessity of extracting unripe honey, or unduly crowding the brood-chamber. The displacement of the brood in part, no matter how great the care exercised. Frequent extracting. The necessity of feeding back should the honey flow cease directly after an extracting, which is often unavoidable.

The practice of removing part of the combs in the fall and their gradual replacement in the spring, is a useless and injurious practice, also the spreading of combs. Our best bee-keepers find no advantage in doubling up colonies in spring or fall.

I would advocate examining colonies in spring if we have reason to believe or double the sufficiency of their stores, or if the indications are they are very weak or queenless. If weak, it may be an advantage to contract the brood-chamber and make them very snug. If the apiarist insists upon giving them help he should take a card of brood with bees by tapping, permitting all old bees to fly off, then dump the young bees in front of the weak hive when the young will run in and the old bees remaining fly away.

In conclusion let me say. Let us aim at conducting bee-keeping at a less expenditure of capital and labor and produce only the best article, ripe honey, and we will have an important point in view.

The reversible hive is not here excepted; it may prove a worse feature than any heretofore, especially in the hands of a novice.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The thanks of the meeting were, on motion, voted to the Mayor and corporation for the use of the Council Chamber, also to the President for his address, and to Mr. R. F. Holtermann for his paper.

THE NEXT MEETING.

The Association then adjourned to meet again on Thursday, Sept. 1st, '87, in Guelph, at 10 a.m.

THE O. B. K. A. COMMISSIONERS AT THE COLONIAL.

(Continued.)

Time passed. The close of the Exhibition drew nigh. Day by day the number of visitors diminished. The 10th of November opened wet and dismal. The day was a dreary one throughout. The closing, like the opening day of such exhibitions, generally brings large crowds. This was an exception to the general rule. The weather was so unpropitious that few people presented themselves at the gates. Time dragged its weary length along till 10 p.m. struck, when the electric lights went out to be lighted no more. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition was closed. The great "Colinderies" was a thing of the past. No exhibition ever before held in London proved so great a financial success. For six months and ten days there passed through its gates and wandered through its courts an average of 41,000 people daily. All the school children of the metropolis, at one time or another, headed by their teachers, paraded through its varied departments and looked upon the best object lesson of the empire's greatness it was possible for

them to behold. The people of Great Britain from Land's End to John O' Groat's House and those of the sister Ireland from Cape Clear to Fair Head, were privileged to witness samples of the industrial products of that "Greater Britain" beyond the seas, that at once astonished and delighted them. Some there were who looked upon what they saw with the gravest apprehensions. The producing classes of Britain could not help feeling that the competition in things here represented was only in its infancy. The evidence was clear that this competition must greatly increase in the near future, and they felt that to be able to hold their own against it is only problematical. Even to such the exhibition was of great service, for to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

The morning of the 11th found nearly all the employees, constables and caretakers gone, therefore the gates were closed at 4 o'clock p.m. The work of taking down, packing and removing the goods began. Three weeks were allowed for this work. The whole place soon presented a scene of bustle and disorder. The courts were crowded with packing-cases, and everyone looked as if anxious to get away. Stock was now taken of what honey remained on hand, when it was found that 7,000 pounds were still on the shelves. How and where to dispose of this was the question to be settled. Small orders kept coming in from people in the city and country, but no dealer appeared anxious to touch the rag end of the stock. The best samples of comb honey remained still in stock. The poorest was sold off at retail whilst the rush of visitors lasted. It was hoped the better lots would sell most readily to the trade at the close of the show. It was feared the poorer samples would find no purchasers then. It was well this practice was followed, for it was found at the end that the best of it had deteriorated from exposure to the weather. It was necessary for one of the party to remain in the building. The remaining two assumed the new roll of "drummers"—made up their samples and went out to canvass the city grocers. They continued this work for nearly the whole time they were permitted to remain in possession of the building, and succeeded in disposing of about half the remaining stock. The balance had to be disposed of at once for the building was about to be pulled down. Several offers were made for the remnant still remaining, but none were accepted, as long as there was an opportunity to sell or a prospect of doing better. At length the "fort" could be held no longer and the balance was closed out at a price, however unsatisfactory, was the best that was offered. It may be here stated that every dealer to whom

there was a package of honey sold was furnished with a card upon which was printed the name and address of every contributor to the collection, so that any, or all of them, might be communicated with in the future. It has been rumored that the delegates used their official position to further their own personal ends. A letter now in the hands of the Secretary of the Association says, "There is a statement that has been made, whether true or not, that the Commissioners have decided for a benefit of their own market, also to buy honey for the same and many like things speculate in." If the man who made this statement intended to convey the impression, "that from the day the exhibition opened till the last pound of honey was disposed of, the Commissioners (or any one of them) attempted to dispose of their own honey in preference to that of other contributors or sought to establish a market for their future products to the prejudice of their fellows' interests," then Peek-a-Boo says there is not a particle of truth in the statement and he challenges the man who made it to adduce one tittle of evidence in its support. No set of men ever guarded themselves with greater jealousy against any act that would lay them open to the charge of abusing the trust reposed in them, than did the delegates throughout. If anything of this kind was done, it was done after their public work was completed. Had they taken advantage of their opportunity to establish a market for their own future products they would have been guilty of no breach of trust. Not one of the contributors delegated to them the power to definitely arrange for future sales. Not one of them had signified his willingness to furnish a given quantity of honey at a given price. If the delegates had arranged for future consignments at a fixed price they could give no guarantee that the contributors would endorse their act and send the goods. This is the main reason why more was not done in that direction. More than one man sought to secure the control of Canadian honey in London, and intimated their willingness to handle it. But the delegates could speak for none but themselves. All they did do, and all they could do, was to say, they had no power to commit their brother bee-keeper to ship his honey to any one man, or set of men, in London. They could only promise to exercise their influence in that direction. Let the above be the answer to those who complain that more was not done to establish a connection between the Canadian producer and the British dealer.

It may be well here to give a synopsis of the way the business was managed as an evidence of the impartiality that characterized the work from

beginning to end. Every contributor's goods were assigned a separate place on the shelves and stages as far as this was possible. By this the British dealer, when visiting the Exhibition, could see for himself the quality and character of what each produced and the way in which it was prepared for market. He was supplied with a printed list of the names and addresses of every one represented in the collection. The opportunity was thus afforded him of seeing what the respective exhibitors produced and the means of communicating with each were put in his possession. While sales were being made in the building, there was no attempt made to give prominence to one lot over another—sales were made indiscriminately and regardless of who the goods belonged to. The proceeds were pooled—the sales of each day banked as one account. When all was disposed of, the respective commercial value of each man's goods was fixed by the delegates. The latter was the most delicate duty they were called upon to perform from the beginning to the end of the work and that which was most likely to give offence. They fixed the prices on the basis of what they believed to be justice to all and favour to none—prepared to defend their work and abide the consequence. It is only justice to those interested, that the basis upon which the distribution of the proceeds were made should be communicated to them. A certain amount of money had already been remitted the Secretary and by him distributed to the contributors *pro rata*. When the sales were about completed and the amount of cash available known, the delegates met in council and settled upon, what they believed to be, an equitable distribution of it among the contributors. There was no appreciable difference in the quality or value of the extracted honey but there was a great difference in what it cost one contributor as compared with another. It cost the man who sent 60 lbs. in 120 half lb. tins or 60 one lb. tins or 24 Gem jars a great deal more than it cost the man who sent all this in one square tin. In like manner, it cost the man who sent 2 doz. sections in 12 cases glassed on both sides of in four cases of six sections each or 2 cases of one dozen each, more than it cost the man who sent his honey in two doz. section boxes; and then there was a marked difference in the commercial value of one lot of comb as compared with another. These were differences that had to be adjusted on the basis of fair play, as well as of the cash on hand. The cash on hand was found sufficient to pay 10 cents per lb. for all extracted honey sent in 60 pound tins—to this was added the cost of all packages of less capacity; that is, people who sent their honey in

those large packages were not allowed the cost of the empties, while all who did their honey up in smaller packages, the cost of the empties were allowed. It may be said that 60 pound tins, with their cases, cost something—true, but it cost a great deal to run the honey out of these and put it into marketable shape, while the small packages sold in their original form. There was also enough cash to allow of a certain average price being paid for the comb, but, for reasons above stated, there was a wide difference in the value of the different lots. The whole was graded into five classes. Class 3 was taken as the standard and those ranked in class 3 were paid 9 pence per lb. Class 2 got one penny more than class 3, and class 1, one penny more than class 2. Class 4 got a half-penny less than class 3, and class 5, a half-penny less than class 4. Owing to the fact that the final sale did not realize quite as much as was anticipated these figures had to be slightly modified afterwards, but this is the principle upon which the proceeds were distributed. One of the delegates who participated in this classification got the highest price, another was ranked in class three, whilst the third had no comb, and could neither gain or lose by the justice or injustice of the classification. Taking into consideration the fact that at least 3,000 pounds were given away that some loss was sustained by leakage in filling so many packages, that some breakages occurred, that there was some waste from adhesion to the numerous packages emptied; considering also (that with the exception of the very small packages) the sales made in a retail way, were made at a little over Canadian retail prices. What was sold to the trade while the exhibition lasted was sold generally at 12½ cents for extracted, and that the final sale was made at less than Canadian wholesale rates. The delegates may well congratulate themselves (whatever other people think) on being able to pay the contributors the prices they were paid—especially when the heavy expenses of the undertaking are considered. What were these expenses is a question that will likely suggest itself to the reader. Apart from the passage to and from England, it was in round figures about \$1,980.00. The man who suggested that a cent per lb. ought to pay the expenses, will likely ask how was all this money spent. Peek-a-boo cannot give him the items in detail for they are not in his possession, but he can throw some light on the subject. There were 47,724 empty tins bought, filled and sold, these cost \$417. There were 6,480 glass pots bought filled and sold, these cost \$250. There was \$480 paid in wages to those employed in the work. There was \$330 paid out for

board and lodging. Cartage, advertising, the actual and necessary disbursements of the delegates together with fifty others *et ceteras* made up the balance. A grave omission would be made in this narrative if no mention were made of the invaluable services rendered the cause by Mrs. Jones. The delegates rented the rooms they occupied and provided their own food. Mrs. Jones acted the part throughout of a prudent economical housewife, purchased the provisions and gave orders for their preparation. By her amiable manners and cheerful kindly disposition made their stay in England as homelike as it was possible to make it. Without her presence much of the pleasure of their life in London would have been lost. The services she rendered them will not soon be forgotten by them. When the final settlement came to be made, it was thought that Mrs. Jones should be accounted one of the party and her board bill included with the other, but both she and Mr. Jones strongly opposed this, and persisted in settling her own account which she did. It is hoped that the good offices of Mrs. Jones will not be unrequited. *Au Revoir.*

PEEK-A-BOO.

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 such 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.

BEEES SHOWING SIGNS OF DYS-ENTERY.

QUERY No. 140.—Several of my colonies are showing signs of dysentery, beginning to speck the fronts of hives about the entrances and in one hive they are specking the ends of frames under the quilt. The hives seem damp, what can I do to improve their condition? The temperature ranges from 45° down to 20°, usually about 30° or 35°. If I take them up to the kitchen where it is dry, by keeping the hive dark would they winter there? Of course I would put wire cloth over entrance of hives to prevent bees escaping.—W. H. M.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINA, N. Y.—The temperature of a bee cellar should never go below 40° and because a less degree of warmth has been maintained is the cause of the trouble. (2) Raise the temperature of the cellar and leave where they are.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY.—I once saw a hive kept during the winter in a farmer's sitting room, which was not kept dark and the bees lived and I was informed wintered well. I would prefer the kitchen to such a cold cellar.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Don't think of taking them to the kitchen but keep your cellar warmer by artificial heat if necessary.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—Keep the temperature between 40° to 50°. No, the kitchen treatment would soon kill them.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I pronounce your trouble as arising from a combination of pollen and too low a temperature.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, AOLEDO, O.—Raise the temperature to 45° or 50° or as high as you can without making the bees uneasy and keep it there. Don't take them to the kitchen. Also give new quilts as recommended in query 138.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—Your hives are too damp and cold. Change temperature either by putting a stove in your cellar or by putting them in a dry room keep quiet and dark. I don't think the kitchen would be a good place for them; they would be too much disturbed by noise and irregular heat—if you have a room over the kitchen it would be better. The entrance ought to be left wide open.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Try and keep the temperature as even as possible. I think you will make a failure if you remove them to the kitchen.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Your bees are surely in a rather bad way for so early in the winter, and the cause is doubtless too low a temperature, and possibly bad food. It would hardly work well to take them up into the kitchen. Couldn't you partition your bee part of the cellar off and put a stove in the other part to keep the bees warm and dry without disturbing them? The first warm day set the diseased ones out for a flight.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—If you can throw a stream of hot dry air into your cellar and thus bring the mercury up to about 52° with a ventilation pipe drawing the cold foul air from the bottom of cellar. It seems to me the best thing to be done. Your cellar is quite too cold.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Don't move your hives to the kitchen. Dry them out where

they are, if you are sure that too much moisture is the cause of the trouble. I fear though that the difficulty is in the condition of the stores used for wintering.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Your cellar is not good. There should be unvarving temperature at about 45°. I should give them a good flight the first suitable day. I have known bees to be given a flight in a warm room in such cases with success. They were put in a large dry goods box which was covered by thin cloth.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Use artificial heat to raise the temperature of your cellar to 50° at least as it has been too cold. If a mild day should come so that you could give them an open air flight it would help them greatly. I had a cheese cloth cage large enough to cover a hive and gave the bees a fly in the kitchen some seasons, and it proved a success. That was when I "tinkered" with bees more than I do now.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I would put a stove in the cellar and raise the temperature to about 60° till the trouble was over. I believe that I was the first to suggest the raising of the temperature in the cellar by artificial means, at intervals of a week or ten days apart during the winter months, to get the conditions as nearly as possible, of a moderate climate. I believe a low temperature between such periods would not hurt the bees.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

D. A. JONES,
Editor
and President.

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

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BRETON, ONTARIO, APRIL 6, 1887.

We lack a few of number 39 of Vol. II, and will be glad to receive them from any of our subscribers who do no file away their copies, or who may have duplicates.

A great many are writing us of the non-arrival of the issue of March 23rd. The reason of its late appearance was explained in last issue, and we will let that be our reply to the many cards we are receiving.

Have any of our readers a knowledge of the Swedish language? If so we would be glad of their names.

The *Waverly Poultry Magazine* is a new aspirant for public favor. It is monthly, price 50 cents per year, and is published at Waverly, Md.—Fred. A. James, Editor.

We have lots of good valuable matter awaiting its place in the columns of the C.B.J. We hope our friends will have a little patience and we will endeavor to get to their letters as fast as possible.

The convention notice of the Brant Bee-Keepers Association which we received on the 16th ult., was by some means overlooked. It was pushed into another pigeon hole than the one one devoted to that purpose.

THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY.

Our friend W. Z. Hutchinson has got his little book out at last, and though we have not gone into it carefully as yet, a hurried perusal warrants us in saying that it is worth many, many times the price asked for it. We will look into it more fully another week. The price is 25 cents, prepaid postage. We can supply our Canadian friends, as we have a lot of them on hand ready to mail.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

THE LAMBTON BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will hold their spring meeting in the Music Hall in the Village of Watford, on Monday, the 11th of April, at 10 a.m. Invitation extends to all bee-keepers. J. R. KITCHIN, Secretary.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

- J. & R. H. Myers, Stratford, Ont.—Supplies and bees, queens, etc.
 S. D. McLean, Columbia, Tenn.—Bees, queen, etc.
 T. G. Newman & Son, Chicago, Ill.—36 pages—supplies generally.
 Alfred Pepler, Melbourne, Que.—Minorca Poultry Yards—Minorcas a specialty.
 W. T. Falconer, Jamestown, N.Y.—20 pages—Fine lines of supplies.
 E. S. Armstrong, Jerseyville, Ill.—32 pages—Supplies, bees, etc.
 C. D. Duvall, Spencerville, Md.—Bees, queens and poultry.
 A. O. Crawford, So Weymouth, Mass.—Specialties.—Honey packages, labels, etc.
 J. Van Densen & Sons, Sprout brook, N.Y.—4 page circular—Foundation mills, Foundation, Smokers, Veils, etc.
 Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Hancock Co. Ill.—Wholesale Foundation Manufacturers—Samples accompany every circular.
 Hayward & Stratton, East Pepperell, Mass.—Bees, queens, hives, etc.
 J. B. Mason & Sons, Mechanic Falls, Que.—24 pages—Full line of supplies.
 Martin & Macy, North Manchester, Ind.—Italian Bees and Queens, Supplies and high class poultry.
 S. C. Ferry, Portland, Mich.—6 page folder—Bees and Queens.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

Extracted.—Very little coming in. For A 1 clover or linden, 9 cents is paid; mixed flavors, 8 cents; darker grades, 6 cents—60 lb. tins, 30 cents each allowed.

Comb.—None offered, with market dull. We have about 200 lbs. on hand, No. 1 will bring 14 cents; No. 2, 12 cts. per pound. See special notices.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Commission men in trying to reduce stocks have reduced prices, and still sales are not satisfactory. Best white honey 10 to 11 cts. Beeswax, 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, March 11th, 1887.

BOSTON.

Honey is selling very well but prices are very low, and we are often obliged to shade our prices in order to make rates. We quote 1 lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents. Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

CHICAGO.

Since my last quotation honey has come forward very freely and from information now at hand it would appear that the Middle States will have all the Honey produced at home this season that can be marketed or consumed, and that we shall not be apt to draw upon the Eastern States as we did last year. Best grades of white comb to-day at thirteen cents. Extracted six cents. and beeswax 25 cents.

R. A. BURNETT.

NEW YORK.

Since Christmas the comb honey market has been very sluggish and sales slow, but has shown more activity the past week. Stock in dealer's hands is large and prices rule accordingly. We quote present prices as follows:—White comb, 1 lb. sections, 10 and 12c.; white comb, 2 lb. sections, 9 and 10c.; off grades, 1 and 2c. per lb. less; buckwheat, 1 lb. sections, 8 and 8½c.; buckwheat, 2 lb. sections, 7 and 7½c.; California extracted, 5 and 5½c.; buckwheat, 4 and 4½c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

HONEY OUTLOOK FOR SEASON OF '87.

The new comb honey coming in shows good quality. There was but little old comb held over, and consequently new arrivals sell well. Fancy white comb in 1 lb. sections, in paper boxes or glassed, commands 12 to 14c. and 2 lb. sections, glassed, 10 to 12c.; while lower grades of both sizes go at 8 to 11c. Dark pungent flavored Buckwheat Honey will probably be a good crop and go lower. The crop in N. Y., Pa. and Vt. is reported fair, while Ill., Iowa, Kas., Wis. and

N. W. are said to have yielded well. A small quantity of Southern strained irregular Honey comes here, and sells as low as 50c. per gal. The crop there is large. Eastern Honey in barrels, sell at 5 and 6c. The California crop is reported heavy, and the gal. cans (two in a case,) finds ready sale in the East. In consequence of the big crop of this splendid Cal. Honey and low freights, there have been a number of cars disposed of here already at 4 and 5c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS.
242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, April 6, 1887.

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 "Jones' size" per pound.....	47c
" " over 50 lbs. " "	45c
" " cut to other sizes " "	43c
" " " over 50 lbs. " "	46c
Section " in sheets per pound.....	58c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 per lb.....	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for	
Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	43c

EXCHANGE AND MART.

30 COLONIES Bees for sale \$5.00 per Colony.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Port Elgin.

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

BEEES FOR SALE.—Fifty hives of Italian bees all in first class condition for sale cheap in lots of any number to suit. H. F. & E. R. BULLER, Campbellford, 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., Ld., Beeton, 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. JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ont.

TEN YEARS AT QUEEN REARING.

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
6 to 12 Queens	1.00	90	75
1 Tested Queen	2.50	2.00	2.00
6 to 12 Queens	2.00	1.75	1.50
2, Two Frame Nuclei Untested Queen	\$2.50		

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

W. J. ELLISON,
Stateburg, Sumter Co., S.C.

MYERS 1887 CIRCULAR OF BEE-KEEPERS SUPPLIES

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. J. Root, of Medina, Ohio. Price of smoker with 3 inch barrel \$1.00, 2 1/2 barrel 75 cents Clark cold blast 50 cents, by mail each 30 cents extra. For wholesale rates send for Illustrated Catalogue to

J. & R. H. MYERS,
Box 94, City Apiary Stratford.

2 3/10

D. A. JONES, Pres. F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec-Treas.

The D. A. Jones Company, Ld. BEETON, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

APIARIAN * SUPPLIES.

Our Circular sent free on application.

PUBLISHERS

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

FINE BOOK & JOB PRINTERS.

Sample copies free on receipt of name and address.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

ROGERSVILLE, GENESSEE, CO., MICH.

Has written, published, and now offers for sale, a little book entitled

"THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY."

Its character is fairly indicated by the following list of contents:—Introduction, securing workers for the Harvest, Supers, Separators, Sections, Tying Up, Hiving Swarms on Empty Combs, Hiving Swarms on Foundation, Hiving Swarms on Empty Frames, The Building of Drone Combs, Using Foundations in the Supers, The Sections and Utilization of Wax, Conclusion. Price of Book Post-paid, 25 cents. 2 ff

*** 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 pay all freight or express charges both ways. Brood 10 cts. 9x lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circular. Prices of foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS,

51-ff.

St. Davids, Ont.

The Canadian Honey Producer

A MONTHLY BEE PAPER,

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

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

52

50 Colonies Bees for Sale

Italians and Hybrids.—Through April and May \$8.00 per Colony will buy this choice comb honey strain of Bees. Also Queens and Bees by the pound through the season. Address,

JACOB ALPAUGH,
Box 704, St. Thomas, Ont.

52-4t

CANADIAN BEE-JOURNAL.

AND

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

With a good deal of other valuable matter,

ALL FOR \$2.00.

See advertisement on page 964.

DOOLITTLE

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 rearing, 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

Rorodino, Onon, Co., N. Y.

Feeders.

The demand for feeders seems to be growing. We offer three different styles suitable for different seasons:

ENTRANCE FEEDERS.	
Double the usual size, each.....	15c
" " per 100.....	\$12 50c
THE CANADIAN FEEDER.	

This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing. Made up, each..... \$ 40

" " per 25.....	8 75
In flat, each.....	35
" " per 25.....	7 50
" " " 100.....	25 00

THE D. A. JONES CO.



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. Hundred of customers, and I think not a dissatisfied one. Instructive circular and price list free.

S. O. PERRY,
Portland, Ionic Co., Mich.

32-5m

NOTICE.

Those who wish to purchase bees or Queens will fail to consult their own interest if they do not send for my

Circular and Price List for 1887

before buying. The best is the Cheapest, is my motto.

Address, LEWIS JONES,
Dexter P O, Ont.

52-4t

BEE SWAX 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 PICKETT,
Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.
Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies. 52-6mo.

APIARY FOR SALE!

An Apiary of about thirty Colonies, with complete stock and fixtures for carrying on a profitable business; an excellent and growing local cash market; first-class shipping facilities. 1900 lbs. of honey taken from 14 colonies last season. Bees are from Queens imported from James Heddon, of Dowagiac, Mich. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Enquiries cheerfully answered.

Address, J. WALLIS,
Box 60, Bothwell, Ont.

52-3t

Apiary and Fixtures For Sale.

Mrs. Wilson will sell the Apiary of the late D. L. Wilson at a moderate price. There are 50 to 55 colonies of Bees and all the implements necessary for the carrying on of the business. For particulars enquire of Mrs. Wilson, Newmarket, Ont., or to

C. R. TENCH,
80 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

52-4t

ITALIAN QUEENS

AND NUCLEI FOR SALE.

Address,

A. A. NEEDHAM,
Sorrento, Orange Co., Fla.

52-3t

EARLY QUEENS AND NUCLEI.

I have now on hand untested queens ready to send out by first mail. In regard to my responsibility, I would refer you to A. I. Root, with whom I received instructions in bee culture. Nuclei Colonies in shipping boxes to be sent by express. Safe arrival guaranteed.

N. ADAMS,
Sorrento, Orange Co., Fla.

98-110

SUPPLIES FOR THE APIARY.

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 \$4 per setting.

Italian Queens.

0:0

My prices for queen bees for 1887 will be as follows:— Tested queens on June 5th or after, \$2; Hybrid queens on June 1st or after 75 cents each, or three for \$2; Dollar queens after June 15th from Doolittle's Italians or Heddon's strain \$1; 10 per cent to any person ordering one dozen during the season of 1887; 15 per cent to any one ordering one dozen at one time, can have them sent three at a time if desired. The tested and hybrid queens are reared from choice stock, Italians and Heddon strains. The dollar queens will be reared from four selected queens three of which were selected by me last year from over 200 as producing bees famous for honey gathering, and originally bought from **Mr. James Heddon**. The other queen referred to is one I have purchased from **Mr. G. M. Doolittle**, being one of three selected by him from over 600 queens of last year and which he has kindly consented to let me have. The value of Mr. G. M. Doolittle's Italians as honey gatherers are 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 spring. Another writes, "I can't wonder at your enthusiastic praise of these bees." Those in Canada who want bees for honey gathering, combined with gentleness, have now a very favorable opportunity of having them. 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. An additional five per cent off to those ordering before the 1st of May. Send money by registered letter or post office order. A limited quantity of Given foundation for sale. Address,

G. A. DEADMAN,
Druggist and Apiarist, Brussels, 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 100 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.

Bee - Keepers' Supplies!

of all kinds kept in stock, at low rates.

"The Quinby Smoker" a Specialty.

100 stocks of bees for sale, mostly in Quinby Hives, Italians, Hybrids, and B.acks. Prices from \$4. up to \$6. Send for price list.

W. E. CLARK,
Oriskany, Oneida Co., N.Y. Successor to L. C. Koot.

KENWARD-HALL APIARY.

We will duplicate all offers made for queens from imported mothers. Our prices are: April, \$1, one doz. \$10.00. May, 90c., one doz. \$9.00. June, 80c., one doz. \$8.00. July, 75c., one doz. \$7.00. Write for information and price list.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.
Loreauville, Iberia Parish, La.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

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

A. GILCHRIST,
47-59 Guelph Ont.

North Carolina Tar Heel Apiaries.

1887 **ABBOTT L. SWINSON,** 1887
71-69
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	1 00
Untested laying, \$ doz.	8 00	6 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Tested Queens, each..	3 50	2 50	2 25	2 00	2 00
Tested Queens, \$ doz.	15 00	13 50	12 50	11 00	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 3.25 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. 48-60

ITALIAN BEE'S AND QUEEN'S 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,
48-48 Nappanee, Elkhart Co., Ind.

TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEETON PRICES.

MR. JOHN MCARTHUR,
845 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, tins, etc.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

PRINTING

PRINTING

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

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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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

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.

Bottom-stand.....	made up flat.	
	12	09
Bottom-boards.....	15	11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03	03
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60	45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10	07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30	25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60	50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15	12
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15	15
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 not designate either we shall always include the wooden-slotted one.

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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 25
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 25
Wide " " ".....	1 50

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.

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.

ITALIAN QUEENS, 1887.

For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U.S. or Canada. Comb Foundation, 40c. per lb. Untested queens, \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.50 each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

T. S. HALL,
Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEESWAX HEADQUARTERS,

We have constantly on hand a large stock of Domestic and Imported Bees-wax in original shape, which we offer to manufacturers of Comb Foundation at lowest prices. We guarantee all our beeswax absolutely pure. Write to us for prices. Address,

R. ECKERMANN & WILL,

Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. Syracuse, N.Y.

BEE-KEEPERS ADVANCE.

Is a Monthly Journal of 16 Pages. 25 CENTS PER YEAR. Clubbed with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for \$1.10. Sample copy sent free with our catalogue of supplies. Don't forget to send name and address on a postal card

J. B. MASON & SONS,

t.f. Mechanics' Falls, Me.

M. H. HUNT.

Manufacturer and dealer in everything needed in the apiary. Alsike clover seed cheap and can be shipped from Windsor, Ont., if wanted in Canada. Send for free price list.

M. H. HUNT,

Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.
(near Detroit.)

48-51

Coal Oil Stoves.

These stoves are likely to come into general use, as an article for the apiarist, to be used in connection with ripening honey, making syrup, tempering the bee-house, etc., as well as being a very handy and useful utensil for the good wife in the hot summer days.

G. M. Doolittle uses one for ripening comb honey.

Eugene Secor has one in his cellar to keep the temperature at the proper point.

And it is, we think, W. Z. Hutchinson who uses one for making syrup for feeding.



NO. 2 VICTORY WITH KETTLE.

The prices of one like the above illustration, either galvanized or black iron drum, will be \$4.00. D. A. JONES CO., LD., BERTON.

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.

J. J. MARTIN & CO.,
North Manchester, Indiana.

PAT. APPLIED FOR.



PERFECTION BEE FEEDER.

The "PERFECTION" having been thoroughly tested, and proved of inestimable value in bee culture, the undersigned, a practical apiarist, is prepared to furnish the same at reasonable prices, and the usual discount to the dealers. Among the many points in which this feeder excels all others are the following.

The supply of food can be perfectly regulated.
The food will not become rancid, nor sour, and is strained before it reaches the bees.

The same method is used in feeding as provided in nature.
The "PERFECTION FEEDER" is simple in construction, well made, readily cleansed and durable.

It is most admirably adapted to the use for which it is intended, and will give entire satisfaction to those who will give it a trial, as its merits are unquestionable.

Prices for sample Feeder, by mail, postage paid, 4 lb. Feeders, 50c.; 6 lb. 60c.; 10 lb. 70c.

For one dozen PERFECTION FEEDERS F.O.B., 4 lb. \$3.50, 6 lb. \$4.50
Address, N. W. MASTING, New York Mills, Canada Co., N.Y.

TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS **HIVES** NEW AND SECOND HAND.

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.

HAND SAWS

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 a try you want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD.,
BEE-TON, ONT.

We have about 500 hives all made up—some of them painted, which are just as good as new, having been used for storing combs in, a few have also been used one season, coat of paint will make them all as nice as new. We have no room to store them, and will sell them at less than regular figures.

In lots of.....	5	15	25	50
Regular price, each..	\$1.40	\$1.35	\$1.30	\$1.30
We will sell at.....	1.00	.95	.90	.85

These prices are for the painted ones, deduct 10 per cent. for the unpainted ones. The terms will be cash with order, and these will be nett figures.

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

DADANTS FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quickest 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.

- 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.
- ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. L. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
- E. F. Smith, Smyrna, N.Y.
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.
- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.
- ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.
- J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.
- ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Barrytown, N.Y.
- ARTON FOSBARD & AUSTIN, N.Y. & C.
- WE CLARK, Oriskany, N.Y.
- PAUL L VIALON, Bayou Goula, La.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. **We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.**

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

THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT,

Having expended thousands of dollars in bringing before the people one of the most wonderful honey producing plants known in the United States, or even in the world, and testing it honestly and fairly, wish to say through your valuable JOURNAL, that the seed contains so much oil that nothing but fresh seed will grow, or by thrashing if the seed is bruised or broken it will not grow; for this reason, and by the advice of many prominent bee-keepers, I have decided to sell the limited amount of seed I have raised this season at the following prices, and will send to those who have already ordered, the amount of seed due them at this low price:

Half Ounce.....	50c
One Ounce.....	\$1 00
Two Ounces.....	1 50
Four Ounces.....	2 00
Half Pound.....	3 00
One Pound.....	5 00

One ounce contains from 1600 to \$1800 seeds. One pound of seed is sufficient for half acre if properly thinned out and reset. Write all orders plainly and given your Post Office in full.

H. CHAPMAN,
Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

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 **Simplified Hive**. The "**FALCON** Chaff Hive, with an ovable 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.

State Agricultural College Michigan

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FINE BOOK, JOB & LABEL PRINTING

Send for our free "Honey Label" circular. Printing furnished promptly, and neatly done. Estimates of circular and other work on application.

F. H. MACPHERSON,
Manager, Beeton, Ont.



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

J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,

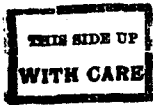
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO. N. Y.

Shipping Labels.

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



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 every 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.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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.

P. O. Box 9215, Toronto, Can.

PRIZES.

Are being offered by the Magazine to the three subscribers who obtain the largest amount of comb honey during 1887. Write for particulars.

BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE,
Barrytown, N. Y.

Mention this Journal.

Queen City Oil Works

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
Toronto