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VOL. III, NO. 15.

1887

JULY 6.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



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You have given us a valuable work. Though terse, it lacks nothing in completeness. We need more such books—those that give facts in the fewest words. For four years I practised essentially the system you give, and know its superior worth.—Dr. G. L. Tinker, New Philadelphia, Ohio, April 17th, 1887.

Your book received last night and read through before I could sleep. To be sure I knew the most of it from your articles in the bee-papers, but it is nice to have it all together in a neat little book like yours. You just more than boiled it down, didn't you?—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O., Mar. 29, 1887.

Friend H: Have just received your little book. Much that it contains will be found new, I think, with the majority. The cost in production must in some way be lessened. You set out the primary elements by which such lessening of cost may be made. I say heartily that I think your little book should be studied carefully by every producer of comb honey. With kind regards.—J. E. Pond, Foxboro, Mass., March 28, 1887.

Your lovely little book gave sister and me much pleasure and the author will please accept many thanks. Since criticism is invited, permit me to say that we reach the conclusion too soon. Had the book been less interesting we might not have discovered the fault—might even have thought it a merit—but since the book is as good as it is pretty, its brevity is a serious fault; a fault which will surely be amended in the second edition. With the hope that it may receive the cordial welcome that it merits, I am yours truly.—"Cynla Lipsvik."

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VOL. III. No. 15.

BEETON, ONT., JULY 6, 1887.

WHOLE No. 119

## EDITORIAL.

BASSWOOD.

**W**HIS (1st July) we find our young basswood or linden is commencing to bloom. Those in favored localities have already a large number of blossoms yielding honey and the bees are working on them. This is ten days earlier than we ever knew it to bloom before, but perhaps it may be accounted for in a measure by the difference between those transplanted and those in the woods. We do not see any signs of opening in the woods yet. It is usually the 12th or 16th before the linden blooms in this locality—seldom as early as the 10th. Has any one had experience sufficient to tell us what the difference is in the time of blooming between those planted and those growing in the woods, all of the same kind?

### Bee-Houses and How to Build Them.

**W**E are constantly being asked for instructions in different departments in bee-keeping by those who do not take bee journals, or if they do take them they do not seem to be able to get just the information they require from them, at least it is not grouped so as to give them all the information in one issue. Again very many are constantly subscribing and as they do not secure back numbers of the journals containing the very articles which would give them the information

they require it will perhaps be a saving in time if we pursue the course which we are now about to commence viz: publishing a small series of pamphlets giving some of the most important points relative to successful bee-keeping and we purpose grouping in these pamphlets the experiences of some of the most practical men—men who have been more than ordinarily successful in these points. A pamphlet containing some information about "Bee houses and how to build them" is peculiarly seasonable at this time of the year as there are many who desire to build some kind of a repository in which to store their bees for the winter. A bee-house does not require to be built wholly above ground so that these essays relate in part to cellars as well as to bee-houses above ground. Without further particularizing we shall proceed to the matter under consideration. We shall describe the bee-houses at two of our apiaries, one of them costing considerably less than the other. Of course the latter is less convenient, but in a pamphlet of this kind it is necessary to describe different methods so that any one contemplating the erection of a repository will be able to decide how far their pocket-book will allow them to go. We shall first describe the bee-house in our home apiary.

#### OUR BEETON BEE-HOUSE.

The building is thirty-two feet square outside measure. The cellar excavation is five feet deep, the earth which

was thrown out we used to elevate the ground around the house. At the time we erected the building we were too busily engaged otherwise, to put up the stone work of the cellar and we instead placed a row of cedar posts around the outside, four feet apart. Another row of posts was placed on the inside of this so that from the out edge of the outside row to the inner edge of the inside row was two feet distance. Around each of the rows of posts we placed cedar planks spiking them firmly. These formed sills. We then laid the planks over the top of posts and formed a floor four inches thick. Cedar planks were then dropped in against the outside of the outer row of posts to form the wall of the cellar. The earth was packed in firmly between the planks and the bank thus holding the former firmly against the posts, without nailing. This left us a cellar thirty feet square in the inside. Should we at any time desire we can put a stone wall inside the plank, as the outside of the building is flush with the planking. The cellar is seven feet high. On this foundation we erected our building, a two story one with an attic. This with the cellar gives us four stories. We placed one row of studding upon the outer edge of the outside row of posts placing the studs two feet apart thus giving us a hollow wall of the same thickness which we filled with dry saw-dust. The first joists above the cellar are 12x2 inches and are placed two feet apart; the second joists are 18x2 inches spaced the same distance apart; the third series of joists are of the same dimensions as the first and are placed the same distance apart. We did not put saw-dust between the first series of joists but above the second flat the space between the joists of eighteen inches is filled with that material. The first story is eight feet high, the second seven feet while the attic is merely a room formed by the slant in the roof but it gives us an excellent place for storage purposes. The walls above the second story are but four inches thick and filled with saw-dust. We have not as yet had a floor put in the cellar so that we do not use it excepting as a storeroom for different implements. The second story is the bee or storage room in the winter, while in summer it is used for extracting

purposes and storage of honey. The third story makes our work shop and as it is large and roomy we have plenty of space for extra storage should it be required. The communication to the cellar is by means of an outside stair way. This is the way in which the third story is also reached, the stair-way running from the outside of the building up to a platform along the front. The stair-way to the cellar is enclosed and the enclosure runs up so that the ceiling of it forms the platform on to which the flight of stairs to the third story leads you. The attic is reached by inside stairs. The wintering room is approached through two doors leaving an air space between the inner door of which is substituted in summer time by a wire cloth screen hung in its place while extracting is going on. The sub-earth ventilation is given by means of a pipe or wooden tube fourteen inches square and about five hundred feet in length, the air from which is about of equal temperature during the coldest days in winter and the hottest days in summer. There are also two ventilation pipes or chimnies of inch lumber 12x14 inches inside running from the ceiling of the second story about fifteen feet above the ridge board of the roof. The tops of these ventilators are covered so that while they allow the air to escape they prevent the rain from descending into the bee-room. When the doors of the wintering room are closed there is no draught of air other than that which is caused by the ventilation tubes.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### "SWARMING OUT" AND SWARMING IN

TWO remarkable cases of "swarming out" occurred in this section during the past spring. The one nearest to me—being in the town of Napanee—the particulars of which I got directly from the owner of the bees, resulted in the loss of four good colonies. All four left their hives on the same day without any apparent cause and settled down here and there all over the garden in which the hives stood—the queens going out with the workers. They left behind them, in hives that had been cleaned out, plenty of honey, and brood in all stages.

The other case occurred a few miles out of Napanee, in the township of Fredericksburgh, and resulted in the loss of 15 to 20 colonies.

Both cases occurred on the same day, and were quite similar in all respects, so far as I have been able to learn. Whether in the latter case the hives had been properly cleaned after being set out of winter quarters I cannot say. This universal occurrence took place some time in April—I think on Monday 25th.

So much for "swarming out"; now a word or two about

#### SWARMING IN,

which is considerably more pleasant and profitable to the bee-keeper than swarming out. I call the ordinary process of swarming *swarming in*, because in the system of hiving I pursue they do literally swarm into their new homes without the intervention of dinner-horns or cow-bells—of old muskets or sawdust. No "swarm catchers," long poles, tree-ladders, three-legged tables, or white sheets are necessary. They swarm right into the new home without any of the traditional paraphernalia or proverbial incantation. Those apiarists who practice wing-clipping of the queen will, of course, already understand what this method of hiving swarms is; and to those advanced apiarists who still chase their swarms over fields and fences, and climb trees after them to hive them, we extend our most distinguished consideration and our earnest and sincere commiseration in their manifold troubles. Not for their benefit for they know how we do it, nor for those who practice the method for they too of course know, but for the benefit of the novice who is willing to learn, I here explain this "short and easy" method of hiving bees.

As soon as convenient after the young queen begins to lay I clip a portion of one wing off, just sufficient to disable her from flying. In clipping I do not usually follow the orthodox method. As soon as I sight her on the comb I take one wing between the thumb and index finger of the left hand, which is easily done as by just touching her she will extend her wings, thus giving you an opportunity. I then let her feet rest upon the most convenient object, generally my knee, and with clippers in right hand, very soon perform the delicate operation. I then place her back upon the comb and watch her a moment till she is safe. After trying the different prescribed methods of clipping I find this the "short and easy" one, and as I see no bad results of any kind from it I recommend it. The queen being clipped the hiving of the swarm she issues with also becomes very short and easy. As the swarm is issuing she will be found just at the entrance or near the front of the hive endeavoring to fly, when a little wire cage about the size of the large finger with one

end open may be placed—the open end—over her, when she will immediately run up to the top or closed end and the open end can then be closed. As soon as the swarm is out, or nearly out, lift the old hive from its stand two or three feet away facing the opposite direction from that it previously faced. Now place your new hive on the old stand and put the caged queen either close to the entrance or on top of the frames under the quilt. I prefer the former position, and as soon as the bees are mostly back (as they will soon return when they miss the queen) I sprinkle them freely with water at the entrance, queen and all, and then release her when she runs in the hive along with the bees and the agony is over. The old colony may now be attended to. If you do not wish another swarm from it, either overhaul it and shake nearly the whole of the remaining bees in front of the new hive, destroying all the queen cells but one, or, if you are short of time, just leave it near the new hive *a la* Heddon facing some other direction however. In two or three days begin to turn it round to face the same direction as the new colony, and keep this up till you get it right alongside of the new swarm and facing the same way. Then the sixth or seventh day after swarming carry it off to a new stand and shift the new swarm a trifle towards the spot vacated about half covering it. This should be done about the middle of the day or when the bees are out foraging in large numbers. This, if I remember rightly, is substantially the method Mr. Heddon advises, and it certainly will prevent after swarming in a pretty large proportion of cases. At any rate the plan described above is the one I follow when I have not the time to spare to manipulate the first described but safer method of shaking nearly all the remaining bees, young and old, into the new swarm, destroying the queen cells all but one and removing the colony to a new stand. Should you wish to get a second swarm from the old colony for increase, a different plan must be pursued. Proceed as directed above in hiving the swarm and as soon as the bees and queen are well in the hive give them a good sprinkling and carry them off to a new stand, placing the old colony back on its original stand. You will now be pretty sure to get another good swarm and probably a third and fourth if you so desire. Unless increase is the one object, however, there is no profit in second swarms, let alone third and fourth. For myself I only want one swarm from each colony, and sometimes not that, and as a rule I only allow the number to come that I want.

Selby, Ont.

ALLEN PRINGLE.



We have frequently known similar cases and in almost every instance the cause could be traced to spring dwindling and too much room in the hive for the bees to keep warm, they becoming discouraged. Sometimes we have known it to occur for want of stores and occasionally from foul odor and bad stores.

#### SWARMING IN.

We fully agree with you in reference to second, third and after swarming. That should not be allowed, except in exceptional cases, unless increase solely is the object, and even then we think it is questionable whether it would not be better to keep stronger colonies and fewer of them.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### HIBERNATION.

WHEN W. F. Clarke first promulgated his hibernation ideas nobody scoffed at him more than I. "Oh," said I "the raving of an egotist. Let him trot out his facts and then we will believe him." But, the facts, however, were presented under my nose rather unexpectedly, and the letter of Daniel McFayden establishes the theory completely. Like Mr. Fulton and other benefactors and discoverers, Mr. Clarke had to endure derision, but now I opine more than one of us will have to doff our hats and acknowledge our errors. I return thanks to W. F. Clarke for presenting his ideas on the subject in his usual forcible style, and our warmest encomiums are due to Mr. McFayden for not holding a fact of such momentous importance to us northern bee-keepers. Henceforth southern bee-keepers will not have a corner on us northern boys as regards wintering, and bee-keeping will be more profitable than in the sunny south, owing to proximity to markets. But I would suggest to prospective bee-keepers in aristocratic Canada and democratic America that unless they are prepared to peddle their honey like Mr. McKnight, and advertise it like the quack medicine vendors that it would be more advantageous to all if they embarked in another profession, because advertising and peddling, to my mind, are the two best flood-gates at our command for letting off the dammed-up waters of honey production.

Some two years ago I sent for some bees down south, which I purchased very cheap. The bees were, to all appearances, dead. About half were in the bottom of the box, and those

on the combs seemed to be in a good way to join their apparently lifeless companions. Of course, I supposed that they froze on the journey, as the weather was cold even if it was May. I threw the lifeless on the ground in a heap and placed the hive containing the others close to the stove in hopes of the warmth thawing them out which it did in the course of some twenty minutes. On flinging the hives outside, I was astonished to find that their companions were reviving under old Sol's invigorating rays and, with a few exceptions, came to life and went about their household cares. Mr. R. Semple, of Cheboygan, wintered his bees the last four winters by piling snow on them, without any loss. The hives which are constructed on the box hive style, have roomy and well ventilated upper storeys, and I am inclined to think they hibernated before our big northern snowfall arrived, which generally occurs about the 15th of December.

Some of our mossbacks up here manage to keep their fruit and vegetables in good condition all winter by double-walled log huts, also single walled log ones, made of logs of the largest diameter. One thing is certain that Northern Michigan is ahead of Southern Michigan for outside wintering, owing to the abundance of snow. I have found the Heddon strain very hardy, good honey gatherers and excellent comb builders, but as Friend Heddon claims that the pure German is superior in comb-building, I will try some queens of that race, as the Germans must be better adapted to this climate than the Hybrid, and of course, more so than the Italian. The quality of rapid comb-building which the German possesses seems to me to outweigh the longer *lingua* qualities of the Italian.

I am glad that Friend Hutchinson has brought out a book on a subject to which he seems to have given special attention—"The production of comb honey." He is one of the most perspicuous writers in the profession, making things very plain to the dullest comprehension. His work, no doubt, will contain some later experience with the Heddon hive, which I regard as the hive of hives. The prolific pen of Friend Pringle seems to me to take in all that can be said on the subject of appropriating the products of another's brain. I am acquainted with one editor that was discharged from the staff of an influential daily for plagiarising, and we should in like manner withdraw our patronage from agricultural plagiarisers. Brother Jones, you were the first one that initiated me in the mysteries of bee-keeping some eight years ago and I have not forgotten the fine lot of honey.

you told me to bring home "to my wife," although I am still without that precious article.

GEO. J. MALONEY.

Alpena, Mich.

### A CAVE FULL OF HONEY.

Exchange.

JOSEPH R. Haning, a young farmer of Norristown, N. J., has discovered a cave filled with thousands of pounds of honey just off the main road from Parsipany to Morris plains. Haning was standing under the big bluff the other day and happening to look up perceived a heavy mass of honey bees thirty feet above him. A few feet further down the bluff was another mass of bees. The two swarms buzzed so loudly that it sounded as though a high wind was blowing. It did not take Haning long to perceive that the bees were passing in and out of huge holes in the rocks. He got two young farmers and they went to the top of the rock to see if they could find an opening. They had a lot of powder with them and attempted to blast an opening. Every time there was a blast millions of angry bees swarmed out of the recesses of the rocks, until the farmers, even with the bee-hats and thick clothing on, found it dangerous to proceed.

Ladders were brought and a charge of powder was fired into the face of the rocks, a few feet beneath where the bees settled. Then the explorers went home and waited until the next afternoon. They discovered that they had made an opening through a shell-like wall into a hollow beyond. A rich stream of golden fluid was trickling down the face of the rock. This showed that some of the honeycombs had been broken. Brimstone was then pushed into the hole and then ignited. The smoke soon began to drive out the bees by the thousands. But the honey could not be obtained as yet, owing to the hive of solid rock. Then young Haning thought of dynamite. He obtained some cartridges, and the first cartridge that exploded bored a hole in the top of the rock that revealed the entrance to what was apparently a small but empty cave. Lights and ropes were brought and the three farmers descended into an irregularly shaped cave, the size of an ordinary room. On all sides the walls were covered with great masses of honeycomb several feet thick. The honey was of various colors and qualities. It had gleaned from the whitest of buckwheat blossoms to the reddest clover heads. On several spots the comb ran back like veins into the rocks where the bees had filled up the interstices. The honey, in many places, was

very red and was spoiled by age and moisture. But in the main portion of the cave the honey was in perfect condition. There was a curious feature about the deposit. The cave had apparently been divided up by several swarms of bees, and they had erected barriers between the territory they had pre-empted and that of the other swarms. The barriers were ingeniously-constructed walls of wax, nearly half an inch thick. The deposit of honey is very valuable. Mr. Haning thinks there are at least several thousand pounds that can be removed and be sold at good prices. The three discoverers are keeping the exact locality of the cave a secret until they can get rid of the valuable honey.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

### ON INTRODUCING QUEENS.

Will you please say for the information of the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL just how you would go to work to introduce a queen into a queenless colony; (1) in the spring; (2) during the honey flow; (3) after the flow is over, or perhaps your method is the same for all the season. If so give it to us as explicitly as possible. And please mention as well the measure of success with which your method is ordinarily attended.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURDALE, OHIO.—I always use the Peet cage and have not lost a queen in introducing since I began its use. I introduced one with it last February while the bees were in the cellar.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—If not a valuable queen I use the Peet cage at all times, and rarely fail. If a young queen, right from the cell, I let her run into the hive at once at opening. This never fails if the colony is queenless. If a very valuable queen I give her young bees only, and hatching brood, this forming a nucleus, which, by adding abundant mature brood, I can change to a strong colony very soon.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—First sweep the bees all off their combs into an empty box, then remove the hive and combs, putting in its

place a strange hive filled with strange combs. Now shake your bees down in front and let the queen run in with the bees, and all will be right, at all seasons of the year, at least I have introduced a great many queens in this way and have never lost one. All you have to do is to exchange hive and combs with some other hive in the apiary. If you have only one hive in your apiary, then cage your queen from 24 to 48 hours as the case may be.

MISS H. F. BULLER, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.—I have introduced queens, I think, with the best success by caging between combs in a round wire gauze cage with a stopper in the upper end, which I replaced with a piece of comb after 48 hours, and allowed the bees to liberate the queen at night. Have also found the old shipping cage with the tin points to fasten it to the combs, answer very well, but it has seemed to me that the mode of introducing does not make so much difference as having the colony just in the right condition, *i.e.* no queen cells and no chance to make any. I have had so little experience in introducing except during the honey flow that I am not competent to give any light as to the best methods of procedure at other seasons. I have found it the best way to introduce virgin queens in the evening, chloroforming the bees first and then let the queen run in at the entrance.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, ROGERSVILLE, MICH.—(1) Confine the queen in a cylindrical, wire-cloth cage, between two combs, just above the brood-nest. She may be released the next day if the bees are walking about quietly upon the cage. If they are found clinging closely to the cage, *i.e.* balling it, wait until they are in a better mood. After the queen is released do not open the hives for several days. (2) After a colony has been queenless 24 hours, shake the bees from one or two combs, add, as they are crawling into the hive, allow the queen to enter with them. I particularly like this method when the queen can be taken directly from a colony or nucleus. (3) Same as No. 1, except to feed the bees slightly while introducing the queen. I have noticed but little difference so far as regards the success of the different methods; I lose perhaps one queen in twenty.

GEO. LAING, MILTON, ONT.—(1) Smoke the bees well about 4 o'clock p.m., when they are well filled with honey, shake them off their combs onto the bottom of the hive, and then drop your queen immediately among the bees and then close up the hive. Do not touch the queen with your fingers. (2) Cage the queen on

comb over a few cells of honey with one-half dozen of her own bees in one of Jones' perforated zinc cages and put comb in the centre of brood-chamber for twenty-four hours. Then look at your queen and if there are any bees clinging to the cage as if trying to get through, let her remain twenty-four hours longer. Then cut a hole through the comb from the opposite side of the cage about one-quarter of an inch in diameter, close it up with honey cappings, mixed with honey, and then the bees will let the queen out by gnawing through the mixed honey capping. (3) The same as in the honey flow, only let the queen remain caged from one to two days longer. I have introduced a great many queens in the above mentioned ways with good success.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—I know of only one absolutely safe way to introduce a queen and that is by the wire-cloth-box plan. Get out a box of a suitable size, both sides being of wire-cloth, the rest of wood. Bore a hole in the top for a large funnel such as is used in shipping bees by the pound, and shake all of the bees from your colony into the box, less the queen. Leave them to fill themselves full of honey before shaking from the combs. Having them in the box fastened in and set in a shady place when a temperature of about 65° to 70° is maintained, leaving them for four hours. At this time they will "fairly cry" for a queen. Dump them to the bottom of the box by setting it down suddenly and immediately put in the queen. Now leave till near dusk, when their combs of brood and honey are to be placed on a new stand and the bees hived on them, making a nuclei of the few bees left on old stand. If you do not wish this nuclei, set the old hive aside and put the colony in its place early next morning so that the bees from the old hive may slowly return the next day. I have never lost a queen in this way nor heard of but one loss out of the many thousand tried in this way. I often use other and shorter plans, except on valuable queens, but they do not always prove successful. The above works the same at all times of the year.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—If a very valuable queen, and one I could not well replace, I would cage the bees of a colony for five or six hours in a dark place, release them on combs of honey or unsealed larvæ and would liberate the queen, after being caged for fifteen hours, upon the frames. To introduce ordinary queens in the spring and during the honey flow, would remove any queen cells, and release the queen after being caged for twenty-four hours on the top or

the side of a frame, if the former then so arrange the cage on its side that the bees may have free access to it. If the cage is fixed so that she will be released by the bees all the better, only I would make sure that no new cells have been started, and if so, remove them and confine the queen for at least another twelve hours. When I find a colony determined to build cells I would remove all eggs and unsealed larvæ and cage the queen for twenty-four hours, in fact this is the plan I would adopt after the honey flow, as it is much less trouble to do this than to examine and remove cells, and a colony having no way of rearing a queen are much more willing to accept one. If a queen can be caged on the frames *immediately* on the removal of the old queen, it is much better than having a colony queenless for twelve hours or so as some have advocated. During the honey flow, if the queen has just been removed, I cage another on the top of the frames for twenty-four hours and then let her run down between the combs never looking for queen cells. I never remember losing any in this way in full colonies, and have introduced several; with nuclei, however, it is better to look for and remove cells, if any.

F. A. GEMMELL, STRATFORD, ONT.—My first experience in introducing a laying Italian queen to a full colony of bees, was successfully performed in the fall of 1863, by what is generally known as the caging process, and I have not yet found any more safe method, all things considered. I do not, however, think it necessary at all times to resort to this slow process of introduction, nor do I do so. My methods vary in accordance with the season, and are about as follows: (1) in the spring, by the caging system referred to, liberating the queen when I see the bees are behaving kindly towards her. (2) During a honey flow almost any of the numerous plans will succeed, and every one has his own particular hobby, but either of the two following ways suits me best. At nightfall give the queenless colony a strong but gentle puff of smoke at the entrance, then allow the alien queen to run in, sending another puff after her as she disappears, or open the hive, take most of the frames therefrom and shake off the bees in front, and while they are marching in, let the new queen pass in also; this too, should be performed as near dark as bees can be safely handled. (3) In the fall I always cage about 48 hours, and see that there are no cells being constructed. With a valuable queen I would also feed liberally. These remarks apply to laying queens exclusively as I have had little experience in the introduction of virgin queens to full colonies, except those

just hatching, but of all the plans suggested when desiring to supply nuclei with such, I prefer the smoking-in method best, 24 hours to elapse after the removal of the laying queen. The younger the queen the better. There are exceptions to all rules, and I have found this especially so with the "little busy bee," but my losses with the foregoing plans have been like "hens' teeth," few and far between.

D. CHALMERS, POOLE, ONT.—Various are the conditions of bees to which queens have to be introduced, and as varied are the modes of introduction practised by me, but will give the most practical. Should a colony be found queenless, destroy all queen cells, then, if you are going to give them a queen from another colony or nuclei in your own apiary, select from such a comb containing hatching brood or larvæ, see that the queen is on it and allow all the bees that wish, to accompany her; then insert said comb in or near the centre of brood nest, or part prepared for brood of queenless colony, adjust the frames, cover up and your work is done. But should you receive a queen bee by mail, I don't know of any better plan than to take a five-sided box, made of a piece of wire-cloth, say six inches square, cut three-quarters of an inch out of each corner, and fold down sides till square when ends of sides will meet and for the box or cage, take a piece of tin or heavy paper large enough to cover the open side, run bees and queen into cage, then get a card of worker comb that has cells prepared for eggs, shake and sweep all bees therefrom. Now place cage on part specified with slide or open side, next comb, pull slide from under the cage, being careful not to draw the queen's legs under edge of cage, then (like the fellow's recipe for killing potato bugs by placing them on one stick and pressing tightly with the other), place one hand on opposite side to support comb, and with the other press in edges of cage about three-quarters of an inch the queen then has about four and a half inch square to lay in while being introduced, which takes about 24 hours, when the cage should be removed. The case of a colony with fertile workers might also be cited. The most successful plan that I have practised is to deprive the bees of all combs for from 24 to 48 hours, at the same time giving them a fertile queen in an enclosed cage, either part or altogether wire-cloth, which can be placed on top of frames, under quilt or suspended in hive; in a day or two give them combs and liberate the queen. In the two latter cases feeding the bees a little honey while the queen is being introduced is a very good thing. A virgin queen is simply introduced by shaking the bees off the combs at the entrance

and allowing her to run in with them. Have been very successful in the introduction of queens. I might just say that I introduced an \$11.00 one in 1869 with success, and in the spring of that year didn't know a bee from a wasp.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—To a queenless colony in the spring I would introduce the queen as follows:—By examination I would first ascertain whether there were eggs or young larvæ in the hive, as there would probably be if the colony had been queenless but a short time. Should I find such I would proceed more carefully. I would first destroy any queen cells that might be present, then smoke the colony and insert the introducing cage containing the queen in a central frame, enclosing within it (if present) a few cells of mature brood and some honey. Smoke again and then close the hive. In about a day and a half I would look in, and if I found the bees friendly towards the queen and no more queen-cells started I would release her at once and watch the result. If she was received kindly I would very gently close the hive and would feel quite safe. If the bees were hostile I would re-cage the queen and leave her there till the larvæ all got too old for being turned into queens, or till it was all capped over and would then release again and watch the result. If the bees were still hostile (which, however, does not happen in one case in fifty,) I would again re-cage the queen and keep her there till they would receive her kindly. In cases where the colony has been queenless for some length of time and there is consequently no brood in any stage so much caution is not necessary, as the queen will almost invariably be received after being caged with the bees for twenty-four hours. If, however, the colony has been so long queenless that fertile or laying workers have been developed in the hive and the eggs or false brood are present, equally as much caution (indeed more) will be necessary than in the case of the normal brood. To introduce a queen to a queenless colony during the honey flow is a very simple and easy matter in most cases, and there are perhaps a dozen different methods. The plan I would follow to-day with one hive I might not follow to-morrow with a different colony. The proper way is to act, as in everything else, with judgment under the special circumstances. A cast-iron rule will hardly do for anything outside of mathematics. As the circumstances and conditions change the mode of procedure in dealing with them must change. Bees are something like people in some respects. Some are gentle, others cross—some amiable, others irritable. In introducing a queen

during a honey flow, if the colony is a gentle one, I often do it in this way:—I simply open the hive quietly, lift out a frame, and after smearing the queen with honey let her go on the frame, and if there is no hostile demonstration I gently close up the hive and all is well. Or I shake the bees from three or four frames in front of the hive and after sprinkling them well I release the queen among them, give them another sprinkle and they all run in peaceably together. If the colony to be queened is perverse, obstreperous, and cantankerous, I take the longest road, which is said to be the safest way home. In these latter cases I think it a good plan, and a satisfactory plan, to give them a good dose of chloroform, as our friend Jones does, if I mistake not. As to introducing after the honey season is over I may simply say the roundabout way or cautious method is about the only safe one.

JOSHUA BULL, SEYMOUR, WIS.—To introduce a queen into a queenless colony, I generally use a round wire cage *a la* Doolittle, about one inch in diameter and four inches long, one end of which is permanently closed, the other end is supplied with a movable stopple about an inch long and large enough to fill the end of the cage and slip in and out easily. A five-eighth inch hole is bored through the centre of this stopple lengthwise, a cork is inserted in the outer end, and the balance of this hole is filled with soft candy made of honey and sugar. The queen is put into this cage, the stopple inserted to keep her there, then go to the hive where she is to be introduced, part the frames and place the cage containing queen between two combs, in such a way that the bees can cluster all around it, being careful to have the stopple where it can be removed when the right time comes to do so without disturbing anything else. Press the combs together firmly against the cage to hold it securely and keep it from falling to the bottom, or if the weather is warm, the cage may be laid on top of the frames and a "Hill's device" or something equivalent thereto placed over it so that the bees can cluster around it. Then cover up snugly with quilt or cushion, close the hive and leave them to make their acquaintance with their new sovereign at their leisure. I look in occasionally to see how they are getting along, and when they appear to feel reconciled to the new state of things, I pull out the cork in the stopple and allow the bees to remove the candy and let the queen out, or if I find them feeding her through the wires of the cage, which they will sometimes do when they have thoroughly made friends with her, then I remove the stopple

altogether and liberate her at once. This method has proved entirely successful with me at any time of the year, except in one instance when the stopple was removed from the cage the queen arose and flew away and did not return. During the honey flow I have had good success in introducing fertile queens by taking a comb of honey with queen and adhering bees and place it in the colony where desired, (the Simmins method) and generally all goes on well if there are no queens nor queen cells in the hive. I have often introduced virgin queens into colonies which have capped queen cells in the hive, by simply placing her on top of the frames and let her crawl down among the combs. The bees having built queen cells are expecting a new queen, and the appearance of one among them is accepted as the fulfilment of their expectations. When I wish to introduce a laying queen into a colony having a virgin queen I remove the young queen, and immediately run the fertile queen in at the entrance. The changed condition of the new queen is in accordance with the regular development of the natural law of the hive, and the bees do not seem to suspect any trick about it, but receive her with demonstrations of joy as though it were the crowning event in the consumation of their fondest hopes. I believe this latter method to be new and original, yet so far in my experience it has worked like a charm every time.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WM. COLEMAN.—There is a good prospect of abundant honey harvest this year. The basswood trees, big and small, are loaded with blossoms. The late rains have brought on the white clover; it is beginning to blossom. My bees are just booming on the raspberry and alsike clover. The strong colonies are storing honey in the top storeys.  
Devizes, Ont.

### HYBRIDS FAR AHEAD FOR CUBA.

A. W. OSBORN.—I am rather late with my winter report, but sickness in my family and too much work have kept me from reporting sooner. Last summer being the poorest season for bees I have seen since I came here, it was impossible for us to get more than 80 colonies in condition to store honey when the winter flow began. From the 80 we took 30,000 lbs. of extracted honey, and have now increased to 500 colonies. The above amount of honey was stored by hybrids, a cross between pure Holy Land and Italian queens, mated with black drones. My little son twelve years of age, and myself took every pound of honey and made the increase, and we have not had a hat or a bee-veil on during the time. We got some stings but not enough to pay for wearing a hat and veil. Now, Mr. Editor, you know there is much said about hybrid bees being cross, but here in

Cuba I do not find them so bad to handle as the pure Italians, nor did I find it any different in California, and as for honey gathering the hybrid is *far* ahead. I have the best success breeding from pure Holy Land and Italian queens, about equal numbers, and let the young queens mate with whom they please, and I am never troubled about getting honey when there is any to get. There are many things I would say, but time is precious, you see. I handle bees (almost) 365 days in the year (now and then there is a Sunday they do not swarm) so I have no rest summer or winter. I am amused by many answers in your JOURNAL. I shall return to California next spring; 365 days in the year is too much bee keeping for me.

Havana, Cuba, W. I.

### ITALIAN AND BLACK BEES.

A. B. BRAY.—Last week I transferred a colony of bees for an old gentleman who has kept them for years in box gums, and he knows very little more about them now than he did when he bought them. When I finished the work he asked me if I found the cell where the queen stayed. At first I thought he was making light of me, as I am a young man (not of age), but I found that he was not, as he declared to me that she had a cell and could be found in it at any time. I found the bees very much mixed. There were pure Italians along with the blacks, and, what makes it more curious is that there are no other Italians within four miles of him. He had placed a 20 pound box on the gum and the bees were working in it and I found on removing it that they had put brood in it (which he thought was honey) and they had not in all stored a pound of honey. There were no bees in the lower gums which were filled with nice straight combs. My bees are on movable frame hives which I like very much. One colony gave me a surplus of 194 pounds and two large swarms. The queen of this colony is a hybrid and purchased from J. Nebel & Son, Missouri. I fear that the bees will destroy her this season as it is her third year. I would suggest to those who have not tried hybrids to do so as they can be had very cheap, and I find they are the bee for me.

Bois D'Arc.

The little story you tell about the old gentleman of whom you write is not a strange one to us. We have had some even more ridiculous questions asked of us in one way or another in connection with the bee business. One man who thought he would like to try bees wrote us and wished to know the prices of our skeps and queens. He said he wanted to start an apiary and he believed that was the way to do it. We have had other questions which seem to us just as silly by those who are ignorant of bee-keeping, but we must remember there are many businesses of which we know probably as little about as do the ones who ask these questions about bees, so that we must exercise the

broadest charity for all. We have known Italians and blacks to mix much greater distances than you mention. The first cross between the Italians and blacks are splendid honey gatherers usually, but are frequently very cross to handle. We are pleased to note that you have secured such a good yield, but over six hundred pounds has been reported from very reliable parties and four swarms, but of course these are exceptional cases and are quite rare. What you say about the queen being superceded is almost certain to take place, in fact you had better give them a young queen. We prefer queens not more than two years old.

will enable us to make them \$9 per thousand, \$1 per hundred and 13 cents per ten. When the comb honey labels A. and B. are used on them they make a handsome package for comb honey. The illustration shows you label A. None of them have tape handles, and we make the price \$1 per thousand less than if they had. A 3 cent stamp will secure you a sample by return mail.

ONE POUND GLASS JARS, SCREW TOP.



We are just advised that these have been shipped from the glass works, and we expect them in a few days. To save breaking bulk as much as we can, we append below a table of the quantities in which the shipment is put up, with prices per barrel. In estimating the price we have calculated the same as for full gross lots, an allowance of 15c. being made per barrel.

**THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL**

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BEETON, ONTARIO, JULY 6, 1887.

**BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.**

We are a few days behind on 60 lb. tins, but we will be up to orders again before another issue of the JOURNAL, at least we hope so.

There has been placed in our hands for disposal a No. 6 Victory oil stove which has been used for but two months. It is as good as new and has all the furniture complete. It will be sold very cheap at a bargain.

We have succeeded this year in securing all the bees wax we have required for our trade, in Canada, and at prices ranging from 30 to 35 cents per pound. We have been paying two or three cents per pound more for wax than we could have purchased it for in the States, adding freight and duty, but we prefer to do this rather than not support our home productions as much as possible. We believe in "Canada for the Canadians" where it is possible.



We have just received from the manufacturers a large lot of cartons for holding the 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 section, something similar to the engraving. Our catalogue price at the present time is \$14 per thousand, but we have purchased these at a figure that

NO. OF BARRELS	NO OF DOZEN	PRICE
1	9	\$6.35
7	9 1/2	6.55
Bal. of Shipment	9 1/2	6.75

**PRICES CURRENT**

BEESWAX

Beeton, July 6, 1887.  
We pay 30c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound.....50c  
 " " over 50 lbs. " " .....47c  
 Section " in sheets per pound.....55c  
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/4 and 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 per lb. 60c  
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for  
 Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....48c

**HONEY MARKETS.**

BEETON.

Extracted.—Very little coming in. For A 1 clover or linden, 8 cents is paid; mixed flavors, 7 cents; darker grades, 5 cents—60 lb. tins, 30 cents each allowed.

Comb.—None offered, with market dull. We have about 200 lbs. on hand, No. 1 will bring 14 cents; No. 2, 12 cts. per pound. See special notices.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

There is no good comb honey in the market  
Beeswax 23 to 24c.

M. H. HUNT.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

**WILL EXCHANGE 10 Frame Simplicity Hives, new, painted, complete, price \$1.00; Half stories ready for sections 35 cts.—a reduction on large lots—for Extracted or Comb Honey. S. P. HODGSON, Horning's Mills. 16**

**SMOKERS.**—We have 10 No. 1 smokers and 26 No. 2 smokers in stock, which we will sell cheap to clear them out. They have the old style inside spring, but are otherwise just as good as new ones. Price, No. 1, \$1, by mail, \$1.40; No 2, 75c., by mail \$1.00. The D. A. JONES CO., L'td., Beeton, Ont.

A HORSE WANTED

Wanted to Exchange full Colonies of Italian Bees in Langstroth Simplicity Hives, for a Good Driving Horse. Address J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Fall, Me.

LOOK HERE

- Clark's Cold Blast Smoker..... 50 Cents
- 2 1/2 in. Iron Barrell " ..... 75 "
- 3 " " " " ..... \$1 00
- By mail 25c , 30c. and 36c. extra.
- Untested Italian Queens..... \$1 00
- Half-Dozen " " ..... 5 00

Send for Catalogue to

J. & R. H. MYERS,

Box 94, - Stratford, Ont.

OUR 60 LB. TINS.

We have already sold enough of these to hold a crop of over 100,000 lbs of honey. They are better made than ever, and are encased in our new style of wooden case. Have a large screw top, as well as a small one, and are thus excellent for granulated as well as liquid honey. The prices are:

- Each..... \$ 0 50
- Per 10..... 4 80
- Per 25..... 11 25
- Per 100..... 42 00

"Charcoal" tin used in these. As a rule "coke" tin is used.

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

CANADIANS

Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but heretofore they have not been able to do so, at least for bees by the pound, frames of brood, and nuclei. We have decided to furnish them at the prices as found in the following table :

BEES BY THE POUND.

	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Bees, per 1/4 pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
\$ " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone. Queens are not included in above prices. Choose the kind you want and add enough to price found here to cover cost of queen.

Two frame nucleus consists of 1/4 pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc.

All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering.

Of course the only way for the above to go is by express.

QUEENS.

	Homebred	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 00	2 00	3 00	0 60
July	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 75	
October	2 00		2 50	3 00	

FULL COLONIES.

	Italian	Holy Land Crosses	Carniolan Crosses	Hybrids
May	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$8.50
June	8.00	9.00	10.00	7.50
July	7.50	8.00	9.00	7.00
August	6.50	8.00	9.00	6 50
September	6.50	7.00	8.00	6 00
October	7.00	8.00	9.00	6 50
November	8.00	8.00	9.00	8 00

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent.; ten colonies and over, 5 per cent. Colonies as above will each have six to eight frames of brood, bees and honey, and good laying queen.



# The Canadian Honey Producer

A MONTHLY BEE PAPER,

Forty cents per year and three subscriptions at one time to any address, \$1. Sample copies free. Also manufacturers of all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies. Address,

E. L. GOOLD & CO.,  
Brantford, Canada.

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## BEESWAX WANTED!

Will pay 30 cents in cash or 33 cents in trade for any quantity of pure Beeswax.

Comb Foundation for sale, to suit any size frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station C.P.R. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET,

Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies. 52-6mo.

## DOOLITTLE

Wishes to say to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that he has concluded to sell Bees and Queens during 1887, at the following prices:



- One Colony Bees.....\$7 00
- Five Colonies ..... 30 00
- Ten Colonies..... 50 00
- 1 untested Queen..... 1 00
- 3 " Queens..... 2 00
- 1 " Queen reared by natural swarming..... 1 50
- 3 Ditto ..... 3 00
- 1 tested Queen ..... 2 00
- 3 " Queens ..... 4 00
- 1 " Queen by natural swarming..... 3 00
- 3 Ditto..... 6 00
- 1 tested Queens, 1886 rearing, each..... 4 00
- Extra Selected, 2 years old each..... 10 00

Circular free, giving full particulars regarding the Bees, and each class of Queens. Address,

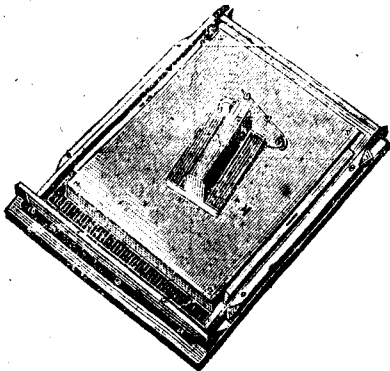
G. M. DOOLITTLE,

52-6m

Borodino, Onon. Co., N. Y.

### THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

The "Mitchell" Frame Nailer is light, handy and cheap—anyone who has a few hundred frames to nail will find it advantageous to have one of them.



For Jones' Frame S. W. Hive.....\$1 25

" " " Combination Hive..... 1 25

" Langstroth Frame..... 1 50

THE D. A. JONES CO.

# UNBOUND VOLUMES

—OF—

## The Canadian Bee Journal.

We have on hand several Volumes, unbound, of Volume I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, each lacking one or two issues.

To clear them out we offer them at following low figures:

- Lacking only Nos. 3 and 43.....50 cts.
  - " " 3, 16 and 43..... 50 "
  - " " 3, 16, 43 and 44 ..... 45 "
  - " " 3, 16, 17, 43, 44..... 40 "
- If wanted by mail send ten cents additional.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd.

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BEETON

## LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

Better and Cheaper than ever. Untested Italian Queens during the month of June \$1.00 each tested, \$2.00.

LEWIS JONES.

Dexter P. O. Ont.

### OLD RELIABLE HEAD QUARTERS FOR

## Bees IN NUCLEI OR BY THE Pound

ITALIAN QUEENS also a Specialty. Prices very low. Six Years' experience in selling bees and queens. Hundreds of customers, and I think not a dissatisfied one. Instructive circular and price list free.

32-5m

S. C. PERRY,

Portland, Ionia Co., Mich.

## MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." For circulars apply

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

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## \* COMB FOUNDATION. \*

Headquarters in Canada.

- 1884 Toronto Fair, Brood 1st; Section 2nd
- 1884 London " " 1st " 1st.
- 1885 Toronto " " 2nd " 1st.
- 1886 Toronto " " 1st " 1st.
- 1886 London " " 1st " 1st.

I began the manufacture of comb foundation in 1883, and I am glad to say that I have not had the first complaint so far. Brood runs from 5 1/2 to 6 feet to the lb.: section about 11 ft.; shall commence making weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in strips 3 1/2 x 1 1/4 and 3 1/2 x 1 1/2. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood 10 cts. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS.

51-tf.

St. Davids, Ont.



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**Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,  
and Bee-Keepers,**

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER  
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

**CATALOGUES,**

**PRICE LISTS,**

**CIRCULARS,**

**LABELS,**

**OR GENERAL PRINTING.**

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

**THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.,**  
BEETON, ONT

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

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

**PRICES OF PARTS.**

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

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

**DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.**

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

**INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.**

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

Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	\$1 25
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 50
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 25
Wide " " ".....	1 50

## HEDDON HIVES!



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

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

Sample hives we make with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4½ x 4½ 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

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

## Heddon's 1887 Circular.

**NOW READY.**

### ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

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

Address,

**JAMES HEDDON,**  
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

# TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS

## HAMMERS.

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

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c., 50c., and 80c each.

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

## SCREW DRIVERS.

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

## TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

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

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

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

## TWO FOOT RULES.

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

## HAND SAWS

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

## PANEL SAWS.

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

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

## PLANES.

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

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

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

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*Our Circular sent free on application.*

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# 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.

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and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. **We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.**

**CHAS. DADANT & SON.**  
HAMILTON, HARCOCK CO., ILL.

## TEN YEARS AT QUEEN REARING.

ELLISON'S SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF

### ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

	UNTESTED ITALIAN QUEENS, WARRANTED FERTILE.			each.
	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	
Single Queen	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.00	each.
6 to 12 Queens	1.00	90	75	"
1 TESTED Queen	2.50	2.00	2.00	"
6 to 12 Queens	2.00	1.75	1.00	"
1 Two Frame Nuclei Untested Queen,	\$2.50.			

Special discount to dealers, and 10 cents 8 oz. postage to Canada.

**W. J. ELLISON,**  
Stateburg, Sumter Co., S.C.

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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.** The **"FALCON CHAD HIVE**, with movable upper story, continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering and handling bees** at all seasons. Also manufacturer of **"FALCON" BRAND FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

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## MANUAL OF THE APIARY

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Positively the best, most practical and easiest of manipulation of any hive made (takes the "L" frame) also his extracted honey hive much improved.

Prices for S. H. Hive \$1.50 Flat \$2.50 made up.  
Ext'd H Hive 2.00 " 3.00 "

His new Honey Cloth a perfect success, cheap and easily made goes with each hive. Each hive all complete including sections. The A. I. O. P. Sections, Frames, Smokers, Foundation, Honey Crates, Honey Knives, Extractors &c., &c., made and kept constantly in stock, sold at current prices, all first class.

Address, WM. MCKENZIE,  
Box 46, Aylmer, Ont.

### Shipping Labels.

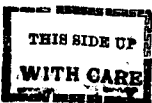
These are for pasting on the tops of cases.

Price, per 10..5c. by mail, 6c.

" " 100. 25 by mail, 27

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



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Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.

High side-walls, 4 to 11 square feet to the pound

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## BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE** with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Section Honey boxes, all books and Journals, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plain.

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Our **Cartons** for enclosing Section Honey are the best and lowest priced in the Market. Made in one piece. With or without Tape handles. With Mica fronts or without. In the flat or set up. Printed or not. Any way to suit. We are bound to satisfy you. We have just put in special machinery for their manufacture and are prepared to fill orders promptly. Price List **Free**. Samples 5c.

PRICE LIST OF 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 X 2 OR THINNER.

	500	1000	5000
Advance Printed.....	\$4 50	\$ 7 75	\$32 50
Same with Mica Front.....	5 50	9 25	40 00
Same with Tape Handle.....	5 25	9 00	38 75
Same with M.F. and T.H.....	6 50	10 50	46 25

14 oz. **Glass Jars** \$5.25 per gross, including corks and labels. 1 1/2 and 2 gross in a case. Catalogue of Honey Labels Free.

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