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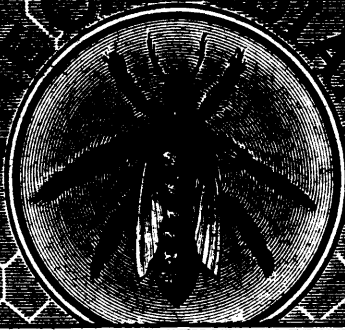
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VOL II, NO. 9,

1886

PAGE 1 MAY 26.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

APR 27 1894
THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY
JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.
BEETON ONT.

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

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We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 35 cents each, post-paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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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.

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Cook's Manual (cloth).....	\$2 25	\$2 00
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"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. By Mail, 11 cents.

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Is second to none in the market. Square Gears, Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, one-piece Sections, etc., etc.

Circulars mailed on application. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." Address

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REARED IN FULL COLONIES.

Untested, \$1.25 to June 1st, after that \$1.00. Tested, double above prices. A few black and hybrid at twenty to fifty cents each. Also bees by the lb., nuclei and full colonies. Will guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction in every case.

I. L. PARKER,
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THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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We have a lot of about 5,000 one-piece sections which were cut slightly too large for the cases for which they were intended, and as they are an odd size (1 1/4 x 9 1/16 inches) we will sell them at five dollars per thousand, to any one who can use them, and will take the lot. Perhaps some of you use that size, if so, let us hear from you, and we will send a sample. They are nicely made, and are cheap at that money.

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

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ITALIAN BEES IN IOWA.

60 cents to \$1 per lb. Queens 30 cents to \$2.50. Nuclei and full colonies. Order from my new circular.
OLIVER FOSTER,
 Mt. Vernon, Linn Co., Iowa.

EASTERN BEE WIVE FACTORY,

Especially adapted for manufacturing all kinds of

APIARIAN SUPPLIES.

Having fitted up with new machinery, designed and built expressly for this work, my facilities are unsurpassed for doing fine and accurate workmanship. For full particulars and low prices, send for my Illustrated Catalogue of

SUPPLIES, BEES, QUEENS,

And a sample of the Celebrated Poplar Sections free on application. Mention this Journal.
E. L. WESTCOTT,
 Fair Haven, Rutland Co., Vermont.

Bee-Hives, Honey-Boxes, Sections.

Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World.

Write for our prices for one price sections, delivered freight and duty prepaid.

G. B. LEWIS & CO.

WATERTOWN WIS.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

In order to more fully supply the wants of his customers, has entered into partnership with his neighbor, R. L. Taylor, and will offer for sale bees (full colonies, or by the pound), queens, Given foundation, white poplar sections, hives, cases, feeders, empty combs, etc., etc. Also hens' eggs, for hatching, of three varieties. For circular and price list, address

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
 Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

HEAD * QUARTERS

IN THE SOUTH FOR EARLY NUCLEI & QUEENS.

Four frame nucleus, with pure Italian Queen, in April 4
 Three frame nucleus, with pure Italian Queen, in April \$3.50
 Two-frame nucleus, with pure Italian Queen in April, \$3.00. After 15th May, 25c. less. I would advise the four-frame nucleus as giving the best result.

Italian Queens—untested in April, each, \$1.25, per doz., \$13. From 5th May to 1st June, each \$1.10, per doz., \$12. After 1st June, each \$1.00, per doz., \$10. Tested, \$2.50 ea. Selected Tested, \$3.00 each. 50 cents less after June 1st. Bees by the pound, in lots of five pounds and over, \$1.00 per pound, no queens; if queens are wanted add price of queens. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Discounts, 3 per cent on orders of \$50 or over; 5 per cent on orders of over \$100. Illustrated catalogue now ready. Address

P. L. VIALON,
 BAYOU GOULA, Louisiana

Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

Toronto, Ont

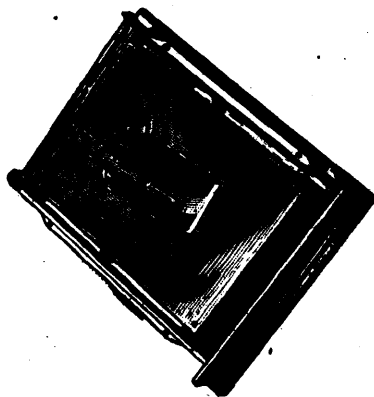
BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.

Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect to do as well with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price-list Free. Address, W. F. & JOHN

BARNES, No 473 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

Saves the cost of the machine in nailing 500 frames, to say nothing of the extra quality of the work obtained by its use.



PRICES.

For Jones' Frame.....\$1.25
 For Langstroth Frame.....\$1.50

Ready to go by express or freight.

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

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 separator—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.

—BOOK FREE.—

Great Reduction

Good as the best! Our one-piece
V-GROOVE SECTIONS,
Smooth on both sides, at \$3.50 per 1,000. For larger lots, write for prices.

A. M. MURRAY & CO.

Goshen, Elkhart Co., Ind.

SMALL FRUITS PLANTS.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Russian Mulberries. First-Class Plants at Low Prices.

Send for price list.

JAMES R. HOWELL,

Box 293, Brantford

BEESWAX WANTED.

WILL pay the highest market price for any quantity of pure wax. Comb foundation for sale to suit any frame or section. 35 cts. for wax. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbelleville station, C. P. R. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET

Nassagaweya P. O., Ont.

Also agent for D. A. Jones' supplies.

FOUR REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD PATRONIZE

C. M. Goodspeed

CIRCULARS FREE.

LOW PRICES.—Everything is guaranteed first quality—**PROMPTNESS**—and last but not least **RELIABILITY.**

If you want Bees, Queens, Hives in flat, Sections (1 lb.) Bee Books or Papers (any two American Bee Papers to one address for \$1.70 B. Leghorn fowls, (eggs for hatching 50 cts. for 13), Alsike Clover, seed clean \$7.00 per bushel raspberry and strawberry plants, basswood sprouts, etc. Drop me postal stating what you want.

Remember I am agent for all the Leading Newspapers of the country; price list of 550 on application. You can save money by ordering of us. Ample reference given.

C. M. GOODSPEED,

Thorn Hill, Onon. Co., N. Y.



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

VOL. II. No. 9. BEETON, ONTARIO, MAY 26, 1886. WHOLE No. 61

OUR OWN APIARY.

A FEW weeks ago we had occasion to go about 300 miles east of Toronto. In passing along, although snow lay on the ground, in many places we could see from the timber and the locality that there were many fine bee-ranges unoccupied. At intervals we found localities that appeared to have few of our favorite honey-producing trees, but in many places we found them in such abundance that it looked like "a bee-keeper's paradise." Returning by way of Kingston, we called on a friend there who started to keep bees last year, purchasing 10 colonies to commence with. These she increased to 19. One of the best swarms left for the woods. In the neighborhood of Kingston there is scarcely any linden, in fact there is very little to depend on, except clover. She secured, however, over 50 lbs. of honey to a colony. A hurried examination showed that they had been in fine condition when put in winter quarters except two which were apparently short of stores. It has seldom been our pleasure to see finer colonies, or bees come out in better condition. The manner of wintering was as follows: Two, or three were placed in each clamp, packed around with straw and chaff, with good cushions of saw-dust on top. The outside cases were then filled tightly with straw, over the cushions. These cases were banked up with earth all around, (except the entrance) nearly to the top.

This banking of earth is certainly a great protection from cold, and this is only one of a number of instances where the plan has been successfully tried. This was all achieved by a lady who had but a few weeks' experience here two years ago.

FRENCH WINTERING.

We have just paid our fourth annual visit to Mr. Bray's bee-yard, and pronounce his system of wintering a perfect success. He did not lose a single colony. We gave a description of his method of procedure in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, Vol. 1, page 531. The only improvements he has made upon the system there described are that he places small boards between hives at intervals to project about a foot in front and rise about 8 in. above the entrance. Then he has driven stakes in the ground and set a board against them. Another board is laid upon these projecting ends forming an air chamber all along the fronts of the hives, and at the same time darkening the entrance. Few dead bees were found in any of the hives.

A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.

WE have received Dr. C. C. Miller's new book bearing the above title, and have read it with much pleasure. It is not a dissertation on the bee, or a treatise on bee-keeping, but a plain "familiar chat,"—a free and easy talk, on practical apiculture. The author begins with the

first spring operation performed by those who winter their bees in the cellar, "setting out," and describes his method of doing it. Then on through all the work of the season, every part of which is minutely detailed until winter comes, and the bees are set back into the cellar again. The whole family, consisting of the doctor himself, Charlie a son 18 years of age, Mrs. Miller, and her sister Emma, constitute the firm of "We, us & Co.," by whom the work of the apiary is done, and the part performed is particularized so fully that you seem to see each one at his or her post, "busy as bees," all through the working season. As you read you feel as if the good-natured and cheerful author were at your side explaining things, and telling pleasant little stories like the one in the introduction, between whiles. An experience of twenty-five years in handling bees, and a naturally inventive mind, such as is characteristic of our American cousins, have taught the author to adopt many useful appliances, which beginners especially will find of help to them in "monkeying" with bees. Most of them are simple, cheap, and can be easily copied by "handy" people, such as bee-keepers usually are. This book is exclusively devoted to methods of producing comb honey, which is the author's speciality. There is no attempt to discuss points connected with extracting. Every page is pervaded by the genial spirit for which the doctor is noted and esteemed among his fellow bee-keepers, and the modesty of genuine merit is conspicuous throughout. No one can peruse these pages without gleaning from them much valuable information, and all will close the book feeling that they have in the author, not only a competent adviser, but a brother and a friend.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PRODUCTION OF WAX.

IN page 112 of C. B. J. Dr. Porter says, "we are frequently told that it requires twenty pounds of honey to produce one pound of wax. What proof have we that this ratio is correct." To which the editor replies, "we do not know that twenty pounds is the exact amount required to produce a pound of wax." This twenty pound statement is one which comes to us from the experiments of one of the greatest experimenters in bees, viz.,

Huber, and there is not a doubt in my mind but what it is correct when the same process is used which he used to produce these results. If I recollect aright, Huber at first thought that wax was carried into the hive in the pollen baskets of the bee, so he confined a colony to a hive in a warm room to see if they could build comb without it (pollen), when he found that they could. In fact, he found that bees could not produce wax when they had nothing but pollen while in confinement, so he went to feeding honey, the result of which proved, during several experiments, that the average amount of honey used to produce a pound of wax was twenty pounds. But all these experiments were conducted while the bees were confined to the hive, and only from that bees will produce the above, while in the above condition. Now, while I believe Huber correct in the above, still I believe that when bees are not confined to the hive and have access to plenty of pollen and water from the fields, that a pound of wax can be produced with the consumption of less than five pounds of honey. My reasons for thus believing are these: "During the month of June, in this locality bees only live 'from hand to mouth' as it were, i.e., get little if any more honey than they consume from day to day, so that as a rule no comb is built in hives containing old comb. Well, it so happens that our Italian bees will, the most of them, swarm during this month, and said swarm will fill their hives with comb and brood, in two weeks, while the old colonies, or those not having swarmed will not have made a gain of three pounds of honey. Again, two swarms of the same size issuing on the same day, one hived on frames of empty comb, and the other in an empty hive, will show little, if any, difference as to comb, brood and honey, at the end of two weeks, thus proving that the swarm having its comb to build produces wax from some other source than honey. There is quite a noticeable difference as to the amount of pollen carried in, the difference being largely in favor of the colony's building its own comb. Taking advantage of this fact I get most of my brood combs built during June, at a slight cost, and thus save the cost of expensive comb foundation. Reader, try it, remembering that a 'penny saved is a penny earned' for these close times and our families demand that we retrench as much as possible.

G. M. DOOLITTLE

Borodino, N. Y.

Show the JOURNAL to your bee-keeping neighbors and ask them to subscribe. Trial trip four months for twenty-five cents.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
"BUZ;"

OR, THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A HONEY BEE.

AT the present stage of our upward development apicultural literature, at least in the shape of books, is so meagre that anything in the line of our favorite pursuit attracts our attention.

And for this double reason we are not apt to let anything new in Bee Literature pass unnoticed. The above caption is the title of a new juvenile work by Maurice Noel. It is thus noticed by the *Toronto Week*:

"In this delightful child's book the author conveys through the medium of a story—being the biography of a bee, or rather of two, for Buz's friend, Hum, is also a prominent character—some of the chief facts in apiculture familiar to bee-keepers. His object has been to awaken an interest on the subject rather than to attempt instruction; and he has succeeded, not, however, only in making his work interesting, but also very instructive. We can imagine no better book to place in the hands of children, or to read to them, for the purpose of arousing curiosity about those ever interesting creatures—bees; and moreover this satisfies that curious feeling of interest which older people usually feel on the same subject. The story besides is pleasantly told and handsomely presented, as to paper, print, and binding."

Having not yet seen the book I am unable to speak as to its accuracy in matters of fact and principle in bee-culture; but it is more than probable that the author has taken the trouble to possess himself of accurate information on a subject of so much growing importance and popularity before dealing with it even in poetical or romantic form.

If so this will no doubt be a useful and entertaining book for our children, the juvenile and amateur apiarists, the great bee-men and bee-women of the future, but now in embryo.

The book is published by Henry Holt & Co., New York; and by Williamson & Co., Toronto.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., May 15th, 1886.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

LINDEN HONEY.

THE question whether Canadians shall in future name the honey produced by the Canadian Linden tree; Linden honey, or "Basswood" honey, has been carefully considered by the managing committee. And I am proud to be in a position to state that the term "Linden" has been unanimously adopted.

So that name will in future be used by all Canadians. Hence no more "Basswood" honey in Canada.

R. McKnight, Esq., of Owen Sound, whose opinions we all so much respect, says, "Let it be Linden, as at once more respectable and correct. Basswood is a term known to the people of England only in connection with things disreputable."

Our American friends use the term "Linn, or Basswood," but generally "Basswood." Now, we desire to make everything in connection with our exhibition, and in the markets of the world, too, as distinctively Canadian as possible. So let us all use the name Linden on our labels, and in our conversation both at home and abroad.

Another thing, our fine, richly-flavored, crystal "Linden" honey is superior to American "Basswood" honey. Messrs. C. F. Muth & Son, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who perhaps handle more honey than any other firm in America, class American Basswood honey with Buckwheat and other fall honey, thus proving conclusively that the bulk of American Basswood honey is inferior to Canadian "Linden" honey.

Allow me further to say that there are two varieties of trees in Europe belonging to the Linden family, and two in America.

Tilia Americana, American Linden or common Basswood, and *Tilia heterophylla*, White Linden, are as emphatically true Linden as any tree in Europe.

But it seems certain that the farther south the honey is produced by this fine tree, the poorer it is. No question but our American cousins will adhere to the name Basswood, that they have so long used; and I am sure that Canadians have no objections to that, and we will all use the name "Linden," both for honey and sections. And so, by the way, our products will all stand upon their own merits.

A little friendly rivalry in the markets of the world very likely will do us all good.

S. T. PETTIT,

President O. B. K. A.

Belmont, Ont., May 15, 1886.

We were not aware that friend Muth classed Basswood and Buckwheat in the same category. We never saw American Basswood as dark as Buckwheat. The Northern States should, and we believe do, produce just as fine Basswood honey as we. We agree with friend Pettit, that it is well to have some distinctive name by which this particular brand of honey shall be known "the world over," and as the word "Linden" has never had the stigmas

cast upon it that "Basswood" has, the former certainly should be the name. Then our English friends will not be able to class our honey with: "Basswood nutmegs," "Basswood hams," etc.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
BUYING BEES.

SPRING is again upon us and a good many who love to hear the notes of the busy bee are contemplating procuring some bees this spring, and a word of advice as to where to get them and in what shape to buy, may be timely. If you have no hives nor combs and little or no experience in handling bees, you had better buy one, or but few at the most, full colonies, in some one of the best approved hives, with all necessary fixtures and arrangements for taking surplus honey. Buy some one or more of the good works on bee keeping, read up, handle your bees and make them pay as you proceed. But if you have hives and combs and no bees, or not enough for your combs, the best way to stock up is to buy bees by the pound.

If you wish a hundred lbs. or more it is well to send to the south for them, but if a smaller amount is wanted it is much better to buy them nearer home, though the price may be much higher, as the cost of transportation and the loss in the transit will more than overbalance the price. A queen with one or two pounds of bees let into a hive of clean nice combs in June will, under favorable circumstances, build themselves up to a strong colony and give surplus enough to more than pay for themselves. A more economical way is to raise your own queens. If you have no bees buy two or three pounds with a fine queen to start with. Send to some reliable dealer for your bees and have the exact day when they are to be shipped understood. Get your queen cells started so that they will be about 12 days along when your bees arrive, place a cell in a hive of 3 to 5 combs and let in half to one pound of bees. The bees should be shipped in just such sized packages as you wish them, and having travelled a few days, or even hours they will almost always cluster on the cell all right, and in a few days the queens are emerged, mated and laying. Always in ordering bees state the day you want them shipped, with orders for the money to be returned if the bees are not sent by a stated time, and not let the dealer hold the money until the season is almost over before he sends the bees. But if you possibly can, always order 10 or 15 days before you want them shipped.

S. C. PERRY.

Portland, Ionia, Mich., April 15, 1886.

Your article is a timely one and contains many valuable hints. It is much better to get full colonies when they can be procured. Bees by the pound can be got much cheaper from the south if purchased in large quantities. The dealers that hold the money until the season is over should be known to purchasers that they may only order of those who supply promptly.

Aurora Blade.

POKING FUN AT PROF. MCLAIN.

THE bee is one of the most wonderful insects in all creation. A whole life-time can be spent in studying its habits, and still all will not be known. We will cite one or two instances in which Prof. McLain's labors are liable to prove of great value. It is known that the tongue of the honey bee is not sufficiently long to reach and gather the sweets of red clover. That plant is only fertilized imperfectly through the workings of the bumble-bee. The sweets of red clover are pure and of fine flavor, and would greatly add to the quantity and quality of honey, if it could only be gotten at by the honey bee. The question was how to go to work to accomplish this end. The red clover blossoms could not be induced to change their form for the benefit of the bee, and so it became evident that the bee must undergo a change. Its tongue must be lengthened. It would be impossible, and owing to the extreme warmth of the insect's latter end, dangerous to catch each individual bee and try to stretch its tongue.

The professor thought long over the matter, and arrived at a much better plan than this. He arranged a fine wire screen, and on a smooth surface beneath this he spread a thin coating of sugar. And here the bees on which he is operating are compelled to feed. He places the sweet out of the reach of their tongues through the screen. As they get hungry, and still more hungry, they strain their tongues and run them out just a little further till they reach the sugar. When they get so they can feed upon the sugar easily at this depth, the plate containing the sweet is dropped a trifle lower—perhaps the thickness of a sheet of tissue paper. In this way the professor will lengthen their tongues, and he will continue to breed these bees and stretch the tongues of each generation until a variety of bees will exist with abnormally long tongues adapted to the red clover blossoms.

Among the many more ingenious things Prof. McLain is now experimenting on, is the production of larger bees. He is arranging for this result by artificially enlarging the cell in which the

queen bee is formed. He thinks he can continue this for a few generations, until we have bees as large as June bugs, if not rivaling in size the humming bird. If the Prof. is fully bent on doing this, we are going to see him about leaving out the stingers, for if one of his old sockdologers should hit a fellow behind the ear he would think he was struck with a red-hot cannon ball.

A little of the humorous now and then takes with bee-keepers as well as any other kind of beings, and the above ought to satisfy them for a time. We can see Prof. McLain smile "all over" when he reads it.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

THE SWARMING SEASON.

QUERY No. 75.—In the honey season if I had three first swarms come off within a few minutes of each other and I was to put one in an empty hive, another in a hive filled with foundation, and the third filled with worker combs, each swarm weighing 6 lbs., how much extracted honey would each yield in the first ten days? Wm. Mc.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—So much would depend on the honey flow it is impossible to say.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—No answer can be given as it depends so largely upon conditions.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I have often guessed at the depth of wells, but this is too deep for me.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—None from first, 20 lbs. might be taken from second, 30 or 40 lbs. from third.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—A good deal would depend on the weather. If such as we had last August, nothing from either.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—No one can tell without knowing something of the honey yield and then it would only be a guess.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—It is impossible to give a definite answer to this question, as seasons differ, so do certain colonies of bees.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—Let Wm. Mc. try it the coming season and report. The yield from each will depend upon the flow of honey and how the colonies are handled.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Well, friend Mc. that is a sticker; it all depends on circumstances. Suppose I bought a piece of rope for 25 cents, how long would it be?

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I presume you mean how much surplus honey would each yield in the first ten days. We can only guess in this case and my guess would be about this: The empty hive would yield no surplus—the one with foundation would fill up and yield a little surplus, and the one with comb would yield a considerable surplus.

T. S. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—As the hunters say, all depends upon the game in the woods." If the honey flow should be one of these extra flows that we sometimes are blessed with, the empty hive and the one with foundation would gather perhaps about thirty pounds each, while the one furnished with combs, if given lots of them, and lots of room, would likely store 100 pounds. I have but a very limited experience with putting swarms upon foundation. Very nearly all my combs are drawn out in top story.

BY THE EDITOR.—The one that had comb in it might yield 100 lbs.; the one with foundation perhaps 85; and the one without either, 50 lbs. Much would depend on the season.

BEEES ON SHARES.

QUERY No. 76.—A gentleman has 25 colonies of bees he does not care to handle during the coming season, neither be at any expense connected with them. His neighbor (who is also a bee-keeper but using a different size of frame) offers to take the bees on shares, bearing all expense, including hives, foundation, surplus supers, sections and the land. What proportion of the proceeds should go to the owner? Titusville, Pa.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Don't know.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Could not say.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Probably about twenty to twenty-five per cent.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—One-fourth in my estimation.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I should

say about half the proceeds.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Never had any such transaction and cannot say.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—About 12 per cent. interest on \$250.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—One-third of the honey, one-half of the increase if the owner pays for the hives his share of the bees are in.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I should think the owner of the bees under such circumstances ought to get about one-third or two-fifths of the proceeds both of honey and increase.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—Not more than one-fourth and in some localities not even that much. If the locality yields 300 pounds of honey per colony, a larger "proportion of the proceed" can go to the owner, than in a locality yielding 25 pounds per colony.

BY THE EDITOR.—One-half.

FREMONT (MICH) BEE-KEEPERS.

Pursuant to call the convention met at 2 o'clock p. m., May 8th, 1886. On motion A. E. Upton was elected Chairman and Sam Odell Secretary. Convention then proceeded to form a permanent Bee-keepers' organization, with charter members as follows: G. E. Hilton, A. E. Upton, A. M. Alton, Sam Odell, P. S. Castle, William E. Gould, Ephraim Utley, G. C. Seymour, A. M. Curtice, Samuel Boyd, F. M. Nay and David Woolston. The organization then proceeded to elect officers for one year, as follows: President, George E. Hilton; Vice Pres'ts, A. E. Upton and A. M. Alton; Secretary and Treasurer, Sam Odell. Moved and supported that the organization be known as the Fremont Progressive Bee-keepers' Association. On motion the organization was declared duly organized and officers properly elected for one year. On motion the membership fee was placed at 25 cents for males and gratis for females. Then followed different discussions on different topics, after which the essay, entitled "Does Bee-keeping Pay?" by Geo. E. Hilton. It was very ably prepared, and listened to with much interest. Moved and supported that the Association extend an invitation to all who may desire to become members of

the organization by giving their names and 25 cents to the Secretary. On motion convention adjourned. Sam Odell, Secretary.

N. B.—We have to thank Mr. Geo. E. Hilton for the above report.

DAMAGING STATEMENTS

Concerning all producers of Honey, and which all are called on to exert every means in their power to set right.

The Orillia *Packet* says of the "glucose story":

"The Montreal *Witness* in questions and answers, having lately asserted that glucose is often fed to bees, and is sold in comb as honey, several apiarians as well as the Editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL give the statement a direct denial, and call upon the *Witness* to make reparation."

And the following letter from Mr. A. G. Willows, Carlingford, also calls attention to it:

Now when a paper of the standing of the *Witness* will publish such a statement for fact is it any wonder if people are afraid to buy honey for fear it may be adulterated. During the last few weeks I have been negotiating with a party in Montreal for the sale of honey and after giving them all the assurance possible of its purity they must have a sample for analysis before giving an order. The probabilities are that I will lose the sale through the long delay even if they do conclude that it is pure. I hope you will do all you can to counteract the statements given.

Our friends of the *Witness* have not as yet by "wink or nod" signified their intention either of contradicting the statement or furnishing the proof, though two weeks have elapsed in which an explanation might have been made. We hope another week will bring it.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WINTERED BEST IN BEE-HOUSE.

S. BRAMELL.—Which way did your bees winter best? in clamp or bee-house.

In the bee-house.

CANDIED HONEY IN COMBS.

What can be done with combs whose cells are full of candied honey.

Canton, Ont.

Put the combs in the centre of the cluster in good strong hives, and the bees will dispose of it.

GLUED SECTIONS.

E. MOTT.—I noticed in last C. B. J. some valuable suggestions by Executive Committee at their last meeting relative to the safe transportation of comb honey to England. In addition allow me to recommend the use of glue in putting together sections, and the use as far as may be of the four-piece dove-tailed section on account of greater strength when glued; they thus become a positive support to the honey, but, as usually put together, the honey supports the section. I think intending exhibitors would do well to make a note of this or any other suggestion that may add to safe carriage. The beautiful white poplar section needs but very little glue to soil it, and even less will make it strong. Mr. A. E. Manum, of Vermont, produced 20,000lbs. for New York market last season. He uses glue. If we are going to paralyze John Bull with our honey exhibit, let us put forth every effort and do it up in good style.

Norwich, May 3rd, 1886.

No doubt the glue would make them strong. We would suggest the use of the best white glue, but we think it is much easier to glue the one-piece section than the four-piece, and a much nicer job may be made of it, as there is only one corner dove-tailed, and this corner would be more trouble than the other three. Any section, whether glued or not, when jarred sufficiently to spring the corners, is of very little use. All sections glued at the joints would have to be carefully wiped off.

BEES OUT IN GOOD SHAPE.

MRS. R. MCKECHNIE.—I have the bees out again, and lost 6 out of 112; the weather is just lovely here now; they began bringing in pollen on the 14th and have been busy ever since. I have worked the last three days without a tent, and finished going over them at noon yesterday; they have lots of brood and stores. The thermometer is 83 in the shade in the yard to-day at 2 p.m. I see in last number some are speaking a kind word for the C. B. J. My reasons for never doing so are that I cannot find language to express my praise. But you promised at the beginning if we sent anything in that wanted "fixing up," you would do it, so please give the JOURNAL your best recommendation for me, as we have no idea of how we got along without it.

Angus, April 23rd, 1886.

We are pleased to learn that you have been successful. It shows that your system of management is correct. We wonder what some of our gentlemen who have been unsuccessful will say when they see the ladies quite outstripping them in the yard?

DESERTING THEIR HIVES.

S. W. F.—I took my bees out of cellar on the 20th inst. One of the swarms, which seemed, when they commenced to fly, to be one of the strongest, deserted its hive. Immediately on putting them out I commenced to overhaul them and by the time I got round to this one I found the bees were gone. What became of them? and what was the cause? Their hive was in good condition with plenty of stores; the queen's wings were clipped. Were they queenless? Does a queen ever come out for a flight in spring with the workers?

Lambeth, April 28, 1886.

You do not say whether you saw the queen or not but when you ask if they were queenless, we conclude you did not see her. If her wings were clipped perhaps you mean they were clipped last season. Sometimes when bees are set out in spring even when not queenless, they will swarm out of the hive, queen and all, although the queen sometimes returns. At other times they light on adjoining hives and the bees scatter about going into different hives. It is caused by setting them out on a very warm day, opening entrances too wide and allowing the bees to rush out too fast. While in this excited state the queen passes out with them. The bees flying around in the air from the various hives, the noise they make, etc., appears to have something to do in the matter.

HONEY FOR BROODING.

JAS. S. COPLAND.—Please answer in the C. B. J., how much honey or syrup would keep an average colony brooding? that is how much should be fed daily?

Minto, Ont.

It depends entirely on the strength of the colony, the season of the year and the quantity of brooding that is going on. A quarter of a pound would be sufficient to start with, increasing to a lb. or more. By examining the combs you could ascertain about the quantity needed. You should always give them enough so they will have stores on hand, as bees will not brood so rapidly when scarce of stores. Better give them a little too much than not enough.

WINTERING IN CHAFF HIVES.

FRED L. THOMPSON.—Your JOURNAL has arrived all O. K., and am much pleased with it and hope you may prosper in your work, and as I am trying to do something in the line myself, would say:

I have 20 colonies of Italians in chaff hives, and my experience teaches me that bees can be wintered outside if in chaff hives, with just as

good results as cellar wintering; have looked into several and found they were in good condition except that the bees had eaten all the honey out of several combs near the cluster, and on account of the cold weather did not move around on any of the other frames, and some starved to death, but the weather having moderated some, the bees have uncapped and carried stores near the queen, and as to air, think with chaff hives, the entrance left wide open and warm cushions on top of frames, they will come through all O. K., and by the way will say there is money in the bee business if properly managed.

That is one of the differences between outdoor and cellar wintering; they are sometimes kept so cold that they cannot move from one range of combs to the other, and they consequently starve with plenty of stores in the hive. This is not the case when the temperature is kept up as it is in a cellar or winter repository. It is difficult to pack outdoors and keep them as warm as they should be kept, to prevent this difficulty occurring, unless the bees are well crowded on their combs.

SUCCESSFUL WINTERING.

J. — From all that I can learn bees never wintered better in this locality than during the past season. My own were taken out of cellar and placed upon summer stands on the 14th and 17th insts., and every stock was strong and vigorous beyond all expectation. They did not drop their forces to any perceptible extent in their first flight, as they commonly do, and the dead bees were extremely few in number. The weather during the past week has been the most favorable for bees that I remember having seen at this season of the year. They have been rushing in the pollen at a great rate. The thermometer stood at 70° in the shade yesterday. I had a nucleus which I had given up for lost, but it came out in excellent condition and bids fair to do well. It was weak in the fall and when placed in the cellar was practically without honey. I had to disturb it frequently to feed it, which I did with some sections of honey and some candy. The latter was so poorly made that it crumbled badly and was of little use. Having run out of section honey I concluded to let it go "where the woodbine twineth" and when I took the hive out on the 14th was agreeably surprised to find them alive and kicking—with their stings. They had not half an ounce of available food left—in fact nothing but some crumbled candy, I gave them some semi-liquid food and they were evidently hungry for they

went for it lively. My method of wintering was shortly as follows: Having only a few colonies I placed them in the cellar which underlies the whole of my house and is large. The cellar is made perfectly dark by covering the windows with boards and the temperature is kept at an average of 42°, never running below 38°. I should prefer that it should never go below 42°. Before the end of the fall honey flow I take out all the frames but five or six in each hive and these are separated two inches apart from centre to centre and division board put it. They are then packed at side and top with chaff cushions. In the cellar the hives with movable bottom boards are ranged along on supports and each hive stands partly on two bottoms in such a manner that a space about four inches wide and the length of the hive is open directly under the cluster. The advantages of these arrangements are that it prevents an accumulation in the hive of the decaying and putrid carcasses of dead bees and removes the danger of suffocation of the colony through a clogging up of the entrances. As spring approaches I quietly slide the bottom boards together and close the orifice below. This makes it warmer within the hive and more suitable for breeding if they are disposed to breed in the cellar.

Brighton, April 21, 1886.

We are pleased to know that your report on wintering is a favorable one. Should the weather be fine and suitable for a honey flow this season bee-keepers will likely reap a rich harvest.

WILL STICK TO SAWDUST HIVES.

J. F. DUNN.—Fall of '85, doubled and sold down to twenty-five colonies and one was left with me to winter making twenty-six. Twenty-four of these were in good condition, one fair and one was a three-frame nucleus. Spring of '86, (May 11th) twenty-one first class, one weak, two very weak—a greater percentage of loss with me than in the severe winter of '84-5. Have crowded weak ones up cosy and they will have to "paddle their own canoe." Don't think it pays to build them up by taking brood and bees from other hives and don't believe in "doubling" in Spring. Am not sure that my experiments in stimulative feeding last Fall to get young bees in some of my hives were of any value to me owing to this very favorable Spring. Colonies that went into winter quarters with old bees are "booming" right along and hard at work drawing out combs from foundation, to be used in extracting supers later. Fruit bloom opened up here on April 26th, earlier than for many years. Bees work freely on the Kilmarnock willow. It

blooms very early, has a drooping habit, is very ornamental, deserves a place on every lawn and is a valuable acquisition in this locality.

P. S.—I might say that although I have been very successful in wintering on summer stands in single walled hives, experiments have left me to decide that I shall anchor by a properly constructed sawdust hive.

Ridgeway, Ont.

If you winter on summer stands you will do well to have the hives well packed with sawdust. We are thinking seriously of using a lighter hive than ever before, much of the material in which will not be more than three-eighths of an inch thick, and we believe it will have many advantages.

HALF-POUND SECTIONS.

JNO. GALVIN.—Is there such a thing as half-pound sections in use? If so, do the bees work as well in them, and can we get as much honey with them as with the larger ones? What size or shape are they?

Yes, there are half-pound sections. We make them. Bees seem to use them just as well as any other kind, and we get as much honey in them. They are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

ITALIANS VS. BLACKS.

Are the Italians better than the native bees for this climate? Which race of bees do you prefer?

Sherbrooke, Que., May 15, 1886.

We would not think of going back to black bees, as Italians are far superior. We do not care for any race in their purity from a \$ and cts. point of view, but prefer crosses between Italians, Syrians and Carniolans. A mixture of these appears to produce the best results. We have some crosses now of the above races, which please us so much that we shall breed largely from them in future, and keep them almost exclusively for comb and extracted honey.

DUTY ON BEES FROM U. S.

J. W. WHEALEY.—Is there a duty, and how much, on packages of one pound of bees and queen coming from the U. S.?

Lakeside, Ont., May 18, 1886.

There is no duty charged on bees by the pound, coming from the United States into Canada, at least we have never had to pay any, nor do we know of any of our customers paying. There does not seem to be any mention of bees at all in the latest tariff list which we have at hand, hence we cannot speak officially, but only from experience.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEEETON, ONTARIO.

WEELY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEEETON, ONTARIO, MAY 26TH, 1886.

No change in the prices of Beeswax and foundations as yet.

QUEENS FROM THE SOUTH.

We have just received (May 19) 8 queens from W. J. Ellison, Stateburg, South Carolina, in perfect condition—according to the post-mark on the packages they were just four days on the road. They were nice queens too.

A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.

Our thanks are due Thos. G. Newman & Sons, Chicago, the publishers for the copy before us. We can furnish them at the publisher's rates—75 cents in cloth, by mail. See our review in another column.

Our printers stood friend Foster's section case on its head on page 152 last week and the error was not noticed till the whole issue was off. Our excuses are tendered him for the error. Readers will please invert the JOURNAL when they come to it or else stand on their heads.

Our section foundation is now made in strips $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and about three feet in length—so that it cuts to advantage for either $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ or $4\frac{1}{4}$ x 44 sections. We mention this because formerly we made it in much wider sheets, so that there was for some sizes of sections considerable waste. Of course we can still make the sheets of widths to suit odd-sized sections when over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Possibly it may be well to mention that we always give regular sized hives, sections, &c., preference over odd-sizes, especially when we are crowded with orders, though we always endeavor to get every size out as promptly as possible. There are times when it does not pay for all there are to do, to change the machines to suit odd-sized goods, and hence if orders of this nature are a little delayed, please remember this.

A PLEASANT VISIT.

On Thursday last (the 20th) who do you think dropped in on us, quite unexpectedly? No less a personage than Brother Clarke—he of hibernating notoriety. Can you imagine what he came for, or at least one of the things? Well, it was this: The day before he had had a big swarm, and nothing would do but he must needs

get on the train and come away down here to crow over us, and whisper exultingly in our ears: "How is that for Hi"—bernation? But jokes aside, it is pretty early for a real genuine swarm. We have had a pleasant time and a profitable one.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

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

HONEY MARKET.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

No change in the honey and beeswax market.
M. H. HUNT.
Bell Branch.

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.

CINCINNATI.

No new feature whatever on the market of honey. Trade perhaps duller than usual. Manufacturers are seeming to take a rest. Prices are nominal and no changes to note from last quotations. There is a fair demand for beeswax which we quote at 20c. to 25c. on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

CHICAGO.

Without any material change. White comb honey in one pound frames brings 16 cents; very fancy 17 cents. Dark is slow sale. Extracted honey 6 to 8 cents per pound. Beeswax 25 to 26 for yellow, market steady.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago,

NEW YORK.

We quote quite an improvement in sales of comb honey the past two weeks, and owing to the lateness of the season prices rule low. In consequence of the low freight rates from San Francisco to New York, many dealers in honey are availing themselves of the rates and shipping extracted honey to this market at prices ranging from 4½ to 5½ cts. per lb. This has already had its effect on stale goods. We quote prices as follows: Fancy white comb honey, 1 lb. sections, 12 and 13 cts. per lb.; fancy white comb honey, 2 lb. sections, 9 and 10 cts. per lb.; fancy buckwheat comb honey, 1 lb. sections, 9 cts. per lb.; fancy buckwheat comb honey, 2 lb. sections, 7 and 8 cts. per lb.; off grades, 1 and 2 cts. per lb. less; extracted white clover honey, 6 and 7 cts. per lb.; extracted buckwheat honey, 5 and 5½ cts. per lb.; extracted California honey, 5 and

6 cents per lb.; extracted Southern, as to color and flavor, 5 and 6 cts.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 cents each insertion—not to exceed 5 lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advertisement in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted at regular rates. Cash must accompany the advt.

BEEES FOR SALE.—Between 40 and 50 colonies of Hybrids and pure Italians. Prices all according to strength and quality. Write me. MRS. R. McKECHNIE, Angus, Ont.

QUEENS.—A limited number of those choice queens left yet, equal to any in America. Send for circular to LEWIS JONES, Dexter, Ont.

50 COLONIES Bees, principally Italians, delivered at Beeton, Tottenham or Bradford railway station at \$8 each; with upper story to hold same size frame, or sections \$9. WM. BRUCE, Penville P. O., Ont.

WANTED—Bees in exchange for the following chattles:—One young mare and foal, one harness, buggy, cutter, sleigh and robes or any of these articles separately. F. C. MUNSON, Collingwood.

BEEES! BEEES! For sale—Thirty or forty colonies in fine condition, cheap. Address, W. H. SANFORD, Tottenham.

BEEES FOR SALE.—Ten colonies at \$7 per colony; 25 colonies, \$6.50 per colony. Bokhara clover seed, 50 lbs. \$6. IRA ORVIS, Whitby, Ont.

BEEES, good, strong swarms of Italians, Syrio Italians, and Syrians, in eight frame hives, made light for shipping, or in other hives if preferred. Safe arrival guaranteed by express for \$8 per colony; Hybrids for \$7. I. LA MICHENER, Low Banks, Ont.

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Send for one of my Price Lists, and see

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Good Healthy pure Italian bees at following reduced prices:—1 lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$6.00. Safe delivery guaranteed. Untested queens \$1 \$10 per dozen. Tested queens \$2.00; 5 for \$9.00. Select tested \$3.00. All ready for orders. 140 colonies to draw from.

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For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U. S. or Canada. Comb foundation 40c. per lb. Untested queens \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.50 each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular
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50 COLONIES OF BEES FOR SALE.

ITALIANS, \$9. HYBRIDS \$8.

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ESTABLISHED MAY 1ST, 1883.

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A JOURNAL OF 32 PAGES DEVOTED TO

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Of Italian Bees for sale. Originated from D. A. Jones' and S. Corneil's apiaries. Complete Jones' hive; 10 frames with each hive; good queens Price \$9 to \$10. Apply to
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Untested Queens, each	\$ 1 00
" " " per five	4 00
" " " ten	7 50
" " " twenty	14 00
Untested Queens, reared by natural swarming, each	1 50
per five	.....	6 25
per ten	.....	11 00
per twenty	.....	20 00
Tested Queens, each	.....	2 00
" " " per five	.....	7 00
" " " by natural swarming, each	.....	3 00
" " " " " " " per	.....	15 00
" " " 1885 raising, sent in May or after, each	.....	5 00
Extra selected, two years old, each	.....	10 00

Circular free, giving full particulars regarding each class of Queens. If Canada money is sent, add 5 per cent., as it costs me that in exchange. Also add eight cents for single Queen, six cents for two and ten cents for five to cover extra postage to Canada. Address

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The best of Italy's choicest queens their mothers. Not one dissatisfied customer in 1883, 1884, and 1885. Price, untested, **\$1.50** Tested, **\$2.00**; Selected tested, **\$3.00**. Colony in Jones' Hive, **\$9.00**.

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Pure Italians.

	May	June 1st to 18	June 22 to Oct. 1
Tested queens.....	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$1.75
Untested queens.....		1.25	1.00
Bees per pound.....	2.00	1.50	1.00
Nuclei per comb.....	50	65	50

Communications promptly responded to and all questions cheerfully answered.

S. C. PERRY,
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QUEENS. 1886. QUEENS.

Reared from Imported Mothers. Two, three, and four frame nuclei. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Address

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150 FULL COLONIES

Italian Bees in Langstroth Hive.

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Full Colonies, Nuclei and Queens, sent on short notice.

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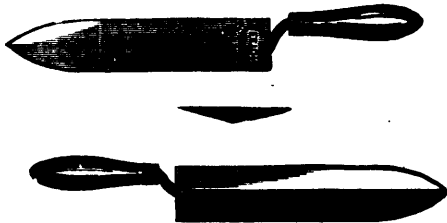
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These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel

- Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish\$1 50
 - Ebony Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 25
 - Wood Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 00
- If by mail, add 18c extra for each knife.
THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., Beeton

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CHAMPION EGG TESTER.

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Use it at home, everywhere. Take it with you in your pocket when buying eggs. Save money and trade. Bad ones are seen at a glance. For incubating purposes they are far superior to anything out—durable, nice form, and will last a long time.

THE CHICK'S HEART can be seen beating through the shell in three days, and dead ones are plainly noticeable. After eggs have been under a hen or incubator for five days, the unfertile ones should be removed. This can be done by using an Egg Tester

We will send one of these Egg Testers free to every person sending us \$1.25, the price of one year's subscription to the "POULTRY MONTHLY," the best magazine of its kind. If you have already paid your subscription, induce one of your neighbors to subscribe, mail us the amount (\$1.25) and we will send you the Egg Tester free of charge for your trouble. Send for Price List of Poultry Supplies. Address

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71-66.
ABBOTT L. SWINSON,

PROPRIETOR
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Price list of warranted American Albino Italian, (the best Bees in America) Syrian and Carniolan Queens

For the Year 1886	April	May	June	July & on
Untested laying, each...	\$1 50	1 00	1 00	1 00
Untested laying, 1/2 doz...	8 00	6 00	5 25	5 00
Fine Tested Q's each...	3 00	2 50	2 25	2 00
Fine Tested Q's 1/2 doz...	15 00	1	12 50	11 00

My AMERICAN ALBINO ITALIANS, all show 3 yellow bands and many the 4th and 5th, with an equal No. of white silvery bands of fine fuzz, these are my specialty for 1886. Syrians and Carniolans are bred from imported mothers of Mr. F. Benton. The Syrian was SPECIALLY selected to order, for producing the gentlest and whitest banded bees to be found in Syria. Nuclei—Add 75 cents for each L. frame of Bees and brood to price of queen. Bees by pound, same price each month as untested queens. Pelham foundation 45c. and 55c a pound. Untested queens by April 15th. Circular free.

NOW THEN ORDER.

Having determined to devote my time exclusively to the production of

PURE ITALIAN BEES & QUEENS

the coming season, I am enabled to offer the following prices:

- Tested Italian Queens.....\$1 00
- Bees per lb..... 1 00
- One Frame Nuclei with Tested Queen, 1/2 lb.
- Bees and 1 Frame Brood..... 2 00
- 2 Frame Nuclei, 1 lb. Bees & Tested Queen 3 00
- 3 " " 1 1/2 " " " " 4 00
- 4 " " 2 " " " " 5 00
- 1 Tested Queen and 1 lb. Bees..... 2 00
- 50 choice Colonies for Queen rearing for \$10 each.

See what last season's customers say :
PENETANGUISHENE, CANADA.

Queen received all right. She is a noble looking queen and pleases me better than any I have yet received.

HARRY L. LEACH.

The queens are both giving satisfaction.

R. M. TAYLOR,
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Those two queens I got from you are giving excellent satisfaction.

JNO. G. KNIDENGER,
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I am very much pleased with the tested queen I got from you last summer.

J. S. SEELEY,
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and hundreds of others.

I will commence mailing soon after May 1st and of course first orders are first filled, so order now. Terms cash with order. Safe arrival, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Sample of live workers free by mail.

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4 1/2 x 4 1/2, at same prices. All V-grooved.

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Baker's All-in-One-Piece !!

4 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2—to 1 1/2.....	\$3.00 PER 1,000.
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Tested Queens prior to June 15th.....	\$3.00
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Untested Queens, later than June 15th, each. 1.00	
Six for \$5.00. 12 or more 75c. each.	

4-Frame Nucleus, very strong, prior to June 15th, \$5.00 each, later \$4.00 each. With untested queen \$1.00 less each. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens. Will also furnish all kinds of sections and hives at **A. I. Root's** price.

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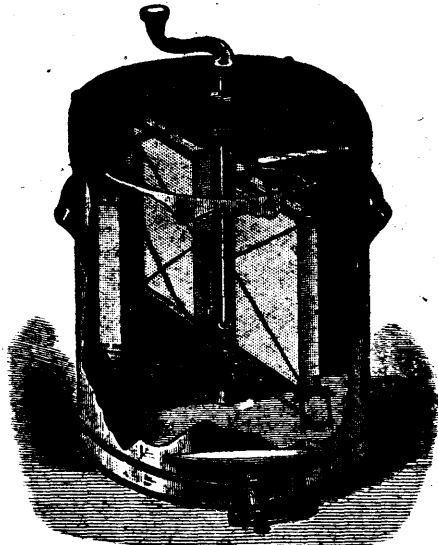
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The only self-reversing, as well as the most perfect, complete and durable Honey Extractor known. It reverses the combs all at once by simply reversing the motion. There is no danger of breaking or time lost in handling combs when reversing. These machines have taken all first prizes wherever shown for the past two years. We have now made arrangements with the patentee and manufacturer, Mr. G. W. Stanley, of Wyoming, N. Y., so that we can ship them from our manufacturing establishment, Brantford, Ont., at about his prices. Every machine is warranted to work perfectly and to do more than double the work of other Honey Extractors taking the same number of combs. These Extractors are made to take 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 frames. The great demand is for the 4-frame machine. Send for free circulars and price list. Agents wanted to canvase every County in the Dominion.

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