

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Continuous pagination. |

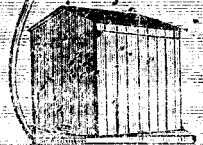
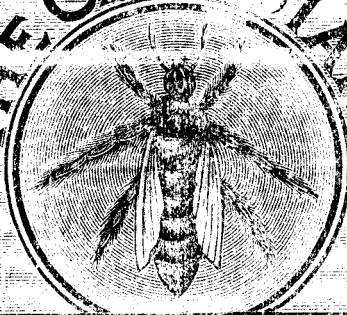
VOL. III, NO. 16.

1887

JULY 13.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

WE CLUB

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

"Foul Brood"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY

This little pamphlet is presented to the Bee-Keeping public with the hope that it may be the means of saving infected colonies from death by fire and otherwise. No expense is required to successfully treat the disease, other than the little time required for fasting.

Price, 10 Cents.

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

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

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

SHOW CARDS.

PURE HONEY FOR SALE.

Size 12 x 18 inches.
Each.....\$0 05
Per 10..... 0 40

These are printed in two colors and are useful for hanging in the stores, where your honey is placed for sale. We have also "Bees for Sale," "Apiary Supplies," and others.

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

CANADIAN BEE-JOURNAL.
AND
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

With a good deal of other valuable matter,
ALL FOR \$2.00.
See advertisement on another page.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder.

Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number after receipt

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

ERRORS. — We make them: so does 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.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Space measured by a scale, of solid nonpareil of which there are twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One inch.....	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
Two inches.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
Three inches.....	6.00	10.00	16.00
Four inches.....	8.00	13.50	20.00
Six inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
Eight inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.20
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
"Rays of Light".....	1.35

TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Apiary, Our Own.....	309
Runaway Swarms.....	309
Rubbing Inside Supers with Tallow.....	310
Apidiculture.....	316
A Few Brevities.....	312
Amateur Expert.....	312
Messrs. Pringle and McKnight.....	313
Mr. Pringle's Criticism.....	313
Clarke's Hibernation Theory.....	313
Bees, A plea for the.....	314
Bees wintered in Manitoba, How the.....	316
Brood, Does Reversing Injure.....	317
Contraction vs. Manipulation.....	314
Fertile Workers.....	315
Market, The British.....	313
Queen's Wings, Clipping.....	317
Queens, Introduction of.....	310

ALL-PREPAID!

Full Colonies, \$6.00; 4 frame Nuclei, \$4.00; 3 frame Nuclei, \$3.00; 2 frame Nuclei, \$2.00. Tested Queens, \$1.25; Untested, 75 cts. If you want Tested Queen, add 50 cts.

W. G. HAYEN,
Pleasant Mound, Ill.

13-3m

Two Frame Nuclei
Italian Bees with
untested queen, \$2

CHEAP BEES

On LANGSTROTH
frames, wired, full
colonies, \$5.00.

Three frame, \$2.50.
Safe delivery guar-
anteed.

Price List free with
samples of Founda-
tion, sections, etc.

M. H. HUNT,

Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.,
Near Detroit.

13-1t

FOR SALE CHEAP.

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

Write for Prices to

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Cheapside Ont.

5-3mos.

HYBRID QUEENS.

I have still some good Hybrid Queens, mostly of the Heddon strain (not purely mated), which I will sell at

2 FOR \$1.00.

One Queen with one pound of Bees during June for \$2.75.

These are splendid bees for honey gathering, and I believe superior to the ordinary hybrids, being not so cross and better comb builders.

I will have about the 25th June some good Queens reared from swarming cells from selected Queens which I will sell at the same price as those advertised during March, April and May.

Address,

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

13

\$ QUEENS.

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

PRICES AS FOLLOWS.

Each.....	\$1 00	Per 2.....	\$1 90
Per 3.....	2 50	Per 4.....	3 20
Per 6.....	4 60	Per 12.....	8 00

Orders filled in rotation. Cash must accompany order.

VIRGIN QUEENS.

Each.....	\$0 60	Per 2.....	\$1 00
Per 6.....	2 75	Per 12.....	5 00

These are from good stock selected for honey gathering qualities. Above prices are by mail postpaid.

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

ROGERSVILLE, GENESEE, CO., MICH.

HAS received scores of unsolicited testimonials in regard to the excellency of his little book -

"THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY."

and it is with pleasure that he publishes the following selections:

Success to the little book of fresh and live ideas.—E. E. Hasty, Richards, O., March 28, 1887.

It is the best book on the production of comb honey I ever read.—F. W. Holmes, Coopersville, Mich., March 29, 1887.

I congratulate you on getting up such a complete treatise upon the subject in so small a book.—W. H. Shirley, Mill Grove, Mich., March 27, 1887.

Your little work on "The Production of Comb Honey" is a valuable acquisition, and coincides with my experience.—Dr. L. C. Whiting, East Saginaw, Mich., April 23, 1887.

It is simply at the head in every respect, so far as it goes. All can say that there are larger books—those that cover more ground, but none that cover their ground nearly as well.—James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich., April 9, 1887.

You have given us a valuable work. Though terse, it lacks nothing in completeness. We need more such books—those that give facts in the fewest words. For four years I practised essentially the system you give, and know its superior worth.—Dr. G. L. Tinker, New Philadelphia, Ohio, April 17th, 1887.

Your book received last night and read through before I could sleep. To be sure I knew the most of it from your articles in the bee-papers, but it is nice to have it all together in a neat little book like yours. You just more than boiled it down, didn't you?—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O., Mar. 29, 1887.

Friend H.: Have just received your little book. Much that it contains will be found new, I think, with the majority. The cost in production must in some way be lessened. You set out the primary elements by which such lessening of cost may be made. I say heartily that I think your little book should be studied carefully by every producer of comb honey. With kind regards.—J. E. Pond, Foxboro, Mass., March 28, 1887.

Your lovely little book gave sister and me much pleasure and the author will please accept many thanks. Since criticism is invited, permit me to say that we reach the conclusion too soon. Had the book been less interesting we might not have discovered the fault—might even have thought it a merit—but since the book is as good as it is pretty, its brevity is a serious fault; a fault which will surely be amended in the second edition. With the hope that it may receive the cordial welcome that it merits, I am yours truly.—"Cynthia Lipswik."

Price of the Book, 25 Cents. Stamps taken either U.S. or Canadian.

FINE ITALIAN QUEENS

Reared from the best selected, tested, imported Mother, \$1.00 each, by return mail.



YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER

— TO THE —

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

THIS OFFER WILL INTEREST YOU.

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 August 1st.

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

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

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
- No. 3.—The A. A. Poultry Book, for Everybody. 256 pages. 100 illustrations. Most complete work ever published..... 1 00
- No. 4.—Engravings, "Homes of our Farmer Presidents," 11x18, issued during 1887. Each worth..... 1 00
- No. 5.—The same issued during 1886, forwarded postpaid, in a tube prepared for the purpose. Each worth..... 1 00
- No. 6.—Articles describing the Engravings of the "Homes of our Farmer Presidents," written expressly for this purpose by James Parton, Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), printed on tinted paper.†

COMPANION PORTRAITS.

- No. 7.—A magnificent portrait of General Grant from his last sitting. Grand Cabinet size, 18 by 24 inches, and engraved at large expense, especially for subscribers to this combination, and supplied to no other persons. Price,..... 1 00
- No. 8.—A superb steel plate engraving of General Logan, 12 by 16 inches in size, from a photograph by Brady, elegantly mounted on heavy, highly-finished paper, suitable for framing or for the centre-table. Price,..... 1 00

We will furnish all the above, post-paid, for..... 2 00
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.

Address all your remittances and make all money orders or postal notes payable to

THE D. A. JONES CO. *Ld.*,
BEETON.

N. B. Samples free on application.



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

VOL. III. No. 16.

BEETON, ONT., JULY 13, 1887.

WHOLE No. 120

EDITORIAL.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. D. P. Campbell, of Parkhill, which event occurred on the 18th of June under exceedingly painful circumstances. He had been for the past year or two in very poor health and unable to work, and a short time ago decided to go to British Columbia with the hopes that it would be beneficial to him. He reached there only a short time since and on the 18th of June died in the hospital with no friends near him. He leaves in Parkhill a widow and four children, we do not know in what circumstances, but we hope above want. Mr. Campbell was an enthusiastic and enterprising bee-keeper, and for a season or two before his illness rendered him unfit for work, he carried on quite a little supply business and was agent for Mr. D. A. Jones. The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL tenders its sympathy to the sorrowing widow.

* * *
The *Canadian Live Stock Journal* in noticing the article written by Mr. Wm. Nixon, page 212 of the C. B. J., comments as follows:—"A person with the semblance of a man, at Granby, Que., is charged in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of June 8th, with setting traps baited with full combs of honey for the purpose of catching and destroying his neighbor's bees. His object is to destroy them all, and thus to get entire posses-

sion of the field. The BEE JOURNAL advises the bee-keepers of the neighborhood to combine and restrain the (beast) by law. Would it not be better to send him on to Barnum for exhibition, labelled on the forehead, *the living monster*."

OUR OWN APIARY.

RUNAWAY SWARMS.

NO-DAY, July 6th, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Burton, the foreman of our home yard noticed a swarm starting for the woods. It had evidently come out the day before, or very early in the morning, and had lit on the tree unobserved. Getting tired waiting to be housed they had evidently decided to seek out a home for themselves. They started off in a south-westerly direction. From the course of their flight they had to go about two and a-quarter miles, in the face of a strong wind, before coming to any wood. The wind retarded their progress somewhat, but they seemed determined to make the best of it, and, keeping very near the ground, they proceeded on their journey. When going over the hills they almost touched the ground. As soon as the foreman saw them making off he started in pursuit, and acting on instructions which he had previously received in regard to the course which swarms generally take, their manner of flying, etc., he kept ahead of them so that he could look back and see if they entered the wood.

You can easily tell whether it be the intention of a swarm to go through or stop when they come to a bit of timber land. If they intend going through or over the bush they will, when they get within a few rods of it, roll over and over, rising all the time until they are as high as the tops of the trees, drawing themselves into a much smaller compass as they perform this rolling, rising motion. If they intend clustering in the woods you will observe them flying backwards and forwards parallel to the bush several times, gradually entering the woods. By carefully watching their motions you can decide what they intend doing.

After crossing two creeks, two public highways, and after going over a dozen fields of grain, they reached the wood and lit on a small elm tree, which had a thick top about twenty feet from the ground. They were scarcely settled before the foreman was up the tree and with his jack-knife had begun cutting off the limb, holding it carefully with one hand while he cut it with the other, clinging to the tree at the same time. This was no easy task, but he succeeded, and slipped down to the ground with his burden. The native Beetonese were amused when they saw him coming back with thirty or forty thousand bees clinging to two branches, the clusters covering about two feet in length of each branch. The bees were continually leaving the cluster, but they still followed the swarm, and we think that probably not more than a dozen bees were lost in the walk of over two miles.

When the foreman reached the yard he put down the branches, got his hive in position, shook the bees down in front of it, and they were soon settled in their new quarters. He is satisfied that it is no easy task to keep up with a swarm of bees, capture them and carry them home a couple of miles with the temperature 90 degrees in the shade.

RUBBING THE INSIDE OF SUPERS WITH TALLOW.

Have any of our friends ever tried rubbing the insides and edges of supers or the outsides of wide section frames with clean tallow to prevent the bees from propoling there. We have been experimenting a little in that direction and find that it is a good thing.

Rub both edges of the supers with tallow, and it assists materially in removal of supers when they are tiered up. As a rule the bees stick a row of propolis along the joints and when you wish to remove the supers, you have to give them quite a jar before you can separate them, and this disturbs the bees considerably. Especially is this the case in cool weather. The honey boards which are placed over the tops of frames are much more easily handled by the use of a little tallow, as also is the top hive when the tallow is rubbed on the under side. There is less danger of the rain getting to the inside of the hive when the top of the hive and the edges of the supers are tallowed. Water sometimes will get in through the small cracks, but the tallow seems to form a kind of barrier in the way of the moisture and prevents its passing into the interior of the hive.

INTRODUCTION OF QUEENS.

There are a great variety of ways in which queens may be introduced. In the first place, let us say that we have never lost a queen in introducing if the work was done just as she crawled out of the cell, to a queenless colony, by letting her run into the entrance or down over the top of the frames, or by dropping her behind the division board, allowing her to pass under. If the hive is not full of combs, to place her behind the division-board is the better way, as there are no guards there watching the entrance. At the different seasons of the year some of the plans that would be successful during the honey flow would not be in early spring or after the flow is over. One plan which has proven very successful is by using a cage of perforated metal, about four inches square cut three-quarters of an inch square out of each corner; bend the sides down and form a box without a lid. We cage the queen by placing her on the comb, putting the cage over her and a few attendant bees, moving it about until we get it over some cells of honey, and directly over the brood, (care should be taken in spring and fall to have it in the warmest part of the hive) we then press the cage into the comb. We find the bees less inclined to gnaw at the perforated metal cages than at a wire cage of similar make, as

the latter has more the appearance of moth webs, and they make a greater effort to gnaw the cage loose by removing the comb about the points of the wire. We usually allow them to remain caged twenty-four hours, releasing them towards evening, that is, if after examining the bees about the cage we find them acting in a friendly manner, or should the cage be "balled," or any queen calls in the hive, we would remove the cells and pour a little honey diluted with water over the bees in the cage. This would have a tendency to cause them to quit. Whenever the bees act in an unfriendly manner we re-cage the queen, and after re-caging if the bees attempt to "ball" her we usually have our smoker at hand and a few puffs from it are sufficient to stop any thing in this direction. If honey is not coming in the bees should be smoked at the entrance before the hive is opened, and also slightly from the top when opening it. We have also used chloroform with great success, but some little judgment and experience is required when it is used. We are so successful in introducing now that we only use it in exceptional cases, and especially with fertile workers. In using chloroform we take any ordinary smoker and place a dampened sponge in the bottom of it, we next take one with about a spoonful of chloroform, (Prof. Cook prefers ether) and place it on top and a third one dampened with water on top of the second. One sponge will do, but three proves a great saving of chloroform, and the dose is administered more evenly to the bees. By puffing the wind through the smoker the same as if you were smoking the bees at the entrance the chloroform is distributed equally in all parts of the hive. Placing it in a sponge, and putting it in one part of the hive smothers the bees close up to the sponge, while those at a distance may not be affected by it. A dozen puffs from the smoker is usually sufficient to quiet the entire colony. We have taken a number of the worst cases of fertile workers where queens could not be introduced after numerous trials, drop the queen at the entrance and allow her to run in. We send a few of the chloroform fumes after her in order to cage those bees which might be returning from the fields and the

work is finished. The middle of the day is the best time to perform this operation. We have used chloroform in ordinary cases, and have introduced large numbers of queens in an incredibly short space of time without the loss of a single one by the following method: Passing from one queenless colony to another, we give each a few puffs from the smoker, and after going over the entire lot to which we desire to introduce queens, we start back to the one upon which we had first operated, drop the queen down and send a couple of puffs after her, then on to the next one, doing in like manner, until the whole lot were re-queened. We do not advise this method of introducing by inexperienced bee-keepers. Besides it is a trifle more costly than the plan which we give as follows:—Have an empty box or hive handy and place it on the stand where the colony has been, shake the bees from off the combs into the box and put the combs back into the hive, then sprinkle the bees with just enough water to moisten their wings slightly. If in the honey season, diluted honey or sweetened water will answer, but at a time when there is no honey coming in this application would cause robbing and water will answer the purpose just as well. Shake the bees about in the box until their wings become thoroughly dampened. Drop the queen which you wish to introduce down among them and continue shaking them for a short time longer until they become thoroughly mixed and the queen receives the same odor as the bees. Now return your hive to the old stand, spread a paper or cloth down in front and pour the bees out of the box upon this and they will run into the hive quite naturally. We have never lost a queen in following this method and we have introduced many valuable ones. When the wings of the bees are moistened they seldom, if ever, attempt to ball the queen. The disposition at such a time seems to have entirely left them. Where we wish to change the queen in any colony, and desire to do it rapidly, we have pursued the following method with good success:—While the bees are swarming we take away their queen, and when we pour them down in front of the hive, which is placed for the new swarm, we drop the new queen among

them. We have placed the queen in the cluster while they were swarming. She soon receives the same odor and acts naturally, passing into the hive with the bees. As another mode of introduction of valuable queens we have made nuclei and given them several cards of hatching brood and young bees. This, too, has always been successful. We have sprayed the bees in a colony and lifted out all the combs with the bees adhering to them. We then placed the queen on one of the combs and set them all back into the hive, closed it up and found on our next examination that all was right. Here is another method: Take two combs from the colony which have in them hatching brood, (combs on which the greatest number of young bees are to be found are the best for these purposes) then set the bottoms of the combs close together on the board, hold the tops about an inch apart and drop the queen in between them. Press the combs gently together so that the queen can barely walk between them and the bees have no room to ball her; by gently opening the combs you can see what is going on. This is a speedy way of doing the work in the height of the honey season. As a rule queens may be introduced in from three to five minutes. You must watch their movements, and as soon as they become natural and the bees do not interfere with them, your work is pretty well over.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
A FEW BREVITIES.

CIRCUMSTANCES referred to by me in a previous article have prevented my reading the bee journals with that close attention which is my usual habit, and having recently been trying to "catch up," I find several topics in the C. B. J. on which I would like to make some comments, but to write on each individually, would be likely to tax the patience of both publishers and readers too severely. So, like a participant in a pigeon shooting match, (which, by the way, I never was, and am not likely to be,) I will endeavor to kill two or more birds with one shot.

"AMATEUR EXPERT."

The kind reference of your English correspondent to myself in the C. B. J., of April 13th, ought to have been sooner noticed by me, and would have been, but for the causes which have prevented the fulfilment of many good inten-

tions on my part. Now that we know more fully what a busy time our commissioners had during their brief stay in England, we can understand how little it was possible for Mr. Jones to do in the way of inspecting apiaries, and observing hive manipulations. I am sure we are all of us pleased at "Amateur Expert's" expressed willingness to tell us about the methods of English bee-keepers, and, I take it, that the editors of the C. B. J. did not need to be formally memorialized for their "consent" to the kind proposal. I am sure we have all read "A. E.'s" letters with great interest. Their excellence of style and spirit make them good models for correspondents on this side of the Atlantic, and the information they impart is very valuable. Let us hope that "A. E." will not "grow weary in well-doing," but that his letters will be a permanent, as they are an attractive feature of the C. B. J. I do not see how they could be improved, except by appending the writer's true name. There are so many amateur experts in England that it is useless to hazard a guess as to this one's identity. Cannot one of our commissioners be induced to turn Queen's Evidence, and reveal "the unknown" to us?

MESSERS. PETTIT AND MCKNIGHT.

Isn't there, what the Scotch call a little "dryness" between these two gentlemen, and if so, do we not all unanimously wish that they would shake hands, and "let bygones be bygones?" It is impossible that four such intelligent and independent-minded bee-keepers could see alike on all matters that grew out of their English mission. There is no doubt in the mind of a solitary Canadian bee-keeper, but that each did his very best, worked hard, and justly earned the gratitude which has been expressed in so many ways. In reference to the appropriation of the Government grant, as a matter of fact, what has been already received from the public funds, has been devoted toward opening up a British market for honey, and if there be any difference of opinion about the future use of it, I think the [commissioner's] letter should be accepted as a finality. The larger proportion of the grant made to the dairy associations have been appropriated to the expense of getting practical men to attend the annual meetings. Their addresses and replies to questions have been of the greatest advantage to our dairymen, and have done much to develop the cheese and butter trade in this country. Personally, I should like to see a similar use of the grant to the O. B. K. A. Let us invite leading U. S. apiculturists to our annual meetings, and pay them for coming. Their "time is money," and

we could invite them with a better grace, by pledging payment of their expenses, and something more, as an inducement to "come over and help us."

MR. PRINGLE'S CRITICISMS.

The critique on my "Bird's-Eye View of Bee-keeping," which appeared in the C. B. J., of March 30th, was good throughout, and I quite concur in the literary part of it, contained in the closing paragraph. I felt the difficulty of weaving "dry apiarian facts and hive manipulations" into a poetic web. It was impossible to avoid being didactic. "Licence of poetry" could not be pleaded as an excuse for want of accuracy. The music was fettered, and held in custody by those relentless

Chiels, that dinna ding
And daurna be disputed."

A brother of mine, quite a literary man, Dr. S. Clarke, of Kamloops, British Columbia, gave me a free criticism of my performance, in terms so like those employed by Mr. Pringle, and in that, so well expressed, that I cannot resist the temptation of transcribing it here. I know that Mr. Pringle will read the extract with interest, and I hope others will do the same.

"About that 'pome.' You did remarkably well, considering. The task you set before yourself was a very difficult one. It has been essayed before, and never with any great success. You undertook to harness Pegasus to the car Utility, and drive him with whip and rein. The winged horse is ridden not driven, and he who rides successfully must eschew both bit and spur, and without volition, go wherever he may be carried. Poetry is a thing of imagination, fancy and unreality. Science is a thing of fact, precision and reality. You have crossed them, and the result is a curious mongrel. I am sure you could write a first-class bee manual, and I will not deny your possession of the poetic faculty, but you can't work miracles. The bee business spoiled the poetry, and the despotism of rhyme and measure prevented a proper setting forth of the science and art of bee culture. So there!—my opinion isn't worth much. I don't know any thing about bees, except that they make honey which I don't like, and sting me in a way I like still less, but you asked me to criticize, and you would not thank me for insincere praise or courteous evasion."

W. F. CLARKE'S HIBERNATION THEORY ESTABLISHED
FINALLY ON A FIRM BASIS.

The article with the above sub-heading in the C. B. J., of 1st, copied from *Gleanings*, was a huge "goak." I replied to it, and hoped that the reply as well as the article would be copied

into the C. B. J., but my reply has not, up to this date, appeared. Needless to say, that marvelous narrative has no connection whatever with my hibernation theory, except it be but that of a clumsy burlesque on it. Chilled bees cannot hibernate. Excess of cold arouses an abnormal activity, which ends in a fatal quietude—the quietude of death. Prof. McLain's article in the C. B. J., of June 15th, establishes my theory on a firm basis, and is the best scientific demonstration of it I have seen. My sincere thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to the author, for a most valuable contribution to the voluminous discussions which have been had on wintering bees.

WM. F. CLARKE,

Guelph, July, 4, 1887.

We have the reply referred to by Mr. Clarke on file, and as soon as we have room for it shall give it.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

AFTER all the useful hints given by the able correspondents of your valuable JOURNAL, as to the best means of securing a paying market for your colonial honey in the mother country, I was somewhat surprised that none have, as yet, "got into" a scheme, which, if adopted, would be the biggest of all booms. Why, don't you know, that when royalty coughs, all England sneezes, and that if the really excellent honey produced in Canada found its way to the royal table, and its good qualities merited Victoria's approval that tons of your "mel" would soon find its way across the Atlantic. Our presidents and governors are simply the servants of the sovereigns of this country—the people—and in the majority of cases are anxious to please their sovereigns, but in England another condition of affairs exists. The entrance of the Prince of Wales into an opera in England is an instantaneous signal for all heads to turn like the sway of an immense machine, in the direction of England's heir apparent, and later on when laughter convulses the audience, the excuse inevitably, will be found in the fact that Wales has been amused at some witty remark, and the faces of the leading dukes, beauties, poets, statesmen and so forth, relax their facial muscles. Whatever the amateur or professional experts of England may think to the contrary, Yankee enterprize, ingenuity and tact solved this problem years ago, and all our good cousins have to do is simply to imitate the example set them and all will be well. C. R. Isham, of Peoria, Wyoming County, New York,

had a commission merchant named Hoge in England, trying, among other things to effect sales of his honey. Although the superiority of the American honey was not questioned, still the insular pride of the Britishers would not concede it, and his cause seemed forlorn until his landlord told him that if he could once get his honey on the royal table success was certain. The landlord introduced him to a former steward who was now in the grocery business, to whom he gave a large order for goods to be disposed of in America. The ex-steward next promised that he would see the present steward and prevail on him to place the American honey on the royal table, which he did. Victoria's palate was so tickled over this fit food for queens that she gave orders that hereafter American honey should be always served to her at meal times.

Hoge made this matter known to the public through the press, and thenceforth American honey was eagerly sought after. These are stubborn facts that cannot be gainsaid, and if our Canadian friends follow suit they may be in like manner just as successful.

GEO. J. MALONEY.

The trick which was played on the English people by Hoge has done more harm to American honey than all other things combined. It would not perhaps have been so bad if the man who performed the trick had kept quiet about it, but to come and blow about it, upset all his calculations, and to-day it is almost impossible to dispose of American honey in England. Certainly none of it has found its way to the royal table. Canadian honey has been eaten by Her Majesty the Queen, and Canadians are, for that matter, already honey producers to the Queen, but we are not going to trade upon the people's loyalty. We want our honey to sell itself and we have no fear but in the right time some one will come to the front prepared to purchase and ship Canadian honey to the English market.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

CONTRACTION VS. MANIPULATION.

DOTWITHSTANDING the diversity of views regarding which is the best method of securing this result, there is great unanimity in the decisions that to successfully raise comb honey the brood-nest must be full of brood at the opening of the honey harvest. Let the bees outstrip the queen and the honey flow will outstrip that colony. It is useless to extract the honey with the hope that

the queens will fill the empty cells with brood, as the bees will at once re-fill the cells with honey. The only remedy is prevention. Of course, combs of brood might be taken from other colonies and given to this one, but this would only be "robbing Peter to pay Paul." If the queen is at fault, replace her with another, and then run the colony for extracted honey.

There are two methods of prevention: manipulation and contraction. Manipulation usually consists in spreading the brood and taking combs from the outside of the brood-nest and placing them in the centre. To successfully practice this in the north, protection is needed early in the season. By using a brood-chamber of such a size that an ordinarily prolific queen can and will fill it with brood in the spring, the labor of manipulation is saved. Queens are cheap; as ordinarily reared in an apiary worked for honey they do not cost three cents apiece. Why not have enough of them to keep all the combs full of brood without being obliged to urge them to exertions by spreading the brood? The only objection is that a few more hives will be required, but each hive will cost less because smaller, and because wide boards are more expensive than narrow ones. But, if manipulation is to be employed, how much more economical to practice it by manipulating hives instead of combs. Bees aim to keep their brood-nest in a nearly spherical shape. If we are able to divide this brood-nest horizontally through the middle, and then transpose the two half spheres, thus bringing their spherical surfaces together in the centre of the hive, we have accomplished in a twinkling nearly all that manipulation can do. We have placed at the top and bottom of the hive those portions containing the most brood, and brought to the centre those portions containing the least brood, and all by a simple twist of the wrist without touching a comb.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A PLEA FOR THE BEES.

IN many experiments and tests I have made during the last 15 years, at this, my home apiary, which I will state consists of about seven and a-half acres of ground, and a beehouse 100 feet long, in which I keep my bees on a platform, properly constructed for the stands so that the bees can at all times in the working season go and return at will, and as a means of protection from the forenoon sun, I have arranged grape vines, properly planted 15 feet apart at each front post, so they are thus supported, and branch out each way on the front

of said bee-house, furnishing a magnificent shade for the bee-hives as well, raising plenty of the finest of grapes each year, which are often left on the vines quite late in the fall and not a grape have I ever discovered as yet, being destroyed by the bees, although some seasons have been very unpropitious for honey, causing me to feed several stocks quite short in stores for their winter supply. But not a grape have I ever noticed being punctured or harmed by the bees, although many times the vines would hang very near the hives with plenty of the ripe fruit on them. This howl against the bees harming ripe grapes must surely come from those who are not posted or by some innate principle of natural hatred having concluded to make war on the bees. It seems to me that if any fair minded and unprejudiced fruit grower would take the time and pains to investigate the subject as they should, could without much difficulty learn the facts as stated above and not condemn and charge the honey bee with such false accusations, as being guilty of destroying fruits of any kind while growing or ripening on the vines or trees, while on the other hand there are thousands of proofs in favor of the bees as being of great value in bringing about proper and much needed fertilization in many of the finest growing fruits in all parts of the United States as well as in all Europe. It has been practically demonstrated that bees are of great use and benefit in bringing about a proper fertilization in many of the fruits and berries grown, which could not be successfully matured without the aid of the honey bees. Let us hear from the opposing parties; with such facts as are true and not hearsay evidence, which is not good in court, or will not be admissible.

J. M. Hicks,

Indiana.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

FERTILE WORKERS.

HAVING observed some curious traits of these peculiar specimens of bee-life I submit them to the bee-keeping public.

One of my colonies was rather weak this spring but had a queen when looking over them soon after setting them out of the cellar. I fixed this one up and did not open it for some time knowing they had plenty provisions. Some time ago on looking at it I found no queen but considerable irregular raised brood proving it the work of fertile workers. I thought then of trying a plan of getting rid of them or getting them back to their normal condition. Accordingly on a day of a second

swarm I secured a young queen in a cage, went and took all the combs from them leaving them to roam around the empty hive for probably twenty minutes, then loosing the queen among them left them until they clustered on the quilt above. I then gave them a frame of brood from another colony and two empty combs and closed the hive leaving it a few days. On opening the hive I found no queen but the workers were still laying in the empty comb; I thought they had baffled me, so closed the hive in disgust. Some few days afterwards curiosity tempted me to look again, when, to my delight the queen (which must have been out on her bridal tour the previous time) was laying regularly in the worker comb. Here she was on the same comb with two or three dozen fertile workers which occupied principally a patch of drone comb piling the eggs in by the dozen—they reminded me of a shoal of suckers in the bottom of a pond in midsummer—while holding the comb every little while they would back down in and deposit an egg. I do not know what her majesty thought of this for she would go in head first to see if the cell was empty and finding the bottom literally covered with eggs come out again I suppose smiling inwardly saying to herself: "That's too much for me."

THOMAS STOKES.

Minesing, Ont.

It was evidently a case of fertile workers and if you had left the combs in the hive, it would have been very difficult to introduce a queen without the use of chloroform, but by the removal of all combs from the hive sufficiently long to allow the bees to learn their combless condition. There is no difficulty when the queen is in with them to shake them all up together and there is very little danger of losing a queen if introduced this way. We would advise you to shave all the heads off the young drones as fast as they are capped over, and if there are any combs which the queen has not laid in yet, that are not capped over, by laying them down and tapping them, there will be no difficulty in future, and allowing them to remain for an hour the drone brood will be removed by the bees. The heads may be shaved off the drones and the bees will quickly remove them from the cells. This will give your young queen ample room, but should they be scarce of young bees you might shake some down in front of the hive as spoken of in the JOURNAL a short time ago.

From the Ladies Domestic Magazine.

APICULTURE.

THE ADVANTAGE, PROFIT AND PLEASURE DERIVED FROM KEEPING BEES.

THE study or rather profession of bee-keeping is one that at the present day holds its own with many another industry that has more public show, but which really benefits the world in a less degree than the hard-earned labors of our little stinging friends. The advantage of keeping bees in a rural district, in a small way, is the benefit done to the many acres of rich white clover (or any other flower or honey-secreting plant) the nectar, if left there is not as good for its growth or better development than if taken away by our little friends, as it fertilizes the flower and bloom, adding much to its growth and strength. It is not a very natural conclusion to come to that this honey is thus secreted in flowers and plants for man's use and not be uselessly wasted, when we consider this wholesome nectar of the gods, and not to dry up or evaporate under the powerful rays of the sun. Again the bees gather at the least two or three times more honey than they need for their own consumption; therefore man steps in and by means of modern improvements takes the surplus away (I speak more here in reference to *extracted* honey), leaving sufficient storage in the hive for the winter months to be passed through safely. The profit of keeping bees is obvious—many persons starting out with one colony of bees (or hive, as is more generally used) have often put away into winter quarters three or four colonies for the next year's work, thus attaining a large percentage in his stock, besides the money obtained by the selling of the honey stored away by these interesting workers, or the satisfaction of having a good supply for his own table, something well worth considering. Many a farmer has been ably assisted in his "rainy days' savings" by keeping a few colonies of bees, the expense of raising being of very small account, hives being manufactured of every description to suit the varied tastes of the now numerous apiculturists at a small cost. The pleasure of bee-keeping is really a genuine one, and seems to grow with the veteran as well as the novice. From the time of taking the bees out from their winter quarters when after three long winter months, often more, I speak more particularly of Canada, they once more feel the fresh air and sunshine of the outer world, and buzz and fly around in contented enjoyment of the use of their wings once again; to the time of putting them back for their

winter's nap, it is a decided pleasure that the apiarist feels over his "little pets." What examples of industry and untiring activity do we see displayed from the commencement of pollen gathering from the willows in early spring to the thistles and golden rod of August and September. We see the bees ever at work, bringing in both their food and drink, while her majesty remains at home increasing their numbers daily by her wonderful egg producing qualities. Of a bright day in June when the white and alsike clover is well ripened, to watch the bees bringing in the sweets of nature and those starting out on a forage, is a pleasing sight, the quiet hum of contentment that they make when the honey flow is good is really a stimulant to the lazy and a proof of the profitable result of harmonious working together. To watch a swarm of bees issuing out of the hive is a fine sight as they literally pour forth from their old home preparatory to seeking their new one, in all probability some large hollow tree a few miles off; they appear to lose all command of themselves and fly about hither and thither, causing such an uproar that to a novice it would appear quite perplexing; from within ten minutes to half an hour from the time of first leaving the hive the bees may be seen clustering on some low bush, tree or fence rail perhaps, shortly afterwards to again take flight, this time, however, for good. Many a pleasant hour can the apiarist pass watching the "busy bee" and many a lesson taken home as we see their great industry, their practicable ways and great respect they always pay to the head of their home, as with watchful care and attention they guard, feed and look after the welfare of the queen mother.

A. VEASY.

By Greentoft, Correspondent North West Farmer.

How the Bees Wintered in Manitoba.

WINTERING in the Northwest is a subject of much interest to our bee-keepers here, and also to some who would like to bring bees with them from the east. I am aware that some have a desire to hear further in regard to the method sometime ago described by me. I may report my undiminished confidence in it. Last fall I packed up two stocks under chaff cushions, hay, and when it came snow. One of them was in fair condition and came through well. The other having an old queen and mostly old bees and few of them, perished. This untoward circumstance is explained in the following way: The one stock of the previous spring having an old queen and not indicating any intention of swarming, I

had to compel them to raise a new queen by dividing. The young queen was long in laying and I helped her by giving several cends of eggs from the mother, thus resulting in paucity and feebleness. Another cause was that I was rather too long in covering them from the winter with cushions and hay. Frost had got in more or less. And the snow was long in coming for their complete protection. The full stock had, as usual, somewhat defiled their hive before dying. The better stock was perfectly clean and healthy although they had suffered somewhat from the above causes. As to wintering in the North West, I have no fear whatever. My great difficulty, as I said before, is the want of natural pasture. My clover was killed by drought last year. I am trying again and my clover and buck wheat are both springing nicely at present—June 7th.

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.

DOES REVERSING INJURE BROOD ?

QUERY No. 162.—Is it in any way an injury to the brood in reversing the frames?—MCK.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Think not.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Not in the least.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't know, but I think not.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I have no experience, so do not know.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWK'S PARK, FLA.—Have had no experience in reversing frames.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I cannot say from practical experience.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I never tried reversing. I don't think it is.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—I believe it to be an injury, as the reversing places the brood in an unnatural position.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I cannot speak from experience, as I never tried it. I do not think it would be injurious.

Percentage of Loss under Different Plans of Wintering.

QUERY No. 163.—What per cent loss is there generally in wintering bees outdoors packed, in bee house or cellar ?

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—We have no statistics which warrant an answer so far as I know.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—No definite answer can be given as seasons and circumstances differ.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—This is something we have been trying to find out for years but don't know yet.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I think from 10 to 20 per cent. would be successful wintering, either in doors or out.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Different winters produce different results. Have lost as high as 75 per cent., and as low as 1 per cent.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWK'S PARK, FLA.—I do not know what the general loss is, but my own has ranged from 10 to 15 per cent. for the past 12 years in out door wintering.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—The question is too hard for me to answer. There are so many careless bee-keepers it is hard to say how much their loss is or when it will end.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—At a guess I would say out doors, packed, 60 per cent; in bee-house or cellar, 30 per cent. I would add that the loss sustained by inexperienced persons has much to do with this large percentage of loss.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

TWO DOLLARS WORTH OF THANKS.

DR. W. L. WALKER.—I have only missed getting two copies of the C. B. J. since away last winter. It is worth twice the cost. Received two more thanks (dollar bills) and credited your subscription list paid up and a little over.

Whitfield, Tenn., June, 1887.

CLIPPING QUEENS' WINGS.

J. H. DAVISON.—I have never sent in a statement of my present and past season's work, so I thought I would send a short one now. I put into winter quarters (a cellar under my house) twenty-eight colonies; lost one in cellar, had one weak and one without queen, united them and the balance were in good condition when placed on summer stands. They have increased well, and at this time are doing well. We have now forty stocks and several getting ready for swarming. The weather is fine and clover honey coming in good. The basswood in the clearings will be in bloom in a few days. I have had great satisfaction this season with natural swarms, as all my old queens are clipped and we just cage them when swarms come off, and then put a new hive on the old stand and as soon as the bees return we release our

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

WILL EXCHANGE 10 Frame Simplicity Hives, new, painted, complete, price \$1.00; Half stories ready for sections 35 cts.—a reduction on large lots—for Extracted or Comb Honey. **S. P. HODGSON, Horning's Mills. 16**

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.**

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.

LOOK HERE

- Clark's Cold Blast Smoker.....50 Cents
- 2½ in. Iron Barrell "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.

OUR 60 LB. TINS.

We have already sold enough of these to hold a crop of over 100,000 lbs of honey. They are better made than ever, and are encased in our new style of wooden case. Have a large screw top, as well as a small one, and are thus excellent for granulated as well as liquid honey. The prices are:

- Each.....\$ 0 50
- Per 10..... 4 80
- Per 25..... 11 25
- Per 100..... 42 00

"Charcoal" tin used in these. As a rule "coke" tin is used.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ld., 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 ½ pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
\$ " " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone.

Queens are not included in above prices. Choose the kind you want and add enough to price found here to cover cost of queen.

Two frame nucleus consists of ½ pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc.

All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering.

Of course the only way for the above to go is by express.

QUEENS.

	Hombred	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	Garnian Crosses	Hybrid
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 Canadian Honey Producer

A MONTHLY BEE PAPER,

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

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

52

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,

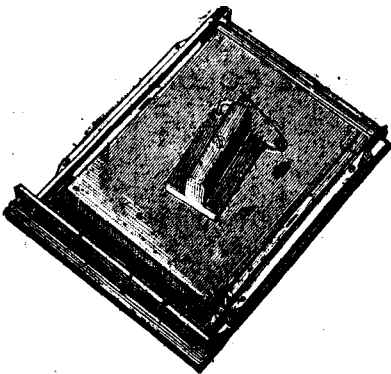
G. M. DOOLITTLE,

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.

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 and 43.....50 cts.
 - " " 3, 16 and 43..... 50 "
 - " " 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., Ltd.

tf

BEETON

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

Better and Cheaper than ever. Untested Italian Queens during the month of June \$1.00 each tested, \$2.00.

LEWIS JONES.

Dexter P. O. Ont.

OLD RELIABLE HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Bees IN NUCLEI OR BY THE Pound

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

32-5m

S. C. PERRY,
Portland, Ionia Co., Mich.

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues Cincinnati.

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 3 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 11 and 3 1/2 x 15. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood to cts. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS.

St. Davids, Ont.

51-tf.

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, 1,000, 2,500, 5,000, \$1.25; 10,000, \$2.00; 100,000, \$3.25.

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

BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON.

Port Colborne, Ont

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. 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 tc

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

QUEENS BEES. QUEENS.

1887.

EATON'S NEW SECTION CASE.

My Italian BEES and QUEENS cannot be excelled in beauty and working qualities. I make a specialty of rearing fine bees and queens.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 1887.

Be sure to send for my new catalogue before buying. Address. FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, Ohio.

WONDERFUL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

I will sell all in one piece sections for 30 days or while this advertisement appears here as follows:—47x47x18, 1000, \$4.50; 5000, \$20; 10 000, \$38. Send two cent stamp for sample. All Apiarian 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,
 Horning Mills, Ont.

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

1887 QUEENS 1887

I shall continue to rear a limited number of Queens this season at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Pure Italian and Heddon's Strain a speciality. Fertilizing Apiaries isolated from other Bees. Queens in June \$1.50 each.

F. A. GEMMILL,

Harmony Apiary, Stratford.

6-3m

'87 17th Year in Queen-Rearing. '87

ITALIAN & SYRIAN QUEEN BEES

AND THEIR CROSSES.

Tested Queen in April, May and June..... \$2 00
 Untested " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 1 00
 After June 15th, tested \$1.50; untested 1 75c. each. Sent by mail, and safe arrival guaranteed. Also nuclei and full colonies. Ten cents addition to Canada. No circulars.

10-3m W. F. Henderson, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

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 fumes 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 inch 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 24 City Apiary Stratford

2 3m

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

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

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

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

Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	\$1 25
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 50
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 25
Wide " " ".....	1 50

HEDDON HIVES!



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

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

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

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

Heddon's 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

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

Address,

JAMES HEDDON,

DOWAGIAC, MICH

TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS

HAMMERS.

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

Then in steel hammers we have three styles 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 CO., 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, Ed.

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. *tf*

DADANTS FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disin-terested 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, Indianapo nd.

CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.

CHAS. MERTEL, 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.

W E CLARK, Oriskany, N.Y.

PAUL L VIALLO, 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.	
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	1.00	"
1 Two Frame Nuclei Untested Queen,	\$2.50.			

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

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

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Are unsurpassed for **Quantity** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all styles of the **Simplicity Hive**. The "**FALCON** Chaff Hive, with movable upper story, continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and handling bees at all seasons. Also manufacturer of "**FALCON**" **BRAND 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, tenth 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

SEND FOR SAMPLE OF

MCKENZIE'S

NEW SECTION HONEY HIVE.

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

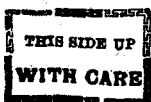
Prices for S. H. Hive \$1.50 Flat \$2.50 made up.

Exvd H Hive 3.00 " 3.00

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

Address, WM. MCKENZIE,
Box 46, Aylmer, Ont.

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

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

SUPPLIES FOR THE APIARY

O. O.

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

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



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.

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 per 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 CLEANINGS 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 put in simply send your address: on a postal card, written plain by

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

FOLDING BOXES

Our **Cartons** for enclosing Section Honey are the best and lowest priced in the Market. Made in one piece. With or without Tape 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 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 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. 1 1/2 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,

345 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.