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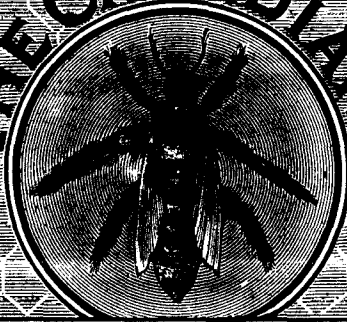
VOL. III, NO. 22

1887

AUGUST 24

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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See advertisement on another page.

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

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

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" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.20
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Rays of Light".....	1.35

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

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

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

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

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Each.....	\$ 0 50
Per 10.....	4 80
Per 25.....	11 25
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"Charcoal" tin used in these. As a rule "coke" tin is used.

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

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We can now furnish laying \$ Queens to any reasonable demand.

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Per 3.....	2 60	Per 4.....	3 20
Per 6.....	4 50	Per 12.....	8 00

Orders filled in rotation. Cash must accompany order.

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Each.....	\$0 60	Per 2.....	\$1 00
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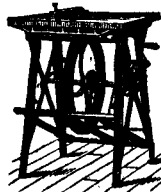
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JOHN BARNES, 574 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

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QUEENS large, handsome and full of business. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. One queen, \$1; or six queens for \$5. 30 years experience in queen-rearing.

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HAS published a neat little book of 45 pages, entitled

### "THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY."

Its distinctive feature is the thorough manner in which it treats of the use and non-use of Foundation. Many other points are, however, touched upon. For instance it tells how to make the most out of unfinished sections, and how to winter bees with the least expense, and bring them through to the honey harvest in the best possible shape.

Price 25 cts. Stamps taken; either U.S. or Canadian.



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This Special Offer is made to *Subscribers* of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

To *Every Subscriber* who will forward to us the name of a *new* subscriber, accompanied by \$1.00, before April 1st, we will send FREE a copy of Rev. W. F. Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," price 25 cents, or W. Z. Hutchinson's "Production of Comb Honey," price 25 cts.

To those sending us the names of two *new* subscribers, accompanied by \$2.00, we will send FREE a copy of James Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture," price 50 cents.

To those sending us three *new* names, with \$3.00, we will send Dr. C. C. Miller's "A Year among the Bees," price 75 cents.

To those sending us four *new* names and \$4.00, we will send A. I. Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," paper, price \$1.00.

To those sending us five *new* names and \$5.00, we will send either Prof. Cook's "Bee-keepers' Guide," cloth, or Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," cloth; price, each \$1.25

This offer is only to subscribers. Should anyone not at present a subscriber, wish to avail themselves of the offer, \$1.00 extra for their own subscription will make them eligible.

To all subscribers who send us ten *new* names and \$10.00, we will send FREE, Jones' No. 1 Wax Extractor, price \$4.00. This last offer we will positively not keep open any longer than 1st of next month.

We will send sample copies for use in canvassing, on application.

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# THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Always anxious to give our subscribers all the good things going, we are now making the following

## UNPARALLELED OFFER.

- No. 1.—THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL..... \$1 00
- No. 2.—The *American Agriculturist* (English or German), 1887..... 1 50
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Send six cents to 751 Broadway, New York, for mailing you specimen copy of the *American Agriculturist*, English or German, specimen proofs of the Engravings, and specimen pages of Poultry Book.

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

Vol. III, No. 22 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 24, 1887. WHOLE No. 126

## EDITORIAL.

THE Dominion and Industrial Exhibition commences at Toronto on the 5th September and continues until the 17th. The programme for each day is out and being circulated and this exhibition will be, as the Association has styled it, "the greatest event of the Jubilee year." New features have been introduced never before seen in Canada. On the evening of Thursday, the 8th September, will be a grand display of fireworks, followed by the pyrotechnic spectacle, the "Siege of Pekin." It will be remembered that in this siege, Chinese Gordon, the brave general who lost his life in the Soudan, was one of the principal characters as the leader of the "Ever Victorious Army." Wednesday, 14th September, will be the farmers grand gala day when all live stock, etc., will be paraded in the ring. Each day contains something special, and, taking all in all, this will really be the best time that any one can possibly choose to visit the Queen City of Toronto. The Dominion exhibition being held jointly with the Industrial brings the \$10,000 annually granted by the Dominion to assist in making this ahead of what it has usually been. There has been at the same time about \$40,000 expended on new buildings and improvements generally throughout the park. To bee-keepers, this exhibition during the second week, will offer the attractions of an acquaintance with one

of England's greatest bee-keepers in the person of Mr. T. W. Cowan, editor of the *British Bee Journal*. Mr. Ivar S. Young, of Norway, another editor, will also be present. The manager, Mr. H. J. Hill, has been indefatigable in his endeavor to make this the grandest exhibit of the series of exhibitions which have been held in years past and to him, we believe, is due much of the credit for the success which has always attended the Industrial Exhibition. Cheap railway fares good to return to the 19th September.

In a letter from Mr. Ivar S. Young dated Christinia, Norway, August 1st, he writes that he expects to reach New York about the 2nd of September and he will make his visit to Beeton about the week after so that we shall be able to show Mr. Young what Canadians do in the way of an exhibit while he is here.

This morning (August 20th) Mr. and Mrs. Cowan left us after a visit of two days. We have enjoyed their presence very much and Mr. Cowan made his visit more interesting if possible, by exhibiting his microscope and slides. Possibly we will not be saying too much if we make the statement that at the present moment there is not on the Continent of America, and owned by a private individual, a better microscope. We were very much interested in looking at the various portions of the anatomy of the bee through this wonderful instrument and in listening to Mr.

Cowan in his explanation of the various parts as they were exhibited. Mr. McKnight, of Owen Sound, accompanied them here and this morning the party left for the residence of the former at Owen Sound. Next week they leave Owen Sound for Sault Ste. Marie, from whence they will go to Professor Cook's at Lansing, they will also visit other Michigan bee-keepers. Last week we intimated that if possible we should have Mr. Cowan return to Canada during the time of the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition and we have great pleasure in now saying that we have prevailed upon him to so time his visit to American apiarists that he will be at Toronto during the 2nd week of the Exhibition. He will be pleased at that time to give all the information he can and to exhibit views through his microscope of the anatomy of the honey bee to those who may be present. After visiting the Michigan bee-keepers, he will go, via Chicago, to Mr. Charles Dadant's and returning he will call at Medina. He will return to Toronto via Niagara Falls, visiting as many bee-keepers as possible on the way. We should be glad to see a large turn out of Canadian bee-keepers at Toronto. They will, through their presence, show their respect for Mr. Cowan and in listening to what he may have to say they will feel fully repaid. Let us again say that the bee-keepers of Canada owe Mr. Cowan a debt which it will be difficult for them to pay, for the kindness which, through himself and through his efforts, was shown to the Ontario Commissioners in connection with the Canadian exhibit at the Colonial. Those who contributed honey to the Colonial more especially should make it a point to be present at that time. We should like, if it be possible, to make his visit in Canada as pleasant and agreeable as he did the trip of the commissioners to England. British bee-keepers may congratulate themselves upon having their *Bee Journal* edited by such a thoroughly practical and intelligent bee-keeper. Although quiet and unassuming, Mr. Cowan is probably one of the best posted bee-keepers in Europe. It is pleasing to know that the two events which we desire are to be consummated in the joint visit of Mr. Cowan and of Mr. Young at the Toronto Exhibition.

### Mr. Cornell's Reply to Mr. Holterman.

IN the C. H. P. Mr. Holterman made specific charges against the delegates to the Colonial Exhibition, and stated that he had proofs to back them up. The charges were denied, and the proofs called for. His reply contains not a particle of evidence to sustain them, but he changes the accusation, saying in effect that if the delegates did not do what they were charged with, they did other things quite as bad or worse.

If an honorable man should, through error, misrepresent another, he would on having his attention called to it, retract and express his regrets. Not so however with Mr. Holterman; he is evidently not that sort of a person. His charges were pure inventions. His latter accusations are as untruthful as the former. Canadian bee-keepers will now take Mr. Holterman's measure, and estimate him accordingly.

When we were about to stage our honey, Mr. Pettit stated that although Mr. Holterman had contributed nothing to the exhibit he requested it as a favor that an exhibit should be made in his name, composed of honey taken from the exhibits of the contributors, and Mr. Pettit appeared to favor him in this particular. The "other delegates," of course declined to permit him to get the credit of being an exhibitor at the expense of others. Query—has this fact any connection with the animus he has shown towards the majority of the commissioners?

Through reluctance to wound the feelings of Mr. Pettit, the true inwardness of our differences with him in regard to wholesaling the honey while the show lasted, has not been given to the public, but justice to all seems now to require that the facts should be known. From the start Mr. Pettit's principal aim seemed to be to sell his own honey to some dealer without regard to the interests of the other contributors and thus secure a market for himself in future. To accomplish this he assumed that while he was in charge he had the right to sell his own goods at whatever price he chose, regardless of the scale of prices agreed upon. Before the show was opened we made out a price list for the different packages on exhibition. Sections were put down at 1s. each or 12s. per dozen. Extracted honey in quantities of 56lbs. each, or any greater quantity, was to be 6d. per lb. and when sold in this way we called it "whole-sale," no matter who the purchasers were. For reasons best known to himself Mr. Pettit removed his own 56lb. cans from the floor, where they were on exhibition, without consulting his colleagues, and hid them away behind the shelving. Whenever he met with a dealer he took

him in behind to show him his own honey, although there were plenty of cans, furnished by others, much more convenient. He sold one lot of his own extracted at 5d instead of 6d, and some of his own sections in crates of eight each, at 6s instead of 8s. He was remonstrated with but he tried to justify his action by stating that his customer was a dealer, and he wanted to induce him to come back again. Within a day or two he sold two cans of his own honey behind the shelving at 5½d, to a dealer again. Mr. McKnight was visiting his brother in Ireland at this time. I spoke to Mr. Jones about Mr. Pettit's conduct, and we agreed that we would put a stop to his undercutting, even if it should become necessary to call in the police to prevent the honey from being taken from the building. On reaching the honey house I told Mr. Pettit that we had decided not to allow any more honey to leave the building at less than the price agreed upon, and that if he found that his conscience would not enable him to keep from breaking down the price of the other contributors' honey, he must refer his customer to Mr. Jones or myself. This was effectual, but our colleague had a very sore head. This was the "plan of sale" which his colleagues would not permit and which we have heard so much about. Soon after I learned that he had purchased a ticket for Liverpool, for his return trip to Canada, instead of remaining to see the matter through and taking his share of the responsibility with his colleagues. How he and his son-in-law, Mr. Holtermann, have acted towards us since his return is well known to those who know them best.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, August 13th, 1887.

LONDON PRIZE LIST.

THE following is a list of the prizes to be given at the Western Exhibition to be held at London between the 19th and 23rd of September.

Queens and colonies cannot compete for more than one premium.

Sec.		I	2	3
1.	Display comb Honey in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1887.....			
2.	Display extracted honey in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1887.....	\$5	\$3	\$2
3.	Display of comb honey in most marketable shape, by a lady, product of her own apiary in 1887.....	5	3	2
		5	3	2

4.	Display of extracted honey in most marketable shape, by a lady, product of her own apiary.....	5	3	2
5.	Comb honey, not less than 20 lbs., quality to govern .....	3	2	I
6.	Extracted honey, not less than 20 lbs., in glass, quality to govern.....	3	2	I
7.	Best granulated honey in glass, not less than 10 lbs.....	3	2	I
8.	Crate comb honey, not less than 20 lbs., in best shape for shipping and retailing .....	3	2	I
9.	Colony of Bees, properly named, must be the progeny of one queen, and exhibited in such shape as to be readily seen on two sides. Purity of race, docility, size of bees and numerical strength to be considered.....	3	2	I
10.	Display of Queens to be put in such shape as to be readily seen by visitors (blacks not to compete)	3	2	I
11.	Best marked queen bee, bred in Canada.....	3	2	I
12.	Greatest variety of queens put up in same shape as for display of queens .....	Diploma		
13.	Bee hive for all purposes in the apiary.....	Diploma		
14.	Best bee hive for extracted honey.....	Diploma		
15.	Best bee hive for comb honey.....	Diploma		
16.	Honey extractor.....	Diploma		
17.	Wax extractor.....	Diploma		
18.	Foundation mill.....	Diploma		
19.	Foundation press.....	Diploma		
20.	Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs.....	3	2	I
21.	Comb foundation for surplus honey, not less than 10 lbs.....	3	2	I
22.	Comb foundation for brood chambers, not less than 10 lbs.....	3	2	I
23.	Comb foundation machine, making best foundation for brood chamber on the ground.....	Diploma and \$2		
24.	Best one piece section for honey .....	Diploma		
25.	Best dovetailed section for honey .....	Diploma		
26.	Package for retailing extracted honey, labelled..	Diploma		
27.	Bee smoker.....	Diploma		
28.	Bee feeder.....	Diploma		
29.	Display of Apiarian supplies, exhibitor's manufacture .....	Diploma and \$2		
30.	Largest and best display of honey bearing plants, properly named and labelled .....	Diploma		



- 31. Queen cage, such as is admitted to the mails by postal laws.....Diploma
- 32. Honey vinegar, not less than one gallon..... 3 2 I
- 33. Extras .....

# WINTERING

## AND PREPARATIONS THEREFOR.

Good Practical Articles by Practical Men.

**T**HIS is the time of the year when such articles as the above are reasonable, and we have endeavored to group together the best thoughts of some of our best bee-keepers on the subject. Another week we will give our own ideas, and will insert some other articles which do not appear this week for want of space :—

ALLEN PRINGLE.

This, although an old and well-worn topic in bee literature, will remain new and pertinent as long as apiculture continues to add new recruits and the colonies of industrious workers continue to die from various causes in winter. This fact, together with the request before me, will be a sufficient apology for going into the hackneyed subject again in its annual round. There may also be another and minor reason for the infliction, to wit :—The duty one feels to proceed without delay to communicate the little additional light which may have broken in upon him since his last deliverance on the subject. For it does appear to me that a bee-keeper who can handle a hundred or more colonies himself through the summer, prepare them for winter, put them into quarters, watch them and dream about them till spring, and then take them out and fix them up and note their every symptom and condition,—the bee-keeper who can do all this and learn nothing new about wintering from year to year must be—well, an egotist or fossil of the first magnitude. For myself I confess to being a learner. Every year's experience adds to my little stock of bee-lore, though it may not be always easy to add the late semi-unconscious acquisition to the last pronouncement, unless it be the discovery of some important principle or conspicuous fact.

### PREPARATIONS BEGUN.

Up to the present season I have thought August time enough to begin preparations for winter, but have now realised the necessity of sometimes beginning in July. Of course the excessive heat

and prolonged drought have rendered this an exceptional season, and I am not without grave apprehensions in the present outlook that next spring will witness multitudes of dead colonies of bees throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the U. S., wherever the nectar famine has extended. I have no recollection of any such drought before in this part of the country, and I note from the various bee journals that unfortunately this condition of things, with the attendant honey famine, is of very wide extent. This is the first day of August and there has been but little rain to speak of in this section since the latter part of May. Consequently not only is the summer nectar a failure, but it seems now almost certain that the fall flow must also be a failure, as the buckwheat is the main fall dependence, and it is not half up, let alone flourishing in bloom.

In such a crisis it behooves us to be up and doing the best for our bees or we shall surely find ourselves mourning over empty hives next spring. Putting away bees hatched in July into winter quarters will be an unusual thing to do in this climate and I fear a hazardous thing to do. True, should the fall happen to be favorable for an inactive, quiescent state of the bees with hives full of stores to still further contribute to their ease and contentment, and the winter repository favorable for early brooding, all might be well in the spring ; but otherwise all might be ill. What then shall we do to avert such a contingency ? Look after our "fall preparations" now without any delay. Whenever and wherever it is found there is not honey enough coming in to keep up brooding do not allow the brooding to cease so early in the season, but feed to keep it up, and feed right along through this month and say the first week in September. Then, should any not yet have enough for winter give them an abundance without further delay.

### HAVE PLENTY OF STORES.

My habit has been to spread the frames out a little in August to give thicker combs of honey above and more space in the frames below for the bees to cluster. This, however, can be dispensed with if the bees are wintered inside in a proper temperature. Considering the extra work it involves both in fall and spring I would not longer recommend it where the repository is warm and well managed. But for out-door wintering and in cold cellars by all means spread the frames and get your winter stores and cluster of bees in as compact shape as possible. Nor is the oft repeated advice to crowd both bees and stores up on a few frames for winter of much urgency or importance where the repository is good and the other conditions what they ought

to be. To avoid that much work I put quite a lot of my colonies into winter quarters last season full of frames—from 9 to 14—left all the combs with them and all was well in the spring with most of them. But, remember, if you are wintering outside or in a poor place inside where the temperature is likely to get below 40° crowd each colony up onto as few frames as will contain sufficient stores and make them as snug there as possible. Right here I may say that my idea of sufficient stores for inside wintering in a repository of right temperature is that 20 to 30 pounds of honey per colony is quite safe, while for out-door wintering from 25 to 40 pounds would be about right. Of course they might not consume more than half the smaller figures both inside and out, but then again they "mought," and in the case of those wintered outside they would, as the western Yankee said, be more apt to "mought" than to "mought not." Occasionally a colony wintered inside in a proper temperature will consume 30 pounds of honey while in winter quarters, and frequently one will not consume more than five pounds. Considering, then, these variations, and also one or two other facts viz: that brooding is stimulated in the spring by the mere presence of a full larder while it is retarded by a scant one, and the inconvenience and injurious effects of introducing food to bees while in winter quarters, the only safe and proper method is to give to every colony, no matter where wintered in this climate, from 30 to 40 pounds of good wholesome stores for winter.

Early in September, after you are satisfied that all have good queens and from 30 to 40 lbs. of food, fix them up as comfortably as possible, contract the entrance and leave them alone till setting-in time arrives. Here is a point too much neglected by even our best bee-keepers. I mean neglect to protect the bees from the cold winds and weather of fall before they are put into winter quarters. It pays to protect them. If you have not "skeletons" to pack them around with chaff or sawdust, you can at least put your winter quilts in on top of the frames—five or six inches thick on each hive—to keep the heat. As to which or what quilt is best for winter protection on top, my experience with wool and woollen is leading me more and more in their favor. I take carded woollen "bats" (which can be got at any carding machine or mill for about 30 cts. per lb.) and make them into quilts large enough to completely cover the top of the hive and hang down somewhat on every side. For cloth to make the quilts on each side of the bats, almost any old cloths or blankets will do, or cheap factory cotton. I make the quilts dif-

ferent thicknesses from one layer of batting up to several layers and use them accordingly wherever they are needed. For outside use spring and fall these quilts in different sizes come in very handy. While sawdust and chaff are excellent for "packing," they are too cumbersome for quilts.

#### WINTER QUARTERS.

Having supplied every colony with a good queen and plenty of stores and fixed up warm and contracted the entrance, leave the bees alone through the fall till setting-in time comes. They ought to be put in before the cold, freezing weather sets in, and in dry, fine, cool weather, put them as high up from the cellar floor as the number of your colonies and the size of your repository will admit. Leave entrances fully open and if you have a bottom-hole for ventilation behind in hive open it too. Give plenty of ventilation *below* but none at all *above*, that is no direct ventilation. I have come to the conclusion that for upward ventilation in winter that of permeation and absorption is quite sufficient, and is the only safe kind. After removing the summer quilt place "Hill's Device," some strips of wood, or something else over the centres of the frames to afford the bees a free passage-way above the frames, and then spread on your quilts, 2, 4, 6, or 8 inches in thickness, as the circumstances may require. Of course the lower the temperature of your cellar the greater thickness of quilts will you require. Also the lower the hive is situated in the cellar the more will it require, and the weaker colonies need more than the stronger. If room is scarce the hives may be tiered up on top of each other with very little space between the bottom of the upper hive and the top quilt of the under hive. In the case of loose or movable bottom-boards it is an excellent plan, especially with strong colonies, to raise the hive an inch or so from the bottom-board. This secures better lower ventilation, but there must also then be increased quilt protection on top to correspond. In the cases of cold cellars, however, and weak colonies, I would not advise raising the hive from the bottom-board.

#### THE REPOSITORY

Ought to be well ventilated, dark, and dry if practicable though this dryness is not a very essential condition if the temperature is right. For an average, mean temperature for winter quarters about 45° Fah. is good and safe up to about March 1st, after which it ought to be a little higher. The increase about that time is apt to come about naturally through the awakening activity of the bees and their increased consumption of food. There is some divergence of opinion yet amongst the authorities as to the

exact degree of temperature most conducive to quiescence in winter quarters and hence best for the fore part of the winter, as there is also a difference as to the best degree for judicious early breeding. There is one thing about this matter, however, which is certain enough, and it is this: The temperature in bee cellar ought never to be allowed to get below  $40^{\circ}$ . Keep it if possible somewhere between  $42^{\circ}$  and  $50^{\circ}$  towards the top. At the bottom it will be a little lower.

The amount of ventilation required in winter repositories depends principally upon the number of colonies confined, and more is required in the after than the fore part of the winter. In a perfect state of quietude, secured by right conditions, they consume but little food and consequently breathe but little and hence need but little air. But as they arouse to renewed life towards spring and begin to increase their food, breathing and general activity they require more air—pure air—and must have it or suffer. Do not turn sudden drafts of air upon them to excite them. If you have no sub-earth pipe for the constant ingress of fresh air, introduce it from without quietly at night or as best you can. Do not disturb the bees in winter quarters any more than necessary or possible. Of course the dead bees must be removed from the cellar floor occasionally or else the most thorough measures of disinfecting and deodorizing the air taken. Charcoal scattered freely over the floor will absorb and neutralise all the poisonous emanations from decomposing bees.

W. F. CLARKE.

Partly from necessity, and partly from choice, I winter my bees on the summer stands. I have no suitable cellar for the purpose, and if I had, the fact that I am often absent just at the nick of time when they should be put into or taken out of the cellar, makes this mode of management impracticable for me. Besides, I do not care for the job of lifting the hives backward and forward. I have seldom done it without an attack of lumbago. Moreover, I have espoused the theory that bee-keeping for the million must be on the plan of out-door wintering, and as my dabbings in the business are more out of scientific interest than with an eye to bread-winning, I am determined to keep on experimenting with out-door wintering, until I either make it a success, or am compelled to give it up as a failure.

I may as well confess at the outset that I have not yet fully mastered the winter problem in bee management. I have never got through a single winter without some and often serious loss. My

idea of the matter is that mastery of this problem should enable us not only to secure the survival of our bees, but their emergence out of the cold season "in good order and condition." To have them come through the winter "by the skin of their teeth," just escaping extinction, and requiring all the following summer to recuperate and become a decently strong colony, does not satisfy me. I do not call that successful wintering.

I am satisfied that my most serious difficulties are local. The climate of Guelph is a rigorous one. The hardest out-door grapes cannot be depended on to ripen here every time. Lima beans cannot be grown, except in a greenhouse. The Chinese Wistaria will not bloom once in five years. I quit growing pears, finding that in the open, the trunk splits, the bark cracks, and the tree dies from exposure. A Flemish Beauty, screened from the cold by a shed and a wall of Norway Spruces, bears magnificent crops every year, suggesting that with *extra protection*, fine pears may be raised here. Bees too, I feel sure, must have *extra protection*, in such a climate as this. The management that will succeed at Hamilton, only thirty miles distant, will fail here. Why? Because Hamilton is under the lee of "the mountain," as it is termed, and Guelph is atop of it. Hamilton is nearly at the level of Lake Ontario, and Guelph is 900 feet higher. It is not so much the steady cold, as the searching power of the terrific winter wind that plays the mischief with the fall wheat, the fruit, and the bees.

If the *extra protection* required by bees is given early in the fall, it will be fatal to the existence of strong colonies. There is, what may be called a "sweating stage," which occurs just before winter sets in. Whether the bees are like athletes, who sweat out their surplus fat in view of a supreme ordeal, or whatever be the cause, there is a vast quantity of moisture given off by a strong stock of bees as a final preparation for wintering. If that moisture does not get away, farewell to all hope of wintering your bees. Retained in the hive, it will create dampness, blue mould, and a fatal chilliness when a sudden drop of the thermometer occurs, as it usually does here before or about Christmas. I have repeatedly found very strong colonies dead in spring, with lots of honey in the hive; bees, combs and hive walls all covered with blue mould; the signs indicating that excess of moisture proved fatal just at the setting in of winter. Packed snugly for the severest weather, the excessive moisture cannot escape, and the bees, enveloped in and saturated with cold

vapor, succumb at the very advent of extreme chillness.

There is no objection to the side packing being done early in the fall, but there must be ample provision for the upward escape of moisture. This has been best secured, in my experience, by the use of thin wool-lined quilts. These pass off the moisture without creating a draught. Above the quilt there should be plenty of cover space, and at the very top of the hive, an air-current right across, that the moisture may be dried off as it ascends, and perches, as it will in tiny drops, on the top-side of the quilt.

Weak stocks, as well as strong ones, go through this sweating process, and if winter settles down upon them with dampness in the hive, their death warrant is, "signed, sealed, and delivered." I think I can winter any stock large enough to form a heat-producing cluster, if I can secure perfect dryness in the hive after the bees get through their sweat, on the condition, of course, that it has plenty of stores.

I believe that the sweating stage of which I have spoken, is the final preparation for hibernating, and that if the first cold snap finds the bees with a perfectly dry hive, it has the effect of throwing them into a drowse or semi-torpor. They cluster close together, and a certain amount of heat is generated and given off by the mass of bees. It is then time to put on plenty of some dry porous material that will retain the heat and be a reservoir of it during the rest of the severe weather. If there is enough of this to keep them comfortable, the winter will pass in a succession of "naps," varied by an occasional awakening for the purpose of taking food, of which, however, very little will be consumed.

Just to that extent, or in that degree in which the winter drowse or torpor is comfortable, so that the bees remain quiet, contented, and tightly clustered during the greater part of the time, will they winter well. Colonies differ so much in strength and other particulars, that no rule can be laid down applicable to them all. Much depends on the judgment of the bee-keeper, and on the accuracy of his knowledge of the state his bees are in at the setting in of winter. The most careful and judicious management will sometimes fail. So far as I have made rules for myself in regard to this matter, they may be briefly summed up as follows:—

1. See that every stock has plenty of stores at the close of the honey-gathering season, and let the bees take their own way of sealing, propolizing, and otherwise preparing for winter.

(2) Give the bees a good letting-alone during the early fall.

(3) When cool weather commences, and the first frosts come, narrow entrances, put on wool-lined quilts, and perhaps do the side-packing with chaff or very dry sawdust.

(4) The first zero snap, put on from 6 to 12 inches of packing, above the wool-lined quilts.

(5) If possible, have an arrangement whereby dead bees can fall out of the hive, instead of accumulating on the bottom-board.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I prefer to winter about one-half of my bees in a good bee cellar, the temperature of which should remain as nearly at 45° as possible, and the other one-half on summer stands packed with chaff at sides and a cushion of fine bass-wood sawdust on top. This cushion I find better when about three inches thick than of any greater or less thickness. If beside the above a rim one and one-half inches thick be placed beneath the hive on the approach of cold weather so as to raise it a little from the bottom-board, I consider the bees fixed in the best condition possible. I also use such a rim for each hive in the cellar. The object of wintering a part in each of these two ways is that when a great loss occurs out-doors I come out good with them in the cellar and *vice versa*. In other words it is not a good plan to have all of your eggs in one basket.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

My experience for several years past has been confined exclusively to wintering in the cellar, and I have not yet learned all about it. I find that wintering a few colonies in a cellar is one thing and having the cellar packed full, quite another. So I attach much importance to the ventilation of the cellar, if many colonies are to be in it, and very little if it is to contain but few. My cellar is about seven feet deep, giving plenty of room to pile up the hives five high. As seasons differ so much, no precise date can be given for the best time to take bees in cellar, but I have never had occasion to regret taking them in too early, nor out too late. If I could plan weather just to suit me, I think I would want a bright day, warm enough for bees to have a good fly, somewhere in the first two weeks of November, to be followed by a clear and cold morning the next day. Then on the morning of the next day I would commence taking in the bees, having taken pains for a day or so previous, to see that the cellar was thoroughly aired; windows and doors being left open, so as to have the cellar, as nearly as possible, of the same temperature as the outer air.

Unless bees are taken into the cellar very quietly, quite a hubbub is likely to be raised, the bees coming out of the hive and flying about the cellar, and as a general rule when a bee leaves its hive in the cellar it is soon a dead bee. So I take pains to have the bees carried in as quietly as possible, avoiding even heavy walking while carrying them.

A summer stand is put on the cellar bottom, on which a hive is placed, then another hive is placed on this, and so on till the pile is five high. Thus you see if you jar a hive it can disturb no other hive except such as are in the same pile.

At this point it may be asked what preparation was made for winter, and for putting in cellar. After the honey harvest was over, if enough honey was not in a hive it was furnished with stores perhaps in August or September, and no other preparation was needed. The covers were taken off each hive except the top one in each pile, and the cloth quilt glued on tight. No effort is made for upward ventilation but the entrance one-half inch high is left open full width of the hive. A small cylindrical anthracite coal stove stands in the cellar right among the hives, in which a low fire is kept running day and night most of the winter, the stove door standing wide open. The thermometer sometimes runs as low as 38°, and as high as 50°, but generally stands at 43° or 44°.

For one cellar there is a sub-ventilation pipe of common four-inch drain tile four feet deep and 100 feet long. For the other cellar 10-inch tile is used, five feet deep and 100 feet long, and this, I think, is not half long enough, although nothing would be gained, I think, by having a four-inch tile more than 100 feet long.

Every two or three weeks, the dead bees are scraped out of the hives by means of a piece of strap iron, if any are in easy reach, and the floor swept clean.

In the spring as soon as the soft maples are in bloom, the bees are taken out, provided the weather appears warm and settled enough. No pains are taken to put them on the stands they occupied the previous year, and I do not know that any harm ever occurred from their being placed on different stands.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

Bees are inhabitants of a sub tropical climate; they are very neat; unless they can fly frequently they must be very quiet or trouble will ensue.

We must then, in our own severe climate, reduce the friction or irritation to the minimum, would we win success, else we will see our bees

destroyed in their digestive economy and greatly reduced in strength, if they do not die outright.

North of the Ohio river our bees are kept in such an artificial condition that it becomes absolutely necessary to guard against functional disturbance. To accomplish this we must be sure that our bees have plenty of good honey or sugar syrup for winter stores. It is of the first importance that bees have at least 25 lbs. of good food. I would wish this stored in the hives as early as the last of September.

Again, I would wish the temperature about the bees to remain quite uniform, not to vary much from 45° F. I do not object to a minimum of 38° F., or a maximum of 48° F. To allow this I prefer a good cellar, which by means of underground ventilation, water, or carefully arranged fire and ice as the case may be, may be always controlled as to temperature.

Chaff hives I find expensive, awkward and not reliable. Packing several hives together is better, but I fear in our severest winters would not answer. After an experience of nearly twenty years, trying all methods, I much prefer the cellar for our northern climate. I know it is safe; I cannot say as much for anything else.

#### FALL PREPARATION.

After the first frost, I see that five Langstroth or eight Gallup frames have enough stores for winter. These are placed where they are to remain; at one end of hive, if Gallup; in middle, if Langstroth. All others, not containing brood, are removed, and those containing brood are removed in October when brood is all developed. At this time I put in a division board and cover warmly above the bees by chaff cushions. Just at dawn of cold weather bees are carried to cellar, so carefully as not to disturb them. This is about the middle of November. In the cellar the entrances are left wide open. I leave them in cellar till well into April. *It never pays to remove bees from cellar permanently until they can work.*

In spring I close on to few frames—just what the bees will cover, and pack well above the cluster. This fortifies against spring dwindling, which is rarely an evil if bees winter well. If the cellar is right pollen does little if any harm. Unless the temperature can be controlled I prefer to have pollen absent. This is not the result of mere theory but of real experiment.

After a long, successful experience I am sure that the above plan, faithfully executed, means success every time. So sure am I of this that I put my bees each fall into the cellar with no anxiety. For years now this confidence has not been in vain.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

**J. A. CATHERWOOD:**—I received queen all right and in good condition.  
Matsqui, British Columbia, August 4, 1887.

**I. MICHNER:**—I am so well pleased with Carniolian bees that I cannot speak too highly in their favor. Two years ago I got a queen from a Pennsylvania breeder, and although the bees were good honey gatherers they were not very gentle. She had evidently mismated. A year ago he sent me another which produces very gentle bees. We can scarcely provoke them to sting and yet they defend their hive splendidly, and now during this time of scarcity since basswood has failed the Italians are ready to thrust in their stings when the hive is opened. Syrians are almost unmanageable, and Carniolians remain as gentle as ever, allowing us to handle them without smoke or veil, even on a cloudy rainy morning like this present one. They have gathered, poor season as it has been, 200 pounds of extracted honey. It has been very dry here this season, nothing has yielded well, but this colony of Carniolians has gathered more than any other colony we have had.  
Low Banks, August 7th, 1887.

### AN AMATEUR AT INTRODUCTION.

**ALEX. BLACK:**—Queen came to hand yesterday all right. Book came the day before. I think I made a success of introducing this time. I took the bees out of the hive and put them into a box, sprinkled them with water, put the queen in among them and shook them and rolled them round together till they got acquainted with each other then I emptied them out in front of the hive and they all went in together and are keeping very quiet, so I think everything is satisfactory. I moved them from the old stand as they were very strong, and put a weaker hive in their place to catch the bees that were out. Did I do right or not?  
Sonya, August, 12th 1887.

The manner in which you introduced the queen will, no doubt have the effect of making very many of the bees mark their new location, but had you taken them out in the ordinary way all the old bees would have returned to the old stand. It is not a good plan to take one colony away and set another in its place without caging the queen of the weaker one in place of the strong one which you have removed. The old bees returning from the fields, and those which returned to their old home find a strange queen and although the bees of the weaker colony will usually try to guard their queen, frequently the queen will be destroyed. If you had caged your queen for say twenty-four hours when

you first set the hive there, then liberated her after giving the bees a few puffs of smoke no doubt she would have been kindly received. The way in which you introduced the queen, if properly done, is sure to be successful, and from your description you appear to have done it alright. We have introduced queens in this way to colonies that had destroyed their queens previously and in fact baffled the skill of some quite expert queen introducers. This same plan of introducing has been successful with exceedingly bad cases of fertile workers when all other attempts failed except chloroform.

## 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.

BEETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 24, 1887.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We are prepared to buy any quantity of No. 2 Section Honey. Those having such for sale will kindly write us saying the quantity they have on hand and how much per pound they will require for it.

As the fair season is nearly upon us and as there are many of our friends who would like to make an exhibit of supplies at our local fairs let us say we will make the following special discounts: On all goods excepting force pumps, honey glasses, coal oil stoves, honey tins, nails, foundations we will allow a discount of 20 per cent. Off those items which we have named 10 per cent. is the best offer we can make. We will also be glad to furnish bundles of sample copies of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL also of our catalogue. These prices are, of course, intended for cash with order and you may buy as much as you want of any of the lines subject to these discounts, providing that you enter into an agreement with us to exhibit at least one fair this fall.

We have just made a very heavy purchase of note heads and envelopes, and in consequence of large buying we are able to get the price made to us very low. Here is an offer which we will make to our customers and the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for a short time:

We will send per mail, post paid, 250 good large white envelopes with card printed in the corner, and 250 note heads with card and date line, all for the sum of \$1.00. There is nothing so nice and nothing which adds more to the looks of a person's correspondence than to have a nicely printed heading on the note paper and card on the corner of the envelope, and when this can be obtained for absolutely less than the price of the paper in the ordinary way, there should be a large sale. We have just sufficient for 400 packages of this description and we expect that we shall not be long in disposing of them.

We did not mention that the envelopes which we included in our offer of last week as above, were put up in neat little boxes holding just the number—250. They can be sent nicely by mail. We may say that the postage is ten cents, which we pay; so that taking the matter of postage into consideration, the cost of note heads and envelopes is really 90 cents.

We have had several subscribers write us saying they do not understand how to tell how their subscription stood by looking at the address label on the wrapper of their JOURNAL; that they could not find the whole number of the JOURNAL itself. If they will look on page 5 at the head of the editorial department on any or every issue of the JOURNAL you will find the whole number there, quite plain. If the whole number of the JOURNAL be greater than the number shown on the address label the subscription is over due; if the number is smaller on the JOURNAL than on the label then there is still the difference in the numbers at your credit.

#### ONE POUND GLASS JARS, SCREW TOP.



We are just advised that these have been shipped from the glass works, and we expect them in a few days. To save breaking bulk as much as we can, we append below a table of the quantities in which the shipment is put up, with prices per barrel. In estimating the price we have calculated the same as for full gross lots, an allowance of 15c. being made per barrel.

NO. OF BARRELS	NO OF DOZEN	PRICE
7	9½	\$6.55
Bal. of Shipment	9½	6.75

We have already found it necessary to duplicate our order for the above, and we expect the second shipment in every day. We can ship by return freight or express, however, yet, from our first lot. Aug. 13, 1887.

There has been placed in our hands for disposal a No. 6 Victory oil stove which has been used for but two months. It is as good as new and has all the furniture complete. It will be sold very cheap at a bargain.

We have more bees than we want to put into winter quarters and we propose offering them at exceedingly low prices to dispose of them. A great number of our colonies are in the new combination hives, and we are prepared to sell good full colonies for delivery at the present time at \$6.00 per colony, in lots of 5, \$5.75, in lots of 10, \$5.50. There will be in each hive seven frames (the hive full) of brood and bees and whatever honey will be necessary for the trip and some over. In the regular Jones hive with six and seven frames of brood and bees (balance of 12 empty combs) at the same price per colony. F. O. B. cars at Beeton station; terms, cash with order. We are also prepared to sell a limited number of colonies to good marks on time with satisfactory security. We have too great a pressure in our supply business to permit of our extending our own aparies, and rather than let that portion of our business get behind we prefer to give it the preference.



We have just received from the manufacturers a large lot of cartons for holding the 4x4 section, something similar to the engraving. Our catalogue price at the present time is \$14 per thousand, but we have purchased these at a figure that

will enable us to make them \$9 per thousand, \$1 per hundred and 13 cents per ten. When the comb honey labels A. and B. are used on them they make a handsome package for comb honey. The illustration shows you label A. None of them have tapé handles, and we make the price \$1 per thousand less than if they had. A 3 cent stamp will secure you a sample by return mail.

#### Convention Notices.

HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—Will meet next at South Cayuga, on Saturday, August 27th, 1887.

E. C. CAMBELL, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.  
LAMBTON BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At Petrolia, Thursday, Sept. 1st, '87. All are invited. J. R. KITCHEN, Sec., Alvinston, Ont.

NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At Simcoe, Saturday, Sept. 3rd. C. W. CULVER, Sec.—Treas., Simcoe.

NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16th to 18th, 1887. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec., Rogersville, Mich.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At East Saginaw, December 7th to 9th, 1887. H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have just received from our lithographers several hundred thousand labels of the various kinds, so that those who had labels on order will receive them at once. The price of these is much cheaper this year and we anticipate a larger sale than heretofore.

## PRICES CURRENT

## BEESWAX

Beeton August 24, 1887

We pay 30c 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.....48c  
over 50 lbs. ....45c  
Section " in sheets per pound.....55c  
Section Foundation cut to fit 3½x4½ and 4½x4½ per lb.60c  
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for  
Frames but only three to ten inches deep....45c

## HONEY MARKETS.

## BEETON.

EXTRACTED.—We are taking all that comes along in exchange for supplies at our catalogue rates, at the following prices F. O. B., Beeton: A No. 1, clover, linden or thistle, 9c.; mixed flavors, 7c.; buckwheat and darker grades, 5½c. When shipped to us in 60lb square tins, 30c. is allowed for package. No allowance for other packages.

Comb.—We will pay 16c. in supplies at catalogue prices per pound for No. 1 comb honey in 1lb sections, put up in crates of 6, 12 and 18. F. O. B. cars at Beeton.

For No. 2 we will pay 13c. same terms. We can take any quantity of either.

## DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

New Comb Honey very scarce and is quoted at 17 to 18 cents. Beeswax, 23 cents.  
M. H. HUNT.

## CINCINNATI HONEY MARKET.

The demand from manufacturers is very good of late for extracted Southern honey and fair for clover honey in small packages for table use. Our stock of Southern honey has been reduced considerably and we shall be in the market again this fall. There were few arrivals lately and prices may be quoted at 3 to 7 cents a pound on arrival, according to quality.

Comb honey has been sold out, perhaps, better than ever before at this time of the year; only remnants of dark honey being left over. Choice white comb honey would bring readily 15 cents a pound in the jobbing way. No arrivals of

new comb honey reached our city yet that we know of.

Beeswax is in fair demand and brings 20 to 22 cents a pound for good to choice yellow on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH &amp; SON.

## EXCHANGE AND MART.

WANTED.—A few hundred one-pound sections comb honey. State price. R. B. GRAY, Pembroke, Ont. tf

BEEES FOR SALE.—20 colonies of Italian Bees for sale. A good laying queen and 12 frames of bees, brood and honey to each colony. Price \$6 per colony. Also a number of section cases, sections, etc., for sale cheap. Address A. McNAMARA, Randolph P. O., Simcoe Co., Ont. tf

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.

BY Return Mail. Italian Queens, Tested, \$1  
Untested, 60c. Bees per pound, 50c,  
20 GEO. S. LUCKMAN, Nappanee, Ind.

## TESTED \* QUEENS!

We have just run over our apiaries and find that we have yet 193 specially selected and tested queens, bred in July and August last year. They were selected from several thousand and we will guarantee every queen to give satisfaction. While they last we will let them go at only \$1.75 each, or \$1.50 each for six or more at a time. This is a rare chance to get queens at about half their value.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ld., BEETON.

## UNBOUND VOLUMES

—OF—

## 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, 16, 43 and 44 ..... 45 "

" " 3, 16, 17, 43, 44..... 40 "

If wanted by mail send ten cents additional.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ld.

tf BEETON



# 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 1/4 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 1/2 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.

The above must go by express.

## QUEENS.

	Honeybeed	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 00	2 00	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	Garnolian 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 laying queen.

The D. A. JONES Co., LD., Beeton.

# FELLOW BEE-KEEPERS !

In visiting the Dominion and Industrial Fair at Toronto and Western at London, dont leave without seeing my new invention **The Chalmers Three-sided Hive.** Will be there and with pleasure will show and explain it to you. Very truly yours,

D. CHALMERS, Poole, Ont.

## BEESWAX WANTED !

Will pay 30 cents in cash or 33 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. It by mail to

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

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

# 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



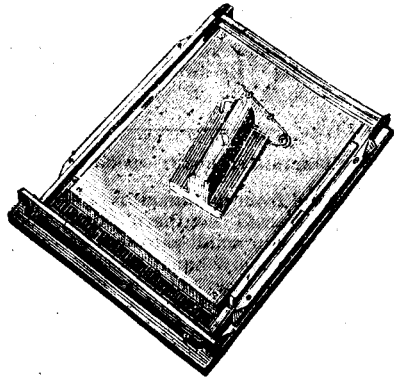
Circular free, giving full particulars regarding the Bees, and each class of Queens. Address,

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

52-6m Borodino, 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

THE D. A. JONES CO.

# Promote a Home Market!

By a judicious distribution of the Leaflet,

## "HONEY: Some Reasons why it should be Eaten."

It never fails to bring results. Samples sent on application. Prices, printed with your name and address: 100, 500; 250, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont

ESTABLISHED 1855.

## BEE SWAX 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. BECKERMANN & 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 tc

J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanics' Falls, Me.

## 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.

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

## 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.

# LOOK HERE

Clark's Cold Blast Smoker..... 50 Cents

2 1/2 in. Iron Barrel " ..... 75 "

3 " " " ..... \$1 00

By mail 25c, 30c. and 36c. extra.

Untested Italian Queens..... \$1 00

Half-Dozen " " ..... 5 00

Send for Catalogue to

## J. & R. H. MYERS,

Box 94, Stratford, Ont.

## FOUNDATION MILLS FOR SALE.

On hand, one 10 inch Pelham, and one 10 inch Vandervoort, both new and latest patterns. Everything complete and ready to run, which I offer very cheap. Will take good Extracted Honey in tins in exchange for same. Speak quick.

FRANK W. JONES, Bedford, Que.

22

## HONEY WANTED.

20,000 lbs., one-quarter Comb Honey, balance Extracted, either Clover or Basswood. Quote lowest cash price. Tin Top Jelly Tumblers, capacity 3/4 lb., \$5 per, gross. Address

EDMUND J. BERRY, Brome Corners, Que.

22-2t

## ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS.

Untested Italian Queens, 75 cents each, five for \$3.00, 12 for \$6.50. Tested, single Queen \$1.10, 5 or more \$1.00 each. Bees by the lb.: one pound 75 cents; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$6.50; Never had Foul Brood here. I expect to be able to fill all orders promptly by return mail.

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

tf-48

## QUEENS CHEAPER THAN EVER!

My Queens are all bred from selected Imported and home-bred mothers, and are as good as the best. Give me a trial order.

Tested Queens \$1.00 each. Untested, 75 cts. each; 5 for \$3.00; 12 for \$6.50. Bees by the pound, same price as untested Queens.

Never had Foul Brood here.

ISRAEL GOOD, Sparta, Tenn.

10-2m

## MYERS 1887 CIRCULAR OF BEE-KEEPERS SUPPLIES.

BEEES, 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 Clark's 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 3m

# 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**

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.....	15 11
Entrance blocks (two).....	08 08
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 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 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 with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4 1/2 x 4 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

## 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, 35c.

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 O., LD.,**  
BEETON, ONT.

**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.

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

**The D. A. Jones Company, Ltd.**

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. *tt*

# DADANTS FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and interested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quick est 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. B. 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, Bairytown, N.Y.
- BARTON FORSGARD & BARNES, Waco, Tex.
- WE E 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.

## TEN YEARS AT QUEEN REARING.

ELLISON'S SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF  
**ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.**

	UNTESTED ITALIAN QUEENS,			WARRANTED FERTILE.		
	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
Single Queen	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.00	each.		
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	"		
1 Two Frame Nuclei	Untested Queen, \$2.50					

Special discount to dealers, and 10 cents postage Canada.

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

# APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

## BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE.

—OR—

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. roth 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, Lansing Mich

### WONDERFUL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

I will sell all-in-one piece Sections for 30 days or while this advertisement appears here as follows:—42x42x18, 1000, \$4.50; 5000, \$20; 10,000, \$35. Send two cent stamp for sample. All Apian Supplies on short notice and cheaper than ever. Bee-Keepers' Advance for one year and a Cold Blast Smoker, all for 75 cents. We are offering special rates on honey cans. We are manufacturing the best Honey Can for shipping that is now offered. This can be made air-tight for shipping which is more than can be said of other cans. They can be shipped with perfect safety. Our 60 lb. square cans boxed with nice planed lumber is taking the lead. Drop a card for our special low rates, the lowest ever offered.

We guarantee satisfaction. Our new Honey Extractor at the old prices. Comb Foundation a specialty.

S. P. HODGSON,  
Hornung Mills, Ont.

#### SHIPPING LABELS.

These are for pasting on the tops of cases.

Price, per 10, 5c. by mail, 6c.  
" 100, 25c. by mail, 27  
" 1000, 1.50 by mail, 1.60

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

## 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 \$1 per if setting.

## BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,  
Port Colborne, Ont.

THE

## CANADIAN \*POULTRY\* REVIEW

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

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

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

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

## BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive Price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb 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 plainly. A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

## FOLDING BOXES

Our **Cans** for enclosing Section Honey are the best and lowest priced in the market. Made in one piece. With or without taps handles, with Mica fronts or without. In the flat or set up. Printed or not, any way to suit. We are bound to satisfy you. We have just put in special machinery for their manufacture and are prepared to fill orders promptly. Price list Free. Samples 5c.

PRICE LIST OF 42x41x2 OR THINNER.

	500	1000	5000
Advance Printed.....	\$4 50	\$ 7 75	\$32 50
Same with Mica Front.....	5 50	9 25	40 00
Same with Tape Handle.....	5 25	9 00	38 75
Same with M F and T H.....	6 50	10 50	46 25

14 oz Glass Jars \$5.25 per gross, including corks and labels. 12 and 2 gross in a case. Catalogue of Honey labels free.

A. O. CRAWFORD, S. Weymouth, Mass.

## 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 onto Beeton and be filled from here. He will have on hand a supply of hives, sections, foundations, knives, tips, etc.

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

