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VOL. IV, NO. 38

1888

DECEMBER 12

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY
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BEETON ONT.

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- BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.
- FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail, 10c. otherwise.
- A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.
- HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers Price, with name and address, per 1000, 325; 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.

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

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Beeton, Ont.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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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 35 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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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.

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

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6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
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"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.40
"Bee-Keepers' Guide," monthly.....	1.40
"Ray's of Light".....	1.40
"The Bee-ive".....	1.25
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.20

TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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

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

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MOISTURE.

If you would know the effects of moisture in bee cellars, how injury to the bees from its presence may be avoided, or how to have dry cellars, read the Nov. No. of **THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW**. It gives, upon these points, the views and experience of James Heddon, H. R. Boardman, Dr. C. C. Miller, Eugene Secor, J. H. Martin, O. O. Poppleton, Prof. A. C. Cook, R. S. Taylor and S. Cornell. Besides this there are the usual lively, wide-awake, pointed editorials upon current topics, also appropriate extracts pertaining to the special topic under discussion. The Dec. No. will discuss, "Sections and their adjustment on the hives."

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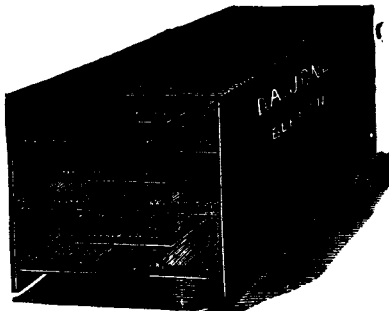
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BEETON, ONT.

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CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

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Nickel plated pen and pencil stamp, with name 30c.; Nickel plated stamp with name, 30c.; Black walnut handle with name on, 15c.; Your name in rubber or any of the above sent post paid on receipt of price. Clubs amounting to \$1.20 sent for \$1. Boys and girls can make money canvassing for these stamps. Every school boy and girl should have a pen and pencil stamp. It contains a pen, lead pencil and stamp for printing your name on your books, etc. Write your name plainly. Remember you have no duty to pay on these stamps when you deal with us.

Gem Rubber Stamp Co.,
MALAKOFF, ONT.

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SALARY AND EXPENSES PA'D. OR LIBERAL commissions as representative chooses. Outfit free. Permanent positions guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Special advantages to local men who devote part time.

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Note these figures, which include printing.

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white.....	1 15	2 00
“ Extra quality.....	1 35	2 25
Business Cards.....	1 50	2 50
Shipping Tags, 40c., 45c. and 50c. per 100.		

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

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,

7

BEETON.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

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

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

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE in Culloden, County of Oxford, a comfortable dwelling, outbuildings and four fifths of an acre of splendid land, planted with the choicest fruit. In connection there are 60 Hives of Italian Bees with plenty of stores to winter, and everything else for carrying on Bee-keeping. All for Six Hundred Dollars (\$600). Owner leaving, and must sell. One of the finest districts for Bee-keeping in Ontario, situate two miles from Brownsville station, Michigan Central Railroad. Come and see, or apply to

JOHN A. GAIBNE,
Culloden, Ont

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PREPARATIONS THEREFOR.

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

POSTPAID 15 CENTS.

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

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

THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST

Will be mailed from Oct. 1 1888 to Jan 1 1890 for 75 cts. The editor has had 30 years experience in rearing Queens and practical Bee-keeping, and now proposes to give the result of that long experience in a series of articles in the APICULTURIST. The first Article will appear in the Nov. 1888 issue. The details of a new method of rearing Queens in full colonies, without making the colony queenless, will be given to each subscriber. Send for sample copy. Address AMERICAN APICULTURIST, Wenham, Mass.

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and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Bee Supplies. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect. Everyone who buys it is pleased with it.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.



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

VOL. IV. No. 38

BEETON, ONT., DEC. 12, 1888.

WHOLE No. 194

EDITORIAL.

THE initial number of the *Queen-Breeders' Journal* is before us. It is a well printed, snappily written paper devoted to the "improvement of queens," the best methods of rearing, etc. The specialists it seeks to reach are certainly not sufficiently numerous to support what we might term a trade journal, but bee-keepers generally will be interested in its pages, and if the standard of number one is maintained it will have the success we wish it.

Mr. A. I. Root is "doing" California, visiting the bee-keepers there and having an enjoyable time. His very readable letters are published in *Gleanings*.

We have just been favored with a visit from our friend Mr. W. L. Wilson, of Elmyale. Mr. Wilson lives about half way in a northerly line between Beeton and our friend Schulz, who had such an immense yield of honey. He has not been as successful, but has had a yield of about 25 lbs. per colony, and we gleaned the following facts from him. That he went into winter quarters with 80 colonies, and when the season opened for honey gathering he only had about 40 left. Three or four died during winter and the balance was lost principally by spring dwindling. He was very favorably situated for the past two seasons

on account of them being so very dry, as a small river almost encircles his apiary and the ground for miles around is principally low and moist. Some alskie on very low land yielded honey very liberally. He remarked the great difference in the basswood. One tree that stood by the side of the river with the roots running to the water, the trunk leaning over the river so that the bloom could be picked from the tree from the opposite side, he observed particularly. For days, he says, this tree was literally covered with bees; sometimes it appeared as if there was a swarm just lighting on it, so thick were they flying around it. In a very wet season, no doubt, his location would not be so favorable, but what basswood honey he secured was from trees growing in very wet or moist places. Mr. Wilson has had better returns from hybrid colonies than from pure races. He says those that have given him by far the most honey were those with a dash of dark blood in them. In fact one colony which gave him over 70 lbs. of comb honey had a slight dash of Cyprian blood. It appears that whilst most of us have been too far south for the honey yield this season, our northern friends have been specially favored. Mr. Wilson has a firm belief in the perforated metal division-board to prevent the queen from occupying the full hive after the honey harvest starts, and he lets his bees seal up behind the division-board sufficient stores for winter, so that all he has to do is to remove the combs from

the brood chamber and the queen-excluding division-board and move up the sealed stores, thus leaving them prepared for winter. He uses instead of the tin rests a slat the full width of the section; it prevents the bees, he thinks, from placing propolis or brace combs on the bottom of the section. He commences by giving them a few sections over the centre of the brood-chamber and enlarging as they occupy them. By this system he has found that he can secure much larger yields than by giving them too much room to start with, as he found them to occupy the sections much more readily when they only have a few sections over the brood-chamber. We wish Mr. Wilson would visit us oftener and drop us a line between times, that our readers may have the advantage of his experiments and experience.

* *
*

MUSKOKA FOR BEE-KEEPING.

Mr. Schulz is right in reference to the drouth injuring our basswood bloom. Trees upon rocky land, where they could get but little moisture must have suffered severely. We recollect some that looked as if they had suffered beyond recovery. Your principal yield was from purple top, fire weed and, we presume what is known to botanists as *Epilobium Augustifolium* or willow herb, which, no doubt, is a wonderful honey plant in sections where it grows in such immense quantities as in Muskoka and other districts where fire has burned over the land. If my memory serves me right our friend Cyula Lins-wik, Michigan, had a very large yield from the same source, when others' bees were suffering. The immense area of burnt lands in Mr. Schulz's neighborhood would be sufficient for 10,000 colonies, in fact, there might be a large apiary established there every mile, if these flowers would grow every year as they did last. There are thousands of bee ranges in Muskoka as good, and many very much better, than even Bro. Schulz's, and as the land is so very rocky and so much of it unfit for cultivation, we see no reason why apiculture should not be carried on more largely in that district than elsewhere.

There are many farms whose owners have improved them by erecting

houses, barns, and so forth, but who would now be glad to accept for them one-half price. Now, if they would adopt apiculture in connection with their small farming operations they might more than double their income, and many of them who now can barely secure the necessities of life, could, with a little apicultural experience, be quite comfortable and happy! That section is a paradise for anyone who is fond of hunting and fishing, possessed as it is of innumerable lakes of every size. The finest fish that can be found anywhere are here to be caught at will, the immense size of some of which if stated here would almost be considered a fish story. Many of the little brooks are teeming with speckled trout, the marshes and lakes are full of ducks, the woods in many places almost alive with partridge, so tame, in some instances, that they could easily be knocked over with a club, and the forests and even burnt lands abound in deer, while about the streams and lakes may be found almost all the fur-bearing animals. The more we hear and see of this northern country the more we are convinced of its desirability as a location for those about to embark in bee-culture. The millions of acres of waste land, that could be utilised without purchase, seeded down with various kinds of honey plants, making a continuous flow from spring till fall, makes it a desirable location for any bee-keeper who wants to settle down. The little patches of land between the ridges of rocks surrounding many of them, make it very easy to select a location. The west and north of high mountains and rocks, where they are completely protected from high winds and storms, is a great advantage in spring, as we find bees in such localities building up much more rapidly than in more exposed ones. We are sure that this immense tract of country is so far unappreciated, but we trust that the advantages that it possesses will soon be more thoroughly understood and utilized by more of our intelligent bee-keepers. If a very small portion of the immense quantity of honey going to waste in that district was gathered it would be of great value.

Mr. Schulz seems to have clearly proven that if you only give bees enough room and manipulate it properly that

increase can be almost or entirely prevented. We see that friend Schulz's bees occupied about 10,000 cubic inches. No wonder he had a bushel of bees in one swarm from such immense colonies in three storey hives. Had he had another storey, giving about 13,000 cubic inches, especially if it had been put between the brood-chamber and the second, it would have prevented even that swarm from issuing. These wonderfully strong colonies are just the ones to fill in the honey when there is anything to be found, as is proven by the large yield reported on page 732. We think it is the largest that has ever been reported in Canada, and we can only account for it by the large colonies, although, no doubt, medium colonies would give good results. When flowers are in bloom the 14th or 15th of November, it shows clearly that the frost is no more serious there than in other sections, and the bees going into winter quarters weighing from 78 to 90 lbs. shows that they could have spared very much more than was taken from them and yet leave them with plenty besides. We are privately informed on unquestionable authority that a lot of Bro. Schulz's colonies were not weighed, and it would have brought the yield up considerably more than it was had he done so. You are quite right Friend Schulz; it is very reassuring to give such accounts of yields after reading the doleful tales of our friends about their losses after we supposed the honey yield was over. We hear of several parties who have taken quite a large crop from late fall flowers, a very unusual occurrence. We hope you will be able to get further report from your friend Roche, at Severn Bridge, or that he will send us his report. We can stand a few such genuine surprises now and it will probable stimulate our friends to be better prepared for the coming season. We think, friend Schulz you can stand at the head of the class this year. We will keep you standing there until next season, as we question very much whether anyone will be able to come up past you. Many thanks for your very full report and we hope that we may hear from you more frequently.

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

EXTRACTED.

IF any person should be so unfortunate as to have a swarm of angry bees alight on a sweaty horse—for they detest them when in this condition—quickly smoke off the bees, throw a blanket over the raging animal, give him a dose of laudanum, and rub him down with baking-soda, and this, if the case is a bad one, may be depended upon as almost the only cure.—H. K. Staley in A.B.J.

One thing which they say bee-stings are good for, I must not fail to mention, and that is rheumatism. If you are in any way troubled with such in your lower limbs, procure a pair of trousers with broad legs, not forgetting to have strings ready to tie them at the bottom so that the bees cannot crawl out. Having obtained a bottleful of honey-bees, run them up the leg of your pantaloons, and being sure you have tied the pants at the bottom, uncork the bottle from the inside of your pocket. Now all is ready to excite the medicine and cure the rheumatism. The way to set the stingers in operation is to start and run a race with some friend, and no matter how hard they bite, persevere and they say it is a cure. This may be a "scientific pleasantry," but there is no school like the school of experience, you know.—H. K. Staley in A.B.J.

In consequence of the general prevalence of foul brood in Australian apiaries, and the indisposition on the part of the apiarists to take active measures to stay the progress of this dreaded disease, a few of the more progressive bee-keepers have been working to secure the passage of a "Foul-Brood Bill"—a measure which would compel by law the proprietors of affected apiaries to either destroy affected colonies outright, or to take some steps towards curing the disease. We learn from the *Australasian Bee Journal* for Oct. 1st that the bill failed to pass in the late session of the House, but not because of the lack of proper support. There is, however, reasonable prospect that it will pass at the next session. It seems strange to us of America that legislation should be necessary to make the non-progressive

bee-keepers do what is not only to the interests of themselves but to the interest of every lover of the honey-bee of that country. Unless the Australian bee-papers can do something to stay the ravages of foul brood in their midst, either by legislation or otherwise, bee-keeping will make but little headway, to say the least. We sympathize with our foreign brethren of the craft in their efforts, and wish them success. — *Gleanings.*

We offer the following bill of fare for the next International American association convention to be held in the Dominion of Canada :

CANADIAN HOUSE,

In honor of the Queen.

B. Z. WORKERS, Proprietor.

—MENU—

SOUPS.

T Soup (er), Heddon Soup (er).

MEATS.

Roasting weather, with or without shade.

Hot discussion on Toast with V gravy.
Young Bee flights with Caper Sauce.

ENTREES.

Buckwheat and Sugar Syrup.
Fresh laid eggs.

SAUCE.

Unadulterated honey with gab.

BREAD.

Bee Bread, (Geo.) Grimm Bread,
(JM) Hamburg Crackers.

CAKE.

Wiley Lies. Hot Ivar S. Youngs
Patent Rights.

DESSERT.

Winter Losses, Poor Seasons,
Failures.

DRINKS.

Tin T, Floral Nectar.

RELISH.

Royal Jelly, Popular Theories on Ice.
Prof. A. Jay, Cook.

—*Queen-Breeders' Journal.*

Mr. A. Magwood, Stonewall, has this season a large number of hives ready for winter quarters, and in fine condition. They will be stored in a perfectly dry cellar with a floor of solid limestone rock. This cellar is in the bush, and covered with alternate layers of earth and straw, which he claims is one of the best methods of resisting frost.—N. W. FARMER.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

O. B. K. A.

DEAR SIR:—The annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association will be held in the council chamber, market buildings, Owen Sound, on the 8th and 9th of January, 1889, at 2 and 7 p.m. first day, and 9 and 1 p.m. second day.

Reduced rates have been secured on the C.P.R. and G.T.R., for persons attending the convention. By purchasing a full fare single ticket to Owen Sound, persons will be allowed to return for one third single fare by returning same route as going, providing there are twenty-five or more persons attending the convention that have paid railroad fares. If less than twenty-five, the fare will be two-thirds single fare.

Where persons have to travel over both railroads to reach Owen Sound, they will require a certificate for each road. If persons requiring one or two will notify me of the fact the certificates will be forwarded.

Persons attending the convention can be accommodated at the Queen's or City hotels at \$1 per day.

There have been several prominent bee-keepers asked to write papers, and we hope to have a good programme prepared.

All members are respectfully requested to attend the convention. Persons that cannot possibly attend will remember, unless their membership fee for next year is sent in before or at the time of meeting they cannot be eligible for office.

W. COUSE, Sec.

Streetsville, Dec. 4th 1888.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

DR. MILLER'S BABY.

I STAND corrected as to the matter of the "baby". The fact is, that baby has been dead for some time, and I had forgotten about it. At a meeting of the North American one year, a motion (by O. O. Poppleton if I remember rightly) was passed asking all correspondents to append to their signatures the number of their colonies and asking all editors to keep a standing request to that effect. Most of the bee editors seemed to think it too much trouble, and although I never knew but one man to see anything objectionable in it, it has gradually fallen out of use, if it ever could be said to have been in use. I think it would add no little to the interest of our bee journals, if we could tell by looking at the signatures, the number of colonies kept by each, and I know that I am not alone in that opinion, but I don't think I shall ever say much more about it, unless "Observer" or some one else pokes at me.

C. C. MILLER.

From the Country Gentleman.

LESSONS.

SOME LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE PAST SEASON.

THE past season has been the most discouraging one for bee-keepers in the memory of man. This seems to be true, not of the State only, or even of one country alone. Every State in our country, Canada, England, Germany—in fact all Europe—are chanting the same dirge. It would be interesting to know just the cause of this universal honey drouth. It is probable that the cause is not one-and-the-same in all the localities. In the north and north-west of the United States it is plainly two, yes, even three successive seasons of unparalleled drouth. Such continuous drouth not only dries up the nectar-fountains of the flowers, but it also kills or dwarfs the very plants that bear the flowers.

NO ADULTERATION.

Discouraging as has been this drouth of nectar and consequent ill success of honey producers, the season has not been without its valuable lessons. One of the most baneful influences that has worked against bee-keepers for several years is the quite general impression that honey is largely adulterated. Many like honey, and would use it, except for this wide-spread fear—bugbear, I may say—of adulteration.

The truth is that comb honey has never been adulterated, and extracted honey never by the producers. Some years ago when honey was very high-priced, extracted honey was widely adulterated. Now it is so low-priced that such adulteration does not pay, and so is discontinued. It was hard to convince people of this truth. The past two seasons of scarcity, however, have shown that this cry is wholly baseless. I have made a very careful investigation, and I feel quite sure that honey is not at present adulterated even by dealers. In showing that this accusation is false, the past seasons have conferred a very substantial benefit on the bee-keeping industry.

BEE-KEEPING AS A PURSUIT.

Another lesson is that bee-keeping serves best as a supplementary pursuit, and not as an exclusive business. I know of farmers who have, in past seasons, secured hundreds of dollars from bees, and yet carried on their regular business with no special difficulty. In several cases, and for several successive years, the proceeds of the apiary have exceeded those of a good farm.

For physicians and ministers, bee-keeping serves even better than for farmers. Here it not only supplements the earnings, but gives

exercise that often conserves the health. In every case the bee-keeping breaks the routine, and so serves as a recreation. Indeed, few industries afford more pleasure to, or awaken more studious interest in, those who wisely engage in it, than does bee-keeping.

While the past two years are very discouraging to the bee-keeping specialist who has all his "industrial eggs" in one basket, they are not at all so to the person who has other means of support. While he has secured little or no returns, he has been to very little expense, and he knows that he has a good net spread to "catch the game" when it comes. While, then, two such unfortunate seasons are severely trying to those whose only means of support are tied up in bees, they are only disappointing, not disastrous, to him who has apiculture as only one of the excellent strings to his industrial bow.

The past season then pronounces with emphasis that bee-keeping is not for the specialist, but for him who would add to other pursuits one that combines profit with pleasure, and, if his life is sedentary, with wholesome recreation as well. While bee-keeping has done well for the specialist, it serves better as a supplemental pursuit.

MIGRATORY BEE-KEEPING.

The third lesson of the season to the bee-keeper is the importance of honey-plants, hitherto not sufficiently appreciated. Mr. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer county, Mich., a large and successful bee-keeper, secured only enough honey for his bees, while neighboring bee-keepers, near a large marsh, secured a remunerative harvest. So moving bees a short distance, in such years, may transform what would otherwise prove to be a failure and discouragement into gratifying success. Henceforth bee-keepers will be on the lookout to discover how, by migratory bee-keeping, they may bridge over the disaster occasioned by unpropitious seasons.

NEW HONEY SOURCES.

Again, it has been discovered this year that other than generally recognized sources of honey may come to the rescue in such years. Thus the cucumber plantations in certain parts of Illinois have not only paid the growers a good profit, but have furnished nectar, so that the bees have gathered a good harvest. Bee-keepers thus learn that it may pay a double profit to secure a pickle factory in their neighborhoods.

In Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, etc., a large crop of honey—fine honey—has been secured from Polygonum, *P. Pennsylvanicum*, which grows spontaneously in the corn-fields. This plant belongs to the same family as do buckwheat

and smart-weed. The flowers, however, are a very bright pink, and the leaves and stems have not the pungent character that is possessed by those of the smart-weed. It grows, too, on upland, and not in low places. The bee-keepers all over the country call this heart's-ease. This certainly is a very appropriate name, and may well be transferred from pansies to this polygonum in all our botanies.

SPECIAL PLANTING FOR BEES.

The fact that some plants furnish nectar, even if the season is dry and unproductive, makes it important to test the matter of special planting for bees. Is it possible to cultivate a plant that will keep the bees busy, independent of the weather? If so, how many acres would be required to supply 100 colonies of bees? These are questions that I have undertaken to solve, under the auspices of our Experimental Station.

I have just sowed eight acres of *Cleome integrifolia*, or the famous Rocky Mountain bee-plant. This beautiful flower blossoms from early August till frost. In Colorado it grows on the dry fields with no irrigation. It furnishes there much excellent honey. I have grown it here for several years in small beds, and find that bees are always working upon the flowers in their season. I have hope that it will prove a great blessing to bee-keepers.

I am also trying three other promising plants, and expect to show that it will pay, or else that it will not, in which latter case I will save private expenditure in similar experiments.

A. J. Cook.

American Agriculturist.

CARE OF BEES IN WINTER.

HERE are various methods for preparing bees for winter so that no subsequent care is needed. One is to place the hive above the snow line, packing them in chaff leaves, sawdust or fine hay with a rim two inches wide under each hive. When prepared in this manner the entrance cannot be clogged with snow or dead bees. Should a warm day occur, the bees can enjoy a flight. Another method is to bury bees in a pit or "clamp," where, of course, no attention can be given. Bees stored in a properly arranged cellar or repository require no attention except to see that they are undisturbed by rats or mice, and that the temperature and ventilation are correct. An effective way of getting rid of mice or rats in a cellar is to poison them with equal parts of arsenic, flour and sugar. The temperature should be kept at about forty-five degrees during the early

part of the winter. After the bees have commenced brood-rearing, say in February, a higher temperature is beneficial, and it may be gradually raised to about fifty-five degrees. Authorities differ in regard to ventilation; but pure air in the cellar can do no harm, and there is no better method of supplying it than through tiles laid below the frost line. An abundance of stores should be left in the hive, as it would probably be better to allow a few colonies to starve than to disturb all the hives by examining them to learn if any needed feeding. Should it be discovered, however, that a colony is short of stores, and there are no combs of honey to give it, candy made of granulated sugar may be fed.

Hives, as usually prepared for winter, are often partially buried in snow. This does no harm, but may be beneficial, until a warm day comes and the bees wish to fly, when the snow must be shoveled away from the entrance, or the cover removed, and the bees be allowed to take their "purifying flight" from the top of the hive. Hives standing in the open air should be protected against the intrusion of mice. Have the entrance only one-fourth of an inch high and protected with tin. Skunks sometimes scratch at the entrance of a hive; the bees come out to learn the cause of the disturbance, and are caught. A box-trap set for the skunk is the best preventive. The animal never discharges its weapon while in a box-trap.

When bees are buried in a pit, a sandy hillside should be selected as the site, and a tile drain put underneath. When these precautions have been neglected care should be taken that no water stands upon the surface around the pit.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Read at the Central Illinois Convention.

MARKETING.

HIVES AND SURPLUS COMB HONEY RECEPTACLES.

THE hive we want is the one that will bring us the most honey, and the one easiest manipulated for the rapid storing of honey in its most marketable form.

There is, however, some prime factors to be understood for the obtaining of the necessary force to reap the very first results, for without a strong force of bees at the time of bloom, and when the elements yield up the precious nectar, our efforts will come to naught. Then I maintain now, as in the past, that we must cater to the needs of the queen as regards her power of reproduction, in order to obtain the very best results numerically from our colonies, which is a prime factor in obtaining an abundant harvest

of honey; and any device, whereby the queen is hindered in rapid depositing of eggs in the proper season, is a detriment to the apiarist, and costs him many pounds of honey.

The hives, to be non-swarmling, must be capable of expanding, to meet the needs of an extensive army of workers, and at the same time we should be able to quickly contract them to any small-sized nucleus; by this means we have increase practically at our command, if we will be awake and attend to the bees in their season.

As the markets call for honey in comb form, in one and two-pound sections, of course our receptacles must be put up to accommodate this size of package, and if we can persuade our bees to build the sections marketably without separators, I would advocate their abolishment; but this is a debatable question, and one not fully settled in my own mind.

THE PREVENTION OF INCREASE.

There is another question of more vital importance to the apiarist than the use, or non-use, of separators, in working for comb honey, and one which we believe to be more difficult of solution, viz: the prevention of increase, and how to induce the bees to work in the sections. A practical method that will solve this problem, will be a boon to the apiarist, and we will listen with interest to all arguments in that direction.

It has always appeared to me that combs the size of one pound sections were contrary to the laws governing the household economy of the bee; and when they occupy them it is with reluctance, and only under force of circumstances; their brood-chamber must be filled to its utmost capacity, with brood, pollen and honey, and then only for pastime will they cluster in the sections, and gradually deposit a small amount of honey therein, until sufficient "steam" is raised to engender the swarming fever, when out go the bees, and the sections are left as empty and void of workers as a church-house garret.

It is the swarming nuisance that is a menace to the comb-honey producer, and any surplus receptacle and will overcome this difficulty, will be a boon to the bee-man, as well as to the consumer.

I also believe that a skeleton break-joint or zinc honey-board used in the centre of the hive is a detriment to the progress of the bees, more or less, and should be excluded. In manipulating for extracted honey, the case is quite different. Combs put up more in accordance with their natural instincts, can be placed above the brood-chamber, and with little or no ceremony they are quickly occupied, and the apiarist can expand the size of the surplus department to ac-

comodate the size of the colony, by adding more combs and cases; and the force and attention of the bees being turned to honey-gathering, the swarming impulse is almost wholly overcome.

To sum up: 1. Let us see that the hives and combs are put up in a way that will give the queen a chance to develop her strength. 2. See that the surplus receptacles are arranged so that they can be accommodated to the needs of the colony, be it strong or weak, and abolish as much as possible all complicated features. Let all frames, hives and surplus receptacles be made by a pattern, and use no other throughout the entire yard. Let all hive-stands, bodies, covers, brood frames, etc., be interchangeable with any hive in the yard, and you will be prepared to combine pleasure with profit in your bee-keeping.

J. M. HAMBAUGE.

Spring, Ills.

From the Queen-Breeders Journal.

CROSSING RACES OF BEES.

RRACE, whether of men, cattle or bees, is a group of animals with certain marked characteristics which are persistent. That is to say, the individuals within a breed or race, if purely mated, will breed true to the characteristics of the race. Race and breed are essentially the same thing; though we usually use the word breed when the group referred to has originated through man's selection, as we say Shorthorn breed, Morgan breed, Merino breed, Berkshire breed, etc., while we generally apply the term race where the breeding has been done solely by nature; where natural selection, not man's has developed the peculiarities. Thus we speak of the negro race, and the Carniolan and Italian races of bees. In case of a breed or man-formed race, the selection and breeding, if carefully done, is towards some type or standard. Thus our Jerseys were bred for milk exclusively; our Shorthorns more for beef. In like manner, our Hambletonians are bred for speed, our Percherons for draft. As such animals are bred for a distinct and specific purpose and owe their superior excellence to the very fact of a stored up potency because of this careful breeding, to cross such animals is very unwise. It antagonizes two powerful but opposite, or a least, different, tendencies and so is a shock to both and likely to shatter both tendencies and leave only uncertainty.

In case of a race this is quite different. Here nature has selected and the gain has been solely the good of the individual. So our races of bees, each has its virtues and all are developed in the line of the best welfare of the individuals.

Some are stronger in one line, others in another. Thus in crossing bees we violate no tendency, as there is no developed monstrosity, if I may use the term, as with our Jersey cattle for milk and fat. All the tendencies are in a common line, the best good of the race. It is perfectly rational, then, to cross our races of bees. Indeed, there is probably no way to improve our bees so big with promise as by judicious crossing. Each race is strong in some valuable line, and this strength is bred in the bone, if we may so speak. Thus Carniolan bees are very amiable, very industrious and fairly prolific. They are rather too ready perhaps to swarm. The Syrian bees are astonishingly prolific, have long tongues, but are not as amiable as Carniolans. They are not given to overswarming. We see then that by combining these two races we may hope to eliminate the ill-temper of the Syrians and the undue tendency of the Carniolans to swarm. From our knowledge of races and bees we might be sure of this merely as a theory without the actual trial. I have, however, put the matter to actual test, and I am very pleased with results. I have now been breeding these two races for five years and I am pleased with the quiet temper, industrious habits, prolificness and freedom from the swarming habit of our bees. I am not yet satisfied with the type; I wish at least five or ten years more when I hope to have developed a race better than any of our present races, and one without any of the undesirable peculiarities found in the several races of to-day. I believe our hope lies in just this line.

A. J. COOK.

From Gleanings.

Why Some Bee-Keepers Prefer Blacks to Italians.

JAMES A. GREEN SUMS IT ALL UP.

UNTIL three or four years ago it seemed that the superiority of the Italians over the common bee of our country, variously known as the black, grey, brown, or German bee, was conceded by nearly all who had given them a fair trial, especially in the production of honey as a business. Within that time, though, some of our most prominent honey-producers have declared that they prefer the German race to any other race in its purity, while admitting that a cross between it and the Italian is an improvement. Some of their reasons for this preference are old, while others are the result of new conditions by which all bee-keepers are not influenced. Those who are not, may do well to consider these reasons before deciding to follow the example of their possessors, successful though they may be.

In the first place, I believe that nearly if not quite all who prefer the black bee and its crosses are producers of only comb honey, or, at least, advocate the securing of most of the crop in that shape. That the Italians are superior for extracted honey, is, I think, unquestioned. The apiarist, then, who expects to produce principally extracted honey, need interest himself no further as to the comparative merits of the two races, as it is conceded that the Italians are better for him.

Two points of superiority are broadly claimed for the black bee. First, that it will more readily enter the surplus receptacles, especially if not close to the brood. Probably there is some truth in this, or it would not be so strongly insisted on; but I have never observed any difference worth mentioning; and with proper management I know there is practically none whatever.

Second, it is claimed that the blacks produce whiter comb, which will be more desirable, and in these times of close competition will sell better than that made by Italians. Without stopping to argue whether good taste would prefer a marble white to a white just tinted with cream, I will say that, in my humble opinion, to claim that any honey ever produced by black bees would present a more saleable appearance than some I have been taking off within the past few days, made by yellow Italians, is to make a hypercritical distinction which is entirely imperceptible to the general buyer. Of course there is a difference in this respect. I have had Italians, all of whose honey had to be graded as No. 2, at two cents per pound less than that of colonies alongside, just because of its dark and watery appearance, due simply to the way it was capped. Such queens are promptly superseded. Whiteness of comb stands high in the list of qualities for which I am breeding, and its realization is much more desirable than yellowness of bees, though I am working for that too.

The two points referred to are the only ones in which the blacks may be fairly claimed to be superior to the Italian races under ordinary management. When we consider their positive defects, the Italians easily bear off the palm under such management. With certain systems of management, though, these very defects of the blacks are so utilised that they become aids to manipulation.

The black bee is easily frightened, and readily driven off the combs by smoke or other means. They are also easy to shake from the combs. In handling "hives instead of frames," a system that must come more and more into use, these

qualities are valuable; and, if the frames are not so easily handled as the ordinary style, highly desirable. Their regard for the queen is much greater, and all points of their behavior toward her more marked, making it easier for an expert to judge of the condition by the appearance of the outside.

The blacks are not so liable to fill up the brood-chamber with honey, thus crowding the queen. This is a very desirable feature when contraction is practised. This very quality, though, is apt to bring them out in the fall with an empty brood-chamber. Some consider this an advantage, though I think most would prefer bees that look ahead a little more, and do not require to be fed every fall. Of course, if the fall honey is not suitable for wintering, which is probably the case at some times in some localities, it is best that there should be as little as possible below.

To sum up, if you are producing comb honey exclusively, on a large scale, practising contraction, handling hives instead of frames, and wintering on sugar, blacks may suit you best; but under other circumstances, and for an "all-purpose" bee, the Italian is preferable.

JAMES A. GREEN.

Dayton, Ill., Sept. 25, 1888.

North-Western Farmer.

Bees, Weather and Honey in Manitoba.

THE greater part of August, the month we look for the most of our surplus honey, was cool and the prospects did certainly look unfavorable. But on the 18th the weather changed for the better and we had one week of the best honey weather I have seen yet. It was just warm enough to tempt the nectar from its hiding and the bee from its lethargy, and the honey fairly poured in, every empty comb was filled, and the bees were wild with excitement—the bee-keeper wilder. Some colonies had most of their combs occupied with brood and were unable to store but little honey. All available room was filled, but scarcely any of the honey capped. To wait until it was sufficiently capped seemed like losing precious time, since such favorable weather might not last. So I started extracting; my biggest day's work was 260 lbs. But I had other work to do besides, such as climbing trees, hiving swarms, getting stung, and so on.

The combs that were extracted were rapidly refilled, and had I waited for capping, my surplus, which is small enough would be much less. As it was I got a little over 1,000 lbs., mostly

extracted honey. This is a good deal less than it would have been had there been a fair average of fine weather.

A good deal of golden rod honey left for winter stores is candied. The cool weather coming on before it was properly ripened aggravated the trouble to which golden rod is more subject than most other kinds of honey, viz., granulation. I have wintered bees on partly granulated stores, but some now have them nearly all granulated, and some of these colonies I intend experimenting on, in various ways to find out some way whereby we may be able to winter bees without having to use late honey, which is so liable to candy.

C. F. BRIDGMAN.

Fernton, Man.

New England Grocer.

BEEs THAT HURT TRADE.

THE bee industry is a very large one in this country. Thousands of people are employed all the year round in tending to these little insects, and collecting their honey to supply the wants of those who have a sweet tooth. California is the state where this industry thrives most, and there it pays very well. The honey is collected at certain seasons of the year, placed in jars and shipped all over the world. The New Zealanders and Australians, until lately, have had to import all their honey, and large orders have been filled by California merchants. Now they gather their own honey. Until within a few years they had no bees in New Zealand. They were taken there almost by accident. Red clover had to be imported from Germany, because it did not ripen sufficiently to yield seed for reproduction. This was explained by the absence of those fructifying insects which it is well known contribute so much in this country to the propagation of many kinds of plants. Three years ago a parcel of 100 wild bees were sent from England and set free in the neighborhood of Lyttleton. They have multiplied greatly and spread all over the Island. Now the farmers gather and make use of the clover seed from their own fields, and also gather the honey. Thus the busy little bee is destroying American and German trade.

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CONVENTION NOTICE.

OXFORD BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of the Oxford B.K. Association will be held on the 3rd Tuesday 18th of Dec., 1888, commencing at 9 a.m. promptly, at the Council Chamber, Woodstock.

Members will please be prepared with detailed statistics of Apian Products, &c. to fill the Government annual report.

J. E. FAITH, Secretary.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 756 of this issue.

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We will pay 12 cents per pound for good extracted honey, delivered in Beeton, in exchange for supplies at catalogue prices, and we will take all that offers, allowing 30 cents each for the tins when they are the "Jones sixty-pound."

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E. L. PRATT, Pub., Marlboro, Mass.

A 16-page Monthly devoted to Queen Breeders and Queen Rearing. Price 50 cents a year. Send your name on postal and receive a sample copy of this bright new journal. Address, The Q. B. Journal, 175 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

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Beeton, Dec. 12, 1888,
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Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
 " " over 50 lbs. " "48c
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 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep...48c

PREMIUM LIST.

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

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 " " Hutchinson's Review, one year 50

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 " Automatic Fountain Pen..... 75

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 " " A. B. C.—Root..... 1 25
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 " " " Empire " " " 1 00
 " " " Western Advertiser 1 00
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 " Honey Knife, ebony handle..... 1 15
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 One Mitchell Frame Nailer..... 1 25

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 " pair Rubber Gloves, post paid..... 2 00
 " Comb Carrying Bucket..... 1 50

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 " Queen Nursery (20 cages)..... 2 50
 " Uncapping Arrangement..... 2 25

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One No. 1 Wax Extractor..... 4 00
 " Heddon H. (made up) complete, ptd. 3 25

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1000 Sections—one piece—any size..... 4 50
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 One Ripening Can..... 4 50
 " Bee Tent—netting cover..... 4 00

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

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10 Combination Hives, for comb honey. 9 00
 10 S. W. Jones Hives and Frames..... 8 30

TWENTY-FIVE NAMES \$25—

One Union or Family Scale, 240 lbs. with tin scoop..... 10 45

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3000 Sections—one piece—any size..... 13 00

THIRTY-FIVE NAMES WITH \$35—

Two Colonies Bees with good queens... 16 00

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5000 Sections—one piece—any size..... 20 00
 One Portable Platform (19 x 14) Scale, 500 lbs. with wheels..... 18 00

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Three Colonies Bees, good queens..... 24 00

SIXTY NAMES WITH \$60—

One Farmers' Platform Scale, with wheels 1,200 lbs., steel bearings..... 26 00

SEVENTY-FIVE NAMES WITH \$75—

50 Combination Hives, for comb honey.. 31 50

ONE HUNDRED NAMES WITH \$100—

50 Langstroth Hives..... 37 50

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NAMES WITH \$150—

One Combined Barnes' Foot Power Machine..... 60 00

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10 Colonies Bees in Combination Hives, with good laying queens..... 80 00

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 BEETON, ONT.

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5 CENT ARTICLES.

Postage.	Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
3 Awls, brad, three assorted without handles.....	\$ 75	\$1 00
1 Blotting paper, 10 sheets note size.....	40	88
3 Bag for school books.....	45	1 05
2 Brush, round, for paint, paste or varnish.....	40	95
1 Chisel handle.....	45	1 10
8 Crayons, colored drawing.....	45	1 00
1 Eraser combined ink and pencil	45	
3 Letter openers, nickle plated, very handy.....	40	
1 Memo books, 32 pages, stiff cover.....	40	90
Note paper, 1 quire, extra quality, ruled or plain.....	40	80
2 Pad 100 sheets scribbling paper	45	
1 Pass books 3 "Railroad" 16 p. paper cover.....	45	1 00
1 Tass books, 2 Steamboat 32 p p.	45	1 00
1 Penholders 2, cherry, swell....	40	
1 Ruler, hardwood, flat, graduated to $\frac{1}{8}$, bevelled.....	45	1 05
1 Ruler, for school children, three for 5c.....		
2 Scribbling books, 200 pages.....	40	90
Tacks, cut, 2 papers 1, 2 or 3 oz.	45	

8 CENT ARTICLES.

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

10 CENT GOODS.

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

Postage.

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

13 CENT ARTICLES.

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

15 CENT ARTICLES.

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

18 CENT ARTICLES.

Bit, best make, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	1 65	4 00
Glue, LePage's liquid, with brush	1 65	
Oilers, automatic.....	1	

20 CENT ARTICLES.

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

25 CENT ARTICLES.

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

30 CENT ARTICLES.

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

35 CENT ARTICLES.

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

40 CENT ARTICLES.

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

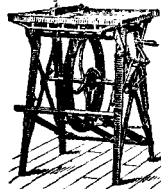
50 CENT ARTICLES.

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

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

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



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We will gladly forward descriptive Catalogue & price list on application.

Copying press, "The Simplex," the most rapid and the easiest handled. Folds like a book and weighs but 10 lbs. With lock, \$5, without....	\$4 50
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Hand saw, 26 inch, finest quality....	55
Hatchet, steel, with hammer and nail puller.....	65
Lawn Mowers—The new Philadelphia pattern, as made by the Gowdy Mfg. Co., Guelph, at prices as follows:—	
10 inch cut.....	5 75
12 " ".....	6 25
14 " ".....	6 50
16 " ".....	7 25

We ship these direct from the factory at above figures.

Letter books, with index, bound in canvas, 500 pages.....	1 10
Letter books, with index, bound in canvass, 1000 pages.....	2 00
Plane, iron block.....	75
" wood smoothing.....	80
Post cards printed to order, 50 \$1, 100	1 40
Square, steel, grad. both sides, usual price, \$1.75.....	1 35
Soldering outfit, consisting of soldering iron, scraper, bar of powdered resin.....	75

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10 PER CENT.

Hives, Sections; Honey Extractors, Honey Boards, Section Frames, Section Cases, Frame Nailers, Wire for Frames & Rests, Smokers, Hive Clamps, Honey Knives, Wax Extractors, Bee Tents, Comb-carrying Buckets, Comb Baskets, Bee Guards, Ripening Cans, Uncapping arrangements, Bee Veils, Queen Nurseries, Labels, Anatomical Charts.

5 PER CENT.

Nails, Perforated Metal, Comb Foundation, Force Pumps, Feeders, Rubber Gloves, Introducing Cages, Tins, Shipping Crates, Honey Glasses, Sealers, Dextrine, Wire Cloth, Mosquito Bar.

All other goods in our Catalogue are subject to the prices found therein. For January the Discounts will be 8 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively; for February 6 per cent, and 3 per cent; March 5 per cent, and 2 per cent. No discount after April 1st. These prices of course are for cash with order. We have a big stock of almost everything on hand, and can ship at short notice. Catalogue free on application.

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

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

ADVANCE IN NAILS.

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

PRICES OF WIRE NAILS.

Length of Nails.	No. in Pound	Size Wire	Price of 1 Pound	Price of 10 lbs.
¾ & ½ inch	7200	21	22	2 00
¾ inch....	5000	20	17	1 60
¾ inch ...	3880	10	17	1 60
1 inch....	2069	18	12	1 05
1½ inch...	1247	17	11	1 00
1½ inch...	761	16	10	90
2 inch....	350	14	9	80
2½ inch...	214	13	9	75
3 inch....	137	12	8	70

PRICES OF BOX OR HIVE NAILS.

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

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—AND— } FOR \$1.
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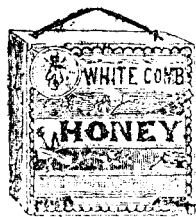
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BEEES AND HONEY

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 every thing pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, writer's name, A. I. ROOT, Medina, Oh

Honey Boxes for Sections.



These are of manilla and made to hold the 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 sections. When the comb honey labels A or B are used (as in illustration) an attractive and highly saleable package results. Price without tape handles, each 1 cent; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$9.00.

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SEND US \$2.50

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Nickle Keyless Watch,

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BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

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Our prices are as follows:—

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

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

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