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VOL. III, NO. 9.

1887

MAY 25.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY.

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

VOL. III. No. 9.

BEETON, ONT., MAY 25, 1887.

WHOLE No. 113

## EDITORIAL.

DR. O. M. Blanton, Greenville, Miss., sends us a late copy of the *Times Democrat*, published at New Orleans, in which is contained a history of Greenville and a statement of its vast importance as the centre of the greatest cotton district in the world. It has also many factories, oil mills, saw mills, etc., while one of the other chief attractions is the splendid apiary possessed by our friend, the Dr. They have also an artificial ice factory. This would be a curiosity to the natives of Canada, but in Florida and the Southern States it is one of the big enterprises and much money has been made out of it.

We have never been able to succeed in wintering colonies without ventilation. Perhaps it is our stupidity, but we have tried the matter frequently and more or less loss was always the result. It is true that bees can be wintered with very little ventilation, but we prefer to give them sufficient to prevent loss. According to the *Michigan Farmer*, Mr. C. W. Dayton, of Iowa, made a disastrous experiment with his apiary last winter. He had 112 colonies, 72 of which he prepared for wintering by covering them with forest leaves and then with eight inches of earth, leaving a passage from the entrance of each hive to the outer air, and a small space of the leaves uncovered at the top to allow upward ventilation and the escape

of moisture. Of the colonies thus prepared, 69 were alive in the spring. Forty colonies were prepared in the same way, except that no provision was made for upward ventilation, and every one of these were dead, and seemed to have died early, as but little honey had been consumed.

We have received some questions and other matter to which replies are requested in the *JOURNAL*. The letter is signed by a subscriber, but has no name accompanying it. We must follow out the rule of all newspaper offices, and cannot insert the questions until we have the name. If this should meet the eye of the writer, and he will kindly send his name, the questions will have our attention.

### OUR OWN APIARY.

THE weather continues to be all that could be desired and brooding and honey gathering are carried on even in the weakest colonies. We do not ever recollect of seeing such a favorable time or the bees prospering as they have done since they were set out, there not being one case of spring dwindling. There are over twenty acres of fruit bloom within reach of our home apiary and the quantity of honey that has been gathered is larger than ever before. Many of the colonies could be extracted with profit to them just now, but we fear a

drought of honey soon, between fruit bloom and clover bloom, and, at the rapid rate they are brooding they will require much of their stores. We have combs filled with honey and sealed almost to the bottom in some of our strongest colonies which has never before occurred with us from fruit bloom. The demand for colonies, nuclei, and queens is increasing very rapidly and one satisfactory feature in connection with the demand for colonies is, that those who are engaged in the business purchase more, and are going into it more extensively. There is no question in our minds but bee-keeping is more profitable than farming, requiring much less capital and less hard labor. The bees that were wintered in the clamps have been left with their packing around them. This seems to retain the heat and so brooding goes on more rapidly. Although the season has been so favorable yet the cool evenings seem to rather dampen the ardor of the weaker colonies, but this is not the case in the clamp. Some protection in the early spring by which the heat can be retained as much as possible in the brood chamber is desirable, but, strange to say that some of the colonies that are in hives an inch thick seem to feel the change in the temperature as readily as do those in hives only three-eighths of an inch in thickness.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### THE HEDDON HIVE.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS. A REVIEW.

FOR many months past there has been pretty constant discussion in the bee journals about the rights of inventors and the wrongs perpetrated against them. Some of the articles I have read and some I have not read, as time and opportunity controlled. The particular case which has occupied attention in this instance has been the new Heddon Hive. I do not remember that I have referred to the subject at all in these columns, or any other, further than to say that I was trying the hive last season with excellent results. But I do not feel like allowing so important a matter to subside in apparent half default without putting in a word for the right. I do this, however, knowing very well that the vexed question is, "What is right?" For long and often the question has been asked, and for long and often has it

been answered, but the answers unfortunately lack the important element of harmony and unanimity. Not only do nations and races, and countries and creeds, differ fundamentally as to what is right, but individuals of the same country and same race and same creed widely differ on this vital question. This is unfortunate, but it serves to show us that right and wrong are more relative and tentative than absolute and invariable. What is right under some circumstances would be wrong under others and *vice versa*. But while there is this inevitable divergence of opinion among mankind as to what is right and what is wrong, especially in reference to recondite and involved moral and social questions, there is, fortunately for the integrity of the social organism, a pretty near approach to agreement among all rational and well disposed people as to what is right on most practical matters as between man and man. Among these practical matters are the rights of property. It is true there is a species of socialism or communism raising its hideous head to-day out of a slimy deep, which quite ignores all the rights of property, but it is to be fervently hoped it counts not in its ranks any bee-keeper who reads our CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, or any bee-keeper who is endeavoring, wittingly or unwittingly, to deprive a fellow apiarist of his sacred rights in the fruit of his brain. Be careful, gentlemen, lest you find yourselves falling in unawares with the damnable doctrines of these ultra communists.

It has been interesting, suggestive, and not a little discouraging to note the persistent efforts often required of inventors to protect their inventions. Some people imagine and say that bee-keepers, as a class, possess more honor, honesty, and integrity than an equal number of denizens outside their *charmed* circle. I used to think so myself, and am trying hard to hold on to the opinion, for I hate to part company with a good idea and pleasant sentiment. But facts are said to be stubborn things, and no mere sentiment can withstand their onslaught. Only today I read in a bee journal a statement by the editor that the editor of another bee journal (both on the other side of the lake) would not send him his journal for love or money, or words to that effect. And the aforesaid editor of the first part has actually to ask his readers to send him the other's paper so that he may be able to see what the aforesaid editor of the second part has to say about him, and so be able to defend himself. Now it does strike me pretty forcibly that this is a condition of things not altogether lovely. There is evidently something wrong here, whether on one side only or both we do not know. As both papers have been in exist-

tence, if I mistake not, for a length of time, it can hardly be that one of them is a dishonorable interloper.

An American writer on apiculture has said that the bee-keepers over there "hold eastern conventions, and, strange to say, they favor no plan, proposal, or invention which originated in the west." This, if true, I should call sectionalism with a vengeance.

And then there is Father Langstroth's case. Without having personal knowledge of this case either, I may be permitted to say (accepting the bee-papers as authority) that I am not aware that the records of any other class of producers are more deeply sullied than those of apiculture wherein is recorded the treatment the venerable gentleman has received at the hands of some of his fellow bee-keepers.

Nor are we quite clear in all respects on this side the line, or in a position to cast many stones across the lake. The type of disease is, however, milder with us, but will only develop to the malignant form if only the proper nutriment be supplied. Is it any wonder then that the most hopeful and optimistic of us are beginning to think that bee-keepers are no better than other people? Indeed, I fear we shall speedily have to include bee-keepers among the "mankind" to which Sam Slick refers in his ponderous aphorism that "there is a great deal of human nature in all mankind." But this pessimistic disquisition is anything but pleasant writing. It is, however, something that somebody must do or allow justice and right to go by default. Nor do I mean by this, or claim, that I am any better than my neighbor, for I must confess to membership among Mr. Slick's "mankind"—human nature and all. Besides, we all know how much easier it is to preach than to practice. Having, however, freely conceded this much I may say further that as remonstrance, admonition, and protest against wrong are necessary, and indispensable to reform, the fear of unpopularity, of Mrs. Grundy, or of anything or anybody else never deters me in the least from making such protest and remonstrance. Not long since in these columns I felt it a duty to enter an urgent remonstrance against the consummation of a project then in contemplation—one that I could not help but feel under the circumstances to be highly dishonorable. I was pleased to note that Mr. Clarke and I think one or two others, had the courage to emphatically second and endorse that remonstrance. I now feel called upon again to record my earnest protest against the injustice and wrong being perpetrated against Mr. James Heddon in connection with his new invention,

the Heddon Hive. But Prof. Cook, Mr. Clarke, and others, are ahead of me in this matter, and to their great credit be it said. But "line upon line and precept upon precept" are necessary to hold some people to a sense of their duty, and let no man fear to let us know where he stands. When I first examined Mr. Heddon's new hive I considered its functions new and original, and I have seen nothing as yet from the opponents of that claim to change that opinion. I will not say that any man who disputes this claim is either a knave or a fool, but I will say with Prof. Cook that I cannot see how any sane man can doubt the originality of the functions of the hive and the combinations of construction which produce them. It seems that for several years Mr. Heddon had been planning, constructing, experimenting, and testing mechanical designs with which to quickly accomplish desired manipulations. He had tested and declared in favor of the system of contracting the brood-chambers of hives at certain times of the year. Many others with himself were engaged in testing the reversing principle which interchanges the upper, honeyed portion of the comb with the lower, brooded portion. Mr. Heddon has for some time been advocating the saving of time by handling hives more and frames less. I noticed this the more particularly as the idea had been traversing my own head for years, and would surely have come to a "head" sooner or later—probably later. Mr. Hutchinson, it seems, early became one of Mr. Heddon's converts to this idea and carried it out with great satisfaction he reports.

Now, it seems obvious enough that Mr. Heddon's new, patented hive is designed especially for carrying out the foregoing principles. The horizontally divided, alternating brood-chamber is clearly designed, as he claims, to take the place of inverting, after one inversion has caused the bees to completely fill the frame with comb. His method of snugly adjusting the frames to the cases, in combination with reversible frames, or cases, which secures completely filled frames, as above, leaves no lodging places for bees, and admits of shaking the bees out from among a series of combs instead of having to handle each comb separately. This novel construction of cases, and that of the brood-chamber being divided into two shallow series of frames, we readily see, as he himself claims, carries out to a much fuller extent his desire to accomplish all needful operations by handling hives more and frames less, thus saving time and preventing exposure to robber bees. The reader will see by Mr. Heddon's book that the top and bottom bars of his brood-frame are made only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an

inch wide, the same as the thickness of worker brood-comb, which further warrants and secures what Mr. H. calls the "shake-out" function.

Without enlarging further to discuss the merit or demerit, the right or wrong, the wisdom or folly of Mr. Heddon's honey-producing methods and practices, it does seem to me that every posted bee-keeper must know, and every honest one admit, that the constructions in his new patented hive, specially created to carry out the above principles, are quite original. Therefore I failed to find them in bee hives or bee literature. The nomenclature and terminology are also mostly new as therein applied.

These being the facts, it becomes as clear as the noon-day sun to every right-minded man who does not believe that other people's earnings ought to be divided up and handed out to all and sundry, that Mr. Heddon's new, patented hive is *his* property, and that we have no more right to appropriate it, or any legitimate function of it, to our use without paying for the privilege, than to put our hands in his pocket and take his money, or steal his horse out of his stable.

ALLEN FRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., April 25th, 1887.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### Something More About the Legislative Grant.

PERMIT me a few words in reply to Mr. Pettit's letter in your last issue, after which I shall not again trouble you on the grant question. His reference to my "insinuations," my presumed indifference to the advantages of "a good market," my "misleading" statements, and his sarcastic sneer that "the Association will not suffer much from them." I will only say that I take as lively an interest in the Association's welfare as Mr. C. possibly can do.

I was first led to refer to the question at issue because of the published statement of Mr. Pettit that "the grant was made for this very purpose." Being impressed with the belief that like grants to kindred societies have never been applied to aid in marketing their products I endeavored to avert an innovation of this sensible course by questioning our right to use it as he advocated. I presume there is no *written law* to prevent it being so used and where this is the case "custom makes law." I presume also that in the absence of a written law and in the absence of instruction from the granting power, the Board of Directors—or Executive Committee in this case—has the their wisdom dictates. The Board was called together by Mr. Pettit to take the matter into its

consideration. The Board decided that it was not competent for them to expend it as he desired to see it expended. And what do we find the chairman of this Board do? Rush into print with the declaration that it was made for this especial purpose, and now that his contention is questioned, he endeavors to bolster up his position by a recital of his harangue to the Commissioners of Agriculture on the importance of a market. Not only does he do this but he rushes off to the Associations of Guelph, Parkhill and Brantford—some of whose members doubtless never paid a dollar to the Association's funds, and flourishes their resolutions in the face of the Board, and with these in his hand, asks "What more proof of the wisdom of so using the grant do we want?" I would ask Mr. Pettit, as President of the Ontario Bee-keeper's Association:—

In thus ignoring the decision of the Association's executive body and declaring the voice of unaffiliated local bodies as of more value and weight in his estimation than the deliberate decision of that board over which he has the honor, for the time being, to preside and whose acts he is bound to ratify and confirm. In doing this, is he carrying out his idea of maintaining the dignity and "respectability" of the Association of which he is president?

Mr. Pettit has not ventured to say in his letter that the Commissioner gave him any authority to declare that "this is the very purpose for which it was granted," but takes refuge in the assumption that in having done that which he was not authorized to do, "we will be in a position to convince the Government" of the wisdom of the act. Mr. P.'s notion of his powers to "convince" is unquestionably great. What greater back-down from a positive position could any man make?

He credits me with the knowledge that "big prices cannot be obtained in England in a wholesale way." Yes, I know the prospects of the English market *better* than Mr. Pettit knows them and it is because I know them so well that I am reluctant to see his wild-goose scheme carried into effect, and the funds of the Association lost to it.

Mr. Pettit says "Pee-a-boo's" statement as to the price honey was sold at to the trade while the exhibition lasted is "an error and should have been corrected long ago." Why did Mr. Pettit not correct this alleged error by telling your readers what it was sold at.

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound, Ont.

### BEEES, BROOD AND NUCLEI.

We have decided to sell "bees by the pound" and in another column will be found prices and full particulars.

From our English Correspondent.

### MEL SAPIT OMNIA.

#### SOME HINTS ON SPREADING-BROOD.

“O ‘Peek-a-boo’ has come to the end of his tale, and a very good tale he has told, in a very lucid and humorous style. Here is a piece of news that has come to me in confirmation of the last chapter and Mr. Jones does not know I know of it until he sees this in M. S. After the exhibition was closed and while your commissioners were waiting to find a customer for the residue, a city commission man gave Mr. Jones a very good bid for the lot on condition that he had the sole agency in England of the sale of The D. A. Jones Co’s appliances. Mr. Jones’ reply I am informed was most prompt and straightforward. “Let us deal for the honey and when that bargain is struck we will talk about the other matter; if the honey was all mine I would very soon come to terms with you but the two must be separate as I am only one custodian of other peoples’ goods” Messrs Cornell and McKnight can contradict this if I am misinformed. Brother beekeepers of Canada you were well served, your commissioners had a chance of making their trip to England a huge holiday but as it was, they stuck to their posts as no set of business men would have done for themselves if the goods were their own. Pray don’t growl or we shall cry shame!

Our season does not grow any more kind to us, cold and dull has been the order of the month of April, instead of the usual warm showers and sunshine.

There seems to be a disposition amongst you to deprecate brood-spreading in any form. We used to get far too much pulling the frames about, I with others have fought a strong war against the practice but we still practice a little stimulative brood-spreading. In former letters I have told you something of uncapping sealed stores, and giving frames of sealed stores that have been kept over winter, I have also written about regulation feeding, I may interest you now by telling you how we spread brood. Please remember I am not advocating our plans for your adoption, possibly you have better methods, of that you must judge, my object is simply to give information. Some ‘let-em-alone’ entirely, but as a rule they are the indolent, they will object to the soft impeachment doubtless, but there it is. Some are always fussing and smoking and fuming but they do not make fortunes out of their honey crop. Others are careful to crowd their bees during cold spring weather as much as possible; we take combs

that the bees do not require, away, and close up with *dummies* to keep them warm. The bees require 80° Fah. in their brood nest to hatch brood so that it is useless to give them combs they cannot cover. Our first interference is to turn the outside of the frame if the queen has not laid in it towards the brood-nest, this causes the queen to lay in the empty cells, especially if you are very gently feeding. If there is no pollen about, some of us stir a little wheaten flour into the syrup and give them, but you must ‘go slow’ at it, as bees seem not to be able to resist breeding if pollen is given them in this form. As the population increases we give a frame of comb, but always on the outside, no splitting up the centre of the brood-nest. As the weather gets warmer and bees increase we can give more combs, always keeping our eye on the thermometer outside, as it makes all the difference as to how thickly they are compelled to cluster to keep up the necessary heat in the brood-nest. There is still another plan some of us adopt, we give a frame of comb with young grubs four days old and upwards from a strong stock to a weak one and give the strong one the empty comb for their full laying queen to fill. I notice you shake young bees in front of your weak stock and allow them to run in, we do not practice that plan much. The first four days of the grub’s existence is the time that gives the greatest strain on the nurse bees to prepare their food so you will see that is a strong argument in favour of allowing the grubs to get at least four days old before giving them to a weak stock.

I never puff smoke in at the entrance in spring time when about to examine a hive. The bees in fanning it out again, which they soon will do as they abhor it, always lower the temperature of the inside of the hive. They are always easy to subdue in spring and I am also careful only to turn the quilt back as far as necessary and do all as quickly as possible. I have always stoutly condemned the loose way some people expose their brood to a chill. There is not much advantage in getting our stocks up in their full strength until the last week in May unless it is in some special district. By the 21st June our meadows are in their prime so we must make our harvest between these two dates and if bees are ready before the flowers they simply waste their energies before the honey glut comes and are past doing their best at the proper time.

The inventive genius of our friends here has received a great stimulant by the Indian and Colonial Exhibition last year. Our last quarterly conversazione was unusually full of

new appliances, some of them very clever. I may probably say something about them later on, if no one treads on the tail of my new coat when I get one. (Friend McKnight please note.)

Mr. Cowan is in England again as readers of the B. B. J. will observe. While speaking of Mr. Cowan allow me to correct an error that seems to be pretty general with you. He is not our President. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is President of the B. B. K. A. Mr. Cowan is chairman of committee and a very worthy chairman too. To speak in a metaphor, the Baroness is our 'queen-bee,' but Mr. Cowan is our Prime-minister! The Presidents of our various county affiliated associations are vice-presidents of the B. B. K. A., they number forty or more and include amongst others four or five members of the Royal family and Dukes, Earls and Lords *ad. lib.*

'Useful Hints' the calm, sober, grave and logical, has had a go for Dr. Mason for using 'Sanit' when he 'went for' poor little me. I wonder how the Dr. felt when he read it? And he is credited with it as the latest American classical 'invention' Dr. I want to whisper to you. Beware! 'Useful Hints' is a thick-skinned old friend of mine with a keen sense of humour and he prepares young British 'bloods' for the universities as well as writes classical 'conclomogorations' for bee-keepers.

I have been three and a half miles from home and made a "teetotal" speech and returned since 6.30 p. m. this eve, before I commenced to write this, so I must say 'good night.'

AMATEUR EXPERT.

England, May 2nd, '87

From the British Bee Journal.

### HONEY AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

WE have much pleasure in transferring to our columns some well-timed remarks on the value of honey which appeared in the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, of April 23rd:—

"The value of honey as an article of food is, we are afraid, only imperfectly appreciated by the public. Every one is ready to acknowledge its luscious sweetness, but comparatively few are cognisant of the fact that, in addition to this quality, it is in the highest degree nutritious. It is more aperient and detergent than sugar, and no healthier food can be found for children and those who cannot do with an excess of cane or other sugar. This needs only to be generally known in order to bring honey into more prevalent use than is the case at the pres-

ent moment. Apart, however, from this primary domestic consideration, the matter has an important commercial aspect. Not long since we used to rely upon the production of our own hives; but this is now changed. With the increased facilities for transport and low freights it has been found a profitable business to bring the article from many quarters of the globe. California, Canada, Chili, New Zealand, Portugal, France, the West Indies, and many other parts are now laid under contribution, and in some cases the trade has assumed enormous proportions, employing much capital and labor. This is particularly the case in California, where it promises to become even more extensive in the future. Like many other products, however, honey has had to bear the brunt of the depression and competition of the present day, and latterly prices have not been remunerative to the producers, some losing as much as 50 per cent on their importations. This has been caused principally by the cheapness of sugar and the consequent low prices of preserves and other dietary articles into which sugar largely enters. Another factor is the want of a better knowledge on the part of the public respecting the value of honey as a wholesome article of diet, to which we have already alluded. Much has been done during the past few years to place it before consumers in a perfectly pure state, and the success which has attended the efforts in this direction is very gratifying and will, no doubt, be in due time fully acknowledged by the public. Judging from the present position of the article, there can be no doubt that the bottom prices have been reached, and an advance is inevitable, as the producers show no inclination to sell at the late ruinous figures. In addition to this there is every prospect that the coming season in California will be a poor one, thus limiting the output from the most prolific source. What would tend to place the article upon a better footing would be an improved system of distribution and that the public should be made more familiar with its value as a food product."

From the American Bee Journal.

### The Next Michigan State Convention

AT our last annual meeting at Ypsilanti, in December, 1886, the desire was expressed that our next meeting be held in conjunction with that of the State Horticultural Association, and preferable at East Saginaw, Mich.; though it was left optional with the committee to change place and arrange time, to consummate the joint meeting it was found necessary.

The arrangements favoring this plan are as follows; Many of our members are also interested in fruit culture. Such an arrangement would enable them to secure the benefits of both meetings with the least expenditure of time and money. Again, many topics are alike interesting and important to fruit-men and bee-keepers; such as the relations of bees and fruit, bees as fertilizers, etc. Thus it would be profitable to have at least one or two joint meetings, in which both societies should take an equal part. Lastly, with both associations meeting in one week at one place, we could almost surely secure reduced rates on the railroads. Last fall the fruit-men accomplished this, though the bee-men failed. Such commutation induces larger attendance, as seen at our Flint meeting three years ago; and so adds to the value and interest of our discussions.

I am happy to state that the arrangements have been fully and most satisfactorily made. Both associations will meet at East Saginaw, Mich., the second week of December, 1887. The State Horticultural society will meet Monday evening, Dec. 5, and close Wednesday noon, Dec. 7. On Wednesday afternoon, and possibly evening, there will be a joint session of the two societies. The bee-keepers will continue in session all day Thursday and possibly Friday.

In publishing its own programme, each association will give a brief abstract of that of the other association, thus each association will be very widely advertised.

The East Saginaw people will furnish a free hall; will secure reduced rates at the hotels, and, more than all, will give a royal welcome. All this, with reduced railway rates will aid to make this meeting of unusual importance. A hearty invitation is extended to those of Ontario and other states to meet with us.

Will other bee periodicals and agricultural papers please copy this, or give a notice of the arrangements?

A. J. COOK, Com.

## 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.

**DOES A POUND OF HONEY MAKE 1000 BEES?**

QUERY No. 150.—A visitor to my apiary, who "knew" all about bees and honey, told me that a pound of honey

made a thousand bees when fed to the larvæ. Should I have swallowed it, or is there any data from which he gets his information?—J. F. F.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I presume there was some guess work about it.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Don't know, but it might be worth while to experiment.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—You should have asked him to explain how he found it out.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Why did you not ask him just how he knew it did. It is an easy matter to make an assertion but we want the proof.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Just as well for you not to have swallowed it. It would not have helped your mental pabulum much if you had asked him for "data."

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Think he placed the number of bees too low. Should say from 2,000 to 3,000, but the time of year, amount of pollen gathered, etc., etc., has much to do with it. 2nd, I think he guessed at it.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Investigation sufficient in quantity and quality would, I think, determine the matter, but I do not know that it has even yet been definitely determined.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWK'S PARK, FLA.—Swallow nothing from anybody unless you know them to be sensible, reliable persons, or they give good reasons for their statements. Those who pretend to "know all" usually know but little.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—He probably knew as much as you did about it. It is very difficult to get reliable data. Sometimes bees seem to use up honey very fast, and yet breed no faster than others that consume far less. It is a knotty problem.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I should say yes, you ought to have swallowed it, for such wonderful wisdom ought to find lodgment in the epi-gastric region where it will be dealt with by the gastric juice, rather than go upwards to the upper sensorium where it would be found altogether "too previous."

BY THE EDITOR.—Well friends, to be real honest about it, we never gave a colony a pound of honey and then stood over them with a club, forbidding them to touch any other honey until they had manufactured that pound into bees, therefore we cannot say positively.

**CUBIC INCHES OF HONEY TO A POUND. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF HONEY.**

QUERY No. 151.—How many cubic inches of honey does it take to weigh a

pound, and what should the specific gravity of the honey be?—J. F. F.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Twenty cubic inches of well ripened honey will weigh a pound.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWK'S PARK, FLA.—A gallon of honey weighs about 12 lbs. You can calculate the cubic inches yourself.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—All honey, though ripened does not weigh exactly the same. The bees will decide that matter just about right if you give them room and time enough.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—This is an important question which I am unable to answer as accurately as it should be. Usually, about 20 cubic inches weigh a pound, but this will vary with the density of the honey.

BY THE EDITOR.—Our memory fails us at this point. We will leave this to Prof. Cook, Mr. Corneil, or some other gentleman who gives more attention to such matters.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### THE FIRST SWARM REPORTED.

EDWARD COLEMAN.—I put eighteen colonies in my bee-house on November 18th, last, and I set out eighteen on the 8th of April, all in good condition. To day (May 13th) one of my colonies sent out a rousing swarm. "How is that for high?"

Plover Mills, May 13th, 1887.

### WILLOW HONEY.

DR. J. C. THOM.—Bees seem to be doing well in brood rearing. They are now working on willow honey, having for four days brought in abundance, and one thousand pounds I think, would be a moderate estimate of what they have obtained from that source.

Streetsville, Ont., May 16, 1887.

### BEEES WINTERED WELL AT 30 TO 35 DEGREES.

S. BRANWELL.—I put seventeen colonies in the bee-house last November. They were very noisy as you will see on referring to page 872 of the JOURNAL. To the 30th December the temperature kept from 30 to 35 degrees, never higher than the latter, and they came through without the loss of a single colony or a single queen. They are strong in bees but not in stores, having consumed most of their food. On the first of April they had a fly. Some of them had brood in all stages when I carried the last lot out of the house. I also had drones flying.

Canton, May 16th, 1887.

### CLAMP WINTERING.

WILLIAM GUY.—In reading over the JOURNAL for last week you spoke of clamp wintering. As I am a little "green" in the bee business yet, would you be kind enough to send me what instructions you can relative to making the clamps

as I wish to arrange mine for next winter during the summer.

Maxwell, P. O., Ont., May 16th, 1887.

The clamp to which we referred when writing up our winter report was the one which Mr. Bray has invented and used with such success. Last year he sold models with the full instructions for making for the sum of \$1.00 and have no doubt but that he will do the same this year. Your having the model will greatly facilitate your understanding the method of construction, and perhaps it might be as well for you to have it. We can procure it for you if you wish.

### CLEANSING MOULDY COMBS.

JAS. B. GAMBLE.—Would you kindly inform me through the BEE JOURNAL how to cleanse or remove the mouldy combs? An early reply would oblige.

Cumberland, May 16th, 1887.

We have tried many plans, washing with luke warm water and various others but the most successful is to take a soft whisk and brush, we prefer a whisk, and brush off all the mould we can, then placing them in the centre of strong colonies for one or two days. By this means you can have them all clean in a short time. If the combs are wet and seem damp it is better to put them in the sun until they become dry, taking care not to let the bees go near them.

### A GOOD REPORT—ALSO SOME "BLASTED HOPES."

J. MCKEON.—I send you herewith my winter report. I put 44 colonies into the cellar on the 14th of November and on the first of May sent out 44 in good condition with the exception of two who lost their queens, one of which was an old black one and the other was introduced late last fall and was a drone layer. I wintered in a room 12x12 by seven feet in height, built in the cellar, independent of the walls. The average temperature was 41 degrees. The temperature of this room is eight degrees higher than the rest of the cellar where the vegetables are kept. There has been considerable loss of bees throughout this section. A Mr. Wyatt of New York City, who had more money than he had knowledge of the "busy bee" started four apiaries a few miles south of here last summer and in the fall he had something between three or four hundred colonies, now he has twenty-five colonies and an experience which cost him \$7,000.

Dryden, New York, 1887.

### WINTERED WELL IN A CAVE AT 42°.

JAMES KAY.—In November last I placed 22 colonies of bees in a cave, all of which were in double walled hives. They wintered well, although the temperature was rather too low, being never above 42° though it did not go below 40°. When the warm weather came on it ad-

vanced to 44 degrees. On the 2nd May I placed them on their summer stands and, in looking over, found one dead. It was not for want of food, as I never feed with sugar, always with honey, and I generally give them enough to last them until June. Three of the colonies were without queens. These I expected as last year I had some colonies which would keep on killing their queens, and these three colonies had hatched queens late. Bees are very promising this fine weather. There is plenty of soft maple and other bloom and they are increasing their brood very fast. With reference to the priority of location claim which occupies the mind of some bee-keepers at present, I think that a law for such a purpose would be a blot on this fair country. Those who advocate it seem to forget the great commandment "love thy neighbor as thyself."

Port Sydney, Muskoka, May 16th, 1888.

#### HOW TO PLACE NEW SWARMS.

**A SUBSCRIBER.**—Is it a safe and a good practice to lift the old colony to a new stand when it swarms, and put the new swarm that just issued from it in its place, in order to prevent after-swarms issuing?

In some instances it might prevent after swarming. It would depend on the season and the colony, but if you leave the old colony and set the new swarm down by it, leaving the old colony to remain there about seven days, then removing it to a new location, would prevent after swarming more effectually, as all the old bees that had the location marked would return to the new colony. The swarm when first placed should be with the entrance at right angles, or at least two feet from the old colony. By moving it slightly round, after the third day, by the sixth day the entrance will be close to the old colony. When the old colony is removed the swarm may be crowded over occupying half their position.

#### PUTTING PAPER OVER THE FRAMES UNDER QUILT TO RETAIN THE HEAT.

**H. F. BULLER.**—I see you wish your subscribers to report as to success or failure in wintering their bees, so here is mine: Last fall I put 23 colonies into my small hillside bee-house and they all came out strong but one which I should describe as not having been in a normal condition when put away, as they had destroyed a queen I tried to introduce late in September. Two built queen cells. They ate a whole hive full of honey and then nearly starved, but there are still enough bees for a nuclei, with no queen at present. My bees get uneasy at a temperature of 50° to 55°, and I took them out of the house early in April, as I could not keep it cool, but I put several thicknesses of paper over the frames, and I quilts or cushions over the papers to keep all the heat in the hives, and they have done well. I never opened my hives so little as I have done this spring, but one or two I have

looked into are full of brood and bees, with plenty of honey, and I judge by the way they work the rest are the same. I wintered six colonies outside packed in sawdust, five of them in Jones' hives with from 8 to 11 frames. There were very few dead bees carried out in the spring and the bottom boards look as clean as in the summer, and I have examined them enough just to see that they had an abundance of honey left for brood rearing. Drones flying to-day, May 16th.

Campbellford, Ont.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ltd.,

PUBLISHERS,

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and President.

F. H. MACPHERSON,

Asst. Editor  
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BETON, ONTARIO, MAY 25, 1887.

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Perhaps it would be as well to say that the price for Heddon brood frames on page 6 of our circular does not include punching them for wiring. The price when punched is \$1.50 per thousand.

We are not more than four or five days behind in the majority of our orders and we have lots of goods still ahead so that we hope there will be no disappointments this season or at least very few. Our letters and orders are coming in at the rate of 30 to 50, sometimes more, per day.

#### BOXES FOR SECTION HONEY.



We have just received from the manufacturers a large lot of cartons for holding the 4x4 section, something similar to the engraving. Our catalogue price at the present time is \$1.10 per thousand, but we have purchased these at a figure that will enable us to make them \$0.90 per thousand, \$1.00

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.

Henceforth we shall make, unless specially ordered otherwise, all the top bars of the brood frames for the Jones' hive square, instead of V shape as heretofore. One half of the piece under the shoulder we cut out and a small strip which is cut from it goes along. By moving this small piece, putting in the foundation is very much facilitated. All that you require to do is to place the sheet on the projecting piece of the top



# 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 1/2 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 1/2 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				
June	1 50	1 25	2 50	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 lay-

ing queen, according to the season of shipment. In spring and fall there will perhaps not be very much brood.

# UNBOUND VOLUMES

## 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., Ld.

BEETON.

## EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

**30** COLONIES Bees for sale \$5.00 per Colony.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Port Elgin.

**15** COLONIES of Hybrid Italians and Black Bees for sale at \$7.00 each. Frames 11 1/2 x 11 1/2. 12 in each hive. W. J. HONEYFORD, Avening.

**15** COLONIES of Italian Bees for sale. Complete Jones hive. 10 frames with each hive. Good queens. Price \$8. Apply to ERNEST SCHULZ, Kilworthy, Muskoka.

**N**OTE 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., Ld., Beeton, Ont.

**S**MOKERS.—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., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

## 200 COLONIES of CHOICE

# Italian and Albino Bees

For sale at greatly reduced prices.

Also a full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies. Comb Foundation from choice select yellow beeswax a speciality, at very low rates, both wholesale and retail.

Do not fail to send for my 27th annual catalogue before purchasing.

WM. W. CARY,

Coleraine, Mass.

49-9.

Mention this paper when writing.

# 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. GOULD & CO.,  
Brantford, Canada.

## BEE SWAX WANTED!

Will pay 32 cents in cash or 35 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

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Nassagaway P.O., Ont.  
52-6mo.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies.

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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 natura swarming.....	3 00
3 Ditto.....	6 00
1 tested Queens 1886 rear- ing, each.....	4 00
Extra Selected, 2 years old each.....	10 00

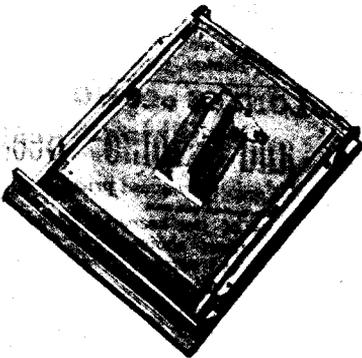
See Circular free, giving full particulars regarding the Bees, and each class of Queens. Address,

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

52-6m Paroline, Ont. Can. N. A.

### 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.

**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.

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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Manufacturer and dealer in Bee-keepers' Supplies, Hives, Smokers, Sections, Foundation, Bees, Queens, etc. Also breeder of ten varieties high class poultry. Eggs \$1 per setting.

**THE BEST QUEENS**

Are those that produce the best bees for gathering honey and are gentle bees. These are the Queens I purport breeding from and believe they are superior to imported queens. I have selected three out of over 200 as producing bees famous for honey gathering, and originally bought from

MR. JAMES HEDDON.

Not content with these, I have purchased from

**MR. G. M. DOOLITTLE**

one selected by him from over 600 which I also will breed from. The value of Mr. G. M. Doolittle's Italians, as honey gatherers is well known. Those who have tried the Heddon strain require no recommendation from me. A customer last season took over 1900 pounds of honey and increased to 27 from 14 colonies purchased from me last year. Another nearly 140 lbs. from one colony and increased to five. Another 140 lbs and increased to four colonies. These were all the bees I sold last year, or no doubt could give more recommendations.

Prices for 1887 as follows: Tested queens on June 15th or after, \$2; Hybrid queens on June 1st or after 60 cents each. Do-lar queens after June 15th from Doolittle's Italians or Heddon's strain \$1; 10 per cent off to any person ordering one dozen during the season of 1887; 15 per cent off to anyone ordering one dozen at one time (can have them sent three at a time if desired). Will endeavor to be prompt in shipping. In ordering please state whether from G. M. Doolittle's selected Italian queens, or from my selected Heddon strain. Address,

G. A. DEADMAN,  
Druggist and Apiarist, Brussels, Ont.

**COMB FOUNDATION.**

Headquarters in Canada.

1884 Toronto Fair, Brood	1st	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.; very plain about 11 ft.; shall commence making, weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in sections 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 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 to cost, per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS,  
St. Davids, Ont.

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

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ESTABLISHED 1855.

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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,

**B. ECKERMANN & WILL,**  
Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. **Syracuse, N.Y.**

North Carolina Tar Heel Apiaries. 71-69

**ABBOTT L. SWINSON,**  
PRACTICAL APIARIST,  
PROPRIETOR,  
Goldboro, Wayne Co., N.C., U.S.A.

### PRICE LIST of warranted American Albino Italian and Golden Italian Queens.

For the Year 1887:	April	May	June	July to Oct.
Untested laying, each	\$1 50	1 00	1 00	1 00
Untested laying, 1/2 doz.	8 00	6 00	5 00	5 00
Tested Queens, each...	3 50	2 50	2 25	2 00
Tested Queens, 1/2 doz.	15 00	13 50	12 50	11 00

**NUCLEI.**—Add 75 cts. for each L. frame of Bees and wood to price of queen wanted. Bees by the pound, same price each month as an untested queen is. 100—2 and 3 L. frame Nuclei, with untested warranted queens to displace all impure queens, and all queens and bees lost in transit. Untested queens ready to mail by April 15th each year. Send for circular and testimonials of my "American Albino Italian" bees that originated with me, and that I have bred and sold the last two seasons, giving universal satisfaction. The finest bees on the American continent. I challenge the world to produce a superior bee. Pekin Duck and Chicken Eggs in season. 48-60

## ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS FOR 1887.

Tested Queens before June 15th, \$1.50 each. Untested Queens, \$1.00 each. After June 15th, 25 per cent less. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens.

I. R. GOOD,  
Nappanee, Elkhart Co., Ind.

## TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEETON PRICES.

**MR. JOHN MCARTHUR,**  
845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

For the convenience of bee-keepers living within driving distance of Toronto, and inside the city limits, we have established an agency at the above address. All orders which he may be unable to fill promptly will be sent on to Beeton and be filled from here. He will have on hand a supply of hives, sections, foundations, knives, stings, etc.

**THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.**

## 200 COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

50 colonies on special terms. Send for prices.

S. D. McLEAN,

49-6. Box 190, Columbia, Tenn.

## 1887 QUEENS 1887

I shall continue to rear a limited number of Queens this season at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Pure Italian and Heddon's Strain a specialty. Fertilizing Apiaries isolated from other Bees. Can spare a few full colonies now.

F. A. GEMMILL,

6-3m Harmony Apiary, Stratford.

## FOR SALE CHEAP.

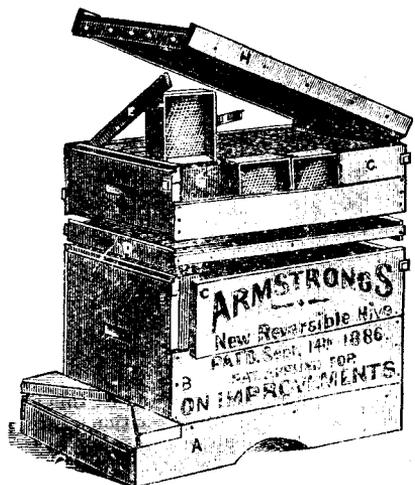
100 Colonies of Bees, Italians \$7.50, Hybrid \$6.50 on 8 frames. Dealer in Apianian Supplies, Italian Bees and Queens.

Write for Prices to

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### NEW REVERSIBLE HIVE.

The cheapest, simplest, and most practical hive ever offered to the public. J. Valentine, of Carlinville, Ill., says: "I would freely give \$100 if my 100 colonies were in hives just like them." Sample hive complete and painted, \$2.50. Send your name and post office address plainly written on a postal card and receive my 32 page illustrated descriptive catalogue free. Address,

E. S. ARMSTRONG,

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## NO BEE-KEEPER

SHOULD BE WITHOUT

## Clarke's Bird's Eye View of Bee-keeping

68 pages, bound in cloth; profusely illustrated; price 25 cents.

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



# TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS

## HAMMERS.

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

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

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

## SCREW DRIVERS.

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

## TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

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

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

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

## TWO FOOT RULES.

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

## HAND SAWS

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

## PANEL SAWS.

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

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

## PLANES.

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

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

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent. below the ordinary retail price, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have 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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**RAYS 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.

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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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ELLISON'S SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF

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UNTESTED ITALIAN QUEENS, WARRANTED FERTILE.

	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.

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W. T. FALCONER.

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

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## SEND FOR SAMPLE OF MCKENZIE'S NEW SECTION HONEY HIVE.

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,  
Drawer E. Port Burwell Ont.

### Shipping Labels.

These are for pasting on the tops of cases.

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

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THIS SIDE UP  
WITH CARE

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THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

## 1879 ITALIAN QUEENS 1887

Italian bees and queens in their purity, for beauty and working qualities are equal to any in the United States or Canada.

Comb Foundation, 30 to 40 cents per lb. Untested Queens \$1 each or six for \$5. Tested Queens \$2.50 each and bees by pound same price as untested queens. Frames of brood same price.

Our Queens are reared from the egg in full colonies. We use imported and choice homebred Queens to breed from. We are within half a mile of two railways—one direct line to Cairo, Ills. Four daily mails, we can fill all orders next day after they arrive, or by return mail **Satisfaction and Safe Delivery Guaranteed.**

For further information write

T. S. HALL,

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Corinth, Alcorn Co., Miss



Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.

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

J. VANDEUSEN & SNOS,

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