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VOL. II, NO. 19.

1886

AUGUST 4.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER.



JOURNAL

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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PUBLISHED BY

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W. BELTON, ONT.

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Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

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

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

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Price Both. Club

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"Foul Brood"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

This little pamphlet is presented to the Bee-keeping public with the hope that it may be the means of saving infected colonies from death by fire and otherwise. No expense is required to successfully treat the disease, other than the little time required for fasting.

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

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Port Colborne, Ont

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

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

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

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers

Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00, per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

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

"A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller. Price, 75c.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W. F. Clarke. Price 25c

ODD SIZED SECTIONS.

We have a lot of about 5,000 one-piece sections which were cut slightly too large for the cases for which they were intended, and as they are an odd size (4 1/4 x 1 1/2 one-ninth-sixteenths) we will sell them at five dollars per thousand, to any one who can use them, and will take the lot. Perhaps some of you use that size, if so, let us hear from you, and we will send a sample. They are nicely made, and are cheap at that money.

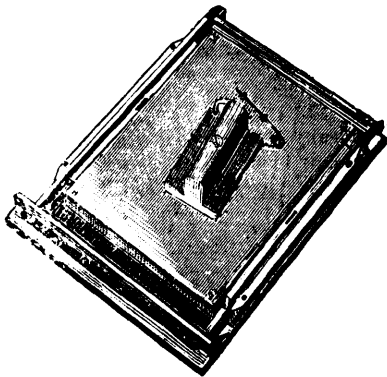
THE D. A. JONES CO. (LD.) Beeton, Ont

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THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

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



PRICES.

For Jones' Frame.....\$1.25
 For Langstroth Frame.....\$1.50
 Ready to go by express or freight.
 THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, ONT

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect to do so with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price-list Free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, No 472 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

SYRIAN QUEENS.

By return mail. Tested \$1.50 each, untested 75 cts., twelve for \$8; to Canada 10 cts. more each unless six or more are taken at one time.
 ISRAEL GOOD,
 Sparta, Tenn.

Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our
PEERLESS OIL,
 Manufactured only by SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
 Toronto, Ont

BEESWAX WANTED.

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

ABNER PICKET
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Also agent for D. A. Jones' supplies.

SECTION CARTONS

Or Pasteboard boxes for enclosing honey sections. We sold thousands of them last season and have orders on hand for thousands of the improved for this season.

The improved Cartons are shipped in the flat all ready for the sections; all you have to do is to put on the label.

	Per 500	Per 1000
Price for 1 lb.....	\$4 00	\$7 00
" 2 lb.....	5 00	9 00

Without the tops and bottoms pasted on \$1.00 per thousand less. Sample by mail 5c.

Labels for the Carton 1 lb. \$1.00 per M.; 2 lb. \$1.25 per M
 14 oz. Glass Honey Jars \$5.00 per gross, also tin packages of all kinds.

Honey Labels—Best assortment in the U. S.—Send for Catalogue.

Wholesale prices to dealers.

A. O. CRAWFORD,
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WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

—THE—

CHAMPION EGG TESTER.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.



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

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

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

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

TO BEE-KEEPERS.

You will be interested in perusing a beautiful catalogue which explains fully about the best hives, and also gives almost as much information about the best methods of getting honey, as the regular works upon that subject. This is no catch penny scheme, but every statement made may be verified, because, the implements used are of the simplest kind and at the same time the most practical. Send your name plainly written, with your post-office address also plainly written upon a postal card, and the names and addresses of any bee-keepers you may know and get his pamphlet free. Address,

E. L. GOULD & CO.,
BRANTFORD, ONT.

ITALIAN - QUEENS - 1886.

Reared in full colonies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Untested, \$1; Tested, \$2. Queens also exchanged for colonies of black bees.

F. A. GEMMILL.
Harmony Apiary, Stratford

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEEWAX HEADQUARTERS.

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

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

THE YUCCA BRUSH!!
BY MAIL SIX CENTS EACH.

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

W. W. BLISS,
Duarte, Cal.

A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.

A new bee-book of 114 pages, cloth bound. Price 75 cents. Sent postpaid by the aut. or.

C. C. MILLER Marengo, Ill.

EARLY * **QUEENS BY MAIL.** * **ITALIAN**

In May, \$1.15 each; \$12.00 per dozen.
In June, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.
Tested in May \$2.50; in June and after \$2.00 each.

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

THE INVERTIBLE HIVE
INVERTIBLE FRAMES.

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

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

J. M. SHUCK
DES MOINES IOWA

HONEY JARS.

Buckets and Tumblers of Crystal Glass, Corks, Tin Foil Caps, etc.

Hives, Sections, and Stanley's Extractors

Best Quality With Lowest Prices.

Address for prices, etc.

TYGARD SONS.

2119 S. JANE ST., PITTSBURG, PA.
Mention C. B. J.

Bees For Sale!

We will sell a limited number of colonies of bees--bred for business--being special strains which have been proven for their prolificness and honey-gathering qualities. Each colony will have seven to eight frames, and good laying queen.

Price per colony.....\$10 00
" " 5 colonies, each..... 9 50
" " 10 colonies, each..... 9 00
Smaller colonies at less prices.

Bees should always go by express unless they are personally cared for en route. Terms--are cash with order.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.

Beeton, Ont.

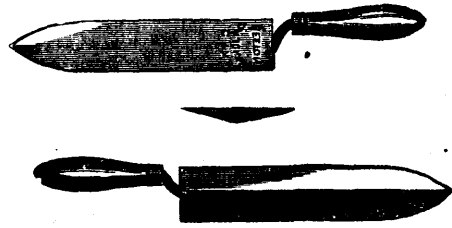
ITALIAN QUEENS 1886.

For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U. S. or Canada. Comb foundation 40c. per lb. Untested queens \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.5c each. Queens reared in full colonies from eggs; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular

T. S. HALL,
Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

HONEY KNIVES.

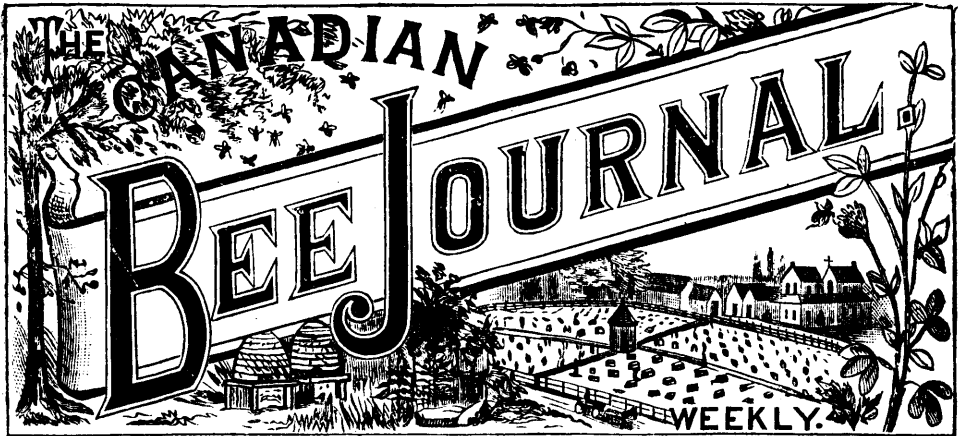
We have just to hand a large shipment of honey knives from the makers, Lockwood Bros. Sheffield, England. These are undoubtedly the finest we have had, and being the most perfect in shape and neatness of manufacture.



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel

Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish.....\$1 35
Ebony Polished Handle, glazed edge..... 1 15
Wood Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 90
By mail, add 10c extra for each knife.

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



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

VOL. II. No. 19. BEETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 4, 1886 WHOLE No. 71

OUR OWN APIARY.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR A FALL FLOW.

FOR the last few days the bees have been gathering from Canadian thistle, which is yielding well in this vicinity, and, weather being favorable, promises to do so for a month to come. The prospects for honey from fall flowers were never brighter; bone-set, golden rod, asters, mints and other fall varieties appear to be more vigorous than usual, and all that is now required is suitable weather to give us an abundant yield from these sources. Those who have few or no fall flowers in their locality and depend solely on clover and linden had better see that each colony has sufficient stores for wintering before the end of August.

FOUNDATION IN HEDDON HIVE WITHOUT WIRE.

We have entirely overcome the necessity for wiring the shallow frames, which is a great saving of labor. The combs are attached at the top and bottom so nicely, that, were one handed to you to examine and tell which was the top side, you would likely say, "Both." Although the frames are small, they can be extracted as rapidly as the larger frames, that is, as much honey may be removed in a day from these hives as from the ordinary Jones, Langstroth, or other hives. We have made a large number that we have called the Jones-Heddon hive. They embody all the valuable features about the

Heddon hive, they are lighter than the Heddon and the brood chambers and surplus arrangements, or section case, are the same size and are interchangeable. The combs are about one-half inch shallower than the Heddon, being just four and a quarter inches deep. By this arrangement the brood-chamber and section cases are all alike and we consider it thus far an advantage to be able to use a brood chamber to hold the section frames and vice versa. Now these cases are made of such a size, inside measure, as will permit of your using frames holding $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ sections one way, or $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ (the Jones section) the other. And, with the double slatted sections without separators, the bees pass freely through among the sections both horizontally and perpendicularly, enabling them to build perfectly straight comb honey without separators. It would do you good to see how rapidly the bees can draw out and attach the foundation to both sides of these shallow frames, and we think we are safe in saying that no number of bees could be placed in a hive, even in the hottest weather, to cause the foundation to break down.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PROF. COOK AND HIBERNATION.

MY forthcoming little bee-book will create a sensation among bee-keepers by its disclosure of the fact, of which I was myself ignorant until quite recently, that I am not the author of what is now so widely

known as the hibernation theory, but that the paternity of it belongs to the man who, of all others, has opposed it most vehemently and dogmatically, viz:—Prof. A. J. Cook. I made, this to me, astounding discovery while in the midst of my labors on my book, and it created no little confusion of ideas in my mind. I was going to make a little "splash" in the body of the work about hibernation, and take some degree of credit to myself in connection with the theory, when the discovery I have mentioned took all the wind out of my sails, and nearly all the breath out of my body! I could only allude to hibernation in a general way, reserving explanations for the notes, where I have stated as above that Prof. Cook is the father of the theory, and cited in proof of the statement an essay of the Professor's, read at the North Eastern Bee-keepers' Association, Utica, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1875. This essay is given in full in the *American Bee Journal*, Vol. XI., page 82-3. As the quotation was too long for insertion among the notes to my book, and as probably but few have a file of the *A. B. J.* reaching so far back, I have thought it would be a means of gratifying public curiosity to reproduce that portion of the essay which refers to hibernation, in the columns of the *C. B. J.* The Professor's topic was "Insect Respiration and Bee Culture," and his essay concludes as follows:—

"Insects, in common with many animals much higher in the scale of animal life, possess that strange power to hibernate during cold weather, at which time they seem to be on the "dead line," just between life and death. In this condition the vital processes are held in almost entire suspense. No food is taken, the blood moves very feebly, and little oxygen is required. The condition is something like profound sleep. As there is no exertion or exhaustion, and the breaking down of tissues almost ceases, while, no doubt, there is a slow, but continuous recuperation of strength and energy. Now, this being the case, it seems highly probable, ay, almost certain, that in the interims of productive exertion the more protracted the hibernation the better the condition of the animal.

Now does it not hold to reason that, if we secure the best conditions for wintering, those which will ensure persistent hibernation, as indicated by the most perfect quiet, our bees will need scarce any air, and hence no ventilation either upper or lower. Reason proclaims this as a fact. My experience sustains it. I have had colonies surrounded by snow the winter through, with hives sealed with propolis above, and the entrance below frozen solid with ice, and in this condition from November to April, come out in

spring as bright and beautiful as if only restful sleep had visited them, with scarce any dead bees, and hardly any consumption of honey. Hence I believe we may conclude from our study of insects, first, that the destruction of trachœa will, of itself, produce no harm; that the only harm will come through the loss of the organ. And, second, that if bees are in condition to winter best, the respiratory action is at the extreme minimum, and hence we need take no pains to arrange for ventilation.

Conclusion from second inference.

This being granted, what more important problem awaits solution than a method of wintering, which insures the most perfect hibernation. How can we arrange to keep our bees always at the proper temperature?"

On the above extract, I will only now remark:

1. That the theory was entirely original with me so far as I know, and that it was an electric shock of surprise to me to find the Professor ahead of me.

2. In all the discussions on this subject at conventions and in the bee journals, Prof. Cook has never hinted that he once held the theory, but saw cause to abandon it; has never condescended to argue the question at all; but has merely said authoritatively, "Bees do not hibernate," which he has modified when called upon to do so, by adding, "in my opinion." Surely it is now time for the Professor to "rise and explain."

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, July 26th, 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THUMB SCREWS FOR HEDDON HIVE.

HAVING just read Mr. Pringle's article on page 329, and thinking that perhaps others may be having the same trouble, I hasten to reply, hoping to be able to set all of this difficulty aside. I just asked my foreman and students if they had experienced any of the troubles mentioned by Mr. Pringle, and the unanimous answer came, "no." They say that not one frame has ever offered to slide when wholly dependent upon the screws for support.

By this mail I send you two samples of our wood screws and threaded holes to receive them, and wish to call your special attention to two features: the screws are not only of good, hard wood, but we have boiled them in tallow, a job that is practical and quickly executed. Take notice that the screws run very loosely in the threads that receive them, and let me say that even with this loose fit, their power and durability is far beyond our needs. I consider these samples of the proper size, and the No. of the

thread to be the best, after much experimenting. They must be made true and straight, and of wood that will remain so. The ends are rounding, so that the bearing against the frames will be central. If this was not so, the frames would move up and down when we turned the screws. I tried metal screws, and I much prefer the wood to any kind of metal that I had. A good zinc screw could be made, no doubt, and if for as low a price as the wood, and like it in form, I see no objection to it. We have now used these wood-screws two years, and through the wettest seasons, and in very damp cellar, and we found not the least trouble from swelling. During winter in a very damp cellar, the frames will swell some, and we winter in the cases right side up,—that is, with the frames resting on the tin rests, and loosen the screws so that they let the frames expand all they please; all will move freely in spring.

Now, if your hives are provided as ours are, and you manage them as follows, you will have no trouble. First, place your hives that side up, that the frames rest on the tin rests, and when they need inverting, first give the screws a twist, and as at that time the bees have been in the hive a time, and any shrinkage that was due has taken place, if your frames were made of dry lumber, you will have no trouble of frames dropping down. Two years ago, we used a part of our cases with no tin rests, and nothing to support the frames either side up but the screws, and we had none of the trouble Mr. Pringle has suffered, but we added the rests, as the best thing with which to keep the frames in position when the screws are turned back for manipulation. In my opinion, these screws are the only practical arrangement for holding the frames for the purpose of inverting.

I cannot see how Friend Pringle came to the conclusion that in the adjusting of these frames there was more liability of crushing bees, unless it be that he is so much used to the suspended frame, and as much unused to this style, and has not yet "got the hang" of the bearings. When the frames are rightly inserted, there is not the least possibility of crushing bees between the frames and the ends of the cases, nor between the frames and each other, and as the frames approach the tin rests, there is a quick little movement that is almost a sure preventive of ever catching a bee. We feel, now that we have become acquainted and habituated to both, that we need less time and care in adjusting the new frames, than the old suspended L. frames. But when the principles of the new hive are all taken together, it becomes obvious that we need not move the frames of this hive one-tenth as often as we do those of the old styles.

I wish to say here, that relative to the great system of contraction spoken of in last No. by our Editor, there are no fixed times for the performance of that act, as localities differ so widely, and each will soon learn at what time the manipulation is of the greatest advantage to him. It is all a question of raising stock to be fit for use when we have use for them, and *not* rearing them to become only a burden and useless expense.

I thank friend Pringle for his kind words in his last sentence. It seems to me that the same is the sense of all bee-keepers.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

The samples of wood-screws have been received, and they are certainly of nice workmanship. They are a trifle larger than the ones we send out, which, by the by, are the same size as in the sample hive received from Mr. Heddon last spring. We have another letter about them, this time it comes from "the other side of the line," and we give it place below. Probably friend L. has had a hive with the smaller screw.

The C. B. J. always comes to me with pristine newness, and I always read it with pleasure and profit. Your idea of maleable iron screws instead of the wooden ones adopted by Mr. H., will be a great improvement. If made of the same dimensions as these, you may put me down for enough to supply three hives and six supers complete. The wooden screws, will prove an entire failure, at least mine have thus far, (and this though I thoroughly oiled and partly painted them before using), they swell so by dampness that they will not turn in the matrix, and on using a wrench for that purpose I broke several.

I was several times on the point of writing to Mr. H. or to you about it, and to suggest nickel or brass instead, but did not wish to be too previous. Now, since you have the idea, let me suggest that the new screw strike a metal plate instead of the soft wood of the frames; and that some means be devised that will arrest the further turning of the screw when the frames are secure, as the leverage of these will disjoint the hive if pressed beyond a given point,—which point cannot be judged in the case of a swollen wooden screw, though perhaps it may with a metal one. At any rate, the *screw and its bearings and its manipulations* are matters to be overhauled, and I am sure will be. Apart from this, my *experience*, though limited is *entirely* in favor of the Heddon hive, but not more so, than was my impression of it after I had read Mr. H.'s book.

JOSEPH LUX.

Upper Montcalm, N. J.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BUILDING WORKER COMB.

☉ HAVE been edified by the friendly discussion of the above subject in your valued JOURNAL, and propose to add my experience, together with my views as deduced from said experience.

I have always been troubled and vexed at my disappointment in endeavoring to get worker comb built in a new hive. I tried hard to get it done again this season, after reading all the technicalities to be observed, and following the latest teachers, and still I am compelled to pronounce the endeavor a failure in my locality, and with my field of operations. I found a single colony out of some forty new swarms, that built *all* worker comb, nice and straight, and I attribute this to the fact that in hiving the swarm, they got mixed somewhat with another swarm, and thus were reduced in numbers to such an extent, that they at once gave up any idea of making preparations for future swarming. It seems if I hive a large swarm, they do not lose their swarming fever for some days, and in the meantime, comb-building being actively carried on, they naturally start a large lot of drone, and even after the swarming fever seems to have left them, they continue the work thus begun, to a large extent, though they gradually change sometimes to worker comb, the mischief is done, and the sooner you cut out the drone comb, and give them another trial at it, the less labor will be lost. I generally give a large colony seven Gallup frames, put four wide frames to fill body of hive and immediately transfer super from old hive to the new, and if well filled add an empty one, and I have found it necessary to look after it in two or three days, and take away from one to three frames of partly finished drone comb, give them full sheets of foundation in their places, or cut out to the starter and give them another trial. If at time of swarming I gave the new swarm a comb from the old hive, that had eggs in it, they were almost sure to start queen cells at once, and swarm in from five to eight days. In several instances where only full sheets were given, they utilized the first eggs laid by their queen, by starting queen cells around them, and swarmed in from three to five days, before even the egg had commenced to hatch. Mr. Hutchinson on page 327 gives a very plausible *theory* on the case, but he has not got all the reasons down fine, why bees build so much drone comb. Full sheets of worker foundation, well fastened on wired frames seems my only way of getting satisfactory worker combs built; of course I give them

a chance on one comb out of the lot to build about one-fourth of it as they please.

ABEL GRESH.

Weedville, Elk Co. Pa. July 26th 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

APPLE BLOSSOM VS. WHITE CLOVER.

☉ HE statements of your correspondents on page 333 as to the *quality* of apple bloom honey, are, as a rule, certainly not correct; Prof. Cook is correct. I have had no difficulty in getting a large quantity this season of thick, elegantly flavored, delicious apple blossom honey. It is true it is not as light colored as white clover, but was pronounced the "best" by every one who saw it when fresh. Like cherry blossom honey, which also is a delicious honey with a delightful perfume when new, it loses to a great extent the high flavor and perfume, which exalts it over every other honey, when it has been exposed two or three months, and then has the "quince-like" taste mentioned by Prof. Cook. The bitter taste referred to "apple" is surely due to honey, or its admixture with pollen gathered from other source than apple, for we never have it here. Our honey is never impregnated with bitterness in this locality, except in rare seasons, from chesnut blossom, when white clover ceases to bloom early; our bees then gather considerable quantity of very dark quinine-like honey, and spoil everything left in the hive, for market.

S. W. MORRISON.

Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

P. S.—I send you a sample of apple blossom honey by this mail. Please say "it is the most delicious honey you have ever seen." It has lost a great deal of its perfume.

We have not as yet received the sample of honey you mention as sending us, so cannot render this court's decision.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE CALIFORNIA YUCCA BRUSH.

☉ HESE brushes are the nicest thing that has yet been found for brushing bees off the combs. The species of yucca (*yucca bacatti*) is found on the foot-hills and mountains of southern California. The yucca somewhat resembles the century plant, but the leaves are narrower, being about one inch in width and two feet in length; tapering to a point where they are armed with a sharp thorn, for which reason they are often called Spanish Bayonets. The yucca, like the century plant, dies when it blooms. After the plant has bloom-

ed, the brushes are made from the butt end of the leaves, which are from three to four inches broad. They are a soft vegetable fiber, yet almost indestructible. When they become sticky with honey they can be washed in water, and, when dry, they are as good as ever. I have used one of these brushes two seasons without any signs of wear, whereas it was left exposed to the weather all the time.

W. W. BLISS.

Duarte, Cal.

Friend B. thinks so much of these brushes, that we are almost decided to get a stock of them for another season's use, at his recommendation. They are very cheap, costing only about five or six cents each.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

QUEEN NURSERIES.

QUERY No 99.—Do you use queen nursery? When do you remove cells to it? How long are they kept in after they are hatched? Do you place nursery in queenless hive or in one containing queen? Are worker bees caged with cells in latter case and given free access to cells in the frame? Do you give honey in sponge or candy?

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Have not used nurseries lately.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I do not use queen nursery.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—No. Have tried them, but prefer the natural method. Perhaps I wouldn't, if rearing many queens.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I raise but few queens, preferring to purchase them, as I can do so more cheaply, and have never made use of a nursery.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—(1) Yes, Alley's. (2) On tenth day. (3) From one hour to six days. (4) One containing queen. (5) No. (6) Candy, or candied honey.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Yes. Just before they hatch. From one to six days. Would prefer a queenless hive, especially when bees

are not bringing in honey. Not necessarily. Honey on sponge.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—Yes. I use one. I remove cells to it when about ten days old. For a day or two. I place it in queenless hive. I never tried any worker bees in cages. I give queen feed or candy.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—My nursery is simply a frame or small nest of cages to be placed over a cluster. When they are nearly ripe. Sometimes a week. Over one containing a queen. No. Candy.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—(1) I do. (2) Remove cells from stock that has swarmed as soon as piping is heard. (3) They are removed from the cages as soon as the nuclei are ready to receive them. (4) Sometimes without, sometimes with queen in hive. (5) No. (6) No.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—No, but I use what is practically the same, that is, single cages placed on top of the brood-frames of a strong colony. I remove cells to them not less than six, nor over seven days, after they are sealed. No longer than until I have a safe place to introduce them, which varies from one hour to five days. Pay no attention to whether the colony is queenless or not on which the cages are placed. Do not cage worker bees with cells. Give honey in sponge.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I use the Jones queen nursery. You can transfer the cells to the nursery any time within two or three days of hatching, and the young queens may be kept in nursery for a few days until you can place them for their bridal flight. After they are fertilised you can return them to the nursery until you need them. You can cage a few young bees with the cell, as the young queen, after she emerges, will require their services. I place nursery either in a queenless colony or in one with a queen. Shipping candy for nursery.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—I use a nursery of my own invention. It consists of a wire cloth department located between two strong nuclei in which combs of standard size, which contain the queen cells, are hung. In this department I hang my cage nursery all of which are sufficiently warmed by the close proximity of the nuclei at its sides. When the young queens are hatched I introduce them to any nuclei that is ready for them, or otherwise transfer them to the cages till there is room for them. My cages are provisioned with soft candy, and

when it begins to get dry I use a small oiler, which has some thin honey in it, to moisten the candy. The muzzle of the oiler is small enough to insert it through the meshes of the wire cloth of the cage. Formerly I hung my frame and cage nursery in a queenless hive.

BY THE EDITOR.—Yes, we use dozens of them, holding twenty queens each. We remove cells to nursery just before they hatch. They may be kept in ten days, if nursery usually keeps them in from three to five. It makes no difference, place it in any hive, queenless or not. Prefer several young bees in with each cell, they will not disturb them, but allow queens to hatch. Use the food ordinarily put in cages for shipping queens.

BEES ON SHARES.

QUERY No. 100.—Have out apiary on farms, can board with farmer and hire his house at farm prices. They will swarm bees or give any help. Have storage room and use of tools and workshop. I pay cash for board and house hire. What proportion of my honey crop should I give them for rent of location, storage, and conveniences? Shall work according to latest methods and hope to have no natural swarm or to receive any help from them. Shall work for both comb and extracted, mostly the former. Section and full sheets of foundation to be considered and that I feed early to build up. Shall keep down increase if possible. Also suppose I work for both honey and increase. Then again suppose I work for increase only, take no honey, supply every thing ready to use and let them manage it? What would be the fair thing in each case?

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Mr. Jones has the floor.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I should think about one-fifth in both cases.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I have no experience in working on shares so I don't know.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Ask something easier. Should rent the whole for a stated price.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—Having no observation in these matters, I cannot undertake to answer.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Have had no experience, but should think the best way would be to pay fair cash prices. Please tell us how you raise comb honey and have no natural swarm.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—In all cases mentioned I think the most satisfactory plan would be to pay cash for the help and accommodation required and let the bee-keeper run his bees to please himself and dispose of his products the best way he can.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Conundrums of this kind are hard to answer. The only way to know to a certainty is to give the matter a test; still the results of different seasons would vary so, that nothing positive can be ascertained. Each season must be a guide for itself. "The real proof of the pudding is in eating it."

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—For mere location and conveniences I should think about ten per cent. would be a fair rent. In the last place, were you to work for *increase only*—and "let them manage it" it would be a curious way to do—trust the most difficult apiary work to farmers who generally know nothing about apiary work. But may be I don't comprehend the question. Certainly I could not answer it as I understand it.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Estimate what the accommodation and assistance you require are worth in money, then give the party you rent from an equivalent amount at current prices, of your crop either honey or bees, or both. I do not think any satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at, in terms of your question, as the estimate based on the product of a good season would not answer in the case of a poor one or failure.

BY THE EDITOR.—You should give from five to ten dollars a year rent, besides paying board. If you have a large apiary, say one or two hundred colonies, should keep them in their cellar during winter, you should pay twenty-five dollars besides your board. The fairest way would be to pay him so much money and give him all the honey he wants at wholesale prices. You might have accommodation enough to make it worth fifty dollars a year, but we have never paid more than twenty-five dollars and have had some of the finest localities in Canada.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WINTERING PROBLEMS.

A. E. JONES.—The wintering problem is already occupying my mind and no doubt that of many others and has prompted me to forward a few questions pertaining thereto. (1) Would it be prudent to spread combs at present for winter. Have a number of colonies which were at swarming pitch on 12 frames, Jones hive, up to July 17th when, owing to cool weather, have cut short preparations; will they be too populous to winter well on 8 frames, if so, how shall I proceed to lessen them? The following is a description of our cellar. Situated under kitchen, is 16 x 31 feet, stone wall, in clay land, very damp, water sometimes rising to the depth of 10 in. in part of it, can ventilate by a pipe by connecting with stove pipe or by trap-door in pantry off kitchen, with precaution is frost-proof. Sub-earth ventilation may perhaps be obtained. Would bees winter safely, preparation being well made? Would cellar be preferable to clamp wintering?

We spread our combs two weeks ago, reducing twelve-frame hives to ten and shall allow the bees to draw out cells and seal sufficient stores for wintering, viz., from five to eight frames in front and extract those behind. There is no danger of there being too many bees for eight frames when going into winter quarters if there are plenty of stores well ripened and sealed. Your bees will winter in cellar even though water is deep. Keep bees at least 18 inches above water, give ventilation at stove pipe, bank your building around. Do not allow the temperature in the cellar to go below 45° and not above 50° or 60°, better to keep it from 45° to 50°. Prefer wintering in cellar to clamp.

QUEENS LAYING TWO EGGS IN ONE CELL.

Have a queen which is laying sometimes to two eggs in a cell, what is the cause? Is the queen of any value? Give as much light as possible upon this, and oblige.

North Bruce, Ont. July 27th '86.

The colony is either too weak to take care of the queen's eggs or there are fertile workers in it. If colony is strong there is no doubt the fertile workers are laying the eggs. If any of the larvæ are sealed over and have conical tops projecting out from the comb there is a drone layer or fertile worker. In either case the queen is useless, cage her, in-

sert an empty comb in centre of the hive and seeiflaying continues. Should you find eggs in the bottom of drone cells, and sticking around the sides of cells it is a fertile worker beyond question. They usually lay their eggs in such a manner; though they have also been known to lay them nearly as regularly and perfectly as a queen.

COLONIES WITHOUT DRONES.

MRS. S. HAZLETON.—Will you please give me some advice regarding a hive of bees that have not swarmed, and have as yet no drones, except a few sealed cells, but are otherwise in splendid condition as regards brood, bees and honey. I have no other hives to give them drone comb from. They are just starting to cluster outside. I have plenty of empty comb. If I give them the second story to work in will it prevent them swarming?

Brantford, June 29th, 1886.

You could probably prevent swarming by giving them the upper-story as you mention. If you were anxious for more bees, rather than honey, perhaps it would be better to let them swarm naturally, giving them empty combs. Should they be strong enough to produce second or third swarms, it might be well to give these a frame or two of brood from the old colony, putting the empty comb in its place.

H. HILKER.—Quite a sight was to be seen on a bee farm a short distance from here the other day, the farmer is the owner of between 200 and 300 colonies. The swarms started to come off in the morning and he was attending to them alone—he had hived four or five when they began coming too fast, he could not attend to them, and to make matters worse the ones he had hived swarmed out again and all formed in one grand cluster, he supposed about twenty swarms were in it, and in describing the size of the cluster he said it was nearly as large round as a man could span with his arms and about five feet long.

Underwood. July 5th, 1886.

SKELETON CRATES.

S. MIREAULT.—How are your skeleton crates arranged on the hive?

The skeleton crates fit in the super of the comb-honey hive. They are also made for the top-story of our regular Jones hive.

THE "NAMELESS DISEASE."

MRS. H. HILLS.—The colony of which I wrote you as having last season had the "nameless disease," and which, on being given fresh stores, built up and made a very fine colony this year,

is at its old tricks again. There is a pint of dead bees in front of the hive, and any number shaking with "palsy."

Sheboygan Falls, Wis., June 25th, 1886.

SLATTED HONEY BOARDS.

For what purpose is intended your slatted honey board and where do you fix it?

The slatted honey-board is to prevent the bees building brace combs, and to assist in keeping the queen out of the sections. The kind of honey-board we prefer, you will find described on page 245 of the JOURNAL—as also illustration of same.

USING TIN SUPPORTS.

When you place sections in the supers of comb-honey hives, do you fix the tin supports on either side of the supers (in the grooves) so you can reverse your supers without taking out the sections?

The supers are reversible, if you so desire, by using tin strips both top and bottom of sections, with tin strips to hold them in place, shoved into saw-cuts in the super, so as to catch the ends of \perp rests. The skeleton crates may be reversed or interchanged at will.

TWO SWARMS IN TWO DAYS.

S. DONALDSON.—My apiary consists of only 2 colonies, and I would like to tell you of the success I had with one of them, and would like to know if you have ever had anything like it occur in your apiary. On Monday, 14th June, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as I was standing watching my bees there came off a swarm which I hived. On the next morning, Tuesday, about 11 o'clock another swarm came off which I hived, and all of them are doing well.

Thornbury, June 17th.

We have known just such an occurrence to happen, the reason being that more than one queen had hatched in the hive. The remaining queen cells had not been cut out after the first swarm had gone from its old quarters.

A POOR SEASON IN MIDDLESEX.

WM. COLEMAN.—The honey season of 1886 has come and gone, and it has been a very poor one in this locality, viz., County of Middlesex, Ont. The white clover which usually lasts six weeks only lasted three weeks. The dry weather was the cause and the basswood was almost a failure, not having yielded more than ten pounds to the colony. My bees have only averaged forty-five pounds spring count.

Bee-keepers generally would do well to note this and not sell their honey below its value. Devizes, Ont.

BEES WORKING IN TOP STORY.

F. W. FULFORD.—Will you kindly explain how I can have bees work in section boxes placed in top story? My bees do not go up into the boxes which are filled with foundation full size.

Brookville, July 20th '86.

It is difficult, when little or no honey is coming in, to get bees to work in sections regardless of their position. A lady who called this morning told us she had induced her bees to work in sections when no honey was coming in, by placing uncapped combs filled with honey over the sections, and by this means has all surplus honey nicely stored in sections. It is necessary to crowd the bees in brood chamber in order to get them to work in sections.

HOW LONG SHOULD THE EXTRACTOR BE RUN.

ROBT. KENNEDY.—I thank you for replying to my questions in regard to the Heddon hive and other matters, so fully in the C. B. J. Will you kindly let me know through the JOURNAL how long in the season the extractor should be run? On how many combs can a colony be safely wintered? Also, what should be the weight of the colony in Gallup hive?

Bethany, Ont., July 26th, 1886.

It depends entirely upon the honey flow. Some seasons we have run the extractor six weeks and longer, at other times scarcely any. We watch the season and extract the honey as fast as it is stored and ripened. Before the season closes, allow the bees to store sufficient for winter, which requires about 30 lbs. After that is stored, we extract any surplus honey there may be, to prevent crowding of brood. A colony could be kept on two or three combs if they contained sufficient stores to carry them through. The fewer combs they are on the more bees are clustered together, thus requiring less food, and utilizing their heat more economically. Do not know the weight of the Gallup hive.

FAIR SEASON AROUND BRANTFORD.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.—Our honey season is once more about drawing to a close. As before stated bees build up remarkably early. We had a moderate and continuous honey flow from fruit bloom, or earlier, to clover. In the vicinity of

Brantford there is but little Alsike clover as yet and that in meadows therefore not saved for seed. Although in the immediate vicinity of my bees, there was abundance of white clover, I could never discover a bee upon it; they preferred going close upon a mile, and probably over, to reach the Alsike. This latter was cut early for hay. Linden has practically been a total failure. Thistle appears to follow suit, and we wind up with a yield of about 80 lbs. to the colony, and an increase of 120 per cent. There is sufficient honey in the lower story for wintering probably, and the uppers will remain to catch the surplus of *saccharine excrement* from *aphides* and *acorus* as well as buckwheat. I may say, from the great many reports which I have, the season has varied remarkably. Whilst we had our best honey flow I visited Mr. J. B. Hall (July 1st) and found the bees were working on miserable looking white clover heads in the beeyard. This appeared to me remarkable, but Mr. Hall has no Alsike clover in his vicinity. A few bee-keepers have done well, but the majority hardly fairly.

Brantford, Ont.

FOUL BROOD AND HEDDON HIVE.

J. C. THOM M. D.—Will Mr. Jones or Mr. Heddon please reply through C. B. J. how foul brood could be detected in the shallow hive. Would it not be inconvenient where this has to be contended with.

Streetsville, Ont., July 29th, 1886.

We would rather handle foul brood in the Heddon hive than in our ordinary hives. The frames would of course have to be examined to detect it; this may be done by loosening the screws and lifting the frames out as readily as the hanging movable frame. By having an extra brood chamber to set the frames in as examined they can be gone over more quickly than if deeper frames.

BEE LORE

ALL FOREIGN AND OTHERWISE, BUT INTERESTING.

According to Virgil they used to clip queens' wings 1900 years ago; only they called them *kings* then.

A. I. Root, the genial editor of *Gleanings* is quite a market-gardener. He supplies Medina with fresh fruits and vegetables early in the season and of the very choicest kinds.

The South Kensington (Eng.) show of Honey etc. opened a day or two ago and will last till the

1st inst. This show was gotten up for the purpose of allowing Canadian visitors the privilege of seeing England's progress in the matter of honey-production, and it is too bad that the Canadians will not be ready to return the compliment.

English people generally have great ideas of Canada and Canadians. A correspondent in the *B. B. J.* takes friend H. D. Cutting, of Clinton, Mich. to task, because to him (the correspondent) Mr. H. has advanced some queer notions relative to bees in a weak or diseased state leaving their hives to die, and that the thousands of bees we see lying about our hives in spring-time are there for the most part to prevent dying in the hives. Then the correspondent goes on and says "I wonder if H. D. C. has ever watched the effect of a little sunshine on the drooping energies of these outlying bees. I thought every bee-keeper had observed this, but perhaps in Canada it is different. I was not aware before that bee-keepers in Canada left the entrances open when they put them in cellars. No room for surprise when they find bushels on the floor—having crept or fled out and got away from the hive, and unable to retrace their way for want of light. I wonder if the bees rob each other in these circumstances? If so, it would account for the destruction. It is putting bees on human conditions of civilization. They perform their burglaries in the dark! He says it is unfavorable to the bees to close the hives on the stands outside. Under ordinary circumstances I suppose it is true. Last January I was experimenting with a stock of five frames. I ventilated the hives and closed the entrance. Being a loose floor-board I was able to raise the hive and look under the frames each day. They died at the rate of one per day. That is, in six days six bees had fallen from the combs to the floor-board, and remained there. None died at the entrance. It would take a long time at this rate to produce bushels, such as they get in cellars."—Friend Cutting will be surprised to find himself located in Canada.

The *B. B. J.* correspondent who reported coffin-cases filled with honey is now trying to (and has been) witty at the expense of Canadians. The issue of July 15th, contains the following:

THE C. C. C.—(THE CANADIAN COFFIN CASES.)

Don't you think, sir, that our Canadian cousins have made a *grave* mistake in sending over their honey in coffins, or is it because they think that honey is useful for coughing cases, or coffin cases for honey?—G. W.

In all seriousness we would ask: Has the

correspondent who penned the item entitled "C. C. C." taken any trouble to ascertain whether or not these coffin-cases did contain honey, or has he only imagined so from seeing some such cases stored in the building for want of space somewhere else? Surely if the latter, this is a very unkind cut!

Reports in general lead one to believe that in England the honey crop is much below the average.

"An ordinary bee can draw twenty times the weight of the body, and a large horned beetle, which was carefully weighed and allowed to work unmolested under a bell glass, drew forty-two and two-tenths times its own weight."—The truth of this statement is not vouched for.—Ed.

Geo. Neighbor & Sons, London, E. C. took a goodly share of the prizes offered by the Royal Agricultural Society held at Norwich. They gained first and third prizes for the best bar-frame hive for cottagers; and first for the best collection of Hives and Bee Furniture. We extend congratulations.

BEE CONVENTION.

A meeting of bee-keepers will be held in the Western Hotel, Guelph, on Wednesday, August 4th, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of organizing an association for the county of Wellington, or some part thereof.—A. Gilchrist, Wm. F. Clarke, J. R. Morrison, Thos. Simpson, R. L. Meade, Allen Simpson.

Guelph, July 24th, 1886.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BRETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BRETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 4TH, 1886.

A week or two ago we had sold 1,000 tins to hold 60 lbs. each; the number has now been doubled, and orders are coming in faster and faster. 200,000 lbs. will probably be stored in this style of tin this season.

Where bees are short of stores, feeding will have to be resorted to as in former years, and we have a large lot of "Canadian" feeders cut, ready to go at once. The prices will be found in our column of specialties.

An Exchange says "it's comforting to know that a bee can only sting once." No one but a hog would ask for more. One sting of a bee is generally considered a genteel sufficiency with considerable to spare.

Will all those who have had dealings with Thos. Horn, of Sherburne, N.Y., this season, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, kindly report to us. We are desirous of seeing all claims settled and of knowing those, too, who have been satisfied.

We have still lots of queens at \$1 each, many of them are worth double the price. We have a hundred ahead ready for immediate shipment; selected tested queens worth \$3 we will sell at \$2—these are specially for breeding purposes, and are an extra quality.

We have just had a ten-foot board fence put all around our factory grounds. Beeton is composed of honest and moral living citizens as a rule, but there are some who are not particular as to whether or not they live strictly honest lives. On various occasions we have had parts of orders which were just about ready for shipment, stolen over night. This will be prevented now.

During the next month or two prices for honey will probably range about as last year! Prices should, however, be higher, as much of this season's honey will find its market in the mother country. There are some small producers who entirely ruin the market by rushing into it early in the season and offering honey at miserably low prices to make sure sale of their productions. When once a price is set in the beginning of the season it is impossible to counteract the effect of it for that year by any advance. When honey becomes, (as it rapidly is) a staple like butter and cheese, then supply and demand will regulate the price, but this it does not do at present; did it, the consumers would pay a higher price for honey this year than last. We are told that around Hamilton this practice of slaughtering honey is much in vogue, in fact we have just been advised that farmers and others around there are selling on the market new-season's honey at 8c. This is ridiculous and should be stopped.

We have been working at some disadvantage in our yards through our inability to secure competent assistants in all our bee-yards at the beginning of the season, and hence our bees have not been as great a source of revenue to us as they otherwise would have been. They are, however, at this time, in better shape than they have been for years previous. Perhaps we are to blame to some extent for the cry that "honey is adulterated," "look at the sugar that is fed," etc., as we have in past years prepared our bees, very largely, for wintering with sugar-syrup stores. To counteract this prevailing opinion we have worked along with a view to

wintering this year with natural stores, and our preparations have been going on for some weeks so that our bees are all in fine shape. Owing to the facts that our Mr. Jones leaves soon for the Colonial, that several of our staff will also be away at Toronto during the Industrial Exhibition, for the reasons mentioned in the advertisement in this issue, we are offering unprecedented bargains in bees, and early in the season too, so that the purchasers may have a chance of securing any surplus there may be from fall flowers in their vicinity. We could not promise that such an offer will ever be repeated.

THOS. HORN AND HIS CUSTOMERS.

This queen-breeder has been advertising in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL ever since its inception, at the proper seasons and as far as we are concerned has always acted the gentleman with us. His account has been perfectly satisfactory. Even though this be the case, we cannot remain silent where the interests of our subscribers are at stake, because we are, in a sense, responsible to them for our advertisements—inasmuch as we should (and do) use every endeavor to keep from our columns all advertisements of a fraudulent nature. We did not consider the advertisement of Mr. Horn as such, coming as it did with recommendations from Canadian honey-producers whom we knew as reliable men. We have had during the past few days probably a dozen complaints from those who had ordered bees and queens from him early in the season, and who have been very much disappointed at not receiving them. On receiving the first two complaints we at once withdrew the advertisement, and wrote him demanding in the name of our patrons and his an explanation. We may say that previous to this Mr. H. had written us to know if we would mail the orders he had taken in Canada from Beeton providing he sent them all in one package to us per express. This request was because of the action of the postal authorities on the American side prohibiting queens passing the line to Canada. We replied at once that we would be glad to do so. On the 23rd of July we received from him per express about 40 queens which we forwarded from here by the first mail. This prohibiting of queens to Canada by mail has had something to do with the tardiness in filling orders, but we are inclined to think that this should have been very little impediment to filling orders had he the queens ready to ship, and this in no way prevented his filling orders for "bees by the pound," as these would have to go by express at any rate. That he is in the wrong, we must admit, but we feel inclined to

deal leniently with him because of his promise to satisfy everybody; otherwise we would brand his whole business as fraudulent and misleading. Immediately on our seeing *Gleanings* for the 15th of July, we wrote him again for a full explanation, and yesterday (July 29) had a long letter from him explaining his whole transactions with Mr. Root, editor of *Gleanings*, in a certainly very satisfactory looking way. With his and friend Root's private matters we have nothing to do—his actions towards customers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are with what we would deal. Mr. H. is very much to blame for promising bees or queens before he was able to fulfil his agreements, and he was more to blame for not promptly returning the cash when requested to do so, a month or more after the queens and bees were promised and the orders not filled. And until all his customers are satisfied at least to the extent of the amount of cash sent him, we cannot recommend him to our readers as a desirable man with whom to do business, and we cannot again insert his advertisement till such satisfaction is given. He has explained to us that a great deal of the delay has been occasioned by his inability to get sufficient skilled help to look after the queen-cells and the business generally. As a matter of fact we think, that in justice to Mr. H., "too much business" has been his misfortune, because there is such a thing as a person's receiving more orders than he can attend to, and it is only human nature for him to hang on and on with the expectation of being able to "catch up"—which, however, is not "business" and such a plan is sure to work the person trying it more harm than good.

HONEY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Since my last quotation honey has come forward very freely and from information now at hand it would appear that the Middle States will have all the Honey produced at home this season that can be marketed or consumed, and that we shall not be apt to draw upon the Eastern States as we did last year. Best grades of white comb to-day at thirteen cents, Extracted six cents and beeswax 25 cents.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

CINCINNATI.

Demand for extracted honey has been very slow of late, but seems to be improving gradually for manufacturing purposes. There is much honey in the hands of Com. Merchant and prices are very low, 3½ to 7c. per pound is the range of prices on arrival. Prices for comb honey are nominal. Arrivals of beeswax are good and demand is fair. We pay 18 to 22 cents per pound on arrival for fair to choice yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

BOSTON.

Honey is selling very well but prices are very low, and we are often obliged to shade our prices in order to make rates, We quote 1 lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents, Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.*

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

NEW YORK.

The honey market is almost devoid of interest, more particularly in comb honey. We find quite a large stock in dealers' hands, carried over, although our stock is light; what we have is dark and off grades. It is difficult to tell what prices will be on the coming crop, but from reports received from nearly every section of the country we infer the crop will be heavy, and prices will rule accordingly. Present quotations are as follows:—Fancy white comb 1 lb. sections, 10 to 12c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, 8 to 10c.; buckwheat comb honey, 1 & 2 lb. sections, 5 to 8c.; extracted white clover, 6c.; extracted California honey, 4½ to 5c.; extracted southern, per gal., 45 to 55c.; beeswax, 23 to 25c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS

At Luton, yesterday, July 7, while polling was in active progress, a swarm of bees belonging to Mr. Latchmore, banker, left their hive and made for the door of the Corn Exchange, which was the polling station, eventually settling on a lamp-post close by. The polling agents beat a hasty retreat, while the crowd fled in all directions. The excitement continued until a man climbed the lamp-post and captured the bees by covering them with a box.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, August 4th, 1886
We pay 30c. in cash (30 days) or 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION	
Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound	50c
" " over 53 lbs.	48c
" " out to other sizes " "	51c
" " over 50 lbs.	49c
Section " in sheets per pound	60c
Section Foundation out to fit 3½x4½ and 4x4½. per lb.	65c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only, three to ten inches deep	45c

EXCHANGE AND MART.

J. RAYMOND BALL,

Knowlton, Que., can furnish as good Italian queens as any other breeder, \$1 for untested, \$2 for tested. My queens are all raised under the swarming impulse in very large colonies. Will guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Give me your order and see how well I can please you.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Do You

Want to Buy some First-Class Colonies of Bees

* * * NOW * * *

Owing to our largely increasing supply-business and the difficulty in securing trained labor for our bee-farms, we will sell for the next month colonies (up to 200) at unprecedentedly low prices. We offer them at once, so that purchasers may have an opportunity of deriving some benefit from them yet. Prospects here are in favor of a first class flow from fall flowers. The bees will be shipped in the Jones' single-walled hive.

Prices will be:

Colonies, including hive and 5 or 6 frames of comb (balance of 12 empty) with good queen	\$5 50
Over four colonies	5 25
Ten and over	5 00
Colonies including hive and 7 or 8 frames of comb (balance of 12 empty) with good queen	6 50
Over four	6 25
Ten and over	6 00

The combs are nice and straight and each one measures about one square foot. The queens are, in most instances suitable to breed from—all will produce good honey gathering progeny. Nearly all of them are last year's tested queens.

TERMS—Cash with order—Delivered F. O. B. car to go by express—and safely packed.

THE D. A. JONES Co. LD.,

Beeton.

July, 30, 1886.

To the Readers of the Canadian Bee Journal in Canada.

If you have ordered any bees or queens from me and have not had perfect satisfaction in every particular, please write to me stating just how it is and I will make our deal satisfactory if possible

Yours respectfully,

THOS. HORN,
Sherburne, N. Y.

HOW TO RAISE COMB HONEY.

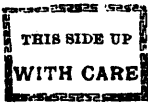
An illustrated pamphlet, just out, by Oliver Foster, describing improvements in methods resulting from 10 year's practical work and extensive experiment. Price 5 cents. Send also for free circular of Italian bees and queens, bred for honey and for sale. The "Adjustable" Honey Case, and other standard supplies for the apiary. Address

OLIVER FOSTER,

Mt. VERNON, IOWA Co., IOWA.

OUR PAGE OF SPECIALTIES.
THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, ONT.

Shipping Labels.



These are for pasting on the tops of cases.
Price, per 10...5c. by mail, 6c.
" " 100.25 by mail, 27
" " 1000.1 50 by mail, 1 60



Show Cards.

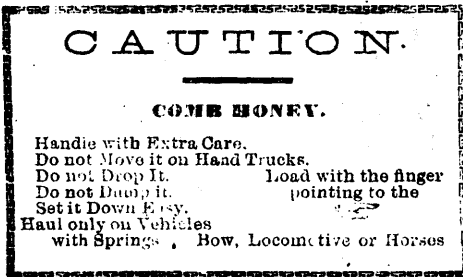
Size 12x18 in. each..05
" " " " " " per 10..40
These are just the thing for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.

Lithographed Labels for Tins

We have lately reduced the prices of these very much. They are now

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$ 90
2 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 00	2 75	65
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 50	2 00	50
1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
1/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
1/8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	90	55	15
Labels for tops of tins.	90	55	15
Printing name and address, first 100.....			30
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			12
Printing name and address, per 500.....			75
" " " " " " " " " " " "			1000.....1 25

Shipping Labels for Comb Honey



These are 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, printed in red ink, in large bold faced type, on heavy paper and are invaluable to all shippers of comb honey. Keep them in stock and can furnish them by return mail. Shipments to England should have these on. Prices: 25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

PRICES.

25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

Gem Jars

	Gross.	Half-gross
"Crown" brand 1 Pint	\$14 75	\$7 50
" " 1 Quart	15 75	8 00
" " 1/2 Gallon	19 00	9 75

Glass Packages



The new screw top, which is taking so well we can ship at an hour's notice. They hold exactly one pound of honey and make a splendid package for jams or jellies afterwards.
Prices per gross.....\$10 00
" half " 5 25
" per dozen..... 90

60 lb. Tins for Extracted Honey

WE MAKE THEM.

For shipping honey in bulk, this package takes the lead. It is the most convenient size, is encased in wood so that it will stand any amount of handling. Has a large screw top so that granulated honey may be taken out as desired.

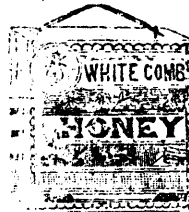
This is the package recommended by the commissioners to the Colonial exhibition. We have sufficient to store 100,000 lbs. of honey ready to ship by return freight or express.

SCALE OF PRICES.

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

The cases are made of planed lumber.

Money Boxes For Sale.



We have in stock a large lot of Manilla Boxes, made to hold the 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 Sections, on which the Honey Comb Labels, A and B are used, (see illustration), and we can offer them at very reasonable rates. Each box has a nice tape handle, and the package is certainly a very beautiful one.

MANILLA BOXES. Per 1000. Per 100. Each
4 1/2 x 4 1/2 \$14 00 \$1 50 2 cents.
Send 3 cent stamp for sample.

Dextrine.

This comes to you in the shape of a powder, and is used for the purpose of gumming honey-labels on wood and tin. Dissolve it in a little hot water, applying with a brush, and brush the gum over as well as under the label. Put up in packages of quarter half and one pound:

1/2 pound.....	9c.	By mail 6c. extra
1/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15	" " 12 "
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	" " 24 "

Suitable for the Season.



Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.
 High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound
 Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free
J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
 SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO N. Y.

BEES OF LIGHT.—A new publication devoted to Bee-keeping and Poultry-raising. A number of the leading, most practical and successful Bee and Poultry-Keepers have already been secured as regular contributors. Its principal aim will be to advance progressive ideas upon the various topics of modern scientific Bee-Culture and Poultry-Raising. Subscription, 50 cents a year. Sample copy free.
J. J. MARTIN & CO.,
 North Manchester, Indiana.

Feeders.

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

ENTRANCE FEEDERS.

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

THE CANADIAN FEEDER.



This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.
 Made up, each.....\$ 60
 " " per 25..... 12 50
 In flat, each..... 40
 " " per 25..... 8 75
 " " " 100..... 30 00

THE D. A. JONES CO.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED
LARDINE MACHINE OIL,
 —AS IN—
EXCELS ALL OTHERS.
 Manufactured solely by
McCOLL BROS.,
 Toronto.

ITALIAN AND CARNIOLAN QUEENS

By return mail, bred in separate apiaries away from other bees. Warranted Italians or untested Carniolan Queens, in June, \$1.10; 6, \$5.00; July, \$1.6, \$5. State which you prefer, BELLINZONA or GOLDEN ITALIANS. For full particulars and prices of bees, send for circular. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.
CHAS. D. DUVAL.
 Spencerville, Mont. Co.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS A SPECIALTY

My apiary consists of 50 colonies, each with a Carniolan Queen fertilized by an Italian drone last season. I have no other bees. Untested Queens, safe arrival guaranteed, \$1 each. Carniolan queens fertilized by Italian drones August and September, 1885, 50c. each. Send money order or postal note. Queens to Canada, England, South America, 10 cts. each extra. Send for circular.
S. W. MORRISON, M.D.,
 Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
 ROGERSVILLE, GENESEE, CO., MICH.

Is rearing Italian Queens for sale again this season, and can furnish them by mail, safe arrival guaranteed, as follows:—Single Queen, \$1; six queens for \$5; twelve or more, 75c. each. Tested Queens \$2 each. Make money orders payable at Flint. Send for price list of bees (full colonies or by the pound.) Given foundation, white popular sections, hives, cases, feeders, etc.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW
 OF
BEE KEEPING

—BY—

WM. F. CLARK,

*** IS * NOW * READY. ***

The Price is 25c., five for \$1.

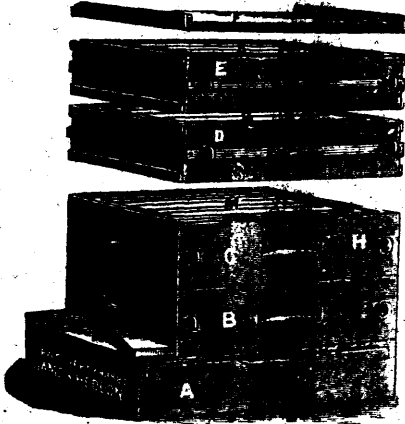
Special terms to the Trade. It is Interesting, Readable and Practical.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, BRETTON, ONTARIO.

THE NEW HEDDON HIVE,

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



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

A SAMPLE HIVE

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

HIVES READY TO NAIL.

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

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

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

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

and is the same in all particulars as sample hive. Price \$2.30 each; without sections, \$2.00.

Those who wish the hives without the stand, or honey-boards, may make the following deductions from above prices: Stands 10 cents; honey-boards 7 cents. For extra brood chambers, with frames in flat, adds 45 cents each; and for extra supers adds 40 cents each. Separators of tin are included in these prices throughout. If separators are not desired, deduct for each super 4 cents.

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 or more hives, 5%; 10 or more, 7½%; 25 or more, 10%; 50 or more, 15% off these prices.

THE D. A. JONES CO., (Ld).

BEETON ONT.

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

F. H. MACPHERSON,

Manager, Beeton, Ont

3-t.f.

FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in

BEEES AND HONEY.

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

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

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

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

A. J Cook, Author and Publisher

State Agricultural College Michigan

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jar, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Beekeepers." For circulars apply to,

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati, O.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

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

DOVE-TAILED SECTION.

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

I. R. GOOD'S PRICE LIST.

Italian Bees and Queens For 1886.

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

Warranted Italian Queens for.....	\$ 5
ve.....	9
e Queen.....	1
quality Sections.....	\$3.75 per 1000.

with my orders and expect to be able to send Queens by return mail from this on.

Be by the pound same price as untested queens Will also furnish all kinds of sections and hives at A. I. Root's price.

I. R. GOOD, Nappanee, Ind

DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

- T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, 1010 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.
- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- J. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.

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

COMPLIMENTARY

and UNCOLLECTED TESTIMONIALS from 45 many bee-keepers in 1883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
HAMILTON, Hancock Co., LL

1886. ITALIAN QUEENS. 1886.

Send for circulars. No circulars sent unless called for.

J. T. WILSON,
Nicholasville, Ky

E. L. GOULD & CO.

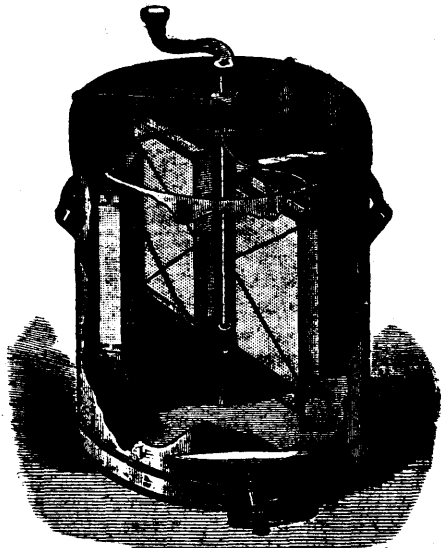
BRANTFORD, ONT.

Manufacturers of and dealers in a full line of

BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

Honey Cans and Glasses, Labels and Crates

Also Bees, Queens and Honey. Sole Manufacturers in Canada of



THE STANLEY AUTOMATIC HONEY EXTRACTOR

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

FRANK W. JONES,

BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

and Manufacturer of Apiarian Supplies.