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VOL. II, NO. 29.

1886

OCTOBER 13.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

NATIONAL LIBRARY

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

BIOTHEQUE

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.

BEECHER ONT.

GRANT LITHO. CO.

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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.

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

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" "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
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" "Texas Bee Journal".....	1.80
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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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE CLUB

Price Both. 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 90	2 25
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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.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,
Publishers 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

THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

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

BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25 paper, 1.00

A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth, 1.25 paper, \$1.00.

QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root Price in cloth, \$1.50.

THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.

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.

FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.

BEEKEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50.

A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.

SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.

"A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller. Price, 75c.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W. F. Clarke. Price 25c

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED LARDINE MACHINE OIL, —AS IT— EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

MCCOLL BROS.,
Toronto.

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



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

Special Offer For One Dollar.

We want to place the MONTHLY in the hands of every one interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for the balance of this year free to all who subscribe now at \$1.00 for 1887 and mention the C. B. Journal.

Remember, the regular price of subscription is \$1.25 per annum, so do not fail to take advantage of this liberal offer.

Address,

THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

SECTION CARTONS

Or Pasteboard boxes for enclosing honey sections. We sold thousands of them last season and are receiving orders for thousands of the improved for this season.

The improved Cartons are shipped in the flat all ready for the sections; all you have to do is to put on the label.

	Per 500	Per 1000
Price for 1 lb.....	\$3 50	\$6 00
" 2 lb.....	4 50	8 00

Sample by mail 5c.

Labels for the Carton 1 lb., \$1.00 per M.; 2 lb., \$1.25 per M
14 oz. Glass Honey Jars \$5.00 per gross, also tin packages of all kinds.

Honey Labels—Best assortment in the U. S.—Send for Catalogue.

Wholesale prices to dealers.

A. O. CRAWFORD,
S. Weymouth, Mas

Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

PEERLESS OIL,
Manufactured only by
SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
Toronto, Ont

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 15c.

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

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 35, 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 3/4 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 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 present we have but one line in these—26 inches 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 good steel, (Shirley & Dietrich make) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20 inch are silver steel (same make) price \$1. These last are a beautiful saw for hat 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 way, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have any you may 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.,

BETON, ONT.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. I. 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, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect to do all with this Saw. It will do all you say it will. Catalogue and Price-list Free. Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, No 472 Ruby St. Rockford, Ill.

➤ OUR * PAGE * OF * SPECIALTIES. * ➤
THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, 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



Show Cards.

Size 12x18 in. each..05
" " " per 10..40
These are just the thing for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.

Lithographed Labels for Tins

We have lately reduced the prices of these very much. They are now

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$ 90
2½ " " " "	5 00	2 75	65
1½ " " " "	3 50	2 00	50
1 " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
½ " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
Labels for tops of tins.	90	55	15
Printing name and address, first 100.....			30
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			12
Printing name and address, per 500.....			75
" " " " " " 1000.....			1 25

Shipping Labels for Comb Honey

CAUTION.

COMB HONEY.

Handle with Extra Care.
Do not Move it on Hand Trucks.
Do not Drop It. Load with the finger pointing to the
Do not Dump it. pointing to the
Set it Down Easy.
Haul only on Vehicles with Springs Bow, Locomotive or Horses

These are 7½ x 5½ inches, printed in red ink, in large bold faced type, on heavy paper and are invaluable to all shippers of comb honey. Keep them in stock and can furnish them by return mail. Prices : 25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50 ; 1000, \$2.75.

PRICES.

25, 12c.;	50, 20c.;	\$100, 35c.;	500, \$1.50;
1000,	\$2.75.		

Gem Jars

	Gross.	alf-gross
" Crown " brand 1 Pint	\$14 75	\$7 50
" " " 1 Quart	15 75	" 0
" " " ½ Gallon	19 00	" 5

Glass Packages.



The new screw top, which is taking so well we can ship at an hour's notice. They hold exactly one pound of honey and make a splendid package for jams or jellies afterwards.
Prices per gross..... \$10 00
" half " 5 25
" per dozen..... 90

60 lb. Tins for Extracted Honey

WE MAKE THEM.

For shipping honey in bulk, this package takes the lead. It is the most convenient size, is encased in wood so that it will stand any amount of handling. Has a large screw top so that granulated honey may be taken out as desired.

This is the package recommended by the commissioners to the Colonial exhibition. We have sufficient to store 100,000 lbs. of honey ready to ship by return freight or express.

SCALE OF PRICES.

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

The cases are made of planed lumber.

Honey Boxes For Sale.



We have in stock a large lot of Manilla Boxes, made to hold the 4½x4½ Sections, on which the Honey Comb Labels, A and B are used, (see illustration), and we can offer them at very reasonable rates. Each box has a nice tape handle, and the package is certainly a very beautiful one.

MANILLA BOXES. Per 1000. Per 100. Each

4½x4½.....	\$14 00	\$1 50	2 cents.
------------	---------	--------	----------

Send 3 cent stamp for sample.

Dextrine.

This comes to you in the shape of a powder, and is used for the purpose of gumming honey-labels on wood and tin. Dissolve it in a little hot water, applying with a brush, and brush the gum over as well as under the label. Put up in packages of quarter half and one pound:

¼ pound.....	9c.	By mail 6c. extra
½ "	15	" " 12 "
1 "	25	" " 24 "

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.



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

VOL. II. No. 29.

BEETON, ONT., OCTOBER 13, 1886

WHOLE No 81

CANADIAN HONEY AT THE COLONIAL.

THIS week we are able to offer readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL a goodly quantity of interesting matter relating to the visit of the Commissioners from Ontario. We give below quotations from the *London Globe* :

"A new and interesting exhibit of large proportions has just arrived from Ontario, Canada, at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The exhibit, which fills a large building on the South Promenade, consists of a representative collection of Canadian honey and bee-keeping appliances. The collection, which is by far the largest illustrative of apiculture ever shown in this country, has been made under the auspices of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, a large and useful society, which has raised the science of bee-keeping to a very high and successful pitch in the Dominion. The collection at South Kensington comprises a large number of varieties of honey and the bee-keeping appliances comprise all the latest inventions of Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Ontario, the eminent authority on this and kindred subjects. The exhibits, which occupy several hundred cases, are being rapidly unpacked and arranged, and will be ready for public inspection in the course of the present week. Coming so soon after the recent exhibition of the British Bee-keepers' Association, the Canadian show possesses additional interest which will not be lost on those who follow the occupation of bee culture."

AN INTERNATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' CONGRESS.

The bee-keepers of Great Britain are about to take advantage of the presence of so many representative Canadian bee-keepers in this country, to

hold an international congress of the Bee-keepers' Associations at South Kensington early next month. The interest of the congress will be greatly increased by the magnificent display of Canadian honey which has just been installed at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and an account of which has already appeared in our columns. A prominent part in the forthcoming congress will be taken by Mr. D. A. Jones, of Ontario, the inventor of many of the most recent bee-keeping appliances, who has several novelties—notably a new hive—to exhibit to the members. The congress will, we understand, take place in the second week of October.

From the *Toronto Globe* (London, Eng., edition) we have a still more detailed report :

"It has been generally known that in the autumn an interesting addition would be made to the Canadian display at South Kensington in the form of a striking honey exhibit from Ontario. This anticipation has now been amply fulfilled. A fortnight since we chronicled the arrival of Messrs. McKnight, D. A. Jones, Pettit, and Corneil, the delegates appointed by the Bee-keepers' Association to take charge of the consignment of this season's honey of the province, which it was intended to show at the Exhibition. The honey itself arrived at South Kensington shortly after the delegates, and no time has been lost by these gentlemen in organizing and displaying to the best advantage the produce committed to their care. A commodious building adjoining the Colonial market was set apart by the Executive Committee for their special use, and every facility given them to make thoroughly satisfactory arrangements. At mid-day on Wednesday the exhibition was

first thrown open to the public, and at once began to arouse an interest which will doubtless increase as this new feature of the Canadian display becomes more generally known. The delegates certainly deserve great credit for the manner in which they have utilised the materials at their disposal. The appearance of the building itself has been much improved by skilful decoration with banners, and with some 300 specimens of honey-plants admirably mounted by the Natural History Society of Toronto. Of the honey itself, no less than forty tons were sent to South Kensington, contributed by between twenty and thirty bee-keepers of the province. This large consignment is now on view, and on sale in great varieties of packages, some so small as to be sold at the nominal price of 2d., and others containing half a hundred-weight of honey. It is easy to perceive at a glance that some difficulty must have been experienced in securing any artistic effect in dealing with exhibits which are necessarily of a very uniform character in get up and general appearance. All the more praise, therefore, is due to Mr. McKnight, to whom, we understand, this portion of the work has been principally entrusted, for the taste and skill with which he has arranged the exhibit. Counters along the sides and at either end of the building are laden with tins and boxes of all sizes and shapes. And a very brief examination is sufficient to convince even the least experienced connoisseur on the point that, in respect of quality, Ontario honey takes altogether exceptionally high rank. The show made will indeed assuredly prove a revelation to the British public, for it will convince the Englishmen, who, perhaps, had never given a moment's thought to the question before, that in the production of honey Ontario can hold its own with any portion of the world. Mr. D. A. Jones, whose right to speak with authority is unquestionable, assures us that the exhibit is the finest of the kind ever seen. It far surpasses, both in quality and quantity, the very remarkable show made in Toronto some three years ago, on the occasion of the visit of the North American Bee-keepers' Association. British apiarists have undoubtedly never before seen in this country a display approaching that now open to their inspection at South Kensington. It is to be hoped that the enterprise shown by the Ontario beekeepers may be rewarded by the opening up of a satisfactory market in this country for a class of Canadian produce which, we should imagine, only requires to be well known here in order to be generally appreciated and greatly in demand."

The *British Bee Journal* speaking of the International Congress says;

"The hope expressed in our last issue, 'that some means would be devised by the Committee of the B. B. K. A. to bring together in union the Canadian and English bee-keepers, has taken a practical shape. The matter was discussed at the meeting of the B. B. K. A. last Wednesday, the Hon. and Rev. H. Bligh and Mr. J. M. Hooker being appointed as a sub-committee to make the necessary arrangements. Wednesday, October 20th, was the date suggested, but in order to secure the attendance of Mr. Cowan, the chairman of the B. B. K. A., endeavors are being made to arrange the event for Wednesday, October 6th. It is proposed to arrange for the whole of the proceedings to take place at South Kensington, commencing at 12 o'clock by a meeting of the English county representatives for business purposes. At 2 o'clock it is proposed to hold a luncheon, at which our Colonial friends will be the guests of the British Bee-keepers' Association. A visit will afterwards be made to the Colonial exhibit of honey, &c., the whole to conclude with a conversational meeting commencing at 5 o'clock. These proposals have been submitted to Sir Phillip Cunliffe Owen for the approval of the Executive Council of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a lengthy report of an interview with Messrs. Pettit, Jones and Corneil. The report occupies over a whole page; we may produce it on a future occasion, but as the space at our command is limited we desist at this time. They also illustrate the article with a view of the exhibit, but it is not sufficiently distinct to be interesting. We hope to have an engraving made of the exhibit, as it appears, in a future issue. From Mr. Jones' last letter we glean the following:

"We are working night and day and have to be satisfied with but little sleep. Our exhibit is in place and has been thrown open to the public. The British people are giving us every attention possible and the officials connected with the exhibition and the British press are doing us full justice. English visitors are loud in their praise of our exhibit; many bee-keepers have already called upon us. Mr. Hooker has visited us three times and is brim full of bee-keeping, while Mr. Huckle, Secretary of the British Bee-keepers' Association, and also of the British Honey Co., spares no pains in furnishing us with every possible information. Mr. Cowan, the worthy editor of the *British Bee Journal*, whose health

forces his residence a greater part of the time in Switzerland has also visited us. As you will see by the newspaper reports preparations are being made to give us a right royal welcome in the shape of an International Congress to be held about the 6th of October. Our system of management and of marketing honey seems to create quite an interest amongst British bee-keepers generally. By the sale of two-penny packages we are putting honey into the mouths of thousands who have probably never tasted it before. On school children's days six female clerks could not hand these packages out fast enough. We have steam pipes in our building and a large tank in which can be liquified at one time four sixty pound tins. When cooled we pour the honey into two tanks with gates, from whence it is put up in small packages. Yesterday (Sept. 19th) an amusing incident occurred: A number of natives from India came into the honey department and taking up a dish of liquid honey smelled it and then spoke to each other in their native tongue as if in consultation as to what the honey was and it seems they had not the least idea. As they could not speak English their motions indicated to us what they thought, they pointed to the honey and then to their hair rubbing their fingers as much as to inquire if it was hair oil. We pointed to their mouths and then gave them a taste; after having a good laugh at their mistake they purchased some. To Mr. McKnight is due the credit in the largest measure of arranging the exhibit to show it off to the best possible advantage; it was indeed fortunate that he was chosen as one of the representatives, while Mr. Corneil, as Secretary-Treasurer fills the bill most efficiently. The extra labor entailed upon him shortens his hours of rest, very frequently even more than is desirable. Mr. Pettit, our worthy president, never loses an opportunity of presenting forcibly the advantages of bee-keeping and Canadian interests. Owing to circumstances over which he has no control, Mr. Pettit is forced to return to Canada before the close of the exhibition. He sails on the 7th of October and will probably arrive home about the 20th. We have not as yet had time to see anything else in the exhibition, have already received many invitations to visit British bee-keepers but have declined until we have more leisure, when we hope to avail ourselves of their kind hospitality. Prospects are good for the disposal of the greater part of our honey at retail."

We will send Vol. I. of the C. B. J. nice y bound in cloth to new subscribers for \$1.25 or clubbed with current Volume for \$2.00.

WESTERN FAIR.


VISITORS to the above mentioned fair had the pleasure of seeing a larger display of honey this year than ever before, the exhibit being equal, or, nearly so, to that at Toronto. The quality of comb honey was hardly so good, while extracted was even better. Competition was much keener in many lines than at Toronto. Heretofore there had been but a small display of supplies, while that of this year was larger, the principal exhibitors being E. L. Gould & Co., of Brantford, and the D. A. Jones Co., L'td., of Beeton. Here, as elsewhere, the same feeling of friendliness prevailed amongst competitors and it was remarked by an old bee-keeper "that there is less jealousy among bee-men than any other class of people." Preparation day was a busy one inside the buildings, while outside every thing looked gloomy and the officials connected with the Fair felt "blue." Tuesday was also wet and dreary, and the prospects were that the entire show would be a failure. Wednesday morning appeared beautiful weather and with it came crowds of people. Bee-keepers were ready for the judges by Tuesday noon. Honey exhibitors were, J. B. Aches, Amiens; W. Coleman, Devizes; Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas; Jno. Rudd, London; R. H. Smith, Ealing; J. W. Whealey, Lakeside; and J. Skeoch, Corunna. Mr. Aches carried off first for display of comb and extracted honey. In supplies the D. A. Jones Co., L'td., took ten first prizes and two diplomas; one diploma being for the best bee hive for comb honey (the Heddon hive was shown) and one first prize for largest and best display of apiarian supplies; in sections they carried off three first, as also in honey and wax extractors. Messrs. E. L. Gould & Co. showed the Stanley Automatic Extractor, which is a thoroughly good invention, its price being the greatest drawback, being between two and three times the cost of the ordinary extractor. We shall give a list of prizes awarded in another issue, not having, as yet, obtained it from the officials.

The honey and apiarian supply department was situated in the carriage building, a most unfavorable locality in itself on the grounds for the majority of

visitors to reach, and when, in addition to this, a suitable position in the building could not be obtained, it was impossible to make an attractive display. One could not but feel that the directors of the fair do not realize the important place that this industry has for some time held in the commerce of the nations. What is required at fairs is, a good practical prize list, a space sufficient to make a proper and attractive display in a suitable position in the grounds, and judges who are thoroughly competent and who have a practical knowledge of bee-keeping in all its phases. Of course the directors of the Western Fair this year were working at a great disadvantage, having had to relinquish a portion of their grounds for building purposes, and being in a kind of an "upset condition." For another year they promise great improvements, and we hope their promises may be fulfilled. Officials were very courteous in their treatment of exhibitors, Mr. Hewitt, the Superintendent of the building in which the bee-keepers made their exhibit, being worthy of special mention. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion other than the annoyance caused to a few of the exhibitors by the over-officiousness of a hireling of the association, whose endeavors to annoy and browbeat exhibitors was persistent. The society will do well to remember this individual another year. The judges did their work on the whole very fairly and their endeavors throughout were to act impartially; it was to be regretted, however, that but one practical bee-man was on the staff. Mrs. Jno. Rudd had something really refreshing in the way of honey lemonade and which was freely disposed of to the thirsty sight seer.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

ITALIANS VS. CARNIOLANS.

 I HAVE received and read the number of the C. B. J. containing Dr. Thom's reply, and wish to say the following for (as I do hope satisfactory) explanation.

I do take four bee-papers, more for to patronise those papers than to read them. I am an old worn out man with more irons in the fire than my bees, which I keep for pleasure, and to study the wisdom of the Creator displayed in those insects, and would, in the present state of feebleness and ill-health, be quite willing to part

with them if I could find here any purchaser for such a large number. For want of leisure I mostly read, but the table of contents in my bee-paper, and it is but when I notice the heading of an article, where the heading promises the article to be of particular interest to me, that I read the article. As I feel greatly interested in Mr. Benton and the different varieties of foreign bees he is a queen-breeder of in their native countries, as I am a strong advocate of cross-breeding, I happened to notice and read Mr. Benton's article, without having read Dr. Thom's, as I plainly stated, when I said "if I could judge correctly by reading but that article of Mr. Benton's." Dr. Thom is perfectly correct, I must acknowledge, to remind me, as a moral man, that I should have read his presidential address to the bee-keepers' association, also to do him justice. As an apology is due to Dr. Thom, I have to offer to him in this instance the fact, that I had parted with the number of the C. B. J. containing his address, as I am often in the habit of giving some of my bee-papers to my bee-keeping acquaintances to induce them to become subscribers to. Even my standard works on apiculture are mostly absent on a visit to neighboring apiaries to impart apicultural knowledge to bee-keepers who cannot well afford to purchase those books, or don't know where to procure them.

I am an old, peaceable man who is not, nor ever was, on the hunt to pick up quarrels with other men, nor mix himself up voluntarily in any differences between other men, and I should not have taken up this difference (or what else it might be called) between Mr. Benton and Dr. Thom, if Mr. Benton had not mentioned my name, and thereby made me an indirect party to become a participant. I felt that the interest of apiculture demanded that Dr. Thom's mistake about the Italian race of bees being the settled standard of bee excellence should be corrected by me giving a short recital of the history of introduction, the trials and the result of the trials of the different races of foreign bees without apiculture having succeeded to reach a fixed standard of bee excellence, leaving the matter *in statu quo*.

Dr. Thom, who in his brief reply does not contradict my giving historical facts, nor the *in statu quo* of the "best honey bee" question, is right to try and make by the brevity of his reply a short job of an unpleasant matter which does not promise to pay in the end, as the undisputed *in statu quo* of the best honey bee question gives me, as well as Dr. Thom, the undesirable privilege until that vexed question is satisfactorily settled, to enjoy each one his own opinion as unpractical, progressive bee-men on that account.

As for the occurrence mentioned by Dr. Thom that a nuclei alongside of some Carniolan stocks in the apiary of Mr. A. I. Root, have beaten the Carniolans in the gathering of honey, I will not dispute that occurrence, but do claim that this one occurrence can by no means be taken as a convincing, positive evidence that the Italian bees are a far better and more desirable honey bee, than the Carniolans, before more trials. When we consider that many causes may have been the cause of the Carniolans short falling, as for instance, that the queens in the Carniolan stocks, if imported queens, may have been old or injured in transit so that their fertility gave out and they were balled and superseded without being noticed by the bee-keeper in charge, or that those queens may have been but partially injured, which injury had an injurious effect on their progeny, or the queens may have happened to be inferior queens, as will often happen as well as that natural queens may prove inferior to artificially reared ones, besides no race of bees can be judged definitely by but one or two queens, as I had occasion to learn by the importation of two Albino queens from Messrs. Wm. Cary & Son, where the workers of one queen were of a most vicious stinging and great swarming disposition, whilst those of the other queen were the very reverse, leaving me in utter doubt about the merits of the Albino in regard to these points. That the Carniolans are a pure distinct race of bees although in some of their habits they approximate the Blacks (as for instance the glueing up of the entrance of the hive to small holes) is proved by the uniformity of markings, not only in the drones, but also in the workers. I have never yet among the many Italian queens I have had found one queen whose drones were uniformly marked and I have come, years ago, to the conclusion that the Italian bees are not a pure race of bees, but perhaps a hybrid between the Cyprian and Blacks, which mixture is well possible if we consider that the Roman empire once extended into Asia and that the old Romans and Greeks were very fond of honey, the only sweet at that time known, and that some Roman bee man may have taken some colony of the superior yellow belted Cyprian bee to Italy. I wrote my doubts about the purity of the Italian bee to Mr. W. P. Henderson, the breeder of Italian and Mount Lebanon queens at Marfresboro, Tenn., who contradicted me, whereupon I offered him double price for a tested pure Italian queen, whose drones he would guarantee to be uniformly marked. I also at the same time made the same offer to Mr. J. S. Huberson, at San Duya, Cal. Mr. Huberson sent a queen, which he wrote he hoped

would do, that he had picked her out of the queens of six hundred colonies he had overhauled for that purpose, but this queen, when her drones hatched in my apiary did not fill the bill. Mr. Henderson did not send me the desired queen, but wrote that since his last letter many of the leading bee men of the East States, the Rev. Mr. Langstroth among them, had expressed it as their opinion that the Italians were not a pure race of bees.

Although, unfortunately, I do not happen to share Dr. Thom's predilection for the Italian bee, I am happy to say that I most cordially endorse his hope of a glorious happy time for mankind to come, when all the stubble, &c., of human ignorance and vanity will have, in the course of time, been consumed by the fire of acquired knowledge and wisdom, and when apiculture, most probably, will have reached a satisfactory standard of bee excellence for brethren bee men no longer to differ about.

GUST. MURKARD.

Portland, Pa., Sept. 27th, 1886.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

BLOSSOMING EXTRAORDINARY.

SEND you by this mail, some apple blossoms which I plucked, to-day, in an orchard of 150 trees, 25 of which are in bloom; some of them about as full of blossom as trees usually are in spring. Here and there, scattered through our village, are trees white with bloom. I walked nearly two miles this evening after tea to see the orchard mentioned above and I doubt not that there are many more in which the same phenomenon may be seen. Bees working on fruit bloom on the 14th Sept. We have before seen trees bloom in the fall, that is, here and there a tree with a few blossoms but certainly, nothing like this. We have had a dry spell of weather followed by warm showers which may have caused a flow of sap, causing the blossoms to appear; now, which should bloom next spring? If this is not the cause, who will give us an explanation? Will these trees bloom again next spring? I doubt it.

J. F. DUNN.

Ridgeway, Ont.

No doubt Mr. Dunn has given the correct explanation of this very unusual phenomenon. A single tree exhibiting such peculiar eccentricity might require very different explanations to be satisfactory; for instance: on the 20th of July last, a cherry tree in our garden presented the unusual phenomenon of ripe fruit, half-grown fruit and blossoms on the same tree. Mr. C. Macpherson,

our botanist, on examining the tree found that portions of the trunk were in full vigor while other parts were just beginning to decay. The branches springing from the vigorous parts of the trunk matured their fruit in due season, while the blossoms on the less vigorous branches were only struggling into existence. His explanation seems satisfactory.

Mr. Dunn asks "Will the trees blossom next spring?" Well, it is a hard question just now. We would much rather answer it next June but we venture to say, that while the trees will not blossom next year so profusely as they probably would do under ordinary circumstances, there may be a considerable number of blossoms in the spring, from buds not far enough advanced to have participated in the abnormal display this fall.

From the Bee-Keepers' Guide.

HONEY MARKETS.

Honey, there are two; the home and foreign. The home market is either local, about one's apiary, or distant, at some commercial city center. In most cases, bee-keepers fail to do justice to their home local market, which needs working up in a variety of ways: such as publishing thoroughly the fact that there is honey for sale; taking care that only a first-class article is offered; and circulating information about the qualities of honey as food and medicine, also as to rates and values in honey. To the ignorant, it is with honey as with the flower of which the poet speaks:

"The primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose is to him,
And it is nothing more."

Honey is honey. But there is a vast difference between the article that has been strained out of a general mash of old comb, brood in all stages and honey of various kinds and ages, and a prime sample of extracted. To many buyers of honey extracted is strained, and strained extracted,—its all the same, and the price of the meanest and most worthless mess of strained must set the figure for the clearest and brightest nectar that can be produced. Bee-keepers should take the pains to teach that dull scholar, the public, how to discriminate in regard to this product, as well as other. You can't fool people about commodities with which they are familiar. Make them familiar with honey in its various grades and qualities, they they will not be so absurd as to expect all samples to be sold at the same price, and that, the lowest for which any can be got.

A person may be a good bee-keeper, but a poor salesman. There are some merchants who can sell goods "whether or no." You go into their store without remotest idea of buying anything, and the first thing you know, you have made a purchase. There has been no coaxing or persuasion, but only a certain way of showing goods which has awakened the desire to buy. It is the same with bee-keepers. I know two who raise equally good honey, the one has no difficulty in selling his product, the other finds it left on his hands though he only raises half as much as the other.

Reference is made in the Notes Department of last *Guide* to bee-keepers underselling one another, and it is remarked that there is no such competition among farmers when they bring wheat, corn or oats to market. This is because there is a foreign demand by which values are fixed. If it were not for the outlet abroad we should have the same trouble in selling grain, beef and cheese, that we have in selling honey. We, Canadians, are making a great effort the present season to secure the advantages of foreign market for our honey-producers.

We are showing a large and attractive display of honey at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition which is now in full blast at Kensington, near London, England. No fewer than thirty-five of our leading bee-keepers have sent samples of honey put up in the most attractive forms, and we have four commissioners present in person to look after the exhibit, and see that it is not shoved into a corner. The Provincial Government of Ontario must have the credit of this stroke of enterprise. It would not have been attempted by private parties or by the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association. But a grant from the public chest of \$1,000 furnished sufficient encouragement for our bee-keepers to undertake to make an exhibit. Besides the grant of money, the government pays freight and sundry other expenses incurred in connection with the undertaking. We are hoping that the result of this measure will be the creation of a demand for Canadian honey such as will stiffen our market, and keep the prices up to a fairly remunerative standard. Honey has, until recently, been a costly luxury in Great Britain, hence the demand for it has been limited. It is believed that by cheapening and popularizing this product, it will be brought into more general consumption, and called for in far larger quantities than heretofore.

W. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Ont.

From the American Bee Journal.

THE POETRY OF BEE-KEEPING.

THE past season has been for me the busiest of my life. Five hundred colonies of bees, a business larger than ever, students to instruct, a large and varied correspondence, increased and interesting experiments and inventions, have all contributed to overwork, yet have made life seem of more importance, and better worth living. I offer the foregoing facts as an excuse for my delay in expressing my thoughts upon reading Rev. W. F. Clarke's little poetical work devoted to our chosen pursuit, and recently presented to the public.

Although I had the honor of reading it in manuscript and proof, it was not until this week that I could command the time to read it in its complete, corrected, book form. As is stated on the cover, the reading is "lively," "entertaining," "practical"—ay, and more, it is spicy and replete with wit and wisdom. But this is not all; Mr. Clarke's "Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping" is not only terse, plain, vigorous, and pointed, but being all in rhyme, it makes the strongest impression upon the reader in the fewest possible lines. In the preface the author asks if the poetry has all gone out of bee-keeping. Allow me to answer that question by asking how poetry could desert a pursuit so beautifully and closely connected with nature, that is

"In every charm supreme!
Whose votaries feast on raptures ever new.
O for the voice and fire of seraphine,
To sing the glories with devotion due!
Blest be the day I 'scaped the wrangling crew,
From Pyrrho's maze, and Epicurus' sty;
And held high converse with the god-like few,
Who to th' entraptured heart, and ear, and eye,
Teach Beauty, Virtue, Truth, Love and Melody."

Is there not always as much poetry in the works of nature as the observer is capable of receiving from it? In other words, is not the poetry in the brain that looks upon the scene? Next to field sports I have found bee-keeping best calculated to arouse the poetic sentiment within. Who can stroll over the fields during this month, watching

"The pollen-dusted bees
Search for the honey-les
That linger in the last flowers of September,
While plaintive morning doves
Coo sadly to their loves,
Of the dead summer they so well remember,"
without a heartfelt gladness that the poetic sentiment is in the world, and that he has received a share.

Mr. Clarke has well claimed that in apicultural literature there is room, yes, a demand for thoughts delivered in rhyme, for is it not true that

"Sages and chiefs long since had birth,
Ere Cæsar was, or Newton named;
These raised new Empires o'er the earth,
And those, new Heavens and systems framed:
Vain was the chief's, the sages' pride!
They had no poet, and they died.
In vain they schemed, in vain they bled!
They had no poet, and are dead!"

I consider the book uncommonly instructive and correct in its teachings, considering its brevity and that it is written for beginners.

Without attempting to eulgeize all of the many well-put assertions that I consider correct, nor criticize the few that do not agree with my experience, I will not pass without merely mentioning my pleasure at noting Mr. Clarke's truisms, wherein he states that beginners should seek a location clear of other bees; should not expect to get rich in a minute; and should not urge every one to embark in bee-keeping. I endorse what he says about the treatment of angry bees, and scores of other things too numerous to mention here.

I cannot agree with him about the fitness of bee-keeping for ladies; I fear his great gallantry has led him astray. We do not agree on hibernation yet, and I think few will agree with his statement (on page 15 of his book) that hybrid bees show greater tendency to swarm than pure Italians. The German bees from whence came the cross, are, I believe, conceded to be the most non-swarming race.

I cannot agree with him on page 20, that any honey-producer should wear gloves of any kind. I believe such would be left far behind in the race. I know of no more appropriate place to apply the old adage, that "Cats with gloves on catch no mice." I would hardly want queens reared in the manner mentioned on page 29; yet this may be only a matter of prejudice. We all know that Mr. Clarke

"Sometimes raises scruples dark and nice,
And after, solves 'em in a trice;
Like one who purposely had 'catched'
The itch, in order to be scratched."

On page 10, he speaks about arbitrary prohibition of persons keeping a few bees, as though this prohibition was of man's rather than nature's law. That the specialist can produce honey at a price that the dabbler cannot, is a law of nature that no one can change.

Taken all in all, looked at from my standpoint, I find, as compared with other books, very little to criticize as compared with the much to commend. I have placed the little work in my apicultural library, with a feeling of pride and satisfaction, and it is with perfect assurance that I say that it is worth many times more than the 25 cents asked for it, to any bee-keeper, as well as to many that never expect to keep a bee.

"Call it not vain—they do not err
Who say that when the Poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her whisperer,
And celebrates his obsequies."

And now in closing this hasty review of another valuable addition to apicultural literature I think I am warranted in saying, in behalf of our fraternity, that

We can but think, our faithful friend,
The end
Of life will find you leal, unweary
O' tested bonds that naught can rend,
And e'en if years be sad and dreary,
Our plighted friendship will extend!

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked of, 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.

REMOVING COMB HONEY.

QUERY No. III.—In removing surplus comb honey, it is desirable to do it when the least number of bees are in the hive; what time will that be of a fair day, fit for bees to pursue their avocation? What plan is best to loosen a section box that seems fairly glued to the hive, to kill or irritate the bees the least?

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—See answer to query No. 110.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—(1) From 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (2) If sections are thus glued your surplus arrangement is faulty, and a change to some other would seem desirable.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—(1) Any time after ten a.m., and before three p.m., on a fair day, when the bees are foraging. (2) Drive the bees down and use a knife with a thin edge.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—(1) I remove surplus in early part of day without regard to when least bees are in. (2) In the warmest part of the day pry it up slowly.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—When the bees are gathering honey rapidly during the middle of the day. At this time of the year the weather being cool, the morning is the best time.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—One time of day is as good as another if the bees are busy at work. Bees are most busy in the field in the

middle of the day. Pry up by use of a strong knife.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I would prefer the afternoon, as the bees would be more likely to be filled with honey. A loaded bee is not so likely to cut the caps. I use a medium sized screw-driver.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Usually the bees are most in the fields between nine or ten a.m., and four or five o'clock p.m. When buckwheat is in bloom, say at eight or nine o'clock a.m. Do not use any surplus arrangement, that admits of the sections being "glued to the hive."

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—That will depend upon the weather and the distance of the forage. There is a time in the morning when the bees rush out continuously for a quarter of an hour or more, with very few as yet returning. Just after the rush out is a good time, or any time after that up till 2 p.m., of a good day.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Remove your sections towards the middle of the day, if you have a choice in the matter. Here, if we get the sections to remove, the best time we consider is when we can do the work. (2) Drive the bees out of your road by abundant smoke, then "loosen" if it takes a screw bar to do it.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—In a small apiary I should take off sections very early in the morning, but with a large apiary, at any time most convenient. Have all sections in a case or honey rack and take all off at once, and you will find no sections glued fast, and when you take out the sections from said case or rack, you will have no bees to kill or irritate.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—When honey is coming in, any time about the middle of the day, but when there is no honey, early in the morning is the best before the bees are moving about. They can be driven down out of your sections with smoke before you take them off. Any fastening pry gently off with a screw-driver or any other lever as gently as possible, using your smoker at the same time.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—It will depend somewhat on the state of the weather, and the nature of the flow on which the bees are at work. In my location during the white clover harvest, about 11 o'clock a.m., would find the greatest number of workers in the fields. In the autumn, when nearly all nectar bearing plants, yield nectar only in the forenoon, the bees are out in full force by eight.

or nine o'clock. Your section boxes ought not to be so badly adjusted on the hives as to get into that predicament. But if they were found in that fix I would pry them loose with a thin chisel, and shake the bees off of them in front of the hive the best I could.

BY THE EDITOR.—From 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock. Our system of taking comb honey entirely obviates the above difficulty, so have not had experience, but would smoke the bees down and lift the sections off.

EGGS IN QUEEN CELLS.

QUERY No. 112.—Do you *know* that queens ever lay the eggs in the queen cells, or are *all* such eggs gotten there, in the same manner, as when fresh laid worker eggs are furnished a queenless colony to raise queens from? —A. G.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I do not know.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—I *don't* know.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I believe they do, but have never had ocular proof.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—No. I don't know anything at all about it.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Yes, queens lay in queen cells, for they have been seen to do it.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—They do when the cell is small. The most of the cell is made after the egg is laid.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Never saw them do it. Any work on bee-keeping will explain how they usually do it.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I have no absolute or personal knowledge on the subject, but my opinion is that the queens themselves generally, but not always, deposit the eggs in the queen cells.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I never saw a queen lay in a queen cell, but suspect she does. I am not sure that I understand the last part of your question, but if I do, those eggs are all laid in the cells by the queen.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I know but little about this matter, and for the reason that I never cared much about it. Without knowing,

we know how to get queens from any eggs we choose, and how to make honey producing pay, do we not?

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I don't think they do. Most of the queen cells are built by enlarging a common cell with the eggs in it. From the position of some queen cells on the border of the comb it is more likely the bees carry eggs and put them in; it is against the nature of queens to produce their kind.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I certainly do not know it, and certainly I do not believe it. Perhaps there are exceptions to the general rule. Very old queens may prepare in this way for their departure, but it is contrary to the instincts of a queen in her prime to supersede herself, or, at least, make preparations that must lead to her abdication or expulsion. The worker bees arbitrarily attend to all these things, independent of the queen. Such is my observation.

BY THE EDITOR.—Queens sometimes lay in the queen cells, and sometimes the bees change the eggs, at least, this is our opinion.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

CELLAR WINTERING.

JNO. MACPHERSON.—In cellar wintering of bees in Jones' single walled hives, should the lids or covers be removed? Does it make any difference, should they be placed in shelves one above the other?

Mountsberg, Ont.

Remove the lid and put on a fresh clean cloth, or what is better a cushion of chaff or dry sawdust. Keep them one or two feet from cellar bottom and so arrange them as to allow a free current of air around and among the hives.

MORE ABOUT WINTERING.

J. BLAIR.—As I am a beginner I profit by this opportunity to ask you a few questions on wintering. Would it be a safe place to winter bees in a cellar entirely underground? I think not much liable to atmospheric variations, but in which vegetables will be set and water constantly dropping from under the rooms where there is no fire. Cellar being 30x80 feet. Or would you advise me to winter them in a clamp where six feet of snow gathers over. St. Foy, Quebec.

It would be better, all things considered, to winter in clamp. So arrange it that the snow cannot, when melted, run in the entrance.

A GOOD SWARM CATCHER.

A good way to catch swarms is as follows: After each melting of wax preserve the residue of dirt, pollen, cocoons, etc., which is left after the wax has been pressed out, until enough for the purpose has been obtained, when you will add to it one-fourth pound of rosin and melt it all in an old vessel. Then having secured some old mullein tops, take an old spoon and spread some of the mixture onto one side of two or three, then keep adding more tops and of the mixture until a representation of a swarm of bees is made, and you have an excellent bee-bob. When the swarming season comes on hang your bob on the limb of a tree in the apiary, within easy reach of your hand of the bees also, and nearly every swarm will settle on it. For something to hang it up by, put in a good stout wire while making, cementing it in at the centre.—*Lewiston Journal*.

THE BRAY CLAMP.

LEVI F. SELLECK.—I have ten hives of Italians and five hives of Black bees to winter. I can keep them in a good dry cellar or over my kitchen in a bed room, or I can get clamps and winter them on the stands; which would be best place of the three? The thermometer runs as low as twenty and twenty-eight below zero here at times. Are clamps made by Samuel Bray a success and how do they work? By answering the above questions in next issue of *BEE JOURNAL*, you will greatly oblige.

Morrisburg, Ont.

Do not put them in your bedroom. If the temperature is kept right in the cellar and it is dry and decaying vegetables are not allowed to remain therein, it would answer well. Clamps are also good if properly constructed. The Bray clamp is good, were it worthless we should not allow it to be advertised. But if all the other conditions of hives and bees are not right, even the Bray clamp will not save you.

BEE STINGS FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE following article was written by Wm. Vennemore, for the *Maxwell Tribune*. I had advised him to use the bee sting cure for his rheumatism; but I didn't suppose he would put a "small paper sack well filled" up his pants leg. It has

caused ever so much laughter and merriment here among the neighbors; but his rheumatism has disappeared.

D. E. BRUBAKER.

Maxwell, Ia., May 15, 1886.

Mr. Editor:—I have been afflicted with rheumatism for some time, and have tried most of the remedies said to be good for such disease, but received little benefit. One day last week I thought the good Samaritan had come, in the person of Mr. D. E. Brubaker; perhaps you are acquainted with him; he has a bee-ranch south of town; a clever fellow, too, he is. He told me bee stings were the best thing in the world for rheumatism, and if he should ever have it he would try the bee remedy sure. Thinks I, we've got the medicine right here at home, and it won't cost anything and I will just try a few; I think people as a rule take too much medicine any way; better try more home remedies. So provided with a small paper sack and some courage (for I must confess I was always a little careful not to disturb bees, for it hinders them from gathering honey, you know) I held the open sack at their entrance and soon had it well filled the with buzzing creatures. I then made straight for the house and gave sack and bees to wife and held open my pants leg and said, "Now start 'em up." She pushed sack and all up arm's length and laughed a little, and asked, "are they going?" Says I, "You bet!" Just then one administered, and I grabbed for him (as is natural on such occasions), and from that every last one laid to, and four doctors with eight resurrectors couldn't do business so lively as those bees did. I, in a rather commanding manner and tone, screamed for wife to take 'em out, but she seemed to be slow about it, so I got out and left breeches and bees in the same room, and I went to bed in untold misery, and two times as mad to think I would try everybody's remedies. After this, others can try bee-cures and beemen's remedies, and I will try Hostetter's or McLlain's remedies.

HAY SEED B.

WESTERN MAINE BEE-KEEPERS.

NOTES OF THE FALL MEETING AT LIVERMORE FALLS, SEPT. 7TH AND 8TH.

THE fall meeting of the wide-awake Western Maine Bee-Keepers' Association was held at the house and apiary of Mr. J. Pike, Livermore Falls. There was a good representation of the bee interest present, and the discussion of matters relating to the

care of bees and the production of honey quite full and helpful. We give some of the most important points brought out in the discussions.

At the opening session, some business matters were disposed of, the chief of which was the choosing of a committee to recommend some changes in the by-laws of the society. Messrs. J. Pike and J. B. Mason were named as this committee.

The merits of the new Maine Bee Journal were discussed and favorable opinions expressed regarding its usefulness and its claims upon bee-keepers to help sustain it both by subscriptions and practical articles for its columns.

At the evening session the question-box furnished material for discussion. The first question presented was: "Will juices from apple pomace kill bees?" The general opinion expressed was that it would.

"What causes bees to desert the hive after the swarm has been hived therein?" The reasons were numerous. To make a safe thing of it, Mr. Mason recommended that a frame of brood be placed in the hive at time of hiving the bees.

"Can a queen mate with the drone in the hive?" The unanimous opinion seemed to be that she could not.

"Will bees do as well on a hill as in a valley?" Valley preferable.

"What is the best method of getting bees out of the sections?" Turn back the quilt and with a *new* smoker quickly fumigate all parts of the case, then turn it up on edge and smoke again then remove the case from the hive.

"How can two new swarms of several weeks' difference in age be successfully united?" Sprinkle both colonies with peppermint water, mix the bees of both swarms together and close the hive.

"How early in the season will it do to commence division of swarms?" Depends on the strength of colony.

"How small swarms of bees will it be safe to try to winter?" Colonies which are quite populous on five frames in the fall is as small as will winter safely.

"Is it safe to winter bees with enamelled cloth over them?" Yes, by giving proper ventilation from below.

Next meeting to be held at North Paris with W. W. Dunham, May, 1887.

THE HEDDON HIVE SUCCESSFUL AGAIN.

At London the Heddon secured another victory, being granted a diploma as the best hive for comb honey. We are going to winter quite a large number of colonies in these hives, some of them on single sections of the brood-chamber, so that we will be able to speak positively on their wintering capabilities another spring.

HONEY IN GLASS.

There seems to be a much larger quantity of glass sold this year than ever before, at least such has been our experience. The one-pound glass with tin screw-top has had a large sale, and the new "gem" jar with glass top is going well. The glass in both is clear and sets off honey to the best possible advantage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INCREASE YOUR HONEY SALES.

By a judicious distribution of our leaflets, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten" you can sell every pound of honey you have. Customers who used them last season speak very highly of them. Prices with name and address, per 250, \$1.25; 500, \$2; 1000, \$3.25. Send for samples.

REDUCED PRICE OF SECTIONS.

We have a good many thousand sections cut and stacked up in boxes ready for shipment, and if there are any who feel like laying in a good lot of sections for the season of 1887, we will give them a specially low quotation, so that after counting the interest on the money for eight or ten months, there will still be a good margin of profit in their favor. Of course these quotations will only apply to regular stock, unless where orders are for over 10,000 in odd sizes. Regular sizes are $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and in widths of either $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The prices we quote are, per 1,000, \$4.25; 10,000 or over, \$3.75. By the way, we didn't mention that these prices are for one-piece Linden (formerly Basswood) V groove sections. Dovetailed and spruce sections, we will furnish at 10% off price-list rates.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION—The next annual convention of this association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1886. H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its second annual meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Cowansville, Missisquoi Co., Oct. 19th, at 10 o'clock, a.m. It is to be hoped

that all bee-keepers in the townships will unite in making this a large and representative meeting. Bee-keeping throughout the eastern townships is rapidly increasing, and an association, embracing all bee-keepers, cannot help but result in great mutual advancement. Bear in mind that we have secured a grant of \$100 from the Provincial Government, and with a large and active membership the success of the association is secured. FRANK W. JONES, Chairman Ex-Com. E. T. B. A.

THE NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY will hold its seventeenth annual Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12, 13 and 14, 1886. The meeting will be held in Pfaffins Music Hall, over 82 and 84 North Pennsylvania Street, one of the most pleasantly situated halls in the city, with good ventilation and plenty of light. The society headquarters will be at the Occidental Hotel, corner of Washington and Ills. Sts., near the heart of the city and but a short distance from the hall. The regular rate of this hotel is \$3 per day, special rates to those in attendance at the convention will be \$1.50 per day. The North Western Bee-Keepers' Society, the Indiana State, the Eastern Indiana, with various county and joint societies, will meet in union with the N. A., making it one of the most formidable meetings of bee-keepers ever held in the country. Everything possible will be done to make this meeting a pleasant and interesting one. An earnest cordial invitation is extended to all. FRANK L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

For extracted honey, put up in our style 60 lb. tins, (packages allowed 30c.) we offer, in supplies of any kind:

Bright, clear honey in Linden, clover or Cts distinct flavors.....per lb. 10
 Bright, clear honey in mixed flavor.. " 09½
 Amber colored " " 09

These prices are for honey delivered in Beeton, freight paid.

HORNING'S MILLS, ONT.

Demand for honey is very slow. We are offering now for best extracted 10 cents, other qualities 8 and 9 cents. White comb honey 15 cents, 25 cents allowed for package. We offer the above prices in supplies of any kind except foundation.

S. P. HODGSON.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Owing to more liberal arrivals the market for honey is lower. Best white in one pound sections 12½ to 13 cents. Beeswax 28 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

CHICAGO.

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

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

CINCINNATI.

The market for honey is very tame. Demand from manufacturers is very slow and there is only a fair trade in new comb honey and extracted in square glass jars. Extracted honey brings 3½c. to 7c. a lb. on arrival. Comb honey 12c. to 14c. for good to choice in the jobbing way. Prices are low for all produce and no speculative feeling is noticed anywhere. Unless better prices are realised, for other produce, prices of honey are not likely to advance. Beeswax is in good demand and arrivals are fair. We pay 20 cts. a pound for good yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

BOSTON.

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

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

NEW YORK.

The market for new crop comb honey is just opening. We note an improvement in sales and prices. Most of the comb honey that has arrived is badly colored, which makes it second grade, and we suppose is due to a poor season and long finishing. We quote 1886 crop as follows:— Fancy white comb, 1 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 15 to 16c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 12 to 13c.; fair to good, 1 and 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 10 to 14c.; fancy buckwheat, 1 & 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 9 to 12c.; extracted white clover, kegs or small barrels, 6½ to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5½c.; California Comb, 10 to 11 c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, October 13th, 1886

We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound....47c
 " " over 50 lbs. " "45c
 " " cut to other sizes " "48c
 " " over 50 lbs. " "46c
 Section " in sheets per pound.....58c
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3¼x4 and 4¼x4, per lb.60c
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep...43c

THE MAINE BEE JOURNAL

Is the only publication in Maine devoted entirely to Bee-Culture. It is a monthly, full of interesting and instructive reading. The subscription price is only 50 cents a year in advance. Samples copies free. Address
t f JOURNAL, Thomaston, Me

RAY'S OF LIGHT.—A new publication devoted to Bee-keeping and Poultry-raising. A number of the leading, most practical and successful Bee and Poultry-Keeper 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.

Feeders.

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

ENTRANCE FEEDERS.

Double the usual size, each..... 15c
" " " per 100.....\$12 50c

THE CANADIAN FEEDER.



This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.

Made up, each.....\$ 60
" " per 25..... 12 50
In flat, each..... 40
" " per 25..... 8 75
" " " 100..... 30 00

THE D. A. JONES CO.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

A BARGAIN.—For sale at \$5.25 thirty colonies of bees, Jones hive, seven frame comb, originated in Beeton apiaries. M. HAMILTON, Williamsville, Ont. 24-27

FOR SALE or I will exchange for bees some first-class White or Brown Leghorns, Black Javas or W. C. B. Polish, all bred from prize winning stock. Address, H. GODDARD, Box 128, Listowel, Ont. 28-29

A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.

A new bee-book of 114 pages, cloth bound. Price 75 cents. Sent postpaid by the author.
C. C. MILLER Marengo, Ill.

120 ACRES SELECTED.

High, gray hummock and pine lands, not subject to over-flow, situated on the

GULF COAST RIDGE,

In Tropical Florida, 80° 50' lon. west of Gr. and 26° 35' north latitude, 16 miles south east of Fort Meyers, 2 1/2 miles distant of Ostego Bay, crossed in its whole length by the lovely Estero Creek, for the culture of Oranges, Mangoes, Grapes, Pine Apples, Bananas, Cocoa-nuts, Datepalms, ect., and winter vegetables. Climate grand and delightful. Health unsurpassed. Water good and healthful. \$25 per acre, in lots to suit purchaser. This offer holds good till 1st of Dec. next, after that prices advance.

50 colonies Byro-Italian bees for sale. Cause of sale: Failing eyesight. Apply to,

GUSTAVE DAMKOHLER,
Punta Rassa, Monroe Co., Florida.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BEE KEEPING

—BY—

REV. WM. F. CLARKE

IS NOW READY.

The Price is 25c., Five for \$1.00.

Special Terms to the Trade. It is Interesting, Readable and Practical

JONES, MACPHERSON & Co.,

PUBLISHERS, BEETON, ONTARIO.

PREMIUM :: LIST !

PRESENTED FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WISH TO LARGELY INCREASE THE PRESENT LIST OF THE

==== CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL ====

before the new year, and to do this we make offers of the most liberal nature :

ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

- To all new subscribers who send their names at once we will forward a copy of the little book, "Foul Brood, Its Management and Cure," for \$1.00—value..... \$1 10
 One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.15 will entitle you to a copy of the new book "A Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," by Wm. F. Clarke, Guelph,—value 25c—free.
 One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.25 will entitle you to a virgin queen (value 50c) during the season of 1887—free.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Two new subscribers with \$2 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:
 One copy of Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping."
 A virgin queen during season of 1887—value 50c.
 5 Show Cards (two colors Honey for Sale.)
 One Winter Feeder (made up).

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Three new subscribers with \$3 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:
 One copy of Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture"—value 50
 One \$ Queen during the season of 1887.
 One Canadian Feeder (made up).

FOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Four new subscribers with \$4 will entitle the sender to his own JOURNAL for one year, and a copy of "A Bird's Eye View" both free, or four names and \$4 will entitle the sender to any of the premiums below, free:
 One Queen, worth \$1.50, during the season of 1887.
 One copy of Dr. C. C. Miller's new book "A Year Among the Bees," value..... 75

FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Five new names with \$5 entitles the sender to any of the following premiums free:
 One copy Root's A.B.C. (in paper) postpaid, value..... 1 07
 One Honey Knife, by mail, postpaid, value..... 1 08

SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Six new names with \$6 will give you free any one of the following:
 Root's A.B.C. in Bee Culture (cloth) value..... 1 25
 Cook's "Manual of the Apiary" (cloth) value..... 1 25
 Honey Knife, ebony-polished handle, value, postpaid..... 1 33
 One No. 3 Smoker, fancy finish..... 1 30
 Bound Vol. I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL..... 1 25
 One Queen, (season of 1887)..... 2 00

TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Ten new names with \$10 will give you free any of the following.
 One force pump (per express) value..... 2 00
 One Queen Nursery 20 cages (per express)..... 2 50
 One Queen (season of 1887) selected, tested,..... 3 00

FIFTEEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Fifteen new names with \$15 will give you free, One No. 1, Wax Extractor, value..... 3 50
 One Heddon Hive, painted and complete, value..... 3 25
 1000 Leaflets, "Honey, Some Reasons Why It Should Be Eaten," value..... 3 25

TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS.

- Twenty new names with \$20 will procure for you free.
 Any style of Lithograph Labels you may desire to the value of..... 5 00
 Two queens, selected tested (season of 1887) at \$3 each..... 6 00

TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

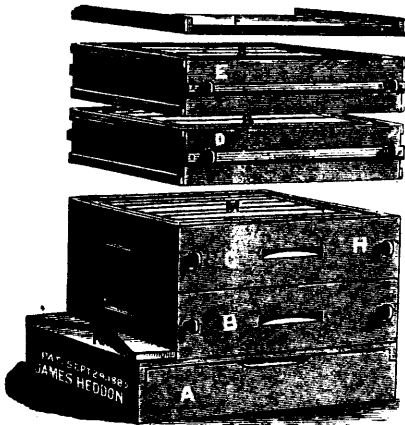
- Twenty-five new names with \$25 will give you free, One Honey Extractor (Jones Patent)..... 8 00
 Or one Set Honey Scales (240 lb) with tin scoop, stamped..... 7 10

Address all your communications to

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ontario.

THE NEW HEDDON HIVE

We have bought out the interest of the inventor in his Canadian patent, and we are in a position to make and sell the Heddon Reversible Hive, got up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in the flat or nailed.



The engraving gives a good idea of the hive. The brood-chamber is in two sections; also the surplus arrangement, which may be interchanged or inverted at will. The cover, bottom-board, and top and bottom of each sectional case has one-half of a regular bee-space, so that the surplus cases with the sections may be placed between the two brood chambers, or the latter may be transposed or inverted—in fact, all parts of the hive are perfectly interchangeable. The brood frames will ALL be bored for wires.

A SAMPLE HIVE

includes the bottom board and stand; a slatted honey board; a cover; two 6-inch brood chambers, each containing 8 frames, wired; two surplus arrangements, each containing 28 one-pound sections, both with wide frames and separators, both of which can be interchanged or reversed at will. Price, nailed \$2.90; nailed and painted \$3.25. It is absolutely essential to order one nailed hive as a pattern for putting those in the flat together correctly.

HIVES READY TO NAIL.

We have arranged several different combinations in these hives, so that our customers may make a selection from the sample hive nailed without waiting for us to quote prices; in ordering ask for the number which you desire, and no mistakes will be made.

No. 1 consists of the stand, bottom-board, cover, two 6-inch brood-chambers, 16 frames with holes punched for wiring, and the slatted honey-board, price \$1.25 each.

No. 2 is the same as No. 1, with the addition of one surplus arrangement, containing 28 sections, with separators—interchangeable and reversible. Price \$1.75 each; without sections, \$1.60.

No. 3 is the same as No. 2 with the addition of another surplus arrangement, and sections

and is the same in all particulars as sample hive. Price \$2.30 each; without sections, \$2.00.

Those who wish the hives *without the stand*, or honey-boards, may make the following deductions from above prices: Stands 10 cents; honey-boards 7 cents. For extra brood chambers, with frames in flat, adds 45 cents each; and for extra supers adds 40 cents each. Separators of tin are included in these prices throughout. If separators are not desired, deduct for each super 4 cents.

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 or more hives, 5%; 10 or more, 7½%; 25 or more, 10%; 50 or more, 15% off these prices.

THE D. A. JONES CO., (Ld.)

BEETON ONT.

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

F. H. MACPHERSON,

Manager, Beeton, Ont

3-t.1.

FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in

BEES 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 Patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly
A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

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

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

A. J. Cook, Author and Publisher

State Agricultural College Michigan

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues Cincinnati.

Sept. 1st, 1886.

Jan. 1st, 1887.

REDUCTION

For balance of 1886. From Sept. 1st, 1886, to Jan. 1st, 1887, will make prices on **SECTIONS \$1.00 Per 1000**, and larger quantities proportionately less. **FOUNDATIONS, 35cts Per lb.** for brood and **45cts for SECTIONS.** Equal, if not superior, to any other make. **Seven and one-half (7½) per cent reduction** on all other goods in Price List.

Dealers, wanting **LARGE QUANTITIES**, to stock up for the season of 1887, will be given special prices on application.

Remember my goods are noted the world over for fine quality and workmanship. Try me and be convinced.

W. T. FALCONER,

Jamestown, N.Y.

Manufacturer and dealer in full line **Apiarian Supplies.**

ITALIAN QUEENS 1886.

For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity, for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U. S. or Canada. Comb foundation 40c. per lb. Untested queens \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.5c each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

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

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEE SWAX HEADQUARTERS

We have constantly on hand a large stock of Domestic and Imported Beeswax 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.**

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

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

- T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, 1010 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky
- J. F. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- L. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. J. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for **SAMPLES FREE** and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

COMPLIMENTARY

and **UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS** from as many bee-keepers as in 1883. **We Guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.**

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

1886. **ITALIAN QUEENS.** 1886.

Six Warranted Queens for \$5. Send for circular. No circulars sent unless called for.

J. T. WILSON,
Nicholasville, Ky

THE YUCCA BRUSH!!

BY MAIL SIX CENTS EACH.

I also manufacture a first-class article of Comb Foundation, and keep in Stock Sections, Honey Knives, Cane Smokers, etc. Write for particulars.

W. W. BLISS,
Duarte, Cal

ITALIAN AND CARNIOLAN QUEENS

By return mail, bred in separate apiaries away from other bees. Warranted Italians or untested Carniolan Queens, in June, \$1.10; 6, \$5.00; July, \$1.6, \$5. State which you prefer, BELLINZONA OF GOLDEN ITALIANS. For full particulars and prices of bees, send for circular. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. D. DUVAL,
Spencerville, Mont. Co.



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,

100 TROUT BROOK, MONT. CO. N. Y.

THE

Winter Problem Solved!

After twelve years of experimenting I have succeeded in solving this great problem of wintering bees without loss. I have also overcome Spring Dwindling so perfectly that with me it is a thing of the past. Four years ago I built my first underground clamp and since that time I have each year wintered a large number of colonies without the loss of one. It is positively the only perfect system of wintering and springing bees. See Canadian Bee Journal, Nov. 18, 1885, page 531.)

I Am Making Models of this Clamp in Cardboard

with three hives packed in it as I prepare them for winter, with printed directions for using, for the

Small Sum of One Dollar.

The Model Is so Complete and Simple that a child can understand it.

MODELS SENT BY MAIL.

SAMUEL BRAY,

ALLISTON P.O., ONT

FRANK W. JONES,

BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Apiarian Supplies.