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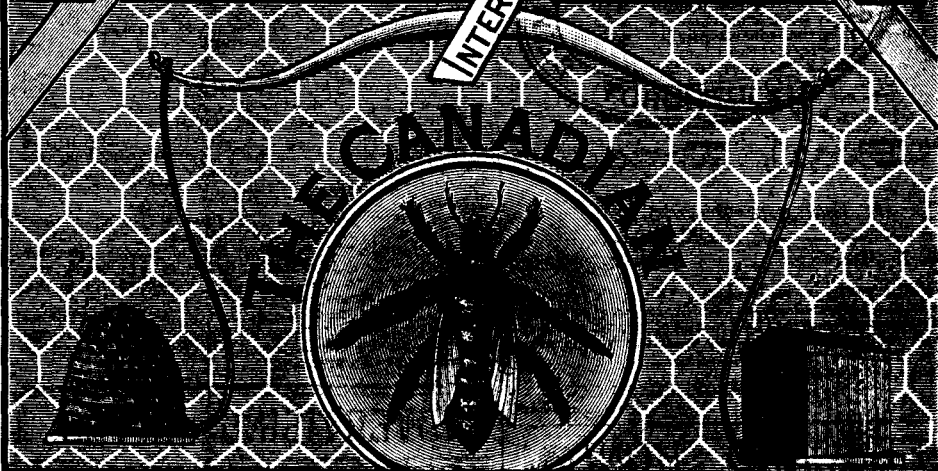
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VOL. II, NO. 45.

1887

FEBRUARY 2.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

APR 24 1887

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

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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.

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 One Winter Feeder (made up).

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- Three new subscribers with \$3 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:
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- Five new names with \$5 entitles the sender to any of the following premiums free:
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 One Honey Knife, by mail, postpaid, value..... 1 08

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 One No. 3 Smoker, fancy finish..... 1 30
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- Fifteen new names with \$15 will give you free, One No. 1, Wax Extractor, value.....
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VOL. II. No. 45. BEETON, ONT., FEBRUARY 2, 1887 WHOLE No 97

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J. K. Darling, Almonte.....	5
Jones, Macpherson & Co., Beeton.....	5
A. L. Swinson, Goldsboro, N.C.....	2
M. B. Holmes, Delta.....	5
G. A. Deadman, Brussels.....	1
J. B. Wrightson, Willow Creek.....	2
R. F. Holtermann, Brantford.....	1
Aspinwall & Treadwell, Barrytown...	5
Josiah Reaman, Carville.....	2
J. V. Battram, Bridgen.....	1
H. A. Scultz, Clontarf, Ont.....	1
Mrs. Henry Stennett, St. Marys.....	2
H. L. Leach, Penetanguishene.....	1
M. Richardson & Son, Port Colborne.	5
W. L. Soule, Highgate.....	1
Allen Pringle, Selby, Ont.....	3
J. Langstroth, Seaforth.....	1
Wm. Hartrey " ".....	1

ENGLISH BEE-KEEPERS.

A VISIT TO THE "BEE AND FRUIT FARMING CO'S." PREMISES.

WE have just returned home after five months' absence, and now propose to tell you something about British bee-keeping. When in London one fine morning, when the sun was shining brightly, we decided to take advantage of the fine day and visit Mr. Garrett, Manager of the "Bee and Fruit Farming Company," about twenty miles south of London.

Taking the early train, which rushed through about ten miles of the city, we emerged into a beautiful country, and in a few minutes landed at St. Mary's Cray, where we were met by young Mr. Garrett, a gentleman who bids fair to become one of our most successful bee-keepers. We were pleased to learn that he has about decided to come to this country and embark in the business, or join with some bee-keeper for a year or two until he has learned more of the flora, seasons and general management of bees in Canada. He appears to be well up in English bee-keeping. About twenty minute's walk from the station brought us to Mr. G's residence, which is situated in a beautiful grove, containing many linden trees; in fact, just in front of the house on the lawn, stand several immense lindens of the European species, while most of the farm (which consists of from 40 to 60 acres) is dotted with all kinds of fruit trees. In England they economise their ground by planting gooseberry and currant bushes, etc., between and under their orchard trees, thus getting two crops from the same soil. While our apples are superior to theirs, they can quite surpass us in the smaller fruits, especially gooseberries and plums. Just south of this orchard in an open court partially surrounded by trees stands the apiary, occupying a very picturesque position. The hives were in rows raised from the ground altogether, nearly 100 colonies. The

bee house, honey house and work-shop stand a little to the east in a very convenient place to take the combs for extracting. Everything seemed to have been arranged with a view to convenience and elegance, the smallest corner being so clean and in such nice order that a person could not help being impressed with the excellent system and management. An examination proved the bees to be in very good condition, although the season was an unusually poor one for honey. Mr. G. adopts any new improvements that seem to merit a trial, and possessing as he does a large amount of mechanical genius, combined with energy, he is able to apply any system that he may desire with the least possible expense. He sells all the honey he can produce at good prices and buys large quantities from others. A few such enterprising bee-men scattered through England would be of great service to the bee-keeping fraternity and would market all the honey now produced by those who either do not understand or possess the necessary means. Our very pleasant and interesting visit to the home of Mr. Garrett will long be remembered by Mrs. Jones and ourself.

CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS.

(Continued from last week.)

Mr. Corneil said he was sure that Mr. Jones and himself felt themselves highly honoured in receiving an invitation to attend a meeting of bee-keepers like the present one. Ever since they had landed on British shores they had experienced the utmost kindness and consideration from their English brethren. Mr. Andrews, the Secretary, had just expressed himself in the kindest terms towards them. He could assure that gentleman that his compatriot and himself felt it a favour to be allowed to say a few words to the intelligent audience of co-workers whom he was now addressing. The history of bee-keeping in Canada was a large subject, and he hardly knew where to commence, or what phase or branch of it would be most interesting to the bee-keepers present, but if during the course of the proceedings, information should be wanted on any particular matter connected with the management of hives, &c., he would be happy to supply all the knowledge in his possession on such subject. At the same time he had a great deal to learn and looked forward to the prospect of gaining fresh data from a recital that evening of the experience of their English friends.

Upon being called on by the Chairman to address the meeting, Mr. Jones complained that

his Canadian friend had an artful way of getting out of a difficulty and placing it upon somebody else's shoulders. (Laughter.) From what Mr. Sambels had told him (the speaker), he understood that Mr. Corneil would take the lion's share of the work that evening. However, he (Mr. Corneil) would not be allowed to escape on a subterfuge (laughter,) but must do his share later on (laughter). He (Mr. Jones) was very pleased to see so many present that evening, and to observe the great interest manifested in England regarding bee-culture. He thought they were not at all behind the Canadians in the science. He quite agreed with the previous speaker that the invitation to attend that meeting was an honor bestowed on himself and friend. They would not be surprised to hear that it always afforded him great pleasure to meet and converse with bee-keepers. Like Mr. Corneil, he felt a little at sea, and hardly knew what topic to select in speaking to them; that was, what particular points in relation to apiculture would most interest his hearers. He might be telling them a great deal of which they already knew, and did not care to hear. The matter of queen-rearing was most important, and no doubt would be interesting to some present; and as he had practised that largely, he thought it desirable to say a few words thereon. In the first place, it was not necessary to tell them, that in the case of a weak colony, if queens were being reared, and care was not taken, the queen-cells would be torn down as soon as the first queen was hatched. If, on the other hand, the colonies were very strong, the cells would be allowed to remain. He found the best way to avoid difficulties of that kind was to add brood to a colony until it became three or four times as strong as it should be for ordinary purposes, and allowing them to start queen-cells. That should be done in the height of the season. Queen-rearing in the spring or fall was a failure. He would describe the process. The comb was taken out of the hive and lightly tapped, which caused all the old bees to return, and after a cloth had been spread out in front of the hive to be strengthened, the bees were shaken out thereon, three or four feet from the entrance, when they proceeded to run in and were received. It was an easy matter to make any colony strong in a short time by this method. And the colony was at once induced to start queen-cells, which were built under the swarming impulse in the natural way. If the honey flow should stop, it would be necessary to feed during the operation. Queens raised by this method were more vigorous, were larger and better in every way, as a strong colony when under natural impulse built their

queen cells larger, and undoubtedly fed the royal grubs better than a weak nucleus. On the seventh day the queen-cells should be cut out and given to other bees, and they will all hatch at the same time. If the cells are not cut out on the seventh day they would not be destroyed, as if the colony were weak, for the reason that the bees want to swarm, and would not allow the queens when hatched to get out of the cells. If they should get out, the bees would ball them, and prevent them destroying the other cells. He had known queens to be kept in the cells for twenty-four hours, and fed, so that when they got out of the cells they could fly. By cutting out queen-cells just as they are about to hatch, and placing them in queen-cages and giving them to a queenless stock, from ten or twenty cells could be saved in every ordinary hive, but if there should be a little Syrian or Cyprian blood, the number may mount to a hundred. He had had eighty queen-cells on a single comb. Those queens were more vigorous than queens raised in an ordinary way. Professor McLean said that that was also the best system for raising drones. Drones raised under the swarming impulse, in unusually strong colonies, were of more value than drones raised in weak colonies. He (the speaker) invited the audience to question him on any matters of detail which they did not fully understand in reference to the foregoing remarks. There was another branch of apiculture on which there had been a good deal of discussion, namely the spreading of brood. It was a practice which he had advocated under certain exceptional circumstances; but it was a very dangerous practice, speaking generally. A first-class bee-keeper who thoroughly understood the subject might do it with success. The difficulty was to know what the weather was going to be. If the brood was spread on a cold night, chilled brood would most likely result. If two combs are filled much fuller with brood on the inside than the outside, lift them up, turn them round, and set them in again. After reversing the combs once or twice, the colony would be increased without any danger of chilling the brood, that was a much better system than spreading brood by putting empty combs between, which was dangerous. Canada was, without doubt, a very favorable country for the production of honey, but it must not be supposed that it was obtained as easily as pumping water out of a well. Of course in that country there was a great deal more bee-pasturage than in England, where the land was better cultivated as far as agriculture was concerned. In Britain all the original forests had been cut away, whereas on the other side of the Atlantic they still remained.

They had an immense quantity of lindens over there, from which during some years they obtained as large a quantity of honey as was produced from clover. In places where linden-trees were scarce, bee-keepers had to rely mostly on white clover for their honey crop. The eastern provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, where icebergs were to be seen during a great part of the year, were not very good farming districts, and they produced a great deal of buckwheat and white clover. Buckwheat honey was very much like English heather honey, though not quite so strong in flavor. The principal sources of honey in Canada were linden and white clover, most of the products of which no doubt had been seen at the Colonial Exhibition. The Canadian thistle, which was the same as its English namesake, did not yield honey every year, but at certain seasons it produced a very large crop; and he thought that if the farmers in England would allow one-third of their land to be thistles they would obtain an immense crop of honey (laughter). As a bee-keeper he would be glad to see that, but as a farmer he would be sorry for it. Thistles grew vigorously in a wet season, and produced more honey than in dry seasons. The first produce that the bees obtained in Ontario was willow honey. He was not so well acquainted with the different sources of honey in other parts of the country. They must remember that Canada was an immense territory and that the climate differed according to the locality. He knew it was the custom generally in England to look upon that colony as a land of ice and snow where they would only freeze to death. That was a great fallacy. If they had seen the 3200 plates of apples, pears, and grapes, exported from Canada and grown in the open, which were shown during the last four weeks of the Exhibition, they would have some idea of the products of Ontario. Of course in England they had plenty of money and could rear these fruits under glass if not out-of-doors. There was no doubt that Canada was well adapted for farming and bee-keeping, and he would advise any who thought of emigrating there to mix up general farming and market gardening with bee-keeping. Bee-keeping was really the only honest way by which a man could steal his living (laughter). There was only one farmer in ten that kept bees, and yet there was no reason why they should not gather the honey that would go to waste there. In some locations there were millions of pounds of honey going to waste—places where a continuous honey flow from spring to fall could be obtained. The season commenced as soon as the snow was off the ground, when, as he had already explained, the

willows afforded the first crop. Then came three weeks of fruit blossoms, after which the maple began to blossom; and after another three weeks or thereabouts the clover bloom appeared; then the lindens, thistles, and other flowers, and so on. Land was undoubtedly very much cheaper on the other side of the Atlantic than in the old country. In some of the finest parts of the Dominion—in Ontario, for instance—there was land worth from 5000 to 10,000 dollars per 100 acres. There were people who believed so much in the value of bee-culture to the farmer that they offered locations for nothing on their farms. He had in one locality about an acre of ground with a dwelling house for the bee-master, which he had occupied for six years and for which he paid no rent at all. In other cases he paid from five to ten dollars a year for an acre of land to place his bees on. Any one could rent a house in his neighborhood for from three to five dollars a month, which would include sufficient ground to keep some colonies of bees. And for from 10l. to 15l. a year a good house with shop and grounds necessary for carrying on operations could be obtained—quite enough in many instances for a market garden. The general rent of farm land ran from 12s. to 16s. per acre, never more unless very favorably situated, never much less than 5s. or 10s. an acre. Where there was such a large population as in England, and scarcely elbow room, he could not suggest a more excellent change than that some of its enterprising inhabitants should pack up about the 1st of April or May and make a voyage to Canada, and find out from personal experience what sort of a country it was. It was quite certain that Canada had many advantages over England both in the way of farming and bee-culture. It was owing to the cheap pasturage over there that they were able to supply so large a quantity of beef, butter, and cheese. Canadian beef was to be found on every butcher's stall, as well as cheese from that country at every grocer's in London. Still there were millions of acres lying idle in the Dominion, and he was persuaded that a poor man could make a very good living over there by carrying on farming and bee-keeping at the same time. He felt satisfied that bee-keeping was only in its infancy in Canada, but there were even at the present time so many people engaged in it as a business, who would be willing to teach others, that there was no location in which an amateur might settle where he would not find a good bee-keeper within a short distance of him. They had also a bee journal in Canada, and of course they got the English bee journals. He thought the *British Bee Journal* and the *Bee-keeper's Record* were both ably edited

papers and were a credit to the mother country. When he and his friends were about to come over they were told that because they were bringing honey with them they would "get the cold shoulder." He did not believe that, for he knew that he could claim kinship with Englishmen, his great-grandmother, or some such remote relation, having been English, and his better half was Scotch (laughter). His friend, Mr. Corneil, was a mixture of English, Irish and Scotch (laughter). Well, to tell the truth, they had been so well treated in the old country that they did not know how to leave it; and perhaps it was true, as had been said, they did not try to sell their honey quickly at the Exhibition because they wanted to stay as long as possible. He hoped they would not think he was vaunting too much the advantages of Canada. He had no land to sell to any bee-keepers, but he would do everything in his power to assist any desirous of emigrating by giving them all the information he possessed, and he would be happy to answer any questions, or supply any data respecting bee-keeping either in the columns of the JOURNAL or by private communication if desired (loud cheers).

The Rev. J. Lingen Seager said there was only one thing which could equal the Canadian honey flow, and that was the flow of Canadian eloquence which they had heard that evening. (laughter). He thought Mr. Jones' remarks contained a mixture of the prudence of the Scotchman, the humor of the Irishman, and the common-sense of the Englishman (laughter). He hoped to have the pleasure of hearing some remarks from Mr. Corneil; and if he might suggest a topic upon which they, in England, required some information, it was in reference to wintering bees. He had noticed that it was a common thing in England to see hives looking prosperous during the honey-yielding season, but in the early spring a large proportion of them were in a very miserable state. He was afraid bee-keepers were too apt after securing all the honey they could, to leave their bees to chance during the winter. Their want of success was no doubt often due to ignorance, and he confessed he was one of the ignorant people. He had heard that it was the fashion in Canada to put the bees in cellars. In England where cellars were available for such purpose they would generally be too damp. That would be so certainly in his own case. Some system should be devised by which they could winter their bees satisfactorily above ground. He thought the Herts Association had taken a judicious step in obtaining the assistance of Messrs. Jones and Corneil that evening, and it was another feather in their

cap. He would not detain them further, but would be glad to hear from Mr. Corneil what he thought was the best way of wintering, the number of frames to which the hives should be reduced, the way they should be covered up and clothed for winter, something about the number of bees to be put into the hives. Was it advisable to unite a dozen hives into eight or six, or to allow the whole number to stand side by side all the winter as he knew some bee-keepers did? He also wanted to know when the bees should be allowed out; was it desirable that they should be permitted a sniff of frost? He would also like to know something about feeding bees for the winter, whether honey or syrup should be used. In fact, any information from Mr. Corneil would be sure to be practical and useful (cheers).

(To be continued next week.)

From our British Correspondent.

MEL SAPIT OMNIA.

THE visit of your representatives to England has, as you will doubtless observe in the columns of the *British Bee Journal* given a great but peculiar impetus to bee-keepers on this side of the Atlantic. Some of them are not unlike animals that make their home in burrows, they run off the field at the first cry of a stranger in sight and having reached the entrance of their holes, gain sufficient courage to turn round and view him off the field, when they slowly and cautiously come out and resume their gambols.

Let them play for a while, a gun will presently go bang! in the vicinity of their warren, and the sound will drive them to the extreme depths of their holes, and the best of ferrets will not dislodge them. "What do you say, the ferret is at hand?" Very well, we shall see all in good time.

But what I want to point out is that some of us have discovered that all the new things were not brought out first by Cousin Jonathan. I had the courage to hint such a thing back in October last, in the presence of one who knows how to handle a shooting-iron, and if I was not so small as I am I should have suffered, not at the hands of the Nimrod alluded to above, (I am speaking in a metaphor) but at those of my friends, but I managed to elude my would be capturer and—survived to tell the tale.

'Jonathan' is the sinner that claims all the brains, not you who dwell over in the frozen land north of him, but some on this side will mix you and 'Jonathan' up and make you one and the same, while others, better taught in geography and sentiment, at once call the ignorant to order.

Comparisons are ever odious, but in one respect you as a body of bee-keepers (and this is true of 'Jonathan' also) have the advantage of us. *All your leaders are practical bee-keepers.* In England

they are not so, many keep bees by deputy, that is, they order 'John' to do so-and-so and never know if it is done or not. Others keep bees in pretty hives which are ornaments to their gardens, because they belong to the Bee-keepers' Association. Perish the thought that I should say an unkind word of these gentlemen, they are great at organization, spare neither time nor money over bee-keeping, attend shows, judge, sit on committees, speak and write, and all in a manner highly commendable, but if to all this were added real practice in the art of bee-keeping as I judge there is with your leaders, the results would soon be manifest. As it is at present, many things are thought out and tried by some good practical but obscure man, and little or nothing is known of it for some time, until this same obscure individual finds a similar idea has been put forward and eagerly taken up by our transatlantic cousins and so comes into general adoption as an American invention. We—at least those of us who live south of the Tweed—are modest to a fault, and thus, we suffer.

Mr. Simmins is bringing out a new patent hive that is going to eclipse everything with you or us. He is also going to depart from the usual course by patenting it.

The 'Globe thistle,' that Mr. Chapman is distributing with a long Latin name, I find has been grown by Mr. Cowan for the past 10 years, I also learn it has grown in one gentleman's garden 5 miles west of me, and in another 2 miles south, for many years. It has also been grown in Westmoreland for the past 40 years at least, so that it is not new here, but only being dragged out from obscurity.

Xmas day was 'as balmy as May' and my bees flew abundantly. The following day, snow fell 10 or 12 inches in depth in 3 hours and it lays on the ground up to the present. As a sample of our grand climate, the wind has gone the whole circuit each 24 hours during the present week, and each day we have had a short spell of sunshine, fog, rain, thaw, snow and frost. I'll bet you cannot beat that if you try. So there I will draw the line, hoping all your bees are quiet—and alive—, with greetings from

AMATEUR EXPERT.

January 8th, 1887.

From the Canadian Bee Journal.

THE FIRST DAY IN LONDON.

HOW did you like London? was the first question asked the delegates by nearly everyone they met at the late convention.

The answer was, "Very much indeed, yes, we liked it very much,—that is to say, we liked what is likable in the city. What is likable in

its people and what was pleasant in connection with our work at the Exhibition. London is a large place and to see London is to do a big thing, a thing too big to be fully accomplished in the intervals of leisure which fell to our lot. A brief description of some of the incidents of "our life in London" might be interesting to your readers. We entered the metropolis about 8 p.m., alighted from the train and hailed a "cabby." "How far is it to Craven St.," we enquired, "A shilling each and 'tuppens' for the parcels sir," was the reply. This is a new way of measuring distance thought we; but it is 'Henglish' you know or rather the cockney cabman's method of doing it. "Turn around your machine then and get these trunks on top." "One, two—seven, anything else to go on top sir?" "Yes, two or three handbags but you won't charge for these, will you?" "Tuppens' each," politely responded cabby. This is not a time for disputing over pennies, so up they go and in we tumble. Cabby climbs to his box, cracks his whip and off we go, rumbling down the well paved street, dodging in and out amongst cabs, hansoms, pedestrians and busses, a short turn and we are rattling through a comparatively deserted lane—another turn up an alley and out into another thoroughfare illuminated with gas lamps and cab lanterns to such an extent that we fancy the Queen's Jubilee is being celebrated in advance. On we go, down streets, up lanes and across squares until we begin to ask ourselves "Is Craven St. at Lands End or are we still in London." Just then Cabby pulls up and sings out "Here we are, what number please," "No. 10," is the response. "Alright, here you are." Then the politest man of the party steps out, advances to the door and pulls the bell-knob. Presently the door is opened by a middle-aged lady with a profusion of curls and a natural look of semi-recognition passes between she and our polite companion. As soon as he recovers from the shock produced by the sight of this ribbon and ringlet bedecked London boarding-house-keeper, he doffs his hat and tells her how when in Liverpool he learned that she kept a very respectable house and would be pleased to have a respectable party like ourselves stay with her for a while. "Oh, indeed! yes," she was very much flattered but very sorry, but really, she was quite full—not a spare bed in the house. At this unexpected news, his politeness seemed to abandon him, for, replacing his hat, he turned sharply away, returned to the cab and the door closed. Just then the only musician in the party struck up

"Out in the cold world, out in the street."

'Stop that noise,' roared out a little 'bobby' from across the street. Beg pardon! Mr. Police-

man, said our companion, but we are not drunk, we're a party of 'Colonials' looking for lodgings. Oh, well, drive down the street a piece and you will see 'Apartments to Let' stuck up in a window. By this time cabby was becoming impatient, and so we were all, so we tumbled out and made for the house with the sign in the window. The bell is rung as before, another smiling lady of about 45 summers opened to us. Can you accommodate a party of five, madam, asked our polite companion as he scrutinized this trim, neatly dressed matron. Oh, yes sir, my rooms are large, my beds are clean, and you can have your own table. Will you walk up stairs and examine the beds, gentlemen? Up we go, make a hurried survey of the rooms, returning (dismiss the cabby, strike a bargain and are domiciled for the night.

"Morning broke. Light stole upon the clouds with a strange beauty. Earth received again its garment of a thousand dyes."

We tumbled out of bed, had breakfast and sailed out into the street bent upon seeing London. Reaching the Strand a bus draws up and the conductor sings out "Liverpool street, tuppens all the way." Let us get up some one suggests and up we get, seating ourselves upon the roof. The bus drives off and we prepare ourselves to take in the town. The scene is a novel one to most of us, and yet not so strange as one might expect. The streets are very much like the streets of some other cities we have seen. The shops are not any better, nor the display of goods in their windows any more attractive, but the thoroughfares are crowded with vehicles of strange and varied makes, thronged to such a degree that it seems almost impossible to proceed without colliding a dozen times in passing as many blocks, yet few collisions take place and no apparent fear is manifested by the drivers. Occasionally there is a jam which for a moment seems inextricable but they are soon cleared by a few waves of a policeman's hand and the normal condition of street traffic is restored. It is astonishing with what skill and dexterity those London busmen handle their lines. Without the least apparent effort they push on along their route arriving at their destination promptly on schedule time. Possessing manifest intelligence combined with long experience they ply their calling with apparent pleasure and drive in safety through crowded streets where a novice would endanger the lives and limbs of both man and beast. That they waste but little time may be gathered from the fact that their allotted task is to cover about 80 miles a day, but then their day only terminates at midnight. Off one bus into another we take in the prominent objects

and leading thoroughfares as we pass, thus laying down a mental chart for future pilotage through the great city.

Alighting at Craven street we repaired to our quarters and ordered luncheon. While partaking of our repast we canvass the incidents of the forenoon. Did you observe anything particular about the London people to-day? asked one. Yes, responded our dudish companion, they all wear 'beavers' and this fact has been a matter of great concern to me all the forenoon. I have always worn a 'christie stiff' myself, but we cannot afford to be odd in this place. You see we are about to present ourselves to the 'Royal Commission' and take our place at the great 'Colinderies' as representatives of the premier province of the Dominion and we must do so attired in a manner becoming that important position. I see no alternative but to supply ourselves at once with respectable 'tiles.' There the economist of the crowd put his hand involuntarily into his pocket declaring that his crop this year was not more than half an average that he could not afford such trappings and it would never do to wear 'plugs' at the expense of our constituents. That is all true replied our philosopher but every position in life has its disagreeable features. Representative men can never hope to be recouped for what they expend in a respectable and creditable maintenance of their representative positions. The man who undertakes to dance for the public must be prepared to pay the piper as well, so there is nothing left for us but to go down into our pockets and out into the street and provide ourselves with the regulation headgear. Why bless your life, he continued, I would as soon think of committing suicide as providing myself with a silk hat out of that honey. If I did so each time I put it on I should fancy I felt a sticky streamlet of clover nectar dripping from every hair of my head and falling upon my person inside my shirt collar. So say we all, chimed in the party, but our cautious economist once again reverted to the short crop and in an undertone was heard to remark, 'I suppose it must be done but if this is the beginning what will the end be.' Out we went in a body and were soon on our way back each one with a hat-box in hand. There is no time a man feels more respect for himself than when attired in a decent, fashionable and well fitting suit of clothes, and the world usually respects people in proportion as they respect themselves. Out of respect for ourselves then and to be respected by the respectable people among whom we were about to mingle, it was wise to follow the advice of our philosopher and do what we did. When your delegates went out to

present themselves to Sir Cunliffe, the master showman of the day, they might have been mistaken for respectable citizens of the fashionable 'West End' rather than denizens of the back woods of Canada. The metamorphoses caused by the shining beavers was great and the effect grand.

PEEK-A-BOO.

For The Canadian Bee-Journal.

CONVENTION MEDLEY.

BY D. CHALMERS, POOLE, ONT.

IT was necessary we should have a place to meet in so we were granted the free use of a "Hall" guarded by "Pickets" and as it was a cold time we were well supplied with "Wood." 'Twas there we saw the "Willows" and an "Orchard" that reverses the order of things by taking from instead of producing nectar for the bees, we were in "Anguish" the first evening to hear the Indian and Colonial Commissioners so that "Knight" revealed a great deal and the other two were about "Evans" with him, "E migh" they gave us "Wells" of news, of "Couse" (as the Yankee says) the Clarke was there and will give a fuller report than I can; suffice it to say that as soon as business was "Dunn" all made for their "Holmes."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

OHIO STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

THE Ohio State Bee-Keepers' Association held their annual convention at Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 11, 12 and 13, 1887.

FIRST DAY.

As there were but few present on the first day an informal meeting was held owing to the fact that the meeting was not given proper publication, although the meeting was very interesting.

SECOND DAY.

Morning session convention called to order with Dr. H. Besse in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Treasurer's report received. The election of officers being next in order resulted as follows: President, Ernest R. Root, Medina; Sec. Treas. Frank A. Eaton, Bluffton.

By request of the association Pres. Root gave a talk on "Foul Brood as it appeared in the home of the honey bee." In brief it was as follows:

The disease first broke out about the first of last July. He was not certain as to how it originated but thought it

was started by robber bees gaining access to a few kegs of honey which had been purchased some time before. He said that the incipency of the disease was difficult to describe. A few affected cells appeared at first, the larva was a light coffee color, as the disease advanced the larva changed to a dark coffee color like the coffee berry, and finally dried up in one side of the cell. If a tooth-pick be inserted into an affected cell the diseased matter will adhere forming a sort of string. The speaker stated that during the past season they had had sixty cases, each as soon as discovered was treated as follows. All the combs of the affected hives, after the bees were shaken off into a clean new hive, were consigned to the boiler furnace. He thought it cheaper to give the bees a clean set of new frames filled with foundation than to extract the old diseased comb, render out the wax and boil the frames for use again. The diseased hives were then scalded out with steam. He was not sure but that the disease might appear again the coming season, but in no colonies so treated did the disease reappear. After the speaker closed Dr. Besse said he did not think it necessary to go to the great waste or expense of burning up the frames, combs and honey. Why not extract the honey render the wax and boil the frames, and in that way save that which would otherwise be wasted? Pres. Root thought there would be a good deal of risk attending such a practise that robber bees might gain access to the diseased honey and wax while so working. After further discussion of the above subject the convention adjourned to 1 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pres. Root in the chair. A list of questions was handed in by G. R. Morris and discussed in the following order:

How should a house be constructed to keep honey best both winter and summer?

Dr. Besse.—Keep it in a dry house where it never reaches either extreme of heat or cold.

Secretary.—Keep it in a honey house that gets quite warm in summer and fall, then remove to some room in house where the temperature does not go

down to freezing.

C. Cole.—Do not keep it—sell it.

Is comb honey injured or made unsaleable by freezing?

After some discussion it was generally agreed that the quality was not injured by freezing but combs cracked by freezing and thawing would cause the honey to drip.

Which is the best mode to control or prevent swarming?

J. W. Newlove.—I use single tier crates and give the bees plenty of room by tiering up. Put a crate on the hive about ten days before the honey flow starts, when the bees are thoroughly at work and have filled the sections about half, raise the crate and put under it an empty one and so on, giving plenty of room. I find that by this plan that they seldom swarm.

Secretary.—It is an easy matter to control swarming when running for extracted honey, as a liberal use of the extractor will greatly control, but the difficulty comes in when working for comb honey. I have practised very successfully extracting from the side combs in brood chamber placing them in center if the colony is very populous remove one comb placing an empty frame with but a starter in the centre thereby giving the queen plenty of room at the same time putting on one tier of sections, then tiering up as fast as the honey flow will warrant.

Will the drone progeny of an Italian queen be pure Italian provided that she mated with a Hybrid drone?

There was no one present who had any occasion to doubt the well founded principles of Dzierzon and other writers on this subject.

Which is best to give a new swarm full frames of foundation or only starters?

Dr. Besse.—I use starters only.

Pres. Root.—Gave W. Z. Hutchinsons plan.

J. S. Ricketts.—Said that Mrs. Jennie Culp used full sheets of foundation and much preferred them.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

C. A. Jones gave a talk on "The production of fine comb honey," which was very interesting but too lengthy to give in detail. The following are a few extracts:

He does not want a colony very strong with bees, preferring a hive of 6 or 7 frames only. Do not put the sections on too early; wait until white clover is fairly started; give starters only in sections, placing the sections the same way the brood frames run, level the hive sideways so as to insure straight combs. He recommends removing sections early and don't aim to secure the most honey but the best.

N. Hutches.—Does it pay to feed back part filled sections to finish others?

It was thought not profitable.

Pres. Root—Gave a detailed description of the Heddon hive and its management.

Mrs. Culp.—I do not think it profitable to change an apiary of 50 or 60 colonies for any new hive discarding the old ones. She then gave an interesting account of her management of an apiary without help. Mrs. Culp runs an apiary of 60 colonies. She keeps her queens' wings clipped. Her report for the past season was 5,600 pounds of comb honey for which she received 18 cts. per lb. 2,400 lbs. of extracted honey at 15 cts. Her bees are Hybrids she prefers them for honey to any other.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Earl Clickenger.—I am a commission merchant in this city, giving special attention to honey. A gentleman told me the other day that he saw comb honey being manufactured in New York city, the man was a gentleman and had no object in telling me a lie.

The association instructed Mr. C. to secure the gentleman's name and send it to Mr. A. I. Root to have it run down like all such reports have been.

C. E. Jones.—I think that comb honey is often taken for adulterated when it is made of honey dew or some variety not usually gathered.

Does the queen determine the sex of her progeny at will?

Mr. Miller.—I have been taught that the sex of the bee is determined by compression owing to the size of the cell.

C. E. Jones.—I think she has the full power of determining the sex.

Secretary.—I have seen the queen lay eggs in queen cells only, slightly started also in foundation that was not

drawn out more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. How does the compression theory account for this?

Moisture in bee hives in winter was discussed at some length.

Dr. Besse.—I think that moisture in hives is caused by the moisture in the air condensing by the warm air in hives coming in contact with the cold air from outside, the same as the frost from around your doors in winter.

The wintering problem was then discussed. Cellar and outdoor wintering both had their advocates.

Mr. J. G. Mock—Gave a new use of brood frames. For division boards nail thin boards on each side filling the space with dry sawdust, forest leaves or some light material. They are good for winter or summer use.

The committee on exhibits reported as follows:

Frank A. Eaton.—Section Case and Skeleton Honey Board combined, adapted to the tiering up system and removing sections with ease.

Mr. Earl Clickenger—Exhibited a section case, a case of fine comb honey, jars of extracted honey, Bingham smokers, honey knife and Eaton Bee-feeder.

J. W. Newlove—Combined shipping and honey crate also well adapted to tiering up.

FRANK A. EATON, Sec.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

RYE MEAL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR POLLEN.

J. H. DICKSON.—I see rye meal advised as a substitute for pollen in the C. B. J. How do you give it to them and in what quantities?

Gleneden, Jan. 22nd, 1887.

We fed meal as a substitute for pollen for a number of years but lately have abandoned it, for the simple reason that we have sufficient pollen in our section to do the bees in early spring. We leave pollen in the combs on which the bees are wintered. We have fed large quantities of meal, the bees seem to thrive for a few weeks but after that they would not consume it but the natural pollen they gather, leaving the artificial pollen in the cells removing it as they require the room for brood. The meal sometimes becomes so hard that they have to cut down the cells to get it

out. In most parts of Canada the practise of feeding meal should be abandoned, unless pollen is exceedingly scarce in the locality.

PACKING IN CLAMPS—CAN IT BE DONE TOO WARMLY.

J. C. WOODARD.—Can bees be packed too warm in clamps? I have mine packed with 1 ft. of fine dry sawdust all around. They have been uneasy, coming out when the thermometer stood at zero. Yesterday they had a good fly, but many of them did not get back. They have been coming out all winter and dropping down quite freely. I marked one that was pretty light when I packed last fall, I looked into it yesterday and was surprised to find plenty of stores, a nice lot of brood capped over and eggs, some hatched out, but there were fewer bees than I would like to see.

St. George, Jan. 22nd, 1887.

We have never been able to pack bees too warmly yet, in fact we would not hesitate to put 2 ft. of such sawdust you speak of and yet not have them too warm. If their stores are good you need not fear the packing. Perhaps there is too much light. When the weather is cold it is better to keep the entrance shaded if they are inclined to fly out. Sometimes damp sawdust or packing heats in the early part of the season and causes the bees to become uneasy; we have never known dry packing to do so.

H. B. PARKER.—Kindly give a description as to how you make your clamps for wintering on summer stands; also, how put together and taken apart without disturbing the bees. Will drifted snow from six to twelve inches deep over and around entrance do them any harm, if so, what time should it be removed. My hives are four or five inches above ground. Morpeth.

Our clamps are fully described in back numbers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. The snow will do no harm in fact we would prefer to have it three or four feet deep over hives to insure perfect wintering. The back numbers of the C. B. J. give you some of our experience with deep snow on hives, which led us to the above conclusion.

CLAMP WINTERING.

W. H. SLOAN.—About the 10th of last month a friend sent for me to go and pack away his bees for the winter, he has 12 colonies in all. We

erected a stand with lumber into which we put eight of them, packing them with short straw and chaff on all sides, top and bottom, the others being weak we put them in the cellar. Now I wish to ask a few questions for instruction on the subject and would be glad to have them answered in the C. B. J. as soon as convenient. I left the honey boards on with covers same as when on summer stands. Is this the proper way or should the quilts or bags of chaff be put on instead of the honey board. Will they have air enough through a seven inch square box or pipe leading to each from outside the stand to the hive?

Milford, Ont., Jan. 24th, 1887.

We always remove the lids and honey boards when we have them on, but we usually have quilts instead which we remove. If covered with propolis to prevent the escape of moisture we put on quilts then bags of chaff or loose chaff or sawdust. A box 17 inches wide and one inch deep will be sufficient to convey all the air necessary. They will have sufficient ventilation.

Two bee-papers for the price of one. The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and the *Bee-Keeper's Magazine* both sent, post paid, for one year for one dollar. Send in your names.

BEE LORE

FOREIGN AND OTHERWISE, BUT ALL INTERESTING

A Missouri man is making bee hives out of manilla paper. He says: "This I think will be a first class hive in every respect; a perfect non-conductor, strong, cheap, and a complete double-story hive, and weighs 40 pounds. The material consists of six feet of half-inch lumber, in two-inch wide strips; 50 plaster laths; 32 feet of manilla paper for inside and outside walls, about three cents worth of quarter inch wire nails, and one pint of paint for a two-story hive; 10 frames in the brood-chamber $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, outside measure. I would not have said anything about this hive until I had witnessed my bees in it, but I did not wish any one to get hold of it and have it patented, for I desire this hive, if it proves to be as good as I think it will be, to be the property of the bee-keepers of this country."

Why are bees a commercial race? Because they *cell* their honey.

What trade do bees pursue? That of comb-makers.

"Oh, mamma, you'd be surprised to know how dumb Bessie Barton is! She took me into what she said was the apiary. What do you think I saw there?" "I don't know, dear." "Why, nothing but a lot of beehives. There was no apes there; not even a monkey."—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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BEETON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

We have to thank the Secretary for the report of the Ohio State Bee-Keepers' Association, which appears in this issue. We are pleased also to note the feeling of trust reposed in our young friend Ernest R. Root, by his election as President.

We have just received from the directors of the Western Fair, London, the diplomas taken by us at the late exhibition. They are very nicely gotten up, one being awarded for the best bee-hive for comb honey. The Heddon Hive was the one shown for this, it also secured first prize at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto.

The *Bee-Keepers Advance* Vol. 1, No. 1, found its way to our table a few days ago. It seems to have taken the *A. B. J.* as its pattern, the pages being the same size and the general make-up being the same. It has, however, taken unto itself the motto of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. This, in the language of some of our objectors to patents, is a moral theft. However, we are not going to cry out about it. The price is 25 cts. per year, and it is to be monthly. It is worth the money asked and will likely receive its share of the public patronage.

TRIBUTE.

Now, Mr. Mc., you just want to be a little too hard on me. I would only be too glad to render any assistance possible to have those gentlemen presented with some little memento, but my hands are full, have timber to take out for repairs about the factory, and lumber to haul for the same, and, besides, it seems impossible to get the C. B. J. in time to reply to anything before the second week. I would suggest, rather, that three be appointed nearer a centre, say, Rev. W. F. Clarke of Guelph, and two others as near by as possible, that their contributions be their

work and that their travelling expenses, if any, be paid out of the fund.

D. CHALMERS.

Poole, Jan. 28th, 1887.

We were in earnest about friend Chalmers being chairman, the fact is we don't know any one who would make a better worker than he, and he is always willing and ready to do his share, not shirking the extra work any good deed might entail on him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The prices as quoted for honey in our market report are in exchange for supplies at catalogue prices.

Discounts on all supplies (as advertised in our catalogue for 1886) till March 1st will be 10 per cent. We are crowded up pretty well with work in all our departments. We have busy at work no less than 27 hands, and we shall increase to about forty in another week.

Mr. H. Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., has appointed us his Canadian agents for the sale of the Chapman honey plant. We have now on stock, ready to ship from this office any quantity of seed that may be desired. Canadian customers will please make a note of this. Price same as Mr. Chapman's.

REDUCED PRICE OF SECTIONS.

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

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

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, 9 cts. is paid; Mixed flavors $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; Amber colored 8 cts.; Fall honey 7 cts.; Buck-
49046 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, 14 cts. is the best price; No. 2 12 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.

Very few sales reported. Best white comb honey, 12½ cts.; Fall white comb honey, 10 to 11; Extracted offered from 6 to 8; Beeswax firm at 23 cts. M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, Jan. 10th, 1887.

NEW YORK.

Since Christmas the comb honey market has been very sluggish and sales slow, but has shown more activity the past week. Stock in dealer's hands is large and prices rule accordingly. We quote present prices as follows:—White comb, 1 lb. sections, 10 and 12c.; white comb, 2 lb. sections, 9 and 10c.; off grades, 1 and 2c. per lb. less; buckwheat, 1 lb. sections, 8 and 8½c.; buckwheat, 2 lb. sections, 7 and 7½c.; California extracted, 5 and 5½c.; buckwheat, 4 and 4½c.

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 sets 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 7 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- and 5c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS.

242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Freemont Progressive Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their semi-annual meeting in conjunction with the Farmers' Institute at Freemont, Mich., Feb. 4th.

G. E. HILTON, Pres.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Since last issue the following have been laid on our table:

G. W. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.—A 32 page pamphlet, bee-hives, sections, etc.

N. S. KALER, Andersonville, Ind.—A 4 page circular descriptive of Kaler's swarming box.

J. H. MARTIN, Hartford, N.Y.—Sends in a 4 page circular and beautiful chromo card, which he has had designed especially for himself. It is emblematic of the honey business. Sample cards may be had on application to his address.

E. C. LONG, Williamsville, Erin Co., N.Y.—4 pages. Supplies generally.

FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, O.—6 pages, principally bees and queens. Also poultry.

J. L. JONES, Toronto, Ont.—Sample book of engravings, showing magnificent work.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

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

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones" size per pound.....	47c
" " " over 50 lbs. " "	45c
" " " cut to other sizes " "	43c
" " " over 30 lbs. " "	40c
Section " in sheets per pound.....	58c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3½x4½ and 4½x4½, per lb.....	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for	
Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	43c

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

FOUNDATION MACHINE.—A Dunham Mill; cost originally \$50; about one dozen cells right in centre of rolls are broken—will make splendid foundation—will sell for \$10, cash. The D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS

CAN YOU RESIST THIS.

THE BEAUTIFUL, INSTRUCTIVE, HUMOROUS Chromo Card designed especially for bee-keepers. Has a decided happy effect wherever shown. This card will not be thrown away when the articles represented upon it are explained, the story will be repeated many times, educating people and extending your reputation. Bees, Flowers, Children, Implements, elegantly printed in eight colors. Sample package 10 cts.; one sample and price list of same old things. Something new and all to profitably aid the bee-keepers. Address

J. H. MARTIN, Hartford, N.Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING

Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,
and Bee-Keepers,

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

CATALOGUES,

PRICE LISTS,

CIRCULARS,

LABELS,

OR GENERAL PRINTING.

A large number of cuts in stock of
which patrons have free use.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,
BEETON, ONT

HEDDON HIVES!



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

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

Sample hives we make up with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

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

up. We quote the prices for sample hives made up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.

Sample hive, made up.....\$2 90
Add ten per cent if you wish the hive painted.

Prices Of Parts.

	made up flat.
Bottom-stand.....	12 09
Bottom-boards.....	15 11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03 03
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60 45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10 07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30 25
Surplus case, invertible, including wire frames and separators.....	60 50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15 12
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15 15
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10 10

The cost of one hive such as you would receive, in the flat, would therefore be (without honey boards of either description) \$2.15. Add the cost of whichever style of honey-board you prefer, and you get it exactly. If you do not designate either we shall always include the wooden-slotted one.

Discounts in Quantities.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, 7½ per cent. ; 25 or more, 10 per cent. ; 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

Individual Rights.

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

Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	\$1 00
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 00
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50

Heddon's 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

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

Address,

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

* SOUTHERN * HEADQUARTERS * FOR EARLY QUEENS.

Nuclei, and full colonies. The manufacture of hives, sections, frames, feeders, foundation, etc., a speciality. Superior work and "let-live" prices. Steam factory, fully equipped, with the latest and most approved machinery. Send for catalogue. Address

J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.

ATTENTION!

SECTIONS, BEE-HIVES, HONEY BOXES,
FRAMES, ETC.

LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Best of goods at lowest prices. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

G. B. LEWIS & CO.,
Watertown, Wis

Western BEE-KEEPERS' Supply House.



We manufacture Bee-Keepers' supplies of all kinds, best quality at lowest prices. Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Extractors, Smokers, Crates, Honey Buckets, Vests, Feeders, Bee-Literature, etc., etc. Imported Italian Queens, Italian Queens, Bees by the lb., Nucleus or Colony, "Bee Keepers' Guide, Memoranda and Illustrated Catalogue" of 48 pages FREE to Bee-Keepers. Address JOSEPH NYSEWANDER, DES MOINES, IOWA.

QUEENS.

BEEES.
1887.

QUEENS.

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

PRICES REDUCED FOR 1887.

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

BEE-KEEPERS ADVANCE.

Is a Monthly Journal of 16 Pages. 25 CENTS PER YEAR. Clubbe with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for \$1.10. Sample copy sent free with our catalogue of supplies. Don't forget to send name and address on a postal to

J. B. MASON & SONS,
t.f. Mech p nics' Falls, Me.

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

TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEEETON PRICES.

MR. JOHN McARTHUR,

845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Is our authorized agent for Toronto and vicinity for all supplies manufactured by us. He will have constantly on hand a supply of staple goods such as hives, sections, foundation, knives, tins, etc., etc.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

FOR SALE. GROUP OF 120 AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' photographs, 10 of them Canadian, got up by E. O. TUTTLE, Vermont, almost all the leading bee-keepers of America in it. Supplied by R. F. Holterman from Brantford, Ont., who is the authorized agent for Canada. Price, post paid, \$1.35; size 11x14 in.

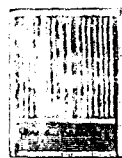
Feeders.

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

ENTRANCE FEEDERS.

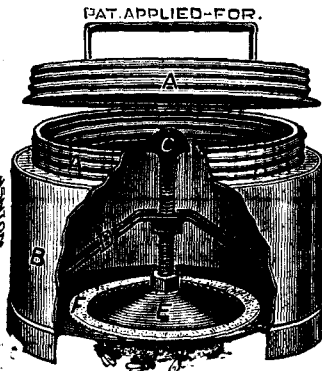
Double the usual size, each..... 15c
" " " per 100.....\$12 50c

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.



10 lb. \$3.00.

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. HASTING, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.

TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS

HAMMERS.

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

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

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 35c.; No. 52, 50c.

SCREW DRIVERS.

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

TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In iron squares we have two kinds—the first of these is marked down to one-eighth of an inch, and is marked on one side only, the price is, each, 20c.

The other style is marked on both sides down to one-sixteenth of an inch—price, each, 35c.

We have a splendid line in steel squares which we can furnish you at \$1.35. They are well finished and are usually sold in hardware stores at \$1.75.

TWO FOOT RULES.

A splendid line in rules we offer at, each, 18c. Then we have a nice box-wood rule at, each 25c.

HAND SAWS.

Just at the present we have but one line in these—26 inch long—A. & S. Perry's make—usually sold at 75 cents we offer them for 55c.

PANEL SAWS.

These are what are often called small hand saws, and for the finer classes of the bee-keepers work are indispensable. We have started out with two lines in these. The 18 inch are of good steel (Shirley and Dietrich) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20-inch are finer steel—same make—that money.

PLANES.

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

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

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent. below the ordinary retail price, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have a 1y you want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

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

BEE-TON, ONT

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, 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	15	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.

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, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
- E. F. Smith, Smyrna, N. Y.
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co, Ill.
- CLARK JOHNSON, & SON, Covington, Ky.
- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- L. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. I. 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.

THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

Having expended thousands of dollars in bringing before the people one of the most wonderful honey producing plants known in the United States, or even in the world, and testing it honestly and fairly, wish to say through your valuable JOURNAL, that the seed contains so much oil that nothing but fresh seed will grow, or by thrashing if the seed is bruised or broken it will not grow, for this reason, and by the advice of many prominent bee-keepers, I have decided to sell the limited amount of seed I have raised this season at the following prices, and will send to those who have already ordered, the amount of seed due them at this low price:

Half Ounce.....	50c
One Ounce.....	\$1 00
Two Ounces.....	1 50
Four Ounces.....	2 00
Half Pound.....	3 00
One Pound.....	5 00

One ounce contains from 1600 to 21800 seeds. One pound of seed is sufficient for half acre if properly thinned out and reset. Write all orders plainly and give your Post Office in full.

H. CHAPMAN.
Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty **FALCONER** **CHAFF** **HIVE**, with movable upper sections, continues to receive the highest recommendation for **wintering** and **handling** bees at all seasons. Also **"ALCON" BRAND FOUNDATION**, a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. **THE** **(3)** per cent discount in February catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping.

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

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher.

State Agricultural College Michigan

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.

FINE BOOK, JOB & LABEL PRINTING

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

F. H. MACPHERSON,
Manager, Beeton, Ont.

Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.
High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound.
Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free.

J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO., N. Y.

Shipping Labels.

These are for pasting on the tops of cases.

Price, per 10...5c. by mail, 6c.
" " 100.25 by mail, 27
" " 1000.1.50 by mail, 1 60

THIS SIDE OF
WITH CARE



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 do 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.

We want to place the MONTHLY in the hands of everyone interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for a full year for \$1 to all who subscribe this month. The regular price is \$1.25 per annum.

Address,

THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box #215, Toronto, Can.

PRIZES.

Are being offered by the Magazine to the three subscribers who obtain the largest amount of comb honey during 1887. Write for particulars.

BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE,

Barrytown, N. Y.

Mention this Journal.

Queen City Oil Works

The Highest Honor and Gold Medal For Our

PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

Toronto