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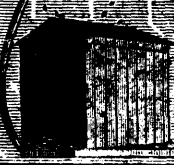
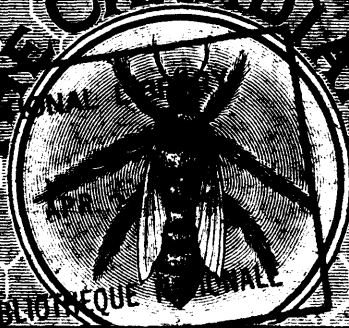
VOL. II, No. 1.

1886

MARCH 31.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.  
BEETON ONT.

GRANT 1874 C.

NEWSPAPER

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Advertisements.....	14
Apiary, Our own.....	5
Drones die after mating.....	12
Honey, Comb.....	12
Honey Market, The.....	11
Queen Nurseries.....	6
Queries and Replies.....	12
Science and Apiculture.....	10
Spring temperature in Bee house.....	5
Spring management of bees.....	7

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

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### THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Cleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
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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 thoroughly practical men. Questions solicited.

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

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WE CLUB

	rice Both. Club.
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and.....	
Cook's Manual (cloth).....	\$2 25    \$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture (cloth).....	2 25    2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth).....	2 50    2 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50    2 25
Langstroth on the HoneyBee (clh).....	3 00    2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture.....	1 50    1 40

### THE BEEKEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

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

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

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

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

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3-25; per 500, \$2.00, per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

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

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

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

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

## "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.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,  
Publishers Beeton, Ont.

## ODD SIZED SECTIONS.

We have a lot of about 5000 one-piece sections which were cut slightly too large for the cases for which they were intended, and as they are an odd size (1/24x one-nine-sixteenth) 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.

# 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 send 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.

E. 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.

## Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

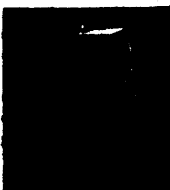
Send for our FREE "Honey Label" circular. Printing furnished promptly, and neatly done. Estimates of "circular" and other work on application.

F. H. MACPHERSON,  
3-1-1. Manager, Beeton, Ont

## FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in BEES AND HONEY.

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

## 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 it with this Saw. It will do all you say if will." Catalogue and "Price-list" Free. Address, W. F. & JOHN

BARNES, No 472 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

## ITALIAN BEES IN IOWA.

50 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 HIVE 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 work cheaply. 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.

F. L. WESTCOTT,  
Fair Haven, Rutland Co., Vermont.

## Bee-Hives, Honey-Boxes, Sections.

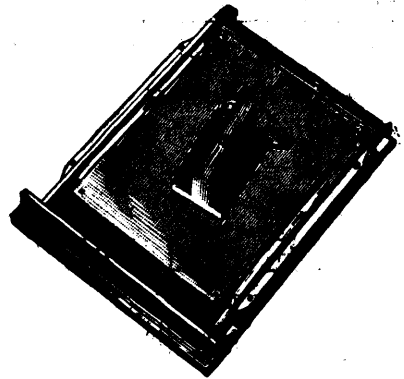
Largest Bee-Hive-Factory in the World.

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

G. B. LEWIS & CO.  
WATERTOWN WIS.

## 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

## BEES AND HONEY

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont.

EARLY

### Queens From The South.

ITALIAN

In April, \$1.25 each; \$13.00 per dozen.  
 In May, \$1.15 each; \$12.00 per doz  
 In June, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.  
 Tested, \$2.50

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Special rates to dealers.  
 W. J. ELLISON.  
 STATEBURG, SUMTER CO., S. C.

### Queen Bees and Nuclei

Italian and Albino Queens bred from Northern mothers, equal to any in the United States, being hardy and superior honey gatherers, as my surplus is stored largely from red clover. Three frame Nuclei a specialty. Vandusen and Given Foundation. Extra nice dovetailed white popular sections. Also Apiary of 75 colonies of bees. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Cash with. Reference, Schenectady Bank.  
 A. E. WOODWARD,  
 GROOMS CORNERS, SARATOGA CO., NEW YORK.

### 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, Vials, 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, 1886. QUEENS.

Reared from Imported Mothers. Two, three and four frame Nuclei. Send for price list. Address FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, Ohio.

### EARLY ITALIAN QUEENS Nuclei and Full Colonies.

Fine stocks of Imported Queens on hand. Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Bees and Supplies. Address, J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Georgia, U.S.

### SAVE MONEY !

### By Making Your Own Foundation. FOUNDATION MILLS.

Through arrangements made with Manufacturers I am enabled to offer Canadian customers the following makes of mills at prices much lower than they can be ordered singly and but little above makers list prices.

VANDERVORT,  
 ROOT, GIVEN,  
 PELHAM, OLM.

Duty free and freight or express charges to be paid from my station. Do not fail to write me before purchasing, stating kind and size of mill wanted. ORDER EARLY. Circulars and samples free.

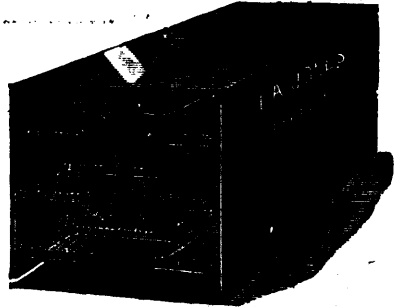
Frank W. Jones,  
 Bedford, Quebec.

### MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR

Is second to none in the market. Square Cases, 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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.  
 976 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

### WINTER FEEDERS.



These are for feeding in winter, or at any other time when the weather is too cold to admit of feeding liquids DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE CANDY.

Take pure pulverized, or granulated sugar—the former preferred—and stir it into honey, nicely warmed up, until the honey will not contain further additions. Allow it to stand in the dish until both are thoroughly mixed through each other, then place in feeders and set them on top of the frames, packing all around nicely to allow no heat to escape

Each, made up	30
Per 10	2 75
Each, in flat	20
Per 10	1 75

We have a full stock on hand ready to go by return express or freight. THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., Beeton

### KENWARD HALL APIARY.

We have 100 queens ready for mailing March and April and hope to meet all demands—later—by return mail. All queens are from imported mothers, imported by us, and selected for gentleness, prolific and honey gathering qualities. Price \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00; tested, \$2.00 Dealers, have special rates.

J. W. K. SHAW, & Co,  
 Loreauville, Iberia Parish, La.

### 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, Mont. Co., N.Y.



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

VOL. II.

BEETON, ONTARIO, MARCH 31, 1886

No. 1

VOL. II, NO. I.

**W**ELL, friends, we are just a year old to-day, and we celebrate the anniversary by coming out in a new, and we hope, pleasing form. We have said very little about this proposed enlargement, because we wished to make it a little "surprise party" to you. How have we succeeded?

When we undertook the task of supplying a BEE JOURNAL suited to the requirements of a Canadian climate, we felt that we had taken on almost a greater load than in our feeble way we were capable of carrying, but cheered on by kind words and kinder assistance, we stand to-day on a firm and solid basis.

It is with considerable pride that we say this, because there were some unkind enough to give us only about six months in which to decide that there was less money in running a bee-paper that we supposed. The truth is that as yet we have not received adequate returns for the amount of capital and labor expended; but we are in a position now to see in the near future at least a fair recompense for our investment. During the past year many new points have been brought forward and discussed through the columns of the JOURNAL and all in a spirit of brotherly kindness one toward the other in the discussions. May that spirit continue to gain ground, and may all who during

the coming year enter into discussions, remember that it is just as easy to talk of and place their views before the many readers of the JOURNAL in a friendly spirit as to do so unkindly. We hope to give place to many more illustrations of apiarian requisites during the coming year than heretofore; and we are so endeavoring to arrange our business throughout that we may devote even more time in the future than in the past to the work of preparing matter for the JOURNAL.

It may not be considered egotistical for us to add that we believe we can claim the largest circulation that any bee journal has ever attained in the short space of one year—our weekly circulation now running pretty well to 2,500 copies. We promised an enlargement at 3,000 copies, and we are therefore more than fulfilling our engagements. We most cordially thank all our subscribers for their patronage, and ask a continuance of the same; and to those who have by their articles and kind suggestions aided us throughout the year, we also extend our heartfelt thanks.

OUR OWN APIARY.

SPRING TEMPERATURE IN THE BEE-HOUSE.

**O**UR bees are very quiet yet in the different repositories. No sign of dysentery. In fact they are so quiet in our home apiary that the temperature does not rise, as is usually the

case towards Spring when they begin to move about. It is better not to keep the temperature too low now. From  $45^{\circ}$  to  $50^{\circ}$ , or even  $55^{\circ}$  occasionally, will not cause injury. Bees that are set out of a cellar or winter repository which was cold and damp often fly out before they are sufficiently warm, and perish, whereas if the temperature is kept up to  $50^{\circ}$  or even  $60^{\circ}$  the day before they are put out they will be much livelier and stronger, and fewer will be lost when flying. A high temperature will also stimulate brooding, and we do not object to having a little brood when setting out bees. When they are otherwise in good condition it is much better to allow them to go on brooding and have hatched brood when set out. This, we think, would be advisable this season in northern localities. We are allowing a greater degree of humidity in some of our bee-houses this year to note the difference in the effect. In one of them while the temperature is several degrees higher at the top of the house than it is on the floor, yet the humidity appears to be the same. Perhaps there may be a possibility of having the place too dry, and this is a point that we wish to investigate. While there are many degrees difference in our different repositories, the dampest one seems to be wintering as well as the others. We will be better able to judge after setting the bees on their summer stands, as we do not care to disturb them more than is absolutely necessary during confinement. If we can ascertain the degree of humidity which is most suitable, we will have taken another step in the right direction. Perhaps some of our scientists could tell us the point that would be most desirable, and yet keep the combs from moulding. Of course, when a repository is unusually dry, even though the temperature should be lower, there are very few signs of mould. There are those who claim that we should give our bees water, when they are confined. If the degree of moisture could be correctly ascertained it would save this trouble. If bees are at all troubled with dysentery, a higher temperature will be required to carry them through safely, as it will better enable them to pass off the surplus moisture in their bodies. We cannot clearly see how any one can allow the

temperature to run up too high without injury to or loss of bees. In going into one of our bee houses the other day we found that the ventilators had all been closed during the cold spell and the person in charge had not opened them. The temperature was about  $70^{\circ}$ ; we would almost fancy ourselves in a bee hive when listening to the hum. Many would fly out and be lost, others would alight on the hives and pass in. This, however does not disturb the inmates as bees wintered in the same house immediately after being set out may if necessity requires it, be doubled up, united and mixed up together, and they never quarrel. It is only after they have marked a location and taken one or two flights that they commence to guard their entrances. Those wintering out doors in the clamps in the different yards packed with sawdust (although we have not removed the latter to examine them) appear to be wintering in fine condition. At their last flight all were alive.

#### QUEEN NURSERIES.

WE present herewith an engraving of our queen nursery, holding twenty queen cages, four rows of five in a row. You will also observe that one row is taken out showing you a blank space with a cross bar of wire which holds the cages in position. Just under the cross-bar, but at the back of the cage, is a rubber band, stretched from side to side and tacked there, under which the queen-cell may be placed. The nursery as shown is arranged to suit the frame which goes inside of Jones' hive. They may be made to fit any sized hive. The inside measurement of cage is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep, while in the bottom of the cage is arranged a tin pocket,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. In this tin pocket the food is placed for the queen and her attendants, so that the outside bees cannot reach it. In every well-regulated apiary one or more of these queen nurseries is indispensable, in order to have at all times surplus queens on hand. Fertile queens may be kept for weeks without injury, and unfertile



ones may be kept from the time they hatch until they are required. The nurseries may be placed in any hive whether it has a queen or not, so long as there are enough bees to keep up the necessary heat. We keep the size referred to above, and the price is \$2.50 each. For two take a discount of five per cent. They can be made for other hives, and the price would be for odd sizes \$3.00.

### SPRING MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

To Ontario Fellow Bee-Keepers.

**B**EAR FRIENDS:—Being unable to avail myself of your kind invitation to attend your Convention I send a paper on the subject allotted to me, viz: "Spring Management."

This a well-worn subject, but perhaps not yet quite worn out. Many chapters have been written upon it, but the last chapter is yet to write. That will be after we are able to get our bees through the spring without loss. When fatal "spring dwindling" shall have been counted among the past misfortunes of the apiarist, then, I suppose, it will be time enough to cease writing on spring management. And if any of us have any new light on the vexed question now is the time to let it shine if it is to do any good this season, for already the balmy air of genial spring is fanning us with its gentle zephyrs—the thermometer to-day (Feb. 19th) being well up towards 60° and the "beautiful" rapidly melting away.

But the question is, "have we any new light to give?" For myself, I have not presumption enough to think I have much, if anything, to offer the old heads—the professionals in bee-culture—but I may possibly be able to do something for those of less experience. One thing, however, is certain. Where a man handles a hundred or more colonies of bees and does it all himself, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, (and this is what the winter does) he will be a very block-head if he does not learn something every year. Indeed, he will be quite unfit for an apiarist if he does not learn a good deal every year from his own experience. And of all knowledge this knowledge which comes of experience is the most useful, and takes the greatest hold on the memory. It is *dear* sometimes, no doubt, at first hand; but is generally worth the price paid, even to the purchaser. And the dearer it is bought the faster it sticks in the brain, and the more useful it becomes.

When does the Spring Management of bees commence? In the Spring; during the Fall

and Winter before; or away back in the previous Summer? Bee management during these three seasons is something like the modern, scientific presentment of the three departments of Nature—the inorganic, the vegetable and the animal—because they run imperceptibly into each other and cannot be separated. So with bee management the year round. It is a concatenation—one connected whole which cannot be safely separated. True, the manipulation is mostly local and chronological, but the management must be general and prospective. The thoughtful bee-keeper, in his Summer management and manipulation will have the next three ensuing seasons—Fall, Winter and Spring—distinctly in view, and will act accordingly.

The bees are now, however, in winter quarters, and they are as they are whether right or wrong. How shall they be handled in the Spring? First, when ought they to be put out? This of course depends mostly on the weather and the locality. For myself I have been "slowing up" for some time on this setting out business. I am leaving my bees longer in their winter quarters every spring, especially if the weather is at all unfavorable. If they show signs of disease or undue restlessness it is, of course, better to put them out for a flight, when they can be returned if necessary. Last Spring I commenced setting my bees out on April 16th and finished May 13th. Nor had the last ones set out been out before and returned. They had been in winter quarters since Nov. 24th, making a confinement of over five months and a half. Yet they were mostly in good condition, and did as well if not better than those first put out and nursed a great deal more. But why put some out so much earlier than others you ask? For various reasons, some of which have already been suggested. Those showing symptoms of diarrhoea or disquiet ought of course to be put out first. Then if any are short of pollen (and this fact must be noted in the fall) such should be carried out and supplied so that the brooding can go on. Those with plenty of honey and pollen, if they are fairly quiet, are much better in than out in this climate until the weather gets warm and settled even if that takes till the middle of May or later. And not only these reasons for *no hurry* in setting out, but I always make it a point to overhaul them and fix them up the same day I set them out, and this cannot be properly done in a day or two where there is a considerable number to go over. If they are not cleaned out and fixed up soon after being set out they sometimes get disgusted with the "Augean Stable" they occupy, or discouraged at the prospect of cleaning it out, and leave to seek a more decent domicile. This is popularly called "swarming out," and the bee-



keeper generally has himself to blame. The principal object of late setting out in the spring is to avoid the dreaded and often fatal "Spring Dwindling," and to avoid the extra work and nursing which outside entails. The old workers live much longer inside than out—not being exposed to the weather vicissitudes of the spring season. Many a colony that now dwindles and dies outside would, if left inside in proper quarters, live. If the hives are on bottom-boards in the cellar there will of course be more or less of a noxious and offensive accumulation of dead bees, etc., below; and this is one of the main objections to leaving them in late in the Spring. In the case of movable bottoms this difficulty can, however, be readily overcome by quietly lifting each hive off its bottom-board and placing it on another clean one. This, if done carefully, will disturb the bees but little. Fast bottoms can be pretty well cleaned through the entrance by means of a wire with a crook on one end.

With this much as to the *time* and manner of setting out, we will now see what next. After the colony is placed on its own old stand—and this should be done early enough to give time for flight that day—see that the exit is well cleared so that the bees can pass out and in freely. Some authorities recommend setting the bees out in the evening when the prospect is favorable for fine, suitable weather next day. My own experience leads me to totally disagree with such advice. As to the next day being fine, as the Western Squatter said, it "mout" and it "mout not" and it would be more apt to "mout not" than to "mout." At all events, it is not safe to depend upon it even were "Old Prob." at your elbow to guide you, for generally the bees will fly the next day after being set out in the evening whether the weather is suitable or not, and if unsuitable many will be lost. It is, therefore, better to take the morning when you can be quite sure of the weather for at least a few hours and carry out a few at a time. By the time you get all for that day set out the first will be about ready for manipulation. Have your duplicate, empty hive ready—clean and nice—and then proceed to lift the frames out, bees and all; clean them by brushing off adhering dead bees, etc., and put them in the clean hive,—that is, those containing most stores and those containing brood if any—simply giving them the number of frames they can fully cover and removing all the others to a proper place to be kept until wanted. Whenever brood is present be very careful not to chill it. Get on the opposite side of the hive from the sun so that his rays may gently rest upon the frames of bees and brood as you handle them, and if your thermometer (which ought to be at your side) shows a tem-

perature below seventy get through with the job as quickly as possible. If the temperature is above seventy you need not fear chilling the brood. Having transferred the bees to the clean, empty hive and as many frames containing stores and brood as they can well cover, crowd the frames up well together, put in your division-board (two are better, one on each side of the frames) and fill in behind it, or on each side of them as the case may be, with chaff or sawdust cushions, put plenty of quilts on top to keep the heat in, put the cover on, contract the entrance, and leave the colony alone till it again requires your services. The colonies outside short of pollen can be fed substitutes before the natural pollen appears, which in this locality did not appear last year till April 24th. Spread oil-cake meal, rye meal, or wheat meal on sheets near the bees on warm days and they will help themselves. As to Spring stimulative feeding, the utility of which is disputed by some, I do not hesitate to again declare myself in its favor, while at the same time admitting that if not done with judicious care and discrimination it may do more harm than good. If the queen is young and prolific and the colony well supplied with stores, stimulative feeding in Spring is quite unnecessary. But all Spring feeding, for whatever purpose, ought always to be done in the evening and *inside* the hive instead of in the open air, for the double reason that when the feeding is done outside robbing is not only often induced but the colonies that stand least in need of the feed generally get the most of it. How shall we feed inside the hive? In the case of tight bottoms the hive can be tipped back a little and the feed poured in from the top on the bottom board. Where the bottom is not tight the feed must be given on top of the frames either by means of some of the numerous feeders or otherwise. In the case of warm, double-walled hives where the space behind the division board is not occupied with cushions the feed can be put there whence the bees will carry it up where needed.

Most bee-keepers have noticed that no considerable number of colonies, tho' the treatment of all may be apparently the same, will come out of winter quarters in *uniform* condition. Some will be strong, some middling, and some weak. How shall we treat them? Is the orthodox policy of equalizing them a wise one? The "Consensus of the Competent" has hitherto been to build up the weak ones from the strong ones. Is this profitable? I have come to the conclusion that it is not, and have about abandoned it. Of course colonies with good queens, in jeopardy, must be saved by proper assistance; and weak colonies may sometimes be united to advantage,

especially where one of the queens is inferior and ought to be weeded out; but this continual depletion of strong colonies in the Spring to build up weak ones is often a very unprofitable business. The manipulator is not, however, likely to see the unwisdom of the plan especially when by its means he has succeeded in getting all of his colonies through to the honey flow in a fairly prosperous condition. If the whole of them could, by the equalization plan, be brought up to the number one condition by the time the honey flow comes, all right; but if not, all wrong, for one first-rate colony at honey harvest is as good as three middling ones. Our endeavor in the Spring should be to get as many as possible in first-rate, number one, order for the honey flow; but not to come out with all in uniform and fair order and none first-rate. In many cases it is much better to take these weak colonies which have been set out and, after seeing that they have plenty of stores and room, set them back in the cellar in good comfortable shape and leave them there till fruit-bloom or towards the end of May. It may be necessary with these to put a wet sponge on top of the frames in one corner under the quilt and renew it occasionally.

It sometimes happens that the old bees in a prosperous colony after being set out "shuffle off" and disappear at an alarmingly rapid rate. In such cases especially in the early Spring the lone brood must be promptly distributed (that is all that cannot be cared for at home) to other stronger colonies or it inevitably perishes. Last Spring I had a very remarkable case of this rapid mortality in one colony in my apiary. The colony was prosperous, brooding extensively, with abundance of old bees when set out, but in a very few days the old bees had nearly all disappeared, and there was a lot of brood left with but few caretakers in the hive. I found them just in time to save them. I would say watch your bees in the Spring no less than in the swarming season. Do not open them often, but watch them. The observant bee-keeper knows almost intuitively when anything is wrong without opening the hive at all, or doing more than looking at the entrance and peeping in at the top. The price of success in bee-keeping, in Spring, in Summer, in Autumn or Winter is "eternal vigilance," and let no bee-keeper forget it.

The essentials of Spring Management may be summed up briefly thus: Set them out at the proper times as above directed; clean them out thoroughly the same day they are put out if possible—if not then next day or next suitable day; be sure and make them comfortable—keep the heat in the hive by some means, for this is a very important part of Spring management; if

they have not plenty of stores supply them for they will not brood freely on a scant larder when the fields are not yielding; give them pollen in the open air before the natural pollen appears; give them more room and more frames of comb from time to time as they may require. Do not, however, go too fast in this matter of "spreading out" for if you do you will pay dearly "for the whistle." In adding room or brood always keep in view the fact of the rapid diminution of the old stock of bees in the Spring. In adding a frame of comb containing honey, uncap *only one side* and do not put it right in the middle of the brood nest as generally recommended (unless indeed the colony is very strong and the weather settled) but put it at one side of the nest with the uncapped side next the brood. Finally, *time* your management and manipulation so that you will have a splendid force of young workers in as many colonies as possible when the honey flow begins, and when that time arrives if there is any old honey or inferior spring feed in the hives extract it without delay from all extracting frames, and your Spring Management is over.

Hoping your Convention may prove pleasant and profitable to you all.

I am Yours Fraternaly,

ALLEN PRINGLE.

P. S.—Let no member present hesitate to criticise any point in my paper merely because I am not present to defend it. If any position advanced will not bear criticism and discussion the sooner it goes to the wall the better, and no one will regret its departure less than myself.

A. P.

You are right; do not be in a hurry about setting them out. You had better make a mistake and leave them in a little *too long* than set them out too soon. We set ours out when the pollen is plentiful on the willow; have set some out after others had been gathering pollen over two weeks and we found that the ones set out last were in the best condition when the honey harvest commenced. We do not return any to their winter quarters, unless weak ones that need a little attention. These we sometimes carry to a warm place at night returning them to their original stands every morning when the weather is suitable; but in any other case we leave them in for days only putting them on their summer stands when the weather is suitable. Thus many light colonies may be kept without loss until young bees are hatched in sufficient

numbers to replace the old ones. Yes, and we might add, when it can be procured, to get sufficient sheets of thick heavy paper to place over each hive before putting on the lid and that will assist in retaining the heat. In fact several thicknesses of common newspaper laid in snugly on top of cloths in the spring, pressing down the cover tightly, prevents the escape of a very large amount of heat. Feeding a mixture of honey and sugar made up into loaves and laid either on the frames or behind the division board where the bees can get at it conveniently, prevents many from leaving the hive. Suppose there are three quarts of bees in a hive, and during the day one quart are out in the field, besides the many that get lost, see what a loss of heat there must be. If these bees could be kept inside the hive by having little loaves of sugar and honey to work upon, how much more brooding could be carried on, besides saving the bees which would otherwise be lost. This is a very important point and deserves the careful consideration of all our northern bee keepers. We make an entrance feeder for liquid food which allows the bees to pass out of the entrance with it, but prevents them from flying. These are becoming very popular with many for stimulative feeding. Our Ex-President, Dr. Thom, of Streetsville, and many others are using them with good results. We believe with you, friend Pringle, that there is no use in destroying good colonies to build up weak ones, but when choice queens have to be saved, we do not believe in giving brood, as much of it is liable to chill. A colony is never in a condition to care for more brood than it has, so we always give them young bees, just hatched, instead. By selecting a comb with young bees enough may be picked off it and thrown in in a few minutes, to strengthen a colony sufficiently to care for the queen, and these never attempt to injure the queen. By the way we almost forgot to mention the fact that for several Springs we fed artificial pollen to our bees, and they stored it in such quantities in the combs that it became a nuisance, and necessitated removal by cutting down the cells to the base or septum, and after several years experience we could not see any advantage

from feeding pollen out doors, as in a short time it became hard and unfit for use. We think in future we will not feed any unless it be a small portion mixed with the Spring food.

#### SCIENCE AND APOICULTURE.

ON reading Prof. Cooks' article, C.B.J., page 804, giving his authorities I feel perfectly satisfied to leave it to the common sense of our bee-keepers and to say no more on the subject, but as I promised to give the source of my views I will do so. Would say that although some of the quotations given by him would seem to do so, yet there is nothing in his last article that conflicts with the views advanced by me, except that "carbonic acid is effete matter, the result of tearing down tissue." Would like to know the page of Flint's Physiology where I can find this idea advanced.

The text books in use are not always rewritten to keep up with the latest lights on all the subjects on which they treat. They might be compared to the bee-keeper who will hesitate to adopt the new system advocated by Mr. Heddon until he sees all favoring or following the method.

I received the views I have advanced from late works by medical men, the most notable being "Indigestion, Billiousness and Gout in its protean aspect," two vol., by J. M. Fothergill, M. D., London; "Maintainance of Health," same author; "Eating for strength" by D. M. Holbrook, M.D., New York. Dr. Fothergill is an eminent London physician and writer, and is considered an authority by medical men. Dr. Holbrook is a bright writer and keeps up with the advanced thought of the day. The chapters on Food in each of these books treat on this subject.

I believe those intelligent on these matters already see the subject in its true light and those who do not would not be able to by anything I could write. It seems to me that it would have been less misleading had Prof. Cooks' friend, Dr. R. C. Kedzie, explained the mechanical apparatus used in performing the experiments which he gives.

I do not expect to say more on this subject, but will confine myself to progressive subjects relating to our pursuit, and would invite Prof. Cook and James Heddon to defend their "Pollen Theory" which I consider one of the blots on apicultural teachings, and will soon give my views.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 20th.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL:  
**THE HONEY MARKET.**

**FULLY** agree with R. F. Holterman and F. W. Fulford that much more honey might be sold at home if every bee-keeper would try hard to do so. But do they? is the question, and will they? Many will not, and their honey is forced upon the market at any price they can get, and they take trust and trade for pay and we all have to take the consequences. They say "they don't like to peddle," and I confess I do not. This peddling business may do well enough when you have the field all or nearly all to yourself, but take an example. Suppose J. B. Hall, and all those who keep bees in and around Woodstock, should start out peddling honey, I imagine the people would soon get a bull-dog apiece or look upon them as they do upon book agents, map peddlers, etc. Mr. Fulford says, page 756, C. B. J.: "If every bee-keeper will exert himself in devising means and methods for the development of their home market, there will be little danger of over production for a long time to come." As the above statement is calculated to injure our exhibition at Kensington, I feel bound to reply to it. Seventy-five per cent. of our bees died last winter. The twenty-five per cent. that came through gathered only fifty per cent. per colony of an average yield. Now, our average winter loss is about twenty per cent. Based upon the above data our crop of the last year was only about fifteen and one half per cent. of what it would have been under ordinary circumstances or conditions, and yet with only this exceedingly light crop our markets are full of honey, and considerable quantities are still in the hands of producers.

So far as we can judge from twelve years of experience the season of 1886 will give us a large yield of honey. We have a large number of bees, and they are wintering nicely. I think we may fairly estimate that Ontario will yield six times as much honey as it did last year.

Now in that case provided we have no outlet for our honey, what will happen to our markets? If you will turn to page 765, C. B. J., and read the "Detroit honey market," you will find a forecast of what ours probably would be a year hence if not relieved by a British market.

That we can sell our honey there, there is no reason to question. Here is what the *British Bee Journal* says about it: "Our Canadian friends may rest assured that a hearty welcome awaits them here, and that we have room for all those fine qualities of honey for which they are so justly celebrated." Of course very much can be done by way of developing our own market,

and it is a duty we owe to each other as well as to ourselves.

Your commissioners believe that it will not be necessary to tax the honey sent to the Indian and Colonial for expenses more than one-half cent per lb.

There is a large number who intend to help us at Kensington, but as yet have not sent me the amount that they would like to exhibit.

Please send along soon, and if you do not get the honey it will be all right; there will be no compulsion. I may say that some of our largest and best producers mean to send all or nearly all next year's crop.

THE O. B. K. ASSOCIATION

Should be better supported now that it will soon be incorporated with an annual grant of \$500; I think every proud bee-keeper will at once send along his dollar to Sec.-Treas. W. Couse, of Meadowvale, Ont., and encourage those who are working hard to make the whole thing a success.

Away off in old Norway they have a bee-keeper's Association, "that was established in June 27th, 1884, so that it is a little over a year old. Although so young it numbered on the 1st of October last as many as 914 members."—*British B. J.*

S. T. PATTIN, Pres. O. B. K. A.  
 Belmont, Ont., Mar. 24, 1886.

The above shows the deep interest that our worthy President is taking in the welfare of bee-keepers. In reference to peddling honey around among the farmers, it is quite true there are some who do not care to do it, and they would not make as good salesmen as do those who enjoy it. We do not see how any person could dislike selling honey amongst the farming community, in districts where honey is not produced. There are very many places where the people would gladly welcome a honey peddler. If bee-keepers, who have a surplus stock on hand this year would hunt up these places and appoint agents to dispose of their honey, it would be a good thing for our market, instead of rushing it all into the cities and towns at lower rates. But the "peddling" for next season must be done in England. For this purpose we must secure honey of the very best quality to enable us to establish a market in Britain, which will always be open to us. The superiority of Canadian honey is well known, and we trust every bee-keeper will remember this when sending honey, and endeavor to keep up the reputation.

## 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 question 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.

### DO DRONES DIE AFTER MATING ?

QUERY No. 66.—Do drones return to the hive showing signs of having mated with a queen.—B. L., Cobourg.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—No.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—I don't think so.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—They do.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Never saw one.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Never saw one.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Don't know, but think not.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I have never seen such.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Never saw any, nor never expect to.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Have never seen any do so.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—Never saw one showing such signs.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N.Y.—I have never noticed any. I suppose they die.

S. CORNELL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Don't know. It is said the drone dies soon after mating with a queen.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I do not think they ever return to the hive after successful mating.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO.—Never saw any, nor do I think any one else ever did, because the drone dies immediately.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Never witnessed signs of this peculiar kind of "diversion" in the returning drone.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—No. The drone dies in the act of copulation, and his carcass will be found where such act is accomplished.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—The "signs" which drones show after having mated with queens are I should say principally *negative*, being the signs of *death* rather than life. It seems to be a rather tough ordinance of nature that the poor drone should pay his life as a penalty for the only useful and gallant act he ever performs in his life.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG KY.—They do not. They never return. When a meeting takes place between a queen and drone, in the act of separation, the queen extracts the inner lining from the male organ and bears it away with her. This is the white appendage protruding from the extreme end of the queen's abdomen, and is the "evidence" of her successful mating. This pipe like lining is evidently intended by nature to answer the purpose of a syringe in the process of forcing the seminal fluid into the spermatheca of the queen. The drone dies immediately upon the separation. There is no doubt whatever of the latter conclusion.

BY THE EDITOR.—They do not.

### COMB HONEY.

QUERY No. 67.—Is the quantity and quality of the comb honey produced in the body of your hive by means of the perforated metal division board equal to that obtained from the upper story?

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N. Y.—No.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—I see no difference.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I have no experience.

DR. A. W. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—I don't produce comb honey.

H. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Don't know. I never used the metal division boards.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Never tried it. always take comb honey from top of hive.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Cannot say. Never used the perforated metal division board.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Have never used a perforated metal division board, so cannot say.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—No; you can get more by the crate system with much less tinkering.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—As to quality, yes; and yes, to both, if you want extracted honey.

G. W. DEMARRE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—In quality it is all the same, and I do not know that it has anything to do with quantity.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I have secured much in both places, and think the quality is not affected by the position; it may be by management.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO.—Not generally. I could never get the sections filled out in the bottom of the hive as well as the top. There are always more unfinished sections in the lower story.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—It the one story hive is right in size, shape, etc., and properly manipulated, just as good results as to quality can be obtained—as to quantity perhaps not.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Have never obtained any comb honey by this method, but could never detect any difference between comb honey obtained from upper story, and that obtained by side storing in the body of the hive.

S. CORNELL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I presume this question has reference to Mr. Jones' method of securing comb honey in the brood nest, for which it is claimed that the honey so secured is better ripened and of finer flavor than that stored over the brood nest. As to the specific gravity it is desirable that samples stored in sections both in the brood nest and over the brood nest of the same hive at the same time should be accurately tested with a hydrometer. We would also like to know whether sections in the brood nest are liable to have pollen stored in them.

BY THE EDITOR.—It depends on the system of management. If we were taking comb honey exclusively we would take it from both brood chamber and top story. Comb honey taken from the body of the hive next to the brood, in our hive, is better ripened and the sections weigh more than those taken from the upper storey. The farther the sections are from the brood the less they will weigh. If four or five cases were tiered above each other for section honey and allowed to remain until all were filled the top ones would weigh less than the bottom ones; because moisture rises preventing the honey in top ones from becoming well ripened.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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D. A. JONES, EDITOR.

F. H. MACPHERSON, AS'T ED'R, & BUS. M'GR.

BEEETON, ONTARIO, MARCH 31ST, 1886.

Bulletin No. 11, Agricultural College, Mich. just to hand—treats of Botany and kindred subjects.

S. W. Humphries, Parkhill, will receive subscriptions for C. B. JOURNAL for us in that section.

Our U.S. advertisers should all remember that in sending queens to Canada they require to put on postage stamps to the amount of ten cents each package of eight ounces and less, and no package of more than eight ounces can be sent by mail.

We have quite a few thousand No. 2 sections which we will sell at just two-thirds our regular rates as advertised in the JOURNAL—they are what we call "seconds," being just as well cut as the first quality, but they are slightly "off" in color. We will publish a list of the sizes and quantities shortly.

Through the kindness of Mr. Geo. A. Stockwell, Providence R. I., we have received a copy of the constitutions and by-laws of the Rhode Island Bee-Keeper's Society. They are concise and short—and show evidence of a master-hand in the preparation. The Society prohibits from membership all persons who are found guilty of producing or selling adulterated honey.

We are sorry to notice that through extreme nervous prostration, caused by overwork, friend S. M. Locke, of the *Apiculturist* has found it necessary to dispose of his interest in that journal; it will be continued by his former partner, Mr. P. H. Morant, to whom we wish the fullest measure of success. The March number comes to us with a change of cover, which rather improves its appearance.

The type-founders with whom we do business came across a design for the heading of a proposed "bee-paper" in the U. S., and sent the curiosity to us. It came to them in the packing around some goods they had received from a firm of engravers in New York. The name of

the proposed publication is "The American Honey Bee," and the design is rather original. The words "The American" appear as being printed on boards and nailed to a "mile-post"—while just below, "Honey" is represented by well filled sections placed in the form of the word, and resting on a rough bench. At one side are a couple of bee-hives with numerous "busy bodies" hovering around. In the opposite corner is a tree—basswood, we presume—on a branch of which in the form of the word "Bee" hang three swarms. The information is withheld as to whether the "paper" is to be issued monthly or weekly. Our cousins "over the line" want to keep a "sharp look-out" for this intruder.

### CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Thos. S. Wallace, Clayton, Ill.—note circular—Queens and Bees.

A. D. D. Wood, Rivers Junction, Mich.—eight pages—Bee-keeper's supplies generally.

E. L. Westcott, Fair Haven, Vt.—twelve pages—all kinds of apiarian supplies.

T. M. Goffatt, Orillia, Ont.—four pages—Poultry, Plymouth Rocks a specialty.

John Mebel & Son, High Hill, Mont Co., Mo.—six pages—Bees, Queens, Foundations, etc.

Dr. F. W. Carpenter & Bro., West Rupert, Vt.—four pages—Plymouth Rocks and other fowl.

Martin & Macy, North Manchester, Ind.—twenty pages—Italian Queens and Bees.

E. M. Yeomans, Andover, Conn.—three pages—Bees, Queens and Nuclei.

A. O. Crawford, South Weymouth, Mass.—fifteen pages—Catalogue and price list of honey labels and apiarian supplies.

L. J. Tripp, Box 332, Kalamazoo, Mich.—six pages—Italian Bees and Queens are his specialties, also apiarian supplies.

W. W. Bliss, Duarte, Cal.—fourteen pages—supplies in general, and foundations in particular.

## HONEY MARKET.

### 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, O.

Demand is extremely slow for extracted honey. Manufacturers seem to have taken a rest. There is only a fair demand for honey in glass jars and for comb honey. Prices are unchanged and nominal with occasional arrivals and a large stock on the market. We quote extracted honey at 4c. to 8c. on arrival and choice comb honey at 12c to 14c. in a jobbing way. There is a good

home demand for bees wax. We pay 25c. a lbs for choice yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cincinnati,

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,

DETROIT.

No change in the honey and beeswax market since I last wrote you.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, March 15th, 1886.

## 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 adv't.

**B**EEES for sale cheap. Strong colonies.  
F. O. WINTER, Winterton, N. Y.

**S**TUDENT in practical bee-keeping and comb honey producing. J. B. Hall has room for one, for season 1886. Box 531 Woodstock.

**F**OR sale cheap.—Safe and two gold watches. Will exchange for bees.  
J. S. HUCKINS, Bay City, Mich.

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**QUEENS. 1886. QUEENS.**

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

FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, Ohio.

**BEE CULTURE!**

A short, practical treatise on the art and description. Catalogue of bee-keeper's supplies, with prices. Send for one to

WATTS BROS.

Murray, Clearfield Co., Pa.

—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.

## THE NEW HEDDON HIVE

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



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

### A SAMPLE HIVE

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

### HIVES READY TO NAIL.

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

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

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

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

and is the same in all particulars as sample hive. Price \$2.80 each; without sections, \$2.50.

Those who wish the hives without the stand, or honey-boards, may make the following deductions from above prices: Stands 16 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.

## BEE CITY SUPPLY ESTABLISHMENT

### NEW REVERSIBLE CRATE HIVE.

Taking the standard Langstroth frame arranged for section or extracted honey at the will of the apiarist. A perfect saving-of-work-hive. Honey can be marketed as raised in the hive without re-handling. Given foundation, all-in-one-piece sections, smokers, honey crates, honey knives, frames, extractors, &c., &c. For circulars and samples address

WM. McKENZIE,  
Drawer E., Port Burwell, Ont.

### 20 COLONIES

Of Italian Bees for sale. Originated from D. A. Jones' and S. Cornell's apiaries. Complete Jones' hive; 10 frames with each hive; good queens Price \$9 to \$10. Apply to

ERNEST SCHULZ, Lethbridge, Muskoka.

## BUCKEYE SECTIONS, V. GROOVE

White as snow, any size, very cheap. We manufacture the Scientific Bee Hive, shipped in the flat (body and frames) can be set up in five minutes without hammer or nails. This hive beats them all for honey. Send for circular to

J. B. MURRAY,  
Ada, Ohio.

## SMALL FRUIT 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.

**BEES 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.



# DOOLITTLE!

Wishes to say to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, that he has concluded to again rear queens for sale, during 1886, at the following prices:

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 60
"    "    "    "    per 5	.....	10 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

**G. M. DOOLITTLE,**  
BORODINO, OVAN CO., N. Y., U. S.

## FOR SALE CHEAP

100 Colonies of Bees, 2000 lbs. of Extracted Honey. Will exchange Bees for an Engine and Boiler, 6 or 8 horse power. Send \$1.00 for one of my frame nailers for Jones' frames, and be happy putting frames together. All kinds of hives made to order. Write for prices.  
JAS. ARMSTRONG, Cheapside, Ont.

## COMB FOUNDATION.

Headquarters in Canada. Four first premiums in two years. We are now entering our fourth year without one complaint. A. I. Root's Simplicity Hives & Supplies. Circulars free.  
WILL. ELLIS, St. Davids, Ont.

## ITALIAN QUEENS.

### 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,  
Tracy City, Tenn.

## BEEWAX WANTED.

WILL pay the highest market price for any quantity of pure wax. Comb foundation for sale to suit any frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station, C. P. R. If by mail to BNER PICKET  
Nassagaweya P. O., Ont.  
Also agent for D. A. Jones' supplies.

## Great Reduction in Prices.

Our beautiful all-in-one-piece sections, smooth inside and out, at \$4.00 per 1,000. For larger lots, write for prices. Send for price list of other supplies.  
M. H. HUNT,  
BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH., near Detroit.



### 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.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

## BEEWAX HEADQUARTERS.

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

**E. ECKERMANN & WILL,**

Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. **Syracuse, N. Y.**

## THE YUCCA BRUSH!!

BY MAIL SIX CENTS EACH.

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

W. W. BLISS,  
Duarte, Cal.

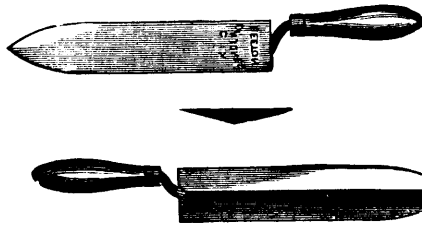
## J. P. Connell,

HILLSBORO, HILL CO., TEXAS.

Makes a specialty of rearing Pure Italian Queens and of Shipping Bees in two, three, and four frame nuclei. My queens will be bred from the best imported mothers. Tested Queens, in March and April, \$2.50; after, \$2.00. Untested Queens, in April, \$1.25; after, \$1. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. **Send for circulars.**

## HONEY KNIVES.

We have just to hand a large shipment of honey knives from the makers, Lockwood Bros. Sheffield, England. These are undoubtedly the finest we have had made yet, being the most perfect in shape and neatness of manufacture.



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

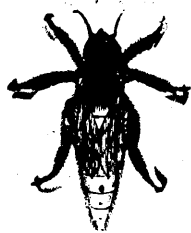
# THE INVERTIBLE HIVE

## INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

Invertible Surplus Honey cases,  
Entrance Feeders, Top & Bottom Feeders,  
Hive-Lifting Device, Honey Extractors,  
Wax Extractors, Comb Foundation, etc.

My new Illustrated Catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed to all who apply for it. Address

**J. M. SHUCK,**  
DES MOINES IOW



# THE ITALIAN APIARY.

M. B. HOLMES, Delta, Ont.



IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN:

## ITALIAN :: BEES :: AND :: QUEENS.

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.

Agent for all kinds of Apian Supplies.

# BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

Having just completed our Large Factory we are prepared to offer all kinds of Bee-Keepers' Supplies at

## RED ROCK PRICES.

WE MANUFACTURE

5 Styles of Hives, 6 Styles of Honey Extractors,  
7 Styles Foundation, Etc., 2 Styles of Smokers,  
2 Styles Wax Extractors, "V" Grove Sections, Etc.

**WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK FIRST-CLASS.**

Liberal Discount on Large Orders.

Send a Postal Card for our Illustrated Catalogue.

ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, BARRYTOWN, N.Y.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From two grand yards of W. F. Black Spanish and One yard of Light Brahmahs. Eggs, \$2.00 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. A few Fowl for sale. Send for circular.

G. H. SHEPES,  
Clarksburg, Ont.

## BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE.

OR

### MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

11,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The twelfth thousand just out. Tenth thousand sold in just four months. 2,000 sold the past year. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-Keeping.

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

A. J. Cook, Author and Publisher  
State Agricultural College Lansing, Mich

## NORTHSHADE APIARY

AND COMB FOUNDATION WORKS.

Prices greatly reduced. 50 to 100 colonies of choice Italian bees for spring delivery. Nuclei, queens, and bees by the pound, for the season. Foundation for sale. Wax worked by the pound, or for a share. Samples of foundation free. Send for price list.

O. H. TOWNSEND,  
Alamo, Mich., Kal. Co.

## Five Per Cent. Discount.

Off all goods which may be ordered now for use next season we will give the above discount. This is to induce early orders and in case you need anything for this season, you could save freight charges and the discount by ordering ALL TOGETHER. Will be given till further notice.

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

## VANDERVORT

Comb Foundation Mills.

Send for samples and reduced price list.

JNO. VANDERVORT, Laceyville, Pa.

## ONE MOMENT PLEASE

Send for my Circular. It tells you about my NOTED strain of Red Clover Bees, also other valuable information. I challenge the world on fine bees and queens. Also have on hand, and breed fine English Rabbits.

F. BOOMHOWER, Gallupville, N. Y.

## THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.

Though these sections cost more to make than the old style, still we are supplying them at the same price. We keep in stock 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 (ours), and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 (Langstroth), and can make any other sizes to order on short notice. Prices:

Per 1,000.....	\$ 6 00
" 5,000.....	27 50
" 10,000.....	50 00

Sample sections sent on application.

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

Beeton, Ont.

### Italian Bees and Queens.

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

A. NEEDHAM  
Sorrento, Orange Co., Fla.

**ASSISTANT WANTED.**

Capable young man in apiary for season. Give experience, wages, etc.

DR. THOM, Streetsville, Ont.

### Bee - Breeding Establishmen of

**F J DOKOUPIL,**

Vigaun, Upper Carniola, Austria, Europe.

Queens sent free of charge. Safe arrival and purity of separate races guaranteed.

Price of each in Marks, German Money.

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep	Autumn
Carniolan Original Queen	8	7	6	5	5	4	4
Italian Original Queen.....	9		8			6	6
Cyprian or Syrian Original Queen.....	20	20	20	20	18	18	18
Cyprian - Syrian Queens, bred in Carniola.....	12	12	11	11	10	10	10

### WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

—THE—

### CHAMPION EGG TESTER.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.



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 CROCK'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

THE POULTRY MONTHLY,  
P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Canada.

1887

1887

**TAR HEEL APIARIES.**  
71-96.  
**AEBOTT L. SWINSON,**

PROPRIETOR

Goldsboro. Wayne Co. N.C., U.S.A

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	1 00
Untested laying, 1/2 doz....	8 00	6 00	5 25	5 00	5 00
Fine Tested Q's each....	3 00	2 50	2 25	2 00	2 00
Fine Tested Q's 1/2 doz....	15 00	1	12 50	11 00	11 00

My AMERICAN ALBINO ITALIANS, all show 3 yellow bands and many the 4th and 5th, with an equal No. of white wavy 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.

HARVY L. LEACH.

The queens are both giving satisfaction.

R. M. TAYLOR,

Port Dover, Can.

Those two queens I got from you are giving excellent satisfaction.

JNO. G. KNIDENGER,

Kilmanagh, Mich.

I am very much pleased with the tested queen I got from you last summer.

J. S. SEELY,

Sodus Point, N.Y.

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.

**THOS. HORN.**

Box 1691, Sherburne, N. Y.

# GIVEN FOUNDATION PRESS

The Given Press is the only perfect machine in the Market for making wired frames of Foundations, while our customers claim its superiority for Sections. James Heddon, George Grim, Oatman Bros. and others affirm its superiority. For Circulars and Samples. Address

**J. R. Caldwell & Co.**  
Hoopston, Ill., U. S. A

## 180 ACRES SELECTED, High, gray hammock and pine lands, not subject to over flow, situated on the GULF COAST RIDGE,

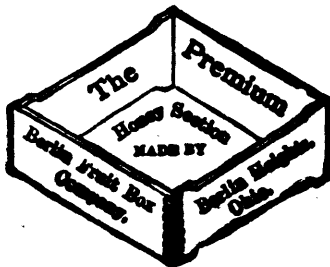
In Tropical Florida, 81° 50m longitude west of Gr., and 26° 35 north latitude. 16 miles south of Fort Meyers, 24 miles distant from Ostego Bay, crossed in its whole length by the lovely Estero Creek, for the culture of Oranges, lemons, limes, pineapple datepalm, cocoanuts and winter vegetables, etc. Climate grand and delightful, water good and healthy, health unsurpassed. In 5 acre lots, \$12.50 per acre. The whole, a 140 acre tract, at \$10.00 per acre. 70 to 100 colonies of Italian bees can be had if wanted. Apply to

G. DAMKOHLER,  
Punta Rassa P. O., Monroe Co., Florida.

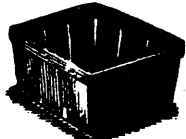
## 50 Colonies of Bees For Sale.

Containing Queens raised from choice mothers. They are on straight selected frames, most of which are wired. The queen can occupy them nearly to the top bar. Prices as follows: One colony of bees on eight Jones' frames for delivery in May, \$9.00. Hives or boxes for shipping extra as follows: Box, suitable for shipping, 50c. (can be returned if desired); a hive to hold 10 or 12 frames, \$1, or \$3 for my special storey and a half hive, 23 inches long inside, with one inch chaff space at the sides, contains 2 division boards, and has a special feeder whereby you can feed without removing cover or disturbing cushion. It is made of first-class material and well painted. With this hive the honey can remain until well ripened, as you can extract 50 lbs at one time.

G. A. DEADMAN,  
Druggist, etc., Brussels.



If you want to use the best one-piece sections made, try ours. They have taken 1st premium wherever exhibited, and all who use them once want no other. H. R. Boardman, of



East Townsend, O., who used 10,000 of them last season, says: "In trying them I divided 1000 without breaking a piece. Send for our price list of Apiarian Supplies and Berry Packages. Address as above.

## NORWAY SPRUCE.

Something for every Bee-Keeper. Shelter your Apiary. Large quantities at low prices. Send for price list.

**A. GILCHRIST,**  
GUELPH P. O., ONT.

# BEE-HIVES, SECTIONS,

## Foundation & Apiarian Supplies.

Having a large stock of sections on hand we will fill all orders in March at the following prices:

4 1/2 x 4 1/2, in lots of 500 to 4,000, per 1,000,	\$4.00
" " " 5,000 "	3.75
" " " 8,000 "	3.50
" " " 12,000 "	3.25

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

Our Section-Cases and Shipping-Crates are as good as any in the market, and at correspondingly low prices. For description and prices of the SUGGESTIVE HIVE, send for Price-List. Estimates given on all other hives

### QUEENS AND BEES FOR 1886.

We make a specialty of rearing the ALBINO QUEENS AND BEES. Price-List free. S. VALENTINE & SON Hagerstown, Md.

## SECTIONS!

## SECTIONS!

### Make's All-in-One-Piece !!

4 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 — to 1 3/8 ..... \$3.00 PER 1,000.  
5 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 2 — to 1 3/8 ..... \$4.00 PER 1,000.

### SPECIAL FREIGHT RATES GUARANTEED.

New Firm.

New Factory

### New Machinery.

Samples and Price List, with unsolicited Testimonials, sent on receipt of five cent stamp to pay postage.

"Sections received. As far as material and workmanship is concerned they cannot be excelled. Send me 10,000.

"R. STEBLE,  
Marietta, Ohio.

"We would like the exclusive agency of the whole Northwest Territory. Send us 10,000 at once.

"HAVE & SON,  
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Address,

**LAKE BROS. & CO.,**  
CATONVILLE, MD.

Lock Box, 17.

# APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all styles of the **Simplicity Hive**, including the **Van Dusen-Nellis**. The "**FALCON**, **Chaff Hive**, with movable upper story, continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and handling bees at all seasons.

## DOVE-TAILED SECTION.

same price as one-piece. Also manufacturer of **VAN DERVONT FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1886, Free. **Prices always reasonable**. Mention this paper.

## I. R. GOOD'S PRICE LIST.

### Italian Bees and Queens For 1886.

HAVING again located at NAPPANEE, where I expect to devote my entire time to the breeding of **PURE ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS**, can also procure and furnish **SYRIAN BEES AND QUEENS** bred in my Tennessee Apiary. All queens warranted pure to name and untested Queens warranted purely fertilized.

Tested Queens prior to June 15th..... \$3.00  
Tested Queens, later than June 15th, each..... 2.00  
Untested Queens, prior to June 15th, each..... 1.00  
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.

I. R. GOOD, Nappanee, Ind.

## DADANT'S FOUNDATION

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

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

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

### 150 COMPLIMENTARY

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

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

HAMILTON Hancock Co., ILL

1886. **ITALIAN QUEENS.** 1886.

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

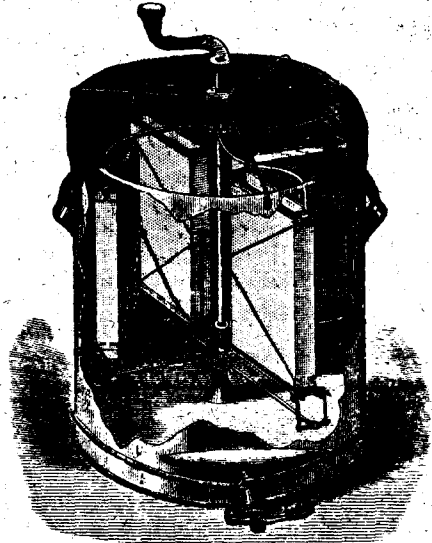
J. T. WILSON,  
Nicholasville, Ky.

## E. L. GOULD & CO.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Manufacturers of and dealers in a full line of  
**BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.**

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