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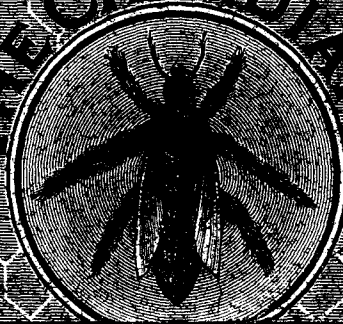
VOL. II, NO. 38.

1886

DECEMBER 15.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.

BELTON ONT.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
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" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.00
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" " "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 HoneyBee (clb)...	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture...	1 50	1 40
"A year among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

"Foul Brood"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

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

Price, 10 Cents.

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 Apianian 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:—

BEEKEEPER'S 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.

BEEKEEPER'S 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Advertisements.....	756
Apiary, Our own.....	745
Bee, The coming.....	751
Bee-keepers Medley.....	754
Convention, Michigan.....	749
Convention, O. B. K. A.....	755
Foul Brood, What I know of.....	751
McIntosh-Harrison Case.....	746
Bees no nuisance around hotel.....	746
Bees only cross when losing honey.....	746
Blacksmith bee-keeper's testimony.....	747
Bees bother neither blacksmith nor preterives.....	748
Top story for Jones' Hive, New.....	745
Top vs. side stinging.....	753

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

Sent 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.

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 inchbit 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 3/8 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 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.,

BEETON, 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, 130 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.



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 bee 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 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., Boston, Ont



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

VOL. II. No. 38. BEETON, ONT., DECEMBER 15, 1886 WHOLE No 90

OUR OWN APIARY.

A NEW TOP-STORY FOR JONES' HIVE.

IT has been on our minds some time to make a change in the top story for this hive. Heretofore, it has never been arranged for broad frames and separators, and as these are now much in vogue, we decided that it was important that they should be suited to that purpose. We wanted, while about it, to so arrange this top story that none of the contrivances for taking comb honey in this upper story which we now offer for sale, would need to be discarded, and at the same time, give us the result we were after. Another thing, too, that we kept in view, was to have the top story of such a size, that the broad frames in general use would suit, and thus do away, as much as possible, with odd sizes in frames, and bring them to a standard size. We think we have succeeded in doing this, and now, we shall explain it to you as well as we possibly can. The outside measurements of the top-story are, 20 inches long, $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. high. The end-pieces are 1 inch thick and the sides $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Inside measure is $12\frac{3}{8}$ x 18 inches. The edges of the end-pieces are rabbetted out top and bottom $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches and between these rabbets is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, just the height of the Langstroth or Heddon broad frame. To make a long story short, the case will hold 7 of the Langstroth or Heddon broad

frames, the inside dimensions being the same as those of the surplus cases of the hives mentioned above. To make this case answer for all our present surplus arrangements, we have made two saw-cuts in each of the sides of case, one-eighth of an inch from the top and bottom to hold sheet iron strips on which the skeleton crates and section cases rest. By using the strips at top and bottom the cases are invertible. The only change needed in skeleton crates is that they have to be shortened up a trifle, and they will then hold 7 sections, 7-to-the-foot. The arrangements advertised in our catalogue as "section cases" need the sides also shortened up a little, when each will hold 7 sections, plump $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Tin rests will have to be shortened up a little to suit. Either size of section may be used in the "skeleton crates" or section cases, but $4\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ x 7 to the foot is the size for the broad frames. Each case will hold 28 sections of this size. Proper bee-space is allowed, and the top-stories may be tiered up just the same as the Langstroth or Heddon hives.

Those who have Langstroth frames which they wish to use on the Jones hive can now utilize them, while all the advantages of separators may here be gained. The price will not be any more than formerly for the top-story. The section or broad frames will cost just the same as with the Heddon. The whole top-story complete with brood frames, separators and sections will also be the same price.

THE MCINTOSH-HARRISON CASE.

THE first thing to do in the McIntosh vs. Harrison case is to find out the cause of disturbance. I can very readily see how bee-keeping at the very door of a neighbor could be a very great annoyance. Some folks have a great dread of bees and cannot get reconciled to the buzzing around, even if they are told dozens of times that they will not sting. Some folks are terribly afraid of a dog when he runs out and barks, though the owner may say, "He won't bite, don't be afraid." A man may purchase a vacant lot close to a previously established blacksmith shop, put his bees so close to said shop as to actually drive away customers. No sane man would tie a span of restive horses close to an apiary of 80 colonies of bees, for they will attack under certain circumstances, both men and animals, but in no case when out on duty. Therefore, as the country is large, and bees do just as well and better when isolated, every man can easily get a suitable place to keep his bees without putting them close to any man's house. Almost any business may become intolerant to a neighbor when placed at his door, any kind of machine shop for instance, or even a common school or private musical academy under the window of another person who was previously established. That is one reason why school houses and shops are placed on back streets, just where bees ought to be placed, or better still, a little way out in the country.

Bee-keeping is *not* a nuisance, but certainly, every man should use proper judgment in where he places his apiary, if he did so, I am sure there would be little or no cause for complaint. I do not understand the circumstances, but let us find out, then, if Harrison is to blame, let him paddle his own canoe, if not, let us help him to the end.

JOHN YODER.

Springfield, Ont., Dec. 3rd, '86.

We hardly agree with you, friend Y. The case has begun and the judgment will, if adverse to the defendant, materially interfere with the future interests of bee-keepers. It matters not whether there was a feeling of animosity between the participants in this case or not, we *must* defend the *principle*. It seems to us your "school-house" argument is pretty well answered in the remarks of Mr. McKimmie (page). We have no doubt but that the defendant may not have been as "neighborly" as he might, and as friend Root said, at Ypsilanti last week a good deal of the trouble rests with us bee-keepers. We must let our better

judgments guide us, and not let "petty spite" run away with our good sense. Let no one get off with the idea that because there may have been faults with the defendant, nevertheless we have a "common cause," which needs our protection, and we must come to the rescue. Just here we might say, that here we have an objection to the "Union". Bee-keepers who have ill-feelings towards their neighbors have a good chance to vent it. They join the Union and then call on their neighbors to "come on," feeling that the Union will assist them and their costs will be light, while the defendant will have to foot his own bill. Thus they can "stick" their neighbor for a lot of costs and themselves escape almost "scot free." We are therefore in favor of a voluntary and *impromptu* defence by bee-keepers generally, each giving what they are able to in the defence of "right and justice," when they satisfy themselves that the case calls for such a defence.

BEES NO NUISANCE AROUND A HOTEL.

If my evidence is of any use in regard to bees being a nuisance, in the first place I think that any person that thinks so is a nuisance, and a great one at that, and if he was half as industrious as a bee he would not have any time to be the nuisance which he has proved himself to be. I have kept from one to forty colonies in my yard for two years, with streets on two sides, and almost every day a good many horses are tied in the sheds and yard and around the hotel, and sometimes when bees come in tired a great many would drop or be blown down amongst the horses, and sometimes in swarming season I was uneasy that they might accidentally alight amongst some horses. A great many travellers stop with me and they all seem to take great interest in my bees and wish to see apiculture carried on by more in the country and villages, and can safely say that my bees have not been any trouble or nuisance to me nor any of my neighbors in any one instance, and can speak for a few others in our village that keep a few colonies.

JOHN BATTRAM.

Brigden, Ont., Dec. 3, 1886.

We are acquainted with Mr. Battram's residence and hotel and can vouch for the correctness of his remarks.

BEES ONLY CROSS WHEN TAKING THEIR HONEY.

You call for bee-keepers' experiences in the

matter of bees being a nuisance in some cases when bees are kept in a village or near a public road. They are a trouble when being robbed of their honey, but at no other time in my experience have I ever known bees to follow any person to sting them, but when being robbed of their stores they will sometimes go into buildings to sting, and go quite a distance to do so. Three years ago I bought an extractor and I went to a neighbor that kept bees about one quarter of a mile from my place, to get a little information about its use. He was extracting at the time, and when I got near the place where the bees were getting robbed of their honey, I found the air filled with infuriated bees chasing everything that had life to sting. It was with difficulty that I got into the house, which was closed up tight to keep the bees from entering to sting the inmates. Those bees chased and stung everything that came along the road that afternoon; some teams came near getting away from their drivers. When I left the place they chased me clear home, and I saw a man coming down holding his hand on his face inquiring from those he met if they knew what was good for bee stings; and I saw a lady coming down with a horse and buggy driving fast, and when she came into the village she gave a shriek and said she was stung. This man's bees were Italians, Blacks and Hybrids, and kept them in a yard in front of his house and near the road. I have some bees myself that are ten times crosser than these. I don't know what strain they are. I got six queens last year from J. O. Tracey, Tavistock, for Italian queens, but they did not all prove to be Italians. There were two queens in the lot that produced bees that are impossible to handle; it is worth more to get the honey from them than it is worth. There was one of the cross colonies that had three half stories of comb honey in their hive and thought I would never get them off. However, I went at them one afternoon with a determination of getting them off. I got a veil, sewed it on the rim of a good straw hat and an elastic on the other end. I first got on two pair of pants, tied a string around each leg at the bottom, I then put on an overcoat, buttoned it up and turned up the collar, then put on my hat with the veil and got the elastic around my neck outside of the coat collar and had it fastened all around with pins. I then put on a pair of thick woollen mittens and an elastic around each wrist to break the joint. I thought I was now prepared for them. Before leaving the house I told my wife to keep all the doors and windows closed and not let any of the children out until I came in, if they did not

want to get killed. Just as soon as I put my hand on the hive they commenced pouring out they as if were swarming and covered me up from head to foot and every bee was stinging my clothes, and the odor of the stings was something terrible. I had only got one cap off, when I felt their stings piercing. I threw down the cap and retreated to my workshop, thinking they would leave me when I got in the building, but not a leave, they stuck right to me until I killed them, and before I got my clothes off I was badly stung. I had nothing on my premises that they could sting but twenty hens, and I did not think they would sting them, but they did. I looked out of the shop window and saw the hens running and flying in all directions. I was suffering with pain from the stings, but I had to laugh at the performance of the hens, it was the best show I ever saw in my life; they kept at them for over half an hour and I thought they would kill every hen I had. If Mr. Harrison's bees are of this strain I should not wonder if his neighbors had some cause to complain.

A. BRIDGE.

West Brook, Dec. 4th, 1886.

TESTIMONY FROM A BLACKSMITH BEE-KEEPER.

I take pleasure in complying to your request on page 707 of the C. B. J. Let every bee-keeper furnish his experience in this matter; I am a blacksmith and I keep bees, have the German, Italian, Hybrid and Cyprian forty-five colonies; have kept bees five years, the hives (some of them) are only six feet from the shop door, and all within six rods, also about thirty feet from the sidewalk, yet they do not trouble any person passing. I have seen on two or three occasions where teams were driven through a swarm when it was out, and the bees did not sting the horses, and as for bees stinging horses in the shop I never had any trouble with bees in the shop; they come in some times and buzz around but never sting any horses. There is another apiary right in the centre of the village between two blacksmith shops yet none has ever heard of the bees stinging horses, and again one and a half miles west is another blacksmith and a neighbor that keeps bees, and there is no trouble there as I have been acquainted with the parties twelve years. Nor do I believe that Mr. Harrison's bees trouble Mr. McIntosh.

JOHN McKEON.

Dryden, N. Y., Dec 6th., 1886.

Here is the right kind of evidence for this case. This man has had no difficulty with his bees, and they are surely as close as the Plaintiff McIntosh's can be.

BEES BOTHER NEITHER BLACKSMITH NOR PRESERVES.

That law suit *must* have grown out of spite and Mr. McIntosh must be using the bees to trade out his wrath on his neighbor Mr. Harrison. Perhaps Mr. Harrison has no other land to keep his bees on and it may be that he has to depend mostly on what he makes out of his bees to support his family. McIntosh says that the bees are very troublesome to him in preserving time, that story of his is too ridiculous because the great preserving time is in the small fruit season when the bees are gathering honey and at such a time they will not look into McIntosh's kitchen. McIntosh has shown the cloven hoof in his preserving time and any bee-keeper of experience that cannot see through him cannot see through a ladder.

Here in the middle of Woodburn Village I have kept my bees over twenty-one years and the blacksmith shop is only thirty-one feet six inches from my nearest hive, I have more hives of bees than Mr. Harrison, and my bees never gave my neighbor (the blacksmith) any trouble in all those twenty-one years.

My wife makes her preserves in the honey season in a cook house that has the whole end out of it and the hives of bees are so close to it that she can stand in the cookhouse and reach some of the hives and she never had any trouble with the bees in the preserving season.

It is to every neighbor's interest to be the best of friends at all times with all his neighbors. I have just read friend Pringle's letter on this fuss, and it is one of the best and most reasonable all things considered that I ever read. I am willing to do my share. It will not do to let McIntosh win that case, because it would make trouble for others.

Wm. McEvoy.

Woodburn, Dec., 6th., 1886.

ROBBING.

In the *American Bee Journal*, the following article from Mr. Slolley, Grand Island, Neb., is worthy of reproduction:—"I have a number of frames on hand, made of 1-inch lumber, which, on one side, are covered with wire-cloth. These frames fit or cover the front of the brood-chamber of my hive exactly. When a colony is attacked, and maybe the hive is full of robber bees, I close the entrance, by placing the screens in position. In a minute the screen is filled with loaded and homeward-bound robber bees, when they are allowed to go, by quickly releasing them, and replacing the screen. Three or four repetitions will get the last robber bee out of the assailed hive. In a bad case I leave the screen securely fastened in place for a day or two, after all robbers have been expelled. Early in the morning, when only robber bees are up and doing I go to the new protected hive and kill a dozen or two of the leaders, and that always ends the trouble. Of course, after removing the protecting screen the entrance should be properly contracted.

EVERY PERSON

—WHO RECEIVES—

THIS NUMBER

—OF THE—

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Continued.)

DISCUSSION ON MR. BINGHAM'S PAPER.

W. Z. Hutchinson.—Said he purposed giving up farming and was going into keeping bees exclusively.

R. L. Taylor.—Did not agree with Mr. Bingham where he said that everybody could keep bees successfully. He thought more care was required and more prompt measures to be taken than in almost any other business.

Dr. Higby.—Concurred with Mr. Taylor's remarks.

COMMITTEES.

† The President named the committee on exhibits as follows:—F. H. Macpherson, A. I Root and Geo. E. Hilton. The committee on essays—R. L. Taylor, Dr. Higby and W. Z. Hutchinson.

HOW TO HANDLE BEES.

This question was asked of those who had had the experience.

Prof. Cook.—There were a few leading principles which must be observed. Many people who were at first afraid to

handle bees have now no fear and can handle them without any protection whatever. The bees should not be disturbed when walking through the yard. It is said when bees are full they are good-natured. He thought that fright would cause them to sting strangers, and advises the use of a veil until the manipulator is over being nervous.

T. F. Bingham.—Suggested a veil made of brussels net. He said that if you wished to get your friends stung and the bees in your yard in an uproar, you should buy those wire hats such as are advertised by some supply dealers.

R. L. Taylor.—Emphasised the matter of confidence. If you are expecting to be stung you are almost sure to be. He did not want a comb left around the yard with any honey in it, or sweets of any kind exposed.

A. I. Root.—Thought that robbing was one of the chief causes of a disturbance in a bee-yard, and the least sweets left carelessly around was almost sure to get the bees in an uproar. He desired to emphasise the point of cleanliness in the bee-yard.

THE BEST STRAIN OF BEES.

Under this discussion the general idea seemed to be that we should not run to any particular race, but that the main objective point should be honey gathering qualities.

A. D. D. Wood, Rives Junction, Mich.—Had handled Syrians and Holylands and found them too cross and was now Italianising. Seemed to prefer Italians to any other.

W. Z. Hutchinson.—Would just as soon have blacks as Carniolans.

Dr. Ashly, Ypsilanti.—Had a first swarm from colony of Carniolans and found them cross. Liked them in some respects; they made comb somewhat yellower and the honey equally as white.

Mr. McWhorter, Ypsilanti.—Preferred Italians. Though he had found that Syrians began to breed earlier, the latter were much crosser than the former, but honey gathering qualities were not so good. Had originally purchased bees from a breeder who bred for color and gentleness; two points which were of no value to the honey producer.

H. D. Cutting, Clinton, Mich.—Thought there was a good deal in the

way in which the bees were handled. He could handle Syrians just as easily as Italians.

Prof. Cook.—Emphasised the last remark of Mr. McWhorter.

STARTERS BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

Mr. A. I. Root asked if any one had used strips both top and bottom of sections. F. H. Macpherson believed that Mr. S. Corneil, of Lindsay, had done so during the past season and had expressed himself as highly pleased with the result, and had written something of it for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Out of some 800 sections which he had sent to England, only one or two were broken down. He could not say whether all the 800 had been taken on this plan.

HOW MUCH SHOULD FOUNDATION BE USED.

R. L. Taylor.—Thought it paid to use full sheets in the sections and to use foundation in the brood-chamber unless when hiving swarms, and in this case he might use it toward the end of the season.

M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich.—Filled both brood frames and sections with full sheets.

W. Z. Hutchinson.—Had told his experience as to hiving swarms with and without foundation in the bee journals until it was an old story. Those who had read the bee journals found his ideas exactly (see pages of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.)

Dr. Ashly.—Used full sheets and preferred them.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE BEES TO WORK IN THE SECTIONS?

Mr. Matthews.—Asked the above question.

Jno. Rey.—As soon as he found honey coming in fast he crowded up the bees and had no difficulty in getting them to go into the sections.

In this connection Mr. Wood asked if it was profitable to crowd the bees so that they would fill the sections right up before putting on the surplus case.

R. L. Taylor.—Was careful not to put on surplus case until the honey was coming in in abundance. He did not allow his bees to complete the first surplus case before the second was placed on.

Mr. Fellows, Jackson, Mich.—His experience was that bees would work better in hives where foundation was

used in hiving swarms. When he gave the swarms brood starters he put on full sheets of sections and found when using the starters that he got more drone comb.

Miss Mary Patrick.—Had a first swarm which she hived on empty frames and received 170 lbs. of nice section honey from them in one season, but found they built drone comb in the frames below.

Dr. Higby.—Had experimented with two hives, one with and the other without foundation in the brood chamber. Got the same quantity of section honey from each during the season and found at the end of the season both brood chambers were filled with nice comb and plenty of stores. The comb was built in the hive which had received the starters about two weeks before the other was completed.

W. Z. Hutchinson.—The cases given were no tests of what he claimed. To test the matter properly one must take a large number of hives and try for years. He had no trouble with wavy combs nor did he ever try using wired frames in the brood foundation department. He spaces the frames from one and three-eighths inches from centre to centre.

Mr. Fellows.—Had used drone comb in sections, black bees capped it all over and it was nice as any other.

T. F. Bingham.—The matter of straight combs is easily accounted for. If a small cavity is arranged so the bees have little room they will build straight down. There is less danger of drone comb in a shallow hive and the comb is always straighter and nicer. Occupying the attention of the bees in the sections is a good preventive of building drone comb.

A. I. Root.—Asked whether any person had tried to get natural combs built on wires. He preferred wired combs for shipping.

F. H. Macpherson.—Explained that they had no difficulty in shipping combs without wiring, very few ever having been broken down in transit.

W. Z. Hutchinson.—Did not use wire with his method, could not see any need of it.

Prof. Cook.—Liked Mr. Hutchinson's method, had tried it and proved it a success.

TO PREVENT THE BUILDING OF DRONE COMB.

W. Z. Hutchinson.—Wished to know the best method of preventing the building of drone comb in the brood nest and suggested the propriety of superceding queens over two or three years old.

R. L. Taylor.—Preferred to leave the drone comb in the hive until spring, then he took it out and melted it up.

W. Z. Hutchinson.—That if the bees had plenty of drone comb in the sections above they would be satisfied and not build below.

After a little discussion on the cheapest method of changing the strains in an apiary, the convention adjourned till the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The first question taken up at the evening session was that of foul brood, which was introduced by R. L. Taylor, as follows.—

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FOUL BROOD.

Some one has lately said that foul brood is a subject discussed in every bee-keepers' convention; and perhaps it would not be well that this convention should be an exception. I choose this subject too because I am greatly interested in it myself just now, and with the hope, first, that I may get from others some information that will be of assistance to me, and secondly, that I may be able to give some hints that will be of value to others, not, indeed, to those who already have experience with the disease, but to those who not having had any practical knowledge of it shall in the near future receive a visit from this insidious enemy. There are undoubtedly some such here.

This, so called, foul brood made its appearance among my bees, so far as I know, during the present season. I first discovered its footprints, here and there a dead larvæ, in two colonies in the month of May, but from obtuseness or incredulousness or from the imperfection of published descriptions of it or from a difference in the type of the disease, I did not recognize it.

Mr. Muth says "foul brood can be rooted out completely and without an extra amount of trouble provided you are sufficiently impressed with its dangerous and insidious character and are prepared to meet it promptly on its first appearance." The great point you perceive, is to be prepared to meet it promptly on its first appearance, but to be that one must know it at sight.

What are the characteristics by which we may certainly recognize it? First: We are told that

the dead larvæ are brown or coffee colored, but brown is of many very different shades; and what is the coffee color? Is it that of the raw coffee bean or of the parched bean, or of the pure decoction of the parched bean, or of the decoction with milk in it? At best I think these terms entirely too indefinite. I should describe the color of the dead larvæ as being at first just like that of coffee as you find it on your breakfast table with a moderate quantity of milk in it ready for consumption. The larvæ gradually becomes darker and drier till they are almost as black as tar and about of the consistency of a piece of dry, dark brood comb. At this stage they lie somewhat spread out on the lower side of the cells, are drawn back a little from the openings of the cells and the ends nearest the openings of the cells have the appearance, at the first glance, of being turned up a little somewhat like the toe of a boot. At this stage in a good colony with dark combs after breeding has ceased in autumn an inexperienced person would scarcely discover the dead larvæ at all. Secondly: The consistency of the dead larvæ is homogeneous, there being no watery matter that may be drawn off leaving more solid parts. And at first and for a considerable time the substance of the larvæ is rosy, tenacious and elastic so that if one end of a splinter is inserted in the matter and withdrawn the matter will draw out in a thread like thick honey but it is so much more elastic than honey that when the thread breaks, which it will do when it is drawn to about a half inch in length, there is no danger of any of it dropping but the one part will spring back into the cell and the other part to the splinter. You will of course understand that the dead larvæ retain their shape more or less perfectly for a considerable length of time on account of their outer skin remaining apparently intact.

(To be Continued.)

Read at the North American Bee-Keepers' Convention.
THE COMING BEE.

WHAT encouragement have we to work for the advent of "the coming bee?" Shall we breed bees for color, or for honey-producing qualities? For fancy points, or for pecuniary profit? These are questions that must be fully settled in our minds before we can intelligently discuss the subject of the improvement of the honey-bee. We hear much of our breeders of white-haired bees, and gentle bees, and golden-banded bees, and patent Albino bees, but we hear little of breeders of bees for profit only, i. e., for profit in the production of honey, for, no doubt, breeders of these fancy bees find them very profitable. They sell all the queens they can produce at from three to ten times as much as can be obtained for queens

without these fancy qualities—queens which are every whit as good, yes, generally much better as honey-producers.

We are fast degenerating into the condition of the poultry fraternity. With them, feathers fix the price of the chicken; but we err with far less temptation, for bees can never be made popular pets with which to please the eye and tickle the fancy of our uninitiated visitors. I would that all breeders of fancy bees would heartily seek with us for the bee that can produce the most; we cannot go with them, for, to use the slang of the period, we must have a bee for "business." But we who can so far liberate ourselves from the flavor of classic things as to think "American" as pretty a name as "Ligurian," and can see the most beauty in what does the most, what hope have we for the improvement of the bee?

All honey-producers, I suppose, harbor more or less hope that the honeybee will be found capable of marked improvement; but our hopes undoubtedly are of all degrees of vigor and stability, according to each individual's clearness of knowledge and comprehension of the facts touching the subject, as well as to his manner of looking at these facts. Whatever improvement is possible can without questions be most quickly reached or approximated by unity of effort, for everywhere there is strength in union. It is desirable, then, that this subject be discussed until we may, if possible, come to stand on some common ground.

As my time will permit me to set forth only an outline of my thoughts on this subject, let us take at the out-set a brief view of what nature had done for the bee before it came to the hands of man. We must not forget that in a state of nature the rule of the survival of the fittest is a very different thing from what it is when guided by the hand of man. In a wild state the chief quality required by the bees to fit it to survive—to persist in living—is the ability to provide under the severest stress of circumstances sufficient food to supply its wants during the ensuing period of repose; in the ox it is not good beef, nor rich milk, but horns, strength, courage and agility to enable him to overcome or to escape his enemies and to master his mates that are not so highly gifted with these qualities.

During the roll of unnumbered centuries nature has been training the bee in the gathering of honey, and the greater the stress of circumstances under which the bee has existed, the more thorough has been its education. With the ox most of the qualities that fit him to survive in a wild state, specially fit him in domestication to die early. To fit him for man's

use, all these qualities must be changed, and to effect the change the rule of the survival of the fittest must in its application be entirely changed. Now the qualities that make fitness to survive are, the most and the best beef and milk. But note that nature's education of the bee has all been precisely in the line calculated to produce the character and qualities which man so much desires it to possess, so much does the constitution of things favor the bee-keeper. Of the ox, man gets from nature little but a germ; of the bee, the well-nigh ripened fruit.

But on the other hand, in the domesticated state the bee runs great risk of positive deterioration. The ox naturally improves under the hand of man, because selections for breeding will be made almost without thought, and his better food and protection will favorably affect the growth and development; but with the bee better pasturage and better protection too often prolong the existence of the poorest, and so their blood is perpetuated in subsequent stock. This would be true under what is known as an old method of bee-keeping, but with how much greater force does it apply to bee-keeping under our new methods, with our feeders, and packing, and cellars, and the ready means which the moveable comb furnishes us of preserving the lives of queens which are ready to perish on account of a lack of attendants.

Queens have a market value, and everything having a market value must be saved without regard to its intrinsic worth? Many complaints have been made on account of the low price at which queens must be sold, but I sometimes think it would be immeasurably better, since we cannot well fix their quality, if their value were so much lower than it is that there would be no temptation to preserve the lives of inferior ones.

So we have in our favor the mighty hand of Nature, which with one finger supplied the sparse pasturage of the wilderness and the mountain, and with another inexorably destroyed such colonies as did not from such pasturage lay up a sufficient supply for their wants. And on what a high vantage ground this places us! Then we have the wonderful rapidity with which we may get increase from superior stock, and we must not forget to thank our stern winters that destroy the bees of those who are careless of the comfort, and so of the qualities of their honey-producing stock.

But on the other hand, we have much to contend with. The rich pasturage of our cultivated lands generally enables bees of the poorest quality to get enough for their wants; and what an army we have of those who are careful of their

bees, but careless of their quality! They preserve all their queens because it is a calamity to let a colony become queenless, and their colonies that are too poor to collect enough to supply their own wants they feed, for it is also bad to lose a colony. The prevalent curse too of breeding for fancy qualities is abroad, and, like foul brood, is frightfully contagious. But worse, perhaps, than all, we have not learned to control the drones—worse because with the drones under control all these other obstacles would almost vanish.

One hundred years ago the Collingses of Great Britain undertook the improvement of the ox. For their purpose they selected stock wherever found, of whatever name or color having qualities which they desired to perpetuate. Their stock was originally improved by importing Holstein and Holland cattle which they used in crossing. Subsequently they crossed with a polled Galloway, from which was obtained a breed of great repute, and as the final result they obtained the magnificent shorthorn. We might accomplish in ten years with bees what they did in one hundred with cattle!

What ten, fifty or one hundred of our most successful honey-producers will form a syndicate, and, under competent management, on an island or a prairie, secure from any interference, put any colony or colonies they may from time to time find in their own apiaries showing more than ordinary honey-producing qualities without respect to race, or name, or color, and let them be there bred on scientific principles, with the most relentless culling and the most careful tests?

The mind of some one here is no doubt full of notes of exclamation and interrogation, and would exclaim; "What! would you cross and combine the races?" My reply is, yes! If we ever succeed in making a decided improvement in the honey-bee that improved bee will not be a pure blood of any of the existing races. No existing race has a monopoly of the desirable qualities—certainly not the Italian.

Let me make a suggestion in closing, with regard to the cross-breeding of bees. Some one, I have forgotten who, in one of our apicultural publications, to illustrate his ideas of the evils of cross-breeding, said, in substance, that he had a cow—a cross, if I remember, between a shorthorn and a Jersey, that proved to be an excellent milker; but, he went on to say, a further cross would result in a progeny of little value. He was in a measure correct in his statements with regard to the crossing of two breeds, which had each been bred for a purpose so entirely and radically antagonistic to that of the other. Indeed, he might have gone farther, for his cow,

the first cross might naturally have inherited the poverty stricken sinews of the one parent and the non-milking qualities of the other. But he was entirely in error in his application of these facts to the case of the honey-bee.

As we have seen, all our races of bees have been bred by nature for honey-production, and so nearly equal are they that each race has its friends. From whichever parent a cross-bred bee inherits, it must still be a honey-producer, and the same must be true of all subsequent crosses; and, to produce anything else, nature must "go back" on all her previously established laws.

R. L. TAYLOR.

Lapeer, Mich.

TOP VS. SIDE STORING.

QUERY NO. 120.—(1) What are the advantages of a top story over side storage? (2) If I want a hive with a capacity of 7000 cubic inches, is it better to have 3500 cubic inches in a lower story and the same in a top story than to have it all in one story, and why?—GREENHORN.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—(1.) Less work.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKINNY, TEXAS.—(1) Top storage seems to be more in accordance with the instincts of bees, and in cool climates it is desirable on account of heat economy.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—(1.) It is less trouble getting the sections completed. (2.) For extracting purposes I think it makes little difference, but for raising section honey adopt the crate system.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—(1.) This is a mooted question. I prefer top storage, as the heat is more easily confined to a given space. (2.) A two story hive is preferable for reasons given above, and many others that might be given would space allow.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—It is more convenient and secures more honey. In two stories. It is more convenient for both comb honey and in securing extracted honey. Again hives look better. I have tried both styles thoroughly. I am done with long hives.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, OHIO.—(1.) Bees seem to prefer to have their surplus honey above them. (2.) Better to have in more than one story, because more convenient, and the best place to get surplus is above the bees, and I should not want a lower story over two-thirds as large as mentioned.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—(1.) Ease of manipulation and if for comb honey, better appearing combs. (2.) You are crazy. No one should want so large a hive if they expect profit from their bees. From 3000 to 5000 is large enough for anything and whether in one or two stories is a matter of choice.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SRLBY, ONT.—(1.) I work both ways with facility, but generally speaking the top storage is the more convenient. (2.) The divided brood-chamber is to be preferred—one sufficient reason for which is you can very easily confine the queen to the lower half at times when you do not desire much brood-rearing.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—A top story has the advantage of the ascending heat of the bees which the side has not—better have 3500 in a top and the same in a lower; the same rule applies to both. It is more natural for bees to store surplus above the brood-nests than at each side—it is easier to prevent the queens from laying in the upper story for it is very seldom they do in a hive of that capacity which I think is a very good size.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—(1.) The bees work better when room is given above the brood than when given at the sides. Frequent meddling with the brood-chamber demoralizes and injures your bees. By the use of top story you avoid this. By the use of perforated metal you have neither queen nor brood to annoy you in top story. (2.) It is better to have a top story of 3000 cubic inches that can be removed and leave a nice tidy little hive for wintering in.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—(1.) Bees incline to store above the brood, and sections in top story will be finished sooner than at side. I am talking about comb honey, with extracted the case may be different. (2.) I suppose you work for extracted honey. In any one case I should object to the larger hive when it came to putting in the cellar. If hives are not to be moved the single hive may be good. O. O. Poppleton is a very successful bee-keeper and I think he uses the single story.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGAIC, MICH.—I have twice experimented, once with thirty-two, and once with fifty long, one story hives, vs. the tiering system, and in both instances have my one story hives been discarded and destroyed. The reasons for my preference would cover two pages of this JOURNAL, if enumerated and explained. Among the greater objections to single story hives is that they are not readily movable they necessitate too much frame manipulation,

they won't admit of tiering vertically or any other way, are most disagreeable to cover, bad about robbers and lots of other things.

A. L. SWINSON, GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Simply that it is a way that is more pointedly shown to be the natural one with bees, when they are allowed to pursue their own course in storing where they please,—they put it mostly on top of the brood, hence the deductions are we more fully follow the bee instinct, by top storing and likely to secure more, under same conditions. If I wanted such a bee-house, I would prefer at least two departments to it, else I fear it would all be—bee-s—house, and little honey in it. I find that I can get more honey, and more bees too, if I wish to, from an—eight L. frame hive than I can from such extremely large sized hives,—in proportion to the space occupied.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, Ky.—(1.) Above the brood-nest seems to be the natural place for the bees to store their spare honey, and the fact that surplus honey can be removed from the upper tier of the hive with the least labor and disturbance to the bees, is good reason for the top storing system. (2.) Why do you want such a hive? No one knows how much room will be needed, except perhaps the standard size for a brood-chamber, till he sees what the honey harvest is likely to be. Hence a profitable hive must be capable of enlargement and contraction, to suit the size of the colony, and the flow of honey. Hence the hive should be made in sectional parts so that it can be tiered up to give room only, just as the bees need it.

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Mr. Jas. Heddon will reply to the letter of Mr. E. Armstrong in an early issue, in an instructive article on hives in general.

THE BEE-KEEPER'S MEDLEY.

We have to thank Mr. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, for a copy of the above. There are the photos, for the most part very distinct, of 121 of the most enthusiastic and intelligent bee-keepers of the U. S. and Canada, past and present. Eleven of the lot are Canadians, so that the medley could more appropriately have been entitled "North-American Bee-keepers." The editors of the various bee-periodicals occupy

the third row from the top, while in the centre of the entire lot are Rev. L. L. Langstroth and Moses Quinby, the fathers of American bee-keeping. We would scarcely have known our friend "Ernest" had no name accompanied his photo—those whiskers so change his entire appearance. Every bee-keeper should have one. Mr. Holtermann is the Canadian agent.

THE O. B. K. A. CONVENTION.

The date at which this convention is now called (January 5th and 6th) will suit the Canadian Commissioners. In a letter from Mr. Corneil, Secretary, to-day (Dec. 8th) he says:

"Mr. McKnight left for Ireland on the 25th Nov., and will sail either next Thursday (Dec. 2nd) or the Thursday following. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have just been discussing the chances of their being able to sail on the 9th, and the conclusion is that they cannot do so. I shall probably sail on the 9th inst."

He also mentions that the balance of honey on hand was about 1400 lbs. extracted and 1800 lbs. comb, for which they had been offered 4d. and 6½d. respectively, but they were holding for a better price. The City Hall has been kindly granted us for the purpose of our meeting. There should be a rousing meeting. We may probably have some of our American cousins with us.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in annual convention in Toronto, Ontario, (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 11th, 12th, and 13th. 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.

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.

BEEETON.

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.

Best white comb honey in one pound sections 11 to 12½ cts. with a large supply in commission houses. Extracted 7 to 9 cts. in 60 lb. tin cans. 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, kegs or small barrels, 6½ to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5½c.; California Comb, 10 to 11c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c.

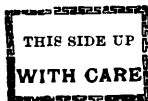
McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

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

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

Shipping Labels.



They 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
1 " "	3 50	2 00	50
¾ " "	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.	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 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.

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.

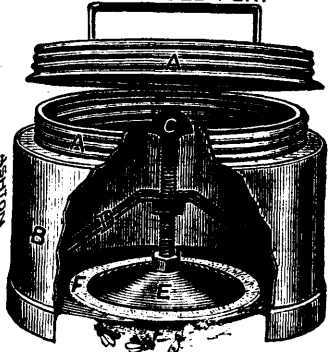


This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.
 Made up, each.....\$ 50
 " " per 25..... 10 00
 In flat, each..... 35
 " " per 25..... 7 50
 " " 100..... 25 00
THE D. A. JONES CO.

BEEKEEPERS' MAGAZINE
 Reduced to **25 Cents** per year
 after JANUARY 1st, 1887.
SAMPLE COPIES FREE.
BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Queen City Oil W rks!
The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our
PEERLESS OIL,
 Manufactured only by **SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.**
 10 10

PAT. 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 exceeds 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.

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, 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.



Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.

High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound Wholesale and retail. Circular and sample free

J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO. N Y

FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in

BEEES AND HONEY.

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLAZINGS 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

orbalance of 1886. From Sept. 1st, 1886, to Jan. 1st, 1887, will make prices on **SECTION \$4.00 Per 1000** and larger quantities proportionately less. **FOUNDATION, 35cts.** Per lb. for brood and 45cts 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 be convinced.

W. T. FALCONER,

Jamestown, N.Y.

Manufacturer and dealer in full line **Apartian 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 499 per lb. Untested queens \$1.00 per dozen, tested \$3.50 each. Queens reared in all colonies from egg sale arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

B. HALL, Kalamazoo Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEE SWAX HEADQUARTERS

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

R. BUCKENBORN & WILL,

Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners, Syracuse, N.Y.

DADANTS FOUNDATION

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, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
- E. KRECHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
- C. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.
- E. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.
- CLARK JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.
- J. F. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- 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 in 1886. 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.

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 net figures.

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

CHEAP NOTE PAPER.

Having purchased 150 reams of heavy (20 lbs.)

Note Heads,

we offer them at

\$1.75 PER 1,000.

printed with name and address and padded.

apply 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.

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—

1 oz., \$1; 1 oz. 7/2 \$2; 2 oz., \$3; 7/2 oz., \$5; 1 lb., \$8.

One ounce contains from 1600 to 1500 seeds.

On account of extreme drought 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,

3-105 Versailles, Cataraugus Co., N. Y.

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.