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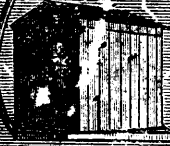
VOL. II, NO. 36.

1886

DECEMBER 1.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

APR 24 1876

THE FIRST \$1.00 PER ANNUM

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.
BEETON ONT.

GRANT LITHO CO.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number with receipt.

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

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

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

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc. 70 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00.

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

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AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.00
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
"Rays of Light".....	1.35

TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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

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

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 50	2 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the Honey Bee (clh).....	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture.....	1 50	1 40
"A Year among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. P. 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 tasting.

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 Apian 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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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND
Bee-Keepers' Magazine

Both for the price of the

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

See advertisement on another page for particulars

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. 55, 35c; No. 52, 50c.

SCREW DRIVERS.

With good hardwood handles and of the best steel—nicely finished, round bits, in two kinds, No. 1, 5 inch bit 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In iron squares we have two kinds—the first of these is marked down to 1/4th 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 1/4 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 that money.

PLANES.

Iron block planes, just the thing for dressing off hives, each, 75c.

Wooden smoothing planes—the best of the kind, 85c.

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent below the ordinary retail 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.,

BEEETON, ONT.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—We cut with one of your Combined Machines, 400 winter, 50 clear hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-sacks, 500 broad blades, 2000 honey-cakes, 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.



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, all because I wanted to save a dollar. I had to sell my place under mortgage. The "old woman" has gone back on me. My hair is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

Special Offer 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.

A GRAND COMBINATION OFFER

We have arranged with the publishers whereby we can offer to new subscribers to both papers the

BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE

OF NEW YORK, AND THE

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

For the regular price of the

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The "Bee-Keeper's Magazine" is a 32-page monthly the price of which, in 1886, was \$1.00. The publishers however, have so reduced the price that we are enabled to make this offer. This will give bee-keepers the advantages of two big journals for the price of one.

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 SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- 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 GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. II. No. 36. BEETON, ONT., DECEMBER 1, 1886 WHOLE No 88

OUR OWN APIARY.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE COMBINATION HIVE.

WE promised readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL the experience of some who had used the combination hive. Accordingly we wrote to Mr. Geo. Laing, who was for some years foreman of our apiaries, but who last spring went into bee-keeping on his own account down near Milton, and who has had two years, practical experience, on a large scale, with these hives. His letter is so full of practical thoughts of value, that we publish it under this heading in its entirety. We may add that the hive, as now made has neither of the disadvantages which he mentions, and that the possibility of brace combs is therefore entirely done away with :

You wish to know what I think of the Jones comb honey hive and its superior qualities over the ordinary Jones hive. I think them superior in a great many ways, as they can be used entirely for either comb or extracted honey, just as the bee-keeper wishes. In the first place the Jones ordinary hive is too large, too deep and too long for either comb or extracted honey, and it is impossible to extract good ripe honey, having to extract from frames of brood and larvæ in all stages, as bees naturally store fresh gathered honey in the empty cells among the brood where bees have just hatched. My own experience tells me that we want a hive that we can winter bees, raise comb and extracted

honey, give early swarms, keep bees at work for profit, and to satisfy buyers of bees with hive full of bees and comb, and also a cheap hive. Now, I think the Jones comb honey hive just the hive wanted. Bee-keepers around Milton are beginning to like them, but I find them three-eighths of an inch too high at top of hive above top bars of frames when the wooden honey board is put on, causing bees to build cross combs between space. I would have frame level with top edge of hive and have bottom board one-half inch from the bottom bar, not one inch as it is now. It don't pay to have bees wasting time building comb on top of frames and under bottom bars of frames. I find large hives give late swarms and lots of bees when the honey season is over, causing so much feeding. Of late years I have part of my hives with loose bottom boards so I can use them for top story hives for extracting from, as I think best to extract only from top story as I don't like disturbing bees in lower story and causing them to lose about one day fixing up brood-chamber, licking honey off each other and so on. If the lower story should get too full of honey, I extract a card or two of honey to give a little room for queen to lay, just as I think proper. By extracting from top story you are more apt to leave them good winter stores, and more of it you can extract from lower story if you choose, and if you wish to go in for comb honey exclusively, you can use top story hive by putting on Vandeuison clamps for to fasten bottom board on and your hive is ready to put bees into, and then put on our supers with sections in and you have a good comb honey hive or combination hive. I am using some of Dr. Thom's hives, but think them too large, as bees

store more honey away than they require for winter when using supers or top story hives on them for extracting. Now you extract what you wish from this letter and arrange to suit yourselves.

GEORGE LAING.

Milton, Nov., 1886.

O. B. K. A. CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED TILL JANUARY 5TH AND 6TH,
1887.

AFTER due consideration it has been decided by the President that it will be best to hold the annual convention on Wednesday and Thursday, January 5th and 6th, instead of December 7th and 8th, as arranged at the September meeting. In advising us of this, the Secretary says:

"As far as I can see this appears to be the best date, as people will be settled down after the elections and holidays, and the delegates will have plenty of time after their return home to get their report in shape to bring before the public.

"I wrote D. McNicoll, G.P.A., C.P.R., about reduced fares, which he has promised to give if there are twenty-five members attend the meeting that have paid their full fare. The reduced rate will be fare and one-third. I will try and get the same terms from the G.T.R. and N. & N. W. R'y's, and I think there will be no difficulty in doing so.

"Members of the Association desiring to attend should apply to me as soon as possible for a certificate to enable them to benefit by the reduced fares.

"The hours of meeting of the Association will be: first day at one and seven o'clock p.m.; and the second day at nine o'clock a.m., and one p.m. This will give members, unless from very distant points, a chance to get in on the first day and home on the second day, so that but the two days need be taken up, and no further time lost in connection with the convention.

W. COUSE, Sec'y-Treas.,

Meadowvale, Ont.

There can be no question but that all the delegates will have returned by that time, and the whole business can be completed and a concise and detailed report of the English experiment submitted. Besides this there are other important matters which must come before this meeting. The remodelling of the whole Association under the rules laid down in the

"Agriculture and Arts Act" will be an important item on the program; the question of "legislation on Foul Brood" must be disposed of in some way. Another thing which late occurrences have made necessary, will be the discussion of the advisability of taking active steps towards the establishment of a "Bee-Keepers' Union," or of making the protection of bee-keeping interests a branch of the Association. It is to be hoped that the meeting may be held, and some decisive steps taken to put the case of Mr. Harrison in its proper light before the judges, in time to prevent a decision adverse to the best interests of bee-keepers. Let there be a rousing meeting of the whole bee-keeping fraternity, and general good will be the result.

ARE BEES A NUISANCE?

THE suit now pending will not necessarily settle this point, at least not morally, even though it may legally. But "no stone should be left unturned" to put this matter in its proper light, before the judges give their decision in the premises. That they will decide from the evidence adduced is certain, and with bee-keepers will lie the fault if that evidence is not what it should be in the interests of the fraternity. Remember that it is not alone Mr. Harrison who will suffer should the decision be given against him, but a precedent will be established which will be the means of much future trouble. There are breakers ahead!! See to it that the fault "does not lie at your door," by present inactivity. Let every bee-keeper speak at once—not words of sympathy for Mr. H., but let that sympathy take the form of \$ and c., if necessary, to produce evidence that will effectually put to flight any that may be produced against the pursuit. Take the case of Mr. John McKimmie, of Lisle. He writes that he has kept bees three years on a lot next the school-ground where the hives are within six feet of the fence, and he has yet to learn of one instance of a scholar being stung though the boys are constantly playing ball in the grounds, and are sometimes, half-a-dozen at a time over among the hives, hunting for the ball. In our own experience, we have never known a case where bees have proved the nuisance.

that the plaintiff in this case would have us believe they were guilty of. Instances have occurred where bees have been a little bothersome about preserving time, if no sweets were to be gathered in the field, but their "botheration" has as a rule consisted of buzzing around the kitchen in an angry "voice." Seldom have we heard of their doing much stinging. Let every bee-keeper furnish his experience in this matter; let each one state candidly the facts connected with his own experience, and better still, get your nearest neighbor to write a line giving *their* experience with *your* bees, send both these to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and let us get the general verdict of not only bee-keepers but their neighbors. This will assist greatly in the work of defence. We are told that many "bee-keepers from a distance" gave evidence in this case. It does not strike us that this is the kind of evidence that would have been most beneficial in the premises. Surely the impartial evidence of the neighbors of bee-keepers would have been to more purpose in disproving the allegation. The judiciary could not look upon such evidence as *ex parte*.

BEEES NEXT DOOR TO A SCHOOL GROUND.

IN reference to the McIntosh—Harrison law suit on page 668 of C. B. J., it does not state what the distance was between the apiary and the blacksmith's shop and house, but for the last three years I have kept bees on a lot adjoining a Public School play ground with an open board fence between, the boys playing ball nearly every day during the summer and their ball lands among my bees pretty often. Frequently not less than half a dozen boys are over after it, and I have yet to hear of the first instance of their being stung. One row of the hives is not more than six feet from the fence and the bees I keep are not considered of the mildest type—Italian and German Hybrids. The above shows, I think pretty clearly that bees are not as vicious as some would represent them.

Listed, Ont.

J. S. McKEITHEN.

The JOURNAL is to hand, and I would say, I second the suggestions on page 668, regarding the bee-keeper's law suit. I do not know if friend Harrison is a member of the C. B. J.

or not, but I think the association should see this out on the right side. My \$5 are ready as soon as there is a person or committee to receive it. Let us know through the JOURNAL, and the money will be sent. We do not want a dangerous precedent established. Let it once be known that bee-keepers can be wiped out in that manner and there is no one that will feel safe, as he would be more or less at the mercy of any ignorant, quarrelsome individual in the community, and what neighborhood cannot boast of one or more such characters. We want no unfair advantages but there are some persons who amount to nothing themselves and are conspicuous only when trying to injure others or destroy their property. By all means let us defend our rights.

J. R. DARLING.

Almonte, Nov. 24th, '86.

THE EVIDENCE WILL COST \$20.

I have had a communication from Messrs. Osler, Tietzell & Harrison, Hamilton, the firm employed to defend Mr. Harrison's case. They state the case has not yet been decided, they expect it will be brought up in Toronto some time before Xmas and further stated it would cost about \$20 to secure a full report of the evidence in court which they would promise for me at once upon the amount being forwarded. So doubtless if taken in hand at once, the case could be won at a small expense, a proportion of which I am willing to share.

R. F. HÖLTERMANN.

Brantford.

We are prepared to furnish \$5 of the \$20 which the evidence in this matter will cost, and the moment a treasurer for the fund be appointed we are ready to forward our donation. So also is Mr. J. R. Darling whose article follows these remarks. Possibly under the circumstances, we will not be taking too much on ourselves to suggest that until a treasurer of the funds be appointed, all who are desirous of pushing this matter may make their remittances direct to the BEE JOURNAL office. Immediately on receiving sufficient guarantee to procure the evidence which has already been given in the case, we shall order the solicitors in the case to furnish us with it and we shall publish it in full in the JOURNAL. We cannot do anything until we have this evidence to enable us to decide on the next step which may be necessary. We feel satisfied that the legal firm having this case in charge can pay the balance of the application for the material.

The JOURNAL is to hand, and I would say, I second the suggestions on page 668, regarding the bee-keeper's law suit. I do not know if friend Harrison is a member of the C. B. J.

the O.B.K.A. when some decisive steps will probably be taken in the matter; in the meantime however, it is necessary that we should have the evidence and that at once.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

THAT TRIBUTE.

DEAR SIR:—To carry out the project of the proposed tribute to our Colonial Commissioners will, of course, as you say, require funds, no matter what form the project may take. As the contribution fund has been generously opened by Mr. Chalmers I herewith enclose \$5 to be added to the same, and would beg to urge Ontario bee-keepers to send on their subscriptions at once—more or less whatever each can afford. These brethren—the commissioners—left their homes and their business in the interests of Canadian bee-keepers, and have evidently accomplished the objects of their mission faithfully and well. In Mr. Jones' case, especially, there must, I should think, have been a considerable personal sacrifice, seeing the magnitude of his business both as an apiarist and a manufacturer. This sacrifice he was willing to make, as he has always been willing to make, to advance the interests of Canadian apiculture. The proud international position our favorite pursuit occupies to-day is due more to the energy, enterprise and ability of Mr. D. A. Jones, than any other man or agency; and it is high time there was a more generous recognition of his services by Canadian bee-keepers. This is no disparagement to the other delegates, who have all done well and deserve our thanks, and they themselves will, I am sure, join me in giving Mr. Jones the foremost place of honor as a great and enterprising Canadian apiarist. Of course there are men at home who have contributed no inconsiderable share towards the promotion of bee-culture in Canada—our friend *brother* Clarke being among them as an old worker—but our concern just now is with the delegates. Let us give them a right royal welcome home, and we will be doing ourselves honor while honoring them. Will Messrs. Clarke, Thom, Couse, and the Junior Editor get their heads together and put the matter in shape; and meanwhile let subscribers send in their contributions at once.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Nov. 24th, 1886.

In the name of the Committee we have to thank Mr. Pringle for his generous donation, which has been added to that of Mr. Chalmers and remains in our hands subject to the order of the Committee. It is time that something

definite was arrived at as to what the nature of the tribute shall be. A reception in the form of a luncheon or banquet—cold water—would seem to us nearly what should be. As Mr. Holtermann remarks in the paragraph which follows "any tribute of value" would be unnecessary and out of place, and we feel satisfied not in accord with the wishes of the commissioners:

TRIBUTE OF GREAT PECUNIARY VALUE NOT WANTED.

Regarding the tribute to our commissioners it appears to me that it should be something of no great pecuniary value, such would be repugnant to the commissioners and an expense which those who have sent over honey and risked much and the proceeds, which after the tax which must necessarily be heavy upon honey which was sent, must be small would not warrant them in assuring it. It should therefore be something as a token of our gratitude to them and a memento. All bee-keepers must be grateful for what has been done, and for what has been done by these gentlemen, any financial remuneration would fall short and be an inadequate recompense. Therefore, let us not make even the semblance of an attempt at such. The burden of the expense should certainly be borne by those of us who have run no great risk in sending our honey and yet will derive all the benefits.

R. F. HOLTERMANN,

Brantford.

Dr. Thom writes as follows:

I am glad to see by a late number of the JOURNAL that it is generally felt that some expression of appreciation of their labors should be shown to the commissioners at the approaching convention on January 5th., and 6th., which I understand is the date now fixed for holding it. I would suggest that in order to strengthen the committee's hands, every one who intends to be present at the convention and join in the demonstration, (will it be a dinner or luncheon?) send in their names to the secretary, W. Couse, Meadowvale, P. O., without delay. Doing this will also assist the secretary greatly in procuring reduced railroad fares, as twenty-five at least must be in attendance at a convention before these be granted. I cordially agree with Mr. Pringle's suggestion that as he cannot very well act as chairman of the committee owing to distance from Toronto, the silver-tongued Rev. W. F. Clarke be requested to act in that capacity. If all who desire to join in this expression of welcome to our commissioners act as promptly as Mr. Chalmers has done, the work of the committee will be a comparatively easy one.

J. C. THOM.

Streetsville, Nov. 24th, '86

P. S. Re bees, as the lawyers would say, I placed 112 stocks in the cellar yesterday, after they had a good flight on the 21st., and 22nd., during which they discharged copiously a watery fluid. On referring to my diary I find that they were placed away on the 28th. last year, and the year previous.

We agree with Dr. Thom and Vice-President Pringle that Brother Clarke act as chairman since it seems that the Vice-President will possibly not be able to be present. While we would all desire to see Mr. Pringle present and more so because many of us have never met him, still we must submit to the inevitable if it be not possible for him to be with us. We feel that we voice the sentiments of the entire association when we ask our first Vice-President to use every endeavor to be with us on that occasion and we are satisfied that he will do so.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

BEES LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.

NOTICE in C. B. J., Nov. 17th, on page 673, Mr. Mitchell, of Molesworth, states that he had bees live nine days without food.

You ask the question, "Has anyone else heard of the equal of this?" My answer is yes. About the middle of July I had a queenless colony in which I reared a young queen, she was very large but failed to get fertilised, and turned out to be a drone layer. The first week of October I shook those bees into the empty hive, removing combs to the honey house. I put the cover on the hive and left them to die. Just ten days after, I lifted the cover to see the dead bees. To my surprise they were living and clustered on the cover, having gathered nothing after the combs were removed. I then fed about two pounds of honey, in a few days they had it all licked up. I then lifted the cover to see what they had done with it. I found they had two or three combs built about the size of my hand. This proves that old bees can build comb, as there was no young hatched after the first date mentioned above. I am now wintering them in the cellar, just giving them enough food to keep them alive, to see if such old bees will winter. Will report in spring, if you wish.

JACOB ALPAUGH.

St. Thomas, Nov. 19th.

We shall be glad to have your report of what becomes of this colony by spring. Should they come through all right, the fact that bees do not die particularly from *old age* will be again

demonstrated. And now, are there any more?

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

WHAT ARE THE BEES DOING ON THE ALIGHTING BOARD.

EVIDENTLY SIPPING UP THE DEW.

DOUBTLESS you have noticed worker bees collected on the alighting-board or front of the hive moving their bodies backward and forward as though they were busy polishing their mandibles on the wood. Can you give any clue to the cause of their thus acting, or the purpose to be served by these movements.—Ky."

The above is a copy of Query No. 331 as it appeared in No. 44, (Nov. 3), of the *A. B. J.* and was replied to by eight prominent bee-keepers none of whom gave a satisfactory explanation of the peculiar actions mentioned in the query.—Dr. J. P. H. Brown thinks "they are planing their alighting boards"—Dadant & Son say "it looks as though they were cleaning the floor"—Dr. Tinker thinks they are certainly idlers, while Mr. G. M. Doolittle pertinently remarks, "I should like a correct reply to that question myself."

Well, I have watched this peculiar action with considerable interest for those *little* things do interest me, and about one year ago I solved the question to at least *my* satisfaction. You will notice that bees invariably act as above described when considerable moisture is in the air—on damp days when they are not storing honey—in the evening after they have struck work and sometimes in the early morning. Well I believe it is the *water* they are after. This moisture collects on the alighting board or falls in the form of dew in particles too minute to be observed by the human eye. Bees must have water (at that time of year) and they often sip it up just as fast as it collects. In other words, they know how to appreciate a good thing when they have it—a supply of pure water right at their door. Am I not right?

J. F. DUNN.

Ridgeway, Ont.

The junior editor of this JOURNAL has never had this come under his observation. Possibly however, Mr. Jones may be able to put forward a theory—certainly your explanation seems quite plausible. This point could be finally decided by a little investigation of some of our bee-naturalists—Prof. Cook, Prof. McLain, or Ernest Root,—with the aid of a microscope.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

THE ARMSTRONG HIVE.

SEE an article in the JOURNAL of Nov. 10th, pages 651-2-3, in which Mr. Heddon makes an unwarranted and libelous attack upon my character and business. Presuming as a matter of course, that having given a man two or three pages of your JOURNAL in which to wrong a brother bee-keeper, that you would cheerfully accord space for vindication, in fact would expect it, I ask room for this brief statement.

I am in no way responsible for what Mr. Clarke has written. Upon his statement I wish to say this: My purpose in visiting Indianapolis was that in company with Mr. Heddon I might meet the International Bee-keepers, and by actual and square comparison show them that my new hive was not only a better hive than his, but that it was in no sense an infringement, and further, that I have never used, patented, exhibited or sold a horizontally divisible brood nest hive. Now, as to Mr. Heddon's letter, I have been in the hive and patent business since 1869, have always improved and taken out patents as often as I cared to without thinking of other people's business, and without using their brains. My last patent is no exception to this rule. I conceived and arranged the racks mentioned in that letter, and put the application for letters patent into the hands of my solicitor before I knew of Mr. Heddon's half space claim. Mr. Heddon knows how these things drag along. During the pending of this claim, Mr. Heddon came out in the JOURNAL and elsewhere claiming this half bee space. He did it so positively I thought he certainly must have a claim on it, and I wrote him accordingly. Afterwards when I received my patent papers, I was a little surprised to find the half space deeded to me. Then sending for a copy of the Heddon letters patent I found that he did not have it, but had patented a whole bee space.

Mr. Heddon himself says on page 561, latter part of first column, after having examined my patent letters, "in no case does this late patent of his cover any feature patented or shown by me."

In conclusion, I beg the pardon of your readers for having noticed such a communication. Nothing but the demand of justice to outside parties could have induced me to answer even a part of such an article.

ELVIN S. ARMSTRONG.

Jerseyville, Ill., Nov. 22nd, 1886.

Two bee papers for the price of one—the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL (weekly) and the Beekeepers' Magazine (monthly), both for every cent or one dollar.

From American Agriculturist.

BEE NOTES FOR DECEMBER.

BEE-KEEPING, like most other pursuits, has of late years been undergoing marked changes. Year by year the prices of our products have been diminishing, until many are doubting its being a remunerative calling. The yield of honey the present season throughout the United States, excepting California, has been very light. A thorough investigation throughout the New York and other markets, where honey from nearly every State is to be found, proves to me that, especially in the best grades, we have not had so poor results since 1869, when we had the poorest season known to the oldest bee-keepers. At that time, choice box honey was selling for thirty cents per pound. At present with our very limited crop, very best grades are wholesaling for about fifteen cents per pound. With this gradual falling off in prices has come a marked improvement in the quality of our goods and also an increased cost of production. In the future, when larger yields are secured, prices must range still lower. The question naturally arises, how are we to produce our honey so as to make our business remunerative? During the past, our methods have been such that the cost of production and loss of bees, etc., have been far too great. I predict a great revolution in this respect in the near future.

Honey is the only commercial sweet which is given us as a purely natural product. The methods through which the different sweets are produced warrants me in saying that the future will prove that honey can and will be produced so as to compete with other commercial sweets, as an article of food and for other uses. Indeed, I feel very certain that honey is to take a much higher rank as a pure, wholesome and desirable article of food than it now holds.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

MCINTOSH VS. HARRISON.

THIS case must be looked after and there is no time to lose. In the A. B. J. which is just to hand, I note what the editor has to say on the subject. It seems the "Union" has but two Canadian members. This being the case, we could not reasonably ask that society to take up the defence of a Canadian bee-keeper, nor will we do so with my consent. We will defend the case ourselves, and we must act with prudence, promptness and energy. True, our American cousins are indirectly concerned in this case, for should it go against us it will undoubtedly constitute a very awkward precedent to them as well as us. Still, we will face the

music ourselves, and all we will ask of the "Union" will be to furnish us with American facts, documents, precedents, and perhaps, a witness or two, as will be presently explained.

Now, how shall the expenses of defending this case to the end be met? My proposition is this: In the first place, let the defendant—Mr. Harrison—who is directly concerned, contribute just what he can afford; then let any and every bee-keeper in Canada or elsewhere *outside* of the O. B. K. A. contribute what they will, more or less. Then let the O. B. K. A. assume the whole of the balance of costs, each member contributing his share—all contributing share and share alike. Surely no member of the society will object to this, as the interests of all are involved; and the future of bee-culture in Canada seriously menaced. I beg to call upon friend Pettit, President of the Society, to give his views on this point, through the JOURNAL, without delay, also the Secretary.

Assuming that there will be no objection made to the foregoing scheme to meet the expenses of the case, the next pertinent question is, what is to be done at once, and how is it to be done? In the absence of full knowledge of the case as well as much legal learning I will state concisely what I think ought imperatively to be done. First, if any legal steps are necessary at this stage to secure to the defendant the right of appealing in case of an adverse decision by the approaching "full court" such steps ought to be taken at once. Second, the best available lawyer in Toronto ought to be retained to argue the case before the approaching "full court." Mr. Harrison's local counsel will not object to this as it is quite customary in important cases like the present. Third, the counsel in the case should be thoroughly posted in the apian facts and principles essential to our side of the case. The favorable British and American precedents, apian scientific reports etc., having any helpful bearing on the case ought to be placed before him promptly so that he can prepare himself to come up to the court with an array of facts and arguments which will be overwhelming. As this is a novel case with no precedent in Canada and few elsewhere, much—very much—will depend on the argument of counsel and the manner in which the side of bee-culture is presented. Fourth, should it be possible to re-open the case for further evidence at the approaching trial this ought to be done, when Prof. Cook and other scientific and expert American and Canadian bee-keepers ought to be put upon the stand. The court should be thoroughly enlightened on all apian points essential to the question at issue, and then we

need have little fear as to the result. And, further, it would seem from the defendant's statement to me by letter that the Jury's finding was directly contrary to the evidence. Is there no legal remedy for this? The Jury seemed to be quite ignorant of bee-culture and the habits of the bee and gave a prejudiced decision contrary to the evidence. In any future hearing of the case it ought to be made clear to the court by expert and competent testimony that the honey bee never volunteers an attack on people, when away from home in quest of forage. In my experience of upwards of twenty years I have never known a case. My apiary of over a hundred colonies is right along a public road with an ordinary "picket fence" between them, some of the hives being within three or four feet of the fence. From the hitching post in the road and the walk leading from the road to the dwelling house some of the hives are only twenty feet distant, yet I never knew a horse to be stung while hitched up or in passing along the road though the milk drawers passed four times a day during the Summer and sometimes drove right through a swarm which might be on wing over the road. Of course if I should find my bees molesting horses or passers-by I would move them back a safe distance from the road. Every bee-keeper is in duty bound to consider the rights of his neighbors and prevent all molestation or annoyance if possible.

And it is always more prudent for the bee-keeper to mollify and placate an unreasonable or irascible neighbor than to quarrel with him or go to law with him. A "soft answer" and a case of honey will go a great way in turning away the wrath and straightening out the crookedness of a captious and unreasonable neighbor. Of course I do not know whether Mr. Harrison's attitude towards his neighbor was prudent or otherwise, but I should judge from his letter that he is a reasonable and fair-minded man. However that may be his case, though personal to himself, has now become of public and general importance to Canadian bee-keepers and it behooves us to face the issue without the sign of flinching.

ALLEN PRINGLE,

Selby, Nov. 26 1886.

THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE N. A. B. K. SOCIETY.

It is not my purpose to treat this theme in a way of sentiment. That has been done very skilfully by another hand, and the harp of a thousand strings has been touched into plaintive strains in view of the lapse of

time and the passing away to "the beyond" of most of those who were prominently active in founding this organization. As one of the few who yet remain, and must soon go over to the majority, I might fitly dwell on life's brevity, and the duty of diligence while its little day lasts. I might recall many reminiscences of departed ones, read a chapter of lamentations on their loss, and, like many a long-visaged divine, ply you with exhortations on the uncertainty of sublunary things, and the vanity of man as mortal. But these topics are not in my line. Neither my philosophy nor my religion teach me that there is any virtue in solemnity. I can see some sense in being cheerful and joyous. Gladness lubricates the wheels of life, but solemnity is a drag and a break. The most solemn animal is the ass; the most solemn bird is the owl. "Stupid as an ass," and ironically, "wise as an owl" have passed into proverbs. It is no cause for gloom that one is getting old, if only the heart be young, and mine grows younger every day! My present object is a practical one. I wish to look over the history of this organization, glance at what it has accomplished, and picture some of the possibilities of the future.

The idea of a National Bee-Keepers' Convention, originated in Michigan, the State which has given us a Cook, a Heddon, a Hutchinson, a Bingham, a Cutting, a Taylor, and a "Cyula Linswik," with other noted bee-keepers "too numerous to mention," also many apicultural ideas, "good, bad, and indifferent," including the best bee-hive, smoker and honey-knife extant, the pollen theory and last but not least, the theory of hibernation.

When I read a way up in Canada, the call for a National Convention at Indianapolis, Dec. 21, 1870, I said to myself, why can't this thing be international and continental? I resolved to go, and use my influence to have it so. Though I
(To be continued next week.)

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

GENERAL PURPOSE QUEENS.

QUERY No. 115.—What are the most desirable queens for *general purposes*, those bred of cells built during the natural swarming season and under the

swarming impulse, or those reared of cells built in strong colonies after the swarming impulse is over, by stimulative feeding from freshly layed eggs? What is the difference in the qualities of the two.—ABBOTT L. SWINSON, Goldsboro, N. C.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I think the former are more desirable and prefer them.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—Those raised under the swarming impulse are supposed to be more vigorous.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, OHIO—I have seen no difference in the quality of queens raised by both methods.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—There is no difference, except as the former class may happen to be reared from advanced larvæ, then such queens are inferior.

PROCREATIVE POWER OF VARIOUS DRONES.

QUERY No. 116.—Are drones from an unfertile queen which has never met a drone capable or profitable for copulation with queens? (My experience has shown that they are not capable of that duty.) Are drones from eggs layed by a queen that has lost her *fertility* capable of copulation with a queen? (I say they are not according to my experience.) Are drones from eggs layed by "*fertile-workers*" capable of copulation with a queen? (I answer, they are not.)—ABBOTT L. SWINSON, Goldsboro, N. C.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—Cannot answer these questions from experience, but would not raise drones from either.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—(1) Such drones are both capable and profitable for mating with queens. (2) Such drones are capable. (3) Drones from eggs laid by workers are also capable.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—This is a tough one to tackle late at night, and I guess the "short and easy" road out of the difficulty will be to say laconically, I don't know. I will, however, just venture on one suggestion and then on one opinion. The suggestion is that such and such drones might be quite "capable of copulation," and at the same time be very unprofitable copulators. The opinion is that drones from "*fertile-workers*" are no use at all and not to be encouraged for any service, and least of all, copulation.

CAUSE OF UNFERTILE QUEENS.

QUERY No. 117.—What causes the most unfertile queens among those reared and sold to customers? Answer, I find that the greater number is caused by being *chilled* until tully benumbed while in transit or in the mailing cages. A queen which once gets *fully chilled*, and is afterwards revived and introduced, is more apt to be *ever afterwards* a "fertile-layer," I have notice of many such instances. Some few queens are prone to produce young queens which are more than half of them "fertile-layers," I have had more than one of these two years ago.—ABBOTT L. SWINSON, Goldsboro, N. C.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, OHIO.—Have had no experience with unfertile queens.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Queen rearing is not at all in my line. This question can only be answered correctly (if it can be answered correctly at all) by practical queen breeders of large experience.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I cannot properly see through this query, and must give it up—no doubt owing to obtuseness or sleepiness, as it is very late.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—The above answer is most likely to be the cause, or else they might be mated by a poor drone from a fertile worker or an unfertile queen.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Will Mr. S. explain what a "fertile-layer" is. I should call it the opposite of "unfertile queens." The cheap methods employed by some breeders have something to do with poor or unfertile queens as well as the mailing of them, whether chilled or otherwise.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Your idea that chilling will sometimes destroy the fertility of the queen is found in old books on bee culture, I believe. I think it is in Langstroth's work, if not, I am sure it is in old numbers of the *A. B. J.* As I understand the term, good queens are "fertile-layers," but I suppose you mean what we call drone-layers.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Glad to see your name to your question. Mr. Swinson, as I like to know to whom I am talking. I don't know half as much as you do about the matter, as I never mailed a queen in my life, but are you

not using the term "fertile-layer" wrong? Is not every good queen as soon as she commences laying a "fertile-layer"? Is not the common term "drone layer," better?

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—This question and my situation in regard to it reminds me of a Sunday school incident. The teacher had a class of large girls making drawings of the city of Jerusalem. After a number of them had progressed considerably, a small boy drew up to the teacher and said to her quite softly, "Miss Lizzie, is any uv'em gittin thar with both feet?" (Now, friend Jones, if any of them get there with either foot please report privately.)

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I have never had a single queen reported to me, after I had sent her off, as being unfertile. I have bought and exchanged many queens also, and never had one to become unfertile on that account. Sometimes queens are injured by shipping them, but not in that way, so far as my experience goes. What do you mean by a "fertile layer?" All good queens are fertile layers. Perhaps you mean drone producing queens, if so, such queens are known as unfecundated queens.

TIME FOR PUTTING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

QUERY No. 118.—When should bees be put into clamps, (where clamp wintering is practised) and in bee-houses or cellars, when the latter method of wintering is pursued?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—For this latitude about Nov. 10th to 15th.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—This query is answered under head of query 121.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I don't know, as I winter wholly on summer stands.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—No experience with clamps. In cellar when heavy frosts or snow come.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, OHIO.—When settled cold weather arrives. In this latitude, usually about the middle of November.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I never saw a clamp, nor a bee-house, except those of friend Jones, on one occasion, and hence, have no experience.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—Bees may be put in clamp any time when the nights begin to get cold, say in November, in bee-houses or cellars; leave them out until cold weather sets in.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—They should be put into bee-houses or cellars in Ontario from middle of November to the end. In clamps somewhat earlier I should think, but I have never wintered in clamps and am no authority on that point.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I winter in cellar. After the weather becomes settled cold so bees cannot fly only occasionally a day and then only part of the day, they are better in cellar. This varies in this locality from the first to the last week in November.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I would advise no one to bury bees. If it is to be done, it should be at some time that one would put bees into cellar; at dawn of cold weather. Here that is about 15th Nov. on the average. This year we put bees in Nov. 10th, 1886.

A. L. SWINSON, GOLDSBORO, N. C.—I should suppose (we don't have any such fandango with our Southern bees, not here in Tar Heel apiaries) about the time that winter has clearly set in; not before, in either case. They would be less excitable and more quiet, consequently could be left, after being placed, in a more natural condition.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—(1) Not later than the middle of October. (2) After you think the bees have had their last fly, which time in Ontario is generally between the 10th and 20th of November. My bees had their last fly on the 17th last year, but the weather appearing favorable for another flight, I left them out till the 25th, and two days later bees near that locality had a good fly. In 1884 I put bees into the cellar Nov. 17th.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

BERTON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BERTON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 1, 1886.

Remember that our grand combination offer lasts only until January 1st, so that all who are desirous of taking advantage of that proposal should lose no time in doing so. The offer is open only to new subscribers and renewals, and not eligible.

The publishers of the *Poultry Monthly* have decided to publish extra each year—this in addition to their regular edition will give poultry-

raisers and fanciers a far greater amount of reading matter pertaining to their favorite pursuit, than any other journal of that class now published. It is justly called the "King of poultry periodicals." Their advertisement will be found elsewhere.

We were almost decided to reduce our market quotation for honey with this issue, but our sales have been exceedingly good, and as the stock in-hand is not too large we shall continue them at present figures at least another week. Since last issue, our sales have been over 2,600 lbs., and we have under quotation sufficient orders to run out as much more within the next week. Our sales for No. 1 are made at exactly the price we are paying, namely 10 cents per lb.

This is a good time to dispose of such things as you may have around the bee-yard, which you have, for some reason, discarded. As good a plan as any to make the fact that you have any such things known will be through the "Exchange and Mart" column. The cost is but a trifle—25 cents for five lines and under—and it will be almost sure to bring good returns. Speaking of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL as an advertising medium, Mr. R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford says: I told you to insert my advertisement twice. Kindly stop it. Once would have been sufficient. Am satisfied your JOURNAL is a good advertising medium. Have purchased all the honey I can dispose of for some time.

RIPENING EXTRACTED HONEY.

This is an important question as friend James Heddon says, and here is his opinion as delivered in *Gleanings*:—Fifteen years ago, I procured two tin tanks, with gates at the bottom holding 450 and 550 lbs. respectively. My honey-house was arranged just right for the atmospheric curing process; and while the effect was to greatly improve the raw honey, it did not, and I believe can not, ripen it to that sweet, oily flavor and consistency found in old comb honey. Endeavoring to carry the same principle further, I purchased 400 one-gallon stone jars and stored my honey in them, piling them on top of each other with sticks between, to give free circulation of warm dry air over the comparatively broad surface of these small receptacles. This carried the principle to greater perfection, but by no means to equal the extracted honey I am producing at the present time. My 1886 crop of extracted, alone reaches about 30,000 lbs., nearly all clover and basswood, as, owing to the drought, our fall flowers yielded but little more than winter supplies, and I am, as usual, job-

bing it out to bee-keepers and consumers in 50 and 100 lb. lots; and I sincerely believe, that, should I began filling orders with honey ripened *a la* friend Muth, I would soon hear a buzzing in my ears, and my rapidly growing trade would as rapidly diminish. I believe I have learned the fact, that extracted honey is depreciated in price, as compared with comb honey, mainly because it is rarely found to be its equal in quality."

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.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in annual convention in Toronto (probably at the city Hall) on Wednesday and Thursday, 5th and 6th, Jan., when the commissioners of the association will make a report of their trip to England, and other business of importance will be transacted. A full attendance is requested. W. COUSE, Sec.-Treas., Meadowvale, Oct. 25th, 1886.

GREAT UNITED CONVENTION.—The New York State, Eastern New York also the New Jersey and Eastern Bee-Keepers Association will hold their great united Convention in Albany, N. Y., January 18th., 19th. and 20th. This Convention will be one of the largest, if not the largest, ever held anywhere in this country, and it behooves every bee-keeper to attend—a grand exhibit of apiarian fixtures is promised—An unusually brilliant programme will be prepared and announced later. Joint Secretaries.—GEO. H. KNICKERBOCKER, JOHN ASPINWALL, F. E. JOHNSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.

The D. A. JONES Co.,
Beeton.

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 3½x4½ and 4½x4½ and in widths of either 1½ or 1¾ 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.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEE-TON.

EXTRACTED. Quantities have arrived, nearly all of which has been disposed of, at about the same prices as were paid. For A 1 clear, clover or linden, 10 cts. is paid; Mixed flavors 9½ cts.; Amber colored 9 cts.; Fall honey 8 cts.; Buckwheat 6 cts. COMB.—Demand is thus far light, a market can at once be found for 500 to 1000 pounds of nice plump one-pound sections, 15 cts. is the best price; No. 2 13 cts. There is very little left in this country.

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.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

The market is well supplied with comb honey and no change in prices. Best in one pound sections, 12 to 13 cts. Beeswax, 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

CINCINNATI.

There is a lively demand for table honey in square glass jars and the demand for nice comb honey is very good. Demand from manufacturers is slow for dark grades of extracted honey. The range of prices for extracted honey is 3 to 7 cents a pound on arrival. Nice comb honey brings 12 to 15 cents a pound in a jobbing way. There is a good home demand for beeswax. We pay 20 to 23 cents a pound on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

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, 1/2 or small barrels, 6½ to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5½c.; California Comb, 10 to 11c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

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.

HONEY OUTLOOK FOR SEASON OF '86.

The new comb honey coming in shows good quality. There was but little old comb held over, and consequently new arrivals sell well. Fancy white comb in 1 lb. sections, in paper boxes or glassed, commands 12 to 14c. and 2 lb. sections, glassed, 10 to 12c.; while lower grades of both sizes go at 8 to 11c. Dark pungent flavored Buckwheat Honey will probably be a good crop and go lower. The crop in N. Y., Pa. and Vt. is reported fair, while Ill., Iowa, Kas., Wis. and N. W. are said to have yielded well. A small quantity of Southern strained irregular Honey comes here, and sells as low as 50c. per gal. The crop there is large. Eastern Honey in barrels, sell at 5 and 6c. The California crop is reported heavy, and the 5 gal. cans (two in a case) finds ready sale in the East. In consequence of the big crop of this splendid Cal. Honey and low freights, there have been a number of cars disposed of here already at 4 1/2 and 5c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS.

242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, December 1st, 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, out 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 out to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/4 x 4 1/4	per lb. 60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for frames but only three to ten inches deep	...43c

EXCHANGE AND MART.

FOR SALE.—A circular saw run by hand power, will rip two inch, and cross-cut three. Complete with belt, walnut and ash table, two saws and fly-wheel, \$25. cost \$52. Also one Pelham, ten inch., foundation mill, new, latest style \$16. Address, J. B. LAMONTAGNE, box, 964, Montreal. (1).

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

POULTRY keepers and others give your hens bone meal, crushed oyster shells, Royal Egg Food, etc., and get eggs in winter when prices are high. Send for price list of supplies. CHAS. BONNICK, Box 184, Toronto.

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

SECTIONS.—We have a lot of dove-tailed sections—No 2—which we will sell at \$2 per thousand to clear them out. Size 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/4 x 4 1/4. Widths 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches. Terms cash. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

SMOKERS.—A job lot—those which have been discarded from regular stock—in Nos. 1, 2 and 3. We will sell at \$1.00, 75 and 50 cts. respectively as long as they last. We have only about 50. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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 JOURNAL, Thomaston, Me

RAYS OF LIGHT.

—A new publication devoted to Bee-keeping and Poultry-raising. A number of the leading, most practical and successful Bee and Poultry-Keepers have already been secured as regular contributors. Its principal aim will be to advance progressive ideas upon the various topics of modern scientific Bee-Culture and Poultry-Raising. Subscription, 50 cents a year. Sample copy free.

J. J. MARTIN & CO.,

North Manchester, Indiana.

THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

In accordance with a previous notice in Bee Periodicals, I am now prepared to fill orders for the seed of the above plant at the following prices —

3/4 oz., \$1; 1 oz., \$2; 2 oz., \$3; 4 oz., \$5; 1 lb., \$8.

One ounce contains from 1600 to 1800 seeds.

On account of extreme drouth my stock of seed is limited and persons ordering will be served in rotation. The seed should be sown in the early spring and general directions for cultivation will be given on each package.

This plant is not an obnoxious weed and is as easily eradicated as clover. Having carefully watched its habit of growth and its honey-producing qualities for the past six years I believe those who commence its cultivation in a liberal way will be better pleased than by commencing with a small quantity of seed. It has been tested by prominent bee-keepers all the way from Vermont to Nebraska and Ontario. We refer to the report of the Committee appointed by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association held at Detroit in 1885. The Committee reported at the Indianapolis, Ind., convention held Oct. 12th to 14th, and their report will be found in all Bee Journals publishing the report of that convention. Write all orders plainly and give your post office address in full.

H. CHAPMAN,

83-103

Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

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.

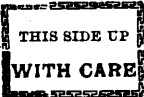
F. H. MACPHERSON,

3-71

Manager, Beeton, Ont

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

Shipping Labels.



The care 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.



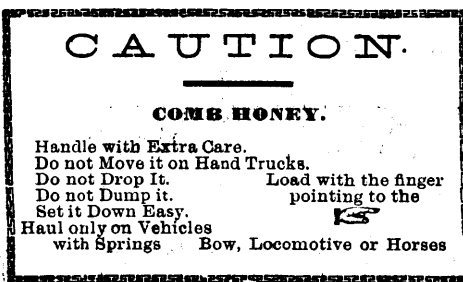
Size 12x18 in. each..05
" " " per 10..40
These are just the thing for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.

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
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 50	2 00	50
¾ " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
½ " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
Labels for tops of tins, 90	90	55	15
Printing name and address, first 100.....	100		30
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			12
Printing name and address, per 500.....	500		75
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1000		1 25

Shipping Labels for Comb Honey



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.

Gum Jars

	Gross.	Half-gross
"Crown" brand 1 Pint	\$14 75	\$7 50
" " 1 Quart	15 75	8 00
" " ½ Gallon	19 00	9 75

Glass Packages.



The new screw top, which taking so well we can shi an hour's notice. They hol actly one pound of honey make a splendid mag or jel iesafterwards. Prices per gross..... " half "..... " per dozen.....

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 cased in wood so that it will stand any amount of handling. Has a large screw that granulated honey may be taken out as desired.

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

SCALE OF PRICES.

Each.....	
Per 10.....	
" 25.....	
" 100.....	

The cases are made c

Honey Boxes For Sale.



We have in stock a large lot of Manila 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:

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

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

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.....\$ 50
 " " per 25..... 10 00
 In flat, each..... 35
 " " per 25..... 7 50
 " " " 100..... 25 00
THE D. A. JONES CO.

BEEKEEPERS' MAGAZINE
 Reduced to **25 Cts** per year
 after JANUARY 1st, 1887.
 SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

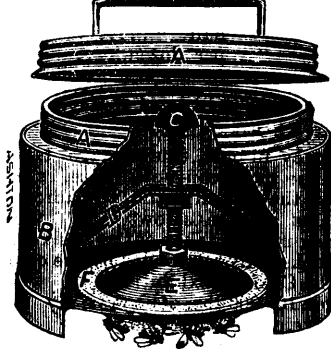
Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by **SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.**
 Toronto.

FAT APPLIED FOR.



PERFECTION BEE FEEDER.

The "PERFECTION" having been thoroughly tested, and proved of inestimable value in bee culture, the undersigned, a practical apiarist, is prepared to furnish the same at reasonable prices, and the usual discount to the dealers. Among the many points in which this feeder excels all others are the following.
 The supply of food can be perfectly regulated.
 The food will not become rancid, nor sour, and is strained before it reaches the bees.
 The same method is used in feeding as provided in nature.
 The "PERFECTION FEEDER" is simple in construction, well made, readily cleansed and durable.
 It is most admirably adapted to the use for which it is intended, and will give entire satisfaction to those who will give it a trial, as its merits are unquestionable.

Prices for Sample Feeder, by mail, postage paid, 4 lb. Feeders, 50cts. 6 lb. 60cts. 10 lb. 70cts.

For one dozen PERFECTION FEEDERS F.O.B., 4 lb. \$3.50, 6 lb. \$4.50. Address, **M. E. HASTINGS**, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.

lb. \$5.50.

A BIRD'S EYEVIEW
(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, BRETTON, 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 simple 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.



Bottom Comb Foundation.

High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound Who lease and retail. Circular and sampler.

J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO. N Y

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 GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE**, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS, COMB FOUNDATION, SECTION HONEY BOXES, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. Nothing Patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly
A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

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 40 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-Keeping.

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

A. J Cook, Author 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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues Cincinnati.

Sept. 1st, 1886

Jan. 1st, 1887.

REDUCTION

of 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. **FOUNDATION 35c.** Per 10, for brood and **45c.** for **SECTIONS.** Equal, if not superior, to any other make. **Seven and one-half (7 1/2) 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 I 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 \$3.50 each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular

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

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEESWAX HEADQUARTERS

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

E. ECKERMANN & WILL,
Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners **Syracuse, N.Y.**

DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

- T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, 1010 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.,
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky
- J. F. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- J. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. A. 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 in 1883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

1886 **ITALIAN QUEENS.** 1886.

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

J. T. WILSON,
Nicholasville, Ky

HIVES NEW AND SECOND HAND

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

In lots of	5	10	25	50
Regular price, each....	\$1.40	\$1.35	\$1.30	\$1.30
We will sell at.....	1.00	.95	.90	.85

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

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

CHEAP NOTE PAPER.

Having purchased 150 reams of heavy (25 lbs.)

Note Heads,

At a very low rate we offer them at

\$1.75 PER 1,000.

printed with name and address and padded.

We can also supply a line of superfine

ENVELOPES AT \$2.00 PER M.

with printed card in corner.

Samples sent.
Orders by mail must be accompanied with remittance.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

Beeton, Ont.

120 ACRES SELECTED.

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

GULF COAST RIDGE,

In Tropical Florida, 30° 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 Syro-Italian bees for sale. Cause of sale: Falling eyesight. Apply to,

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

FRANK W. JONES,

BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Apiarian Supplies.