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VOL II, NO. II,

1886

JUNE 9.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

APR 21, 1911

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.
BEETON ONT.

GRANT LITHO. CO.

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

Subscription Price, 10c per Annum. Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to a countries not in the postal Union, 1.00.

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

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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	Price Both.	Club
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and.....		
Cook's Manual (cloth).....	\$ 2 25	\$2 00
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"Foul Brood"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

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

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

Publishers Beeton, Ont.

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

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

76 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as 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 1/2 x one-nine-sixteenth) we will sell them at five dollars per thousand, to any one who can use them, and will take the lot. Perhaps some of you use that size, if so, let us hear from you, and we will send a sample. They are nicely made, and are cheap at that money.

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

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W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

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

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

HEAD * QUARTERS

IN THE SOUTH FOR EARLY NUCLEI & QUEENS.

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

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

F. L. VIALLOU,
BAYOU GOULA, Louisiana

Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
Toronto, Ont

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.

Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect to do all 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.

SMALL FRUITS PLANTS.

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

Send for price list.

JAMES R. HOWELL,
Box 293, Brantford

BEE SWAX 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 Campbellville station, C. P. R. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET,
Nassagaweya P. O., Ont.

Also agent for D. A. Jones' supplies.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

REARED IN FULL COLONIES.

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

I. L. PARKER,
Tracy City, Tenn.

Bee-Hives, Honey-Boxes, Sections.

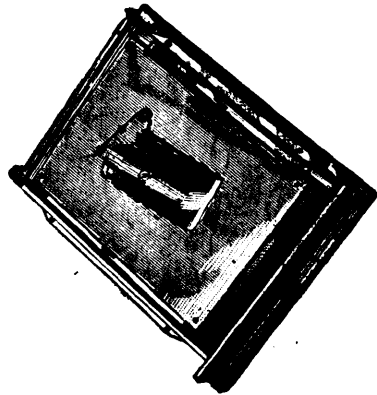
Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World.

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

G. B. LEWIS & CO.
WATERTOWN WIS.

THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

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



PRICES.

For Jones' Frame.....\$1.25
For Langstroth Frame.....\$1.50
Ready to go by express or freight.

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

BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON.

Port Colborne, Ont.

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 this pamphlet free. Address,

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

QUEENS BY MAIL.

EARLY

ITALIAN

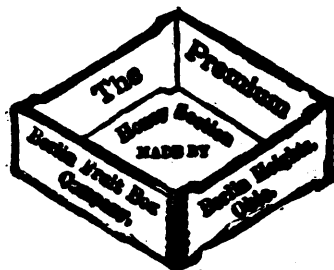
In May, \$1.15 each; \$12.00 per dozen
In June, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.
Tested in May \$2.50; in June and after \$2.00 each.

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

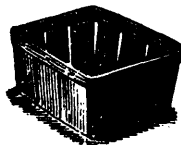
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From two grand yards of W. F. Black Spanish and One yard of Light Bramahs. Eggs, \$1.25 for 13, or \$2.00 for 26. A few Fowl for sale. Send for circular.

G. H. SHEERES,
Clarksburg, Ont.



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



Berry Packages.

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

THE INVERTIBLE HIVE

INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

Invincible 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.

Best Quality With Lowest Prices.

Address for prices, etc.

TYGARD SONS.

2119 S. JANE ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

Mention C. B. J.

ITALIAN QUEENS

4 frame nuclei. Bees by the pound. Foundation and Bee-keepers' Supplies.

Send for illustrated price list to

J. & R. H. MYERS,
P. O. Box 94, Stratford, Ont.

BEE CITY SUPPLY ESTABLISHMENT

NEW REVERSIBLE CRATE HIVE.

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

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

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 cured for en route. Terms—are cash with order.

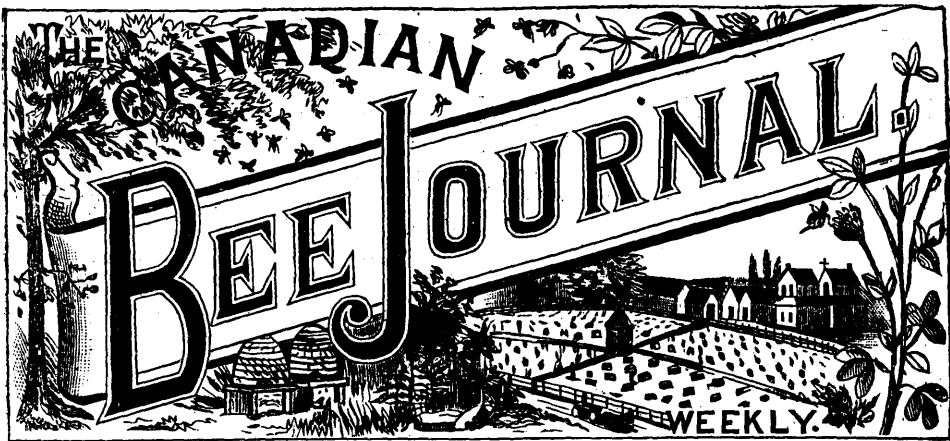
THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.
Beeton, Ont.

IMPORTED QUEENS.

In April.....francs in gold.
May and June.....10 " " "
July and August.....9 " " "
September and October.....7 " " "

No order received for less than 8 queens. Queens which die in transit will be replaced only if sent back in a letter.

C. BIANCONCINI & Co., Bologna, Italy.



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

VOL. II. No. 11. BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 9, 1886. WHOLE No. 63

OUR OWN APIARY.

SUNDRY PARAGRAPHS.

WELL, friends: If this week is to be taken as a sample of the amount of business that is to be done during the season, we can only say that it is the most favorable week that we have ever had. Our piles of white basswood are vanishing like snow-banks in springtime.

We have just added some new machinery, by which we make the V-grooved sections, much superior to the old; heretofore we have only made the square groove, now we make both the square and V-shaped groove, and the latter are so smooth and make such perfect corners, that we consider them much the best.

The increased interest in Apiculture has caused a large demand for bees this year, and the orders for colonies coming, as they do in lots of from one to ten, indicate that many are just commencing this season. We thought that the demand was about over, but we have sent out over forty colonies in the last three shipments.

The weather being cold and unfavorable for queen-rearing, we are not as far advanced in this line as usual. We expect it will be two or three weeks before we can ship queens to supply the demand.

We are preparing to breed a large lot of Carniolans, and intend crossing them with a strain of bees which we now have that are a cross of Holy Land, Cyprians and Italians. By selecting and crossing the most valuable strains, we are convinced that there is no pure race that will equal them. A little mixture of Carniolan blood makes the bees slightly darker in color, which is considered objectionable by some. We think, however, that the majority will agree with us in saying that it is their quality that we should

look to, and not their appearance. We have had some crosses of the Carniolan that have given us most satisfactory results.

Our bees are getting very strong, and only await white clover to commence swarming, or rather we will have to begin dividing. The white clover is beginning to bloom in the more favorable localities, and we expect that it will be in full bloom about the 15th. The hawthorn is just in bloom, and the bees are working on it. In two of our apiaries there are large quantities of dwarf or ground maple yielding an immense amount of honey. We would rather have ten acres of ground maple than one hundred acres of fruit bloom. The maple will continue to bloom until white clover comes in, thus filling the gap between fruit bloom and white clover. Sheep buns is also plentiful around one of our apiaries; there is a little around each of them; they are just commencing to flower. The dandelion has been quite a boon to us here; some of our colonies have gathered considerable honey from it.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

AS I have been, undesignedly the means of stirring up strife between "brethren" Pringle and Thom, and am, I believe, on terms of cordial friendship with both, perhaps I may be permitted to try my hand as a peace-maker between them. I regretted friend Pringle's remark, "no religionists in the world are bound together like bee-men," and felt very much like replying to it, but there was not a tone of good-natured pleasantry pervading the entire article, so I thought I would let it pass. But I am bound, in all candor, to say, that I think Dr. Thom had good ground for his criticism. Mr. Pringle is a thoroughly skilled bee-keeper, but

he is not a "religionist." Dr. Thom is both. It is impossible for any man who is not a "religionist," to enter into or judge the feelings of another who is a "religionist." Dr. Thom and I do not belong to the same religious denomination but the tie that binds us together as fellow-bee-keepers is very slender compared with that which unites us as fellow-christians. There is as we firmly believe, a sacredness and a perpetuity about the latter, which throws the former completely out of comparison.

But I must say with equal frankness, that I think the worthy Doctor's strictures are too severe. I do not for a moment suppose that friend Pringle ought to stir up a discussion, still less that he meant to hold up to ridicule the religious beliefs of other "brethren," but that he dropped the remark in perfect good faith and innocence, not doubting for a moment but that it would be assented to readily on all hands. I think too, that the allusion to Col. Ingersoll is rather contemptuous, and calculated to wound the feelings of one who sympathizes with his views, and is an admirer of the man, which I believe is the case with friend Pringle.

So I wave my flag of truce making bold to say that friend Pringle readily withdraws the offensive statement, explaining that he meant no mischief by it; and that friend Thom withdraws the stinging part of his criticism, and the fling at agnostics. I think this is a fair and impartial settlement of the difficulty. Its occurrence is a little unfortunate, but "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," and as Dr. Thom wisely remarks:—"Readers need not expect perfection in any bee journal, or in any of its contributors." On the whole, the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has been a pattern to its contemporaries in the kind and courteous spirit it has manifested, but editing, as the Scotch are wont to say, is a "kittle beesiness."

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, May 31, 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
UNFAIRNESS, ETC.

ORDINARILY I have done with taking notice of splenetic replies to my articles, but the so-called reply to myself of Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, puts me so completely in a false position that a brief explanation is a matter of simple justice. I dislike personalities and am never guilty of indulging in them, except so far as may be necessary to explain the point I am attempting to make out. So far as the article to which Mr. H. refers is in any wise personal as regards Mr. Heddon, I can assure Mr. H. that the quotations made therein are absolutely cor-

rect, and taken directly from Mr. Heddon's own published works. Mr. Heddon has claimed, and that too of a quite recent date, that in the "pollen theory" lies the whole success of wintering; that temperature was an incident only, and its effect only indirect. Does not Mr. W. Z. H. remember the somewhat heated discussion between Mr. Heddon and Mr. Demaree, in which Mr. D. claimed that temperature was *the* point, and Mr. H. denied it *in toto*? He can't well have forgotten it, for he took a hand in it himself.

So far as the "pollen theory" goes, I care very little who accepts or rejects it. The strongest argument I have ever seen in favor of it is the opinion of Prof. Cook "that it is scientific"; but Prof. Cook also is of the opinion that "air is not needed by a colony in a normal condition," and the strength of either claim may be judged by the intelligent public by comparison with the other.

As to Mr. W. Z. H.'s complaint that I only quoted a portion of Mr. Heddon's book, I presume that Mr. Heddon himself will thank me for not quoting the whole work, for had I done so, it must have injured its sale very greatly, as each of the thousands of readers of C. B. J. would have no need to try what was published in its columns. Mr. W. Z. H. says "it is a mystery to him, how *any one* could write as Mr. Pond does, after reading Mr. Heddon's book." In reply I simply ask him if I made a simple misquotation? What I did write was for the purpose of endeavoring to show that many things other than the presence or absence of pollen were and are required to solve the wintering problem; how far I was successful in the attempt, the public must judge. That the pollen theory is untenable I fully believe; it is not a late conviction either, as Mr. W. Z. H. desires to show, neither have the grounds of that conviction been lately "entered upon," as I gave my views on that subject at once and immediately after Mr. Heddon changed his position in regard to the matter, and whether my position is correct or not, it will require something more than the mere assertion of Mr. W. Z. H. to show.

My position is, and always has been, that pure natural stores, both honey and pollen, are the proper food for our bees, because they are natural; and that with right conditions we can carry them through the longest and severest winters without loss by disease. Who will give us the rule by which we shall know what the right conditions are?

J. E. POND, JR.

Foxboro, Mass., May, 1886.

We think the pollen theory has been pretty

well talked over, and many are anxious to have the JOURNAL filled up with some other matter. So supposing we let it rest, at least for a while, and see if we cannot talk about something relating to our present prospects of a honey crop, preparations for the same, best means of securing the best results, or anything that will tend to lessen the expense of production, simplify our management, or increase our yield; also improve our modes of marketing, increase our prices, and many other valuable things which have not received so much attention. By the way, supposing we suggest the propriety of some of our friend's inventing, without a patent, a bee hive temperer. Now we have heard a great deal about solar wax-extractors. If solar wax-extractors can be invented, why cannot some ingenious fellow invent a little simple inexpensive device which may be placed at the entrance of each hive or some other convenient place to reflect warm air into the hive? By this means, zero weather could be tempered to above the freezing point, and supposing the machine cost five or ten cents, if it allowed the bees to move from their cluster and use their stores with the thermometer 10° or 20° below zero, the warmth that it would furnish to the hive might prevent the condensation of moisture, and not allow the honey to become thin or sour, and also keep the air in the hive pure.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ARE BEES A NUISANCE.

AND SOME OTHER INTERESTING INFORMATION.

SEEING so many reports in your valuable paper, I thought I would drop you a line and report my success or failure which ever you think it deserves to be called. Well, on or about the middle of November I put into the cellar 105 colonies, but when I put them in I knew very well that I would lose quite a number as many of them were light, and as I had more than I thought I could conveniently stow away, I did not go to any trouble about fixing and feeding, and I am pretty confident that if I had taken the pains and expense necessary, I could have wintered pretty nearly all. Well, I lost only fifteen from starvation, they did not have a particle of pollen or honey left, last season being poor in this section. I had two swarms issue late in August and one of them went about half a mile before it settled and I thought it had concluded to go. However, I got it and commenced feeding it; the combs were built and it wintered well and came out strong. I have had no dysentery these last two winters; in fact, the bees came out nearly as well on the previous winter as they did this, and the temperature was below freezing point several times for a short period;

this winter it was about 35° and the bees were quiet all winter until those warm days in April, and then I had to put them out for we began in earnest to have the sunshine which both they and I like so well. Now I want to tell you that I did not spread the combs or put any holes through them or take any pollen from them; in fact, I think that if those that died had had a good supply of pollen and honey they would have been all right. Neither did I put any cushions on them, I simply left them sealed up above with lots of vent below, and they were as clean and dry as a new pin with lots of young bees when I put them out, and I find I have drones out already. I don't believe in this pollen theory, I don't think bees will eat too much pollen if they have honey in the hive; all bosh, cold and damp I fear worse than pollen.

I am sorry to have to state that I've got a neighbor who has a great dislike to bees, and he is very ignorant and ugly and dirty. I wanted him to clean up his pig-pen, for it is right against my barn and near my bee-yard and he would not do it and it still is a dirty nuisance. So he has been trying to make out that bees are a nuisance and that they go into his blacksmith shop and sting him, and also that they go into the house and sting his wife; he also tells me that they go about a quarter of a mile farther and sting a little girl so that her mother can't let her out of the house to play, and this selfsame fellow has come into my said bee-yard for water for these seven or eight years, as he has no well of his own, and the Presbyterian Minister and several others are backing him up in it. How the affair will end I can't just now tell, but I have employed counsel in Hamilton to protect my interests, and they tell me that I can keep as many bees as I like on my own premises, and I have nothing to fear. Your remarks on the subject will oblige, in the interests of the bee-keepers of Ontario.

JOSEPH HARRISON.

Southampton, May 20th, 1886.

We are sorry to hear of your loss, fifteen by starvation when the price of two of them would have furnished sufficient stores to have carried them through winter. Your neighbor is evidently laboring under a misapprehension regarding the bees. Many believe that bees will go away from their own apiary to sting people, but according to the experience of our best bee-keepers, such is not the case. We keep hundreds of colonies and have never known them to go even 20 rods to sting people, but we *have* known them to go into a neighbor's house, attracted there by the smell of sweets, and sting some of the family. It seems to us that your village council should appoint a health inspector,

whose duty it would be to remove nuisances. We shall have to get our Presbyterian friend and bee-keeper, Rev. Mr. Carawell, to write his brother "in the cloth" and explain how he has been benefitted by bees, and that they are not a nuisance.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A NEW SECTION CASE WITHOUT SEPARATORS.

ONCE thought that separators between the sections were essential if the object was nice, merchantable, comb honey in section boxes.

But after I learned that a bee-keeper, to be successful, must work up a home market for at least a part of his crop, and after I had succeeded in creating such a market where I could dispose of any sections that might chance to be out of shape, it was a great pleasure to me to lay aside separators, brood, or wide frames, both for one and two tiers of sections. I found by experience that I could so concentrate the sections in the case, which when filled with a good article of thin foundation, were as a general rule finished up nicely for crating as for any other purpose of a pecuniary character. The fine crates of sections which I exhibited, and which elicited so much admiration at the great southern exposition in Louisville in 1883, were produced in my section cases without separators. The marvelous virgin whiteness, merging into soft, creamy tint, so conspicuous in that lot of comb honey, could never be present in any honey which had been in close proximity to dirty, sweaty separators while the bees are putting on the finishing touch to the sections. I have experimented in apiary work as much as most bee-keepers, and have had all sorts of implements under trial in my apiary, and being a practical mechanic, I have been inventing new implements and new devices from time to time, and I find that every invention however promising at the start, must undergo a severe trial before it can be pronounced a success. My section case without separators has undergone the trial of good seasons and bad seasons, as I have been developing it, and I now unhesitatingly pronounce it a perfect success. It is not patented and will not be, unless some one undertakes to take out a patent on something embracing the essential features of my invention. For the above reasons, and for the further reason that I cannot be accused of writing an advertisement, I will give a description of the chief features of my invertible section case without separators. It can be figured to fit any hive, but I will describe it as I make it for my own use.

The case is simply a shallow box made of seven-eighths stuff, and is just the size of the

top of the brood chamber of my modern sized Langstroth hive. The case when nailed together, (the sides are nailed to the end pieces), is four and five-eighths inches deep, fourteen inches wide, and eighteen and one-eighth inches in length, inside measure. It is figured to hold thirty-two sections $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. The case has a "saw cut" five-sixteenths of an inch deep, made with a thin buzz saw, just three-sixteenths of an inch from its bottom and top edges, and extending all around the inside of the case. Of course the saw cuts are made when the material for the cases are being got out, and before they are nailed together. Four strips of tin cut three-quarters of an inch wide and folded one-quarter of an inch on one edge answers for the supports at the ends of the case. The supports for the partitions are folded pieces of tin about one inch long. At the bottom of the case the tin supports, both at the ends and sides, are nailed fast through the wood and tin, while the top supports are moveable. The case has three partitions arranged crosswise. They are $\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and just long enough to slip easily into the case. Each partition is made in two parts, the bottom or wide piece I cut three and one-half inches wide, and the top or narrow piece three-quarters of an inch wide, so that when they are placed in position the two pieces make the partition just four and one-quarter inches wide, or just the depth of the section. A strip of tin is nailed to one edge of each of the pieces of the partitions, so as to project one-eighth of an inch at right angles to the face of the partition, for supports for the sections. Now let us fill the case with sections and see how it looks, and how it will work. The wide pieces of the partitions are placed in position with the tin rests down, and their ends resting on the tin supports, the sections are shoved into place till the case is full, and now the narrow pieces of the partitions are dropped into their places between the rows of sections, the tin supports coming flat down on the ends of the sections. The whole is secured firmly in place by inserting folded pieces of tin in the same cuts over the ends of the partitions, and the strips of tin in the saw cuts at the ends of the case. By this arrangement the sections are held firmly in a central position in the case between the tin supports, and will work one side down or up, as well as the other.

The tin supports, one at the bottom and one at the top of the sections, in place of the partitions, work nicely, but I prefer the wood partitions.

Of all the implements that I have tried in my apiary none of them has given me so much genu-

ne satisfaction as has the section case above described.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Christiansburg, Ky.

We have no doubt your case will work very nicely as we invented one similar to yours years ago. We also showed at the Toronto Exhibition an invertible case with tin \perp rests on the bottom, supported on tin rests at the ends, which were placed in grooves three-sixteenths of an inch from bottom of case. Our case like yours had a saw cut within three-sixteenths of an inch of the top and bottom of case. We used \perp rests in both top and bottom held in their place by strips of tin shoved in the saw cuts. This case seemed to work very nicely and it was supposed by many who saw it to be the best invention ever introduced. We exhibited another crate which was reversible by means of small troughs around the corners of section supporting them in position, which some seemed to think was even better. But we never use a division board for rests split with a saw, so that the upper part could be lifted out with the tin rests thus supporting the sections for inverting.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
APICULTURE COMMERCIALY.

AFTER seeing the query "Apiculture Commercially" in Nov. 18th number, I thought I would send in my report in commercial form, it might help some one to an idea. I commenced about June the first, 1885, with 47 colonies, increased to one hundred and fifteen, sold two, and put into winter quarters one hundred and thirteen; extracted 3000 pounds and took 100 pound sections.

Sold sections 200.....	\$ 20 00
Extracted 550 lbs. at 10c.....	55 00
2450 lbs. nearly all sold at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	306 25
68 increase, could have sold all at \$7 per colony.....	476 00
	<hr/>
	\$857 25

EXPENSES.

Books and papers.....	\$ 3 15
Note paper, post cards and stamps.....	2 35
Hives and foundation.....	85 31
Freight on hives.....	3 00
Nails and paint.....	7 05
Sugar to feed this fall.....	130 00
Freight on sugar.....	2 40
For help in the house and yard.....	90 00
One smoker.....	1 05

\$324 87

Balance of receipts over expenses.....\$522 38

I might say that this has been the poorest season I have known in the eleven years we have kept bees, and my forty-seven colonies were the weakest left of one hundred and sixty-one, the others having been sold last spring. And last,

but not least, when I went to work in the yard last spring I weighed one hundred and forty-three pounds, and now I weigh one hundred and seventy-five.

ROSIE McKECHNIE.

Angus, Ont.

The above report is a further proof of what ladies can do in apiculture. Your making over \$500 in one summer from forty-seven weak colonies shows that the management must have been good. If the colonies had been as strong as the first selected when you commenced to sell off your colonies in the spring (because if we remember rightly you allowed different purchasers to select over 100 colonies out of your apiary, leaving you all the weakest) your report would have been an astonishing one. We have no doubt that 47 strong ones would have given you over \$1000 profit. We shall be pleased to get reports of your experience and management from time to time. In justice to Mrs. McKechnie we must say that her report should have been inserted long since, but it was by some means mislaid.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A LETTER FROM A NEW SOURCE ON VENTILATION.

WHEN on the search to buy a few colonies of bees, I came to see for the first your BEE JOURNAL; I think it is well gotten up in a neat mechanical style, and I further like the source from which you glean its contents.

The greatest difficulty in the apiary seems to be in the wintering of bees. Now, as I do not know much about bees by practical experience (except the stings), I cannot give any advice in that line. But from a common sense consideration, I think the bees are a people that need to have their house scientifically ventilated; I do not know your late plans in regard to ventilation; but, sir, I think it is all important that ventilation should be well considered. What would be the consequence were a large family of children packed away for all winter in poorly ventilated quarters?

"It has been estimated by physiologists that a person remaining in a room for twelve hours in the day throws off from the body during one year about eight pounds of organic matter. Unless this is removed from the room it forms a hotbed for disease."

I do not wonder that whole stocks of bees are swept away from the collection of ice in and near the inside hive, and other gaseous matter arising from the breath of the bees and evaporation from the pores of their body.

Now to favor health all this evaporation which causes ice and disease, must be removed. The

bee, though a very wise insect, has not the gift of reason, it does not seem to know anything about ventilation, but will close such places if it can; hence it is man's duty with the utmost skill to provide that which only practical forethought is able to accomplish.

I trust that there was something done last fall which will greatly benefit the little people; if not, it should be well considered this season, and hives constructed in such a way that will carry all evaporation entirely out doors.

D. C. BROWN.

St. Mary's.

You see children would not be children if they kept quiet. The bees do just the reverse. They are so quiet or dormant that they can scarcely be observed to move. Bees remain a whole winter perhaps without consuming more than from 2 to 5 lbs. of stores. You will observe the marked difference, and of course a much smaller proportion of air is consumed. We fully agree with you that the moisture should be passed off or got rid of in some way, so that condensation would not take place in the hive.

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.

DRAWING BROOD OUT OF CELLS.

QUERY No. 79.—I had one colony of bees last fall that kept drawing young brood out of their hive every night; supposed probably they were short of stores so I began feeding and kept feeding until they had 30 lbs. honey, and they kept drawing out brood. I examined colony and found everything all right seemingly. *Brood would be full grown*, and I could take a handful in the morning and give to any other colony and they would accept them. What was the cause do you suppose?
—E. C.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Don't know.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Don't know. Never had like experience.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I don't know. I never saw anything like it.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Have never had such a case as you describe.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Never

met with such a case except where moths were at work.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I have no idea. Could there be no possible mistake about brood thrown out by one colony being accepted by another?

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Have never seen such a case and cannot imagine any cause for it, unless it might be the presence of moth worms.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—If by young brood you mean immature bees, then I should say that the moth worm was the trouble. If young or downy bees are meant, then I never saw anything of the kind.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Without a careful, personal examination and investigation, could not give the reason. Observations which we sometimes consider full are in reality very incomplete. In such cases we want all the data.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—This was reported in many apiaries last fall. The only explanation I can suggest is the fact that the weather was so changeable. The warm days would stimulate the brood rearing, the cold weather chill the brood. It may not have been this.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—I had a colony affected in the same way last fall, which disease is called "Nameless" but I marked the hive "Palsy" (as the bees seem to be always quivering), placed the colony in the cellar, but it came out very weak this spring and dwindled to nothing; so have saved the queen to test whether her progeny will be similar this season, as it is claimed by some that the only way to cure the disease is to destroy the queen and introduce another.

BY THE EDITOR.—They must have dropped from the combs and become chilled. If there were any moth webs, they may have been gnawed out in order to remove the webs, but to take healthy worker brood and uncap it, is unusual, except in cases of starvation. The instinct is to preserve their young.

SWARMING, DIVIDING, ETC.

QUERY No. 80.—At swarming time it often happens that two or more swarms issue at same time and all settle together. (1). What is the best plan to pursue in separating them? (2). Is it true, they will separate themselves, if put in a very large box, so that they

might be dipped up, each swarm by itself, and hived, but is it not possible that the bees of several swarms being all mixed up that the queens receive no harm? (Of course I mean these swarms all to be prime swarms with laying queens.) (3). Or is it necessary or best to divide them immediately, making as many divisions as swarms settled together, and giving the queens, one to each division. I have in practice this latter plan, but it is not very convenient to practice in the middle of the day and I am afraid to postpone the operation till evening.—C. W.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I think it best to divide as soon as possible, giving a queen to each divided swarm.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Have had no experience of this kind, never having had two or more swarms settle together.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I have always kept my queens clipped, and rarely have second swarms. Consequently I have had no experience in the difficulties described.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—(1) Have the queen's wings clipped so that you can control them; then you can handle the bees as you please. (2) Never saw them so separate. (3) Yes. Don't postpone till evening, for the queens are usually killed in a few hours.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I have often thought of trying the box method but have not yet done so, therefore would not hazard an opinion. The plan I follow is to search for the queens, cage them and divide the bees as evenly as may be, placing them in as many hives as you have swarms out. The bees are not apt to consult any one's convenience.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—(1) Put into different hives what you think the proper amount. (2) I am not sure that I understand the question, but I should expect damage to one or more of the queens if left to themselves. (3) It is doubtful if you can take a better plan. Would it not be a good plan to have the queen's wings clipped so two could not get in the same cluster?

M. ENIGH, HOBROOK, ONT.—Not wanting increase, I don't divide such swarms; if the queens are valuable, I try and pick one up as they run in. If a piece of perforated metal, or an Alley drone trap, is placed in front of the hive, the bees may be divided and put in front of hives

and brushed up a little to make them run in. Queens can be easily found when the bees are nearly all in, and put where required.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—If the queen's wing is clipped, all is easy. We have only to cage and place the separate queens in the respective hives that we wish them to occupy, and allow the bees to go back, which they always do with us. If we prefer, we can divide the bees after they cluster, giving as many as we desire to each queen. This alone is sufficient argument in my opinion in favor of clipping.

ALLEN PRINGLE SELBY, ONT.—If you have control of your queens, which you will have if they are clipped, the process is simple enough. If your queens are not clipped, you will of course have more trouble—a great deal more trouble. How I proceed in such cases where the queens are not clipped, you will find on page 484, C. B. J., Vol. I. How to proceed in such cases where the queens are unclipped, and out with the bees, let the non-clipping apiarist elucidate.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—If only two swarms unite, cage one queen and divide the bees about equal and hive them. In a very short time one hive will manifest uneasiness, then just let the queen run in at the entrance and all will be lovely in half a minute. (2) Don't think that plan could be depended upon. (3) If you are anxious for increase of course divide them; if not, two swarms may be hived together, giving lots of room, air and shade, but two or three swarms are more apt to go west, when hived together, than one swarm is.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I believe every bee-keeper has had this trouble to contend with. A man of ordinary experience in bee keeping will, under such circumstances, follow his own judgment rather than written wills. Prepare as many hives as there are swarms in the cluster; spread a sheet on the grass or on a table, place your empty hives upon this cloth, take down the cluster and shake it on the cloth, separate the queens if you can find them and direct each queen with a fair proportion of the bees to a separate hive which they will generally enter, and then all is well. If the queens cannot be found, separate the bees into as many divisions as there were swarms, and drive each division into a separate hive; the chances are nearly equal that you will have a queen in each hive; if not, the queenless crowd will leave and join their more fortunate companions.

BY THE EDITOR.—(1) When two swarms issue at the same time and settle together,

we usually set down a couple of hives on the ground in some convenient place, and with a dipper or dish of some kind, dip off the bees, putting an equal quantity in front of each hive, watching at the same time for the queen, and putting one in each colony. If you refer to C. B. J. pages 260, 490 you will see what course to pursue when a number of swarms are to be hived. (2) We do not think it is true that bees separate when put together in a box. When bees swarm and all alight together, the odor seems to make them accept each other as one family. We have frequently known them all to go together, destroying all the queens but one. We would divide them by all means, or leave them all in one colony. Should you postpone the operation, in all probability the queens would be destroyed in a few hours.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

CAUSE OF WINTER LOSSES.

DR. DESROSIERS.—Please tell the causes of my recent losses and what I must do with my old combs. Here are the facts:—During the winter of 1884-5. I had 55 bee-hives in a bee-house whose walls in saw-dust were 18 inches thick. I had put into the house a ventilator four inches square. That winter I lost 15 hives. In the spring of 1885. I had the walls of the bee-house made 8 inches thicker. I shut the ventilator that allowed the air to come in, but on the other side I enlarged the tube used for the air going out. This as regards the house. As I had lost 15 hives, I used those combs, after being cleaned, to receive new swarms. I had in all 30 new swarms. In the fall I weighed my new swarms, and saw with surprise that they contained only from 5 to 20 lbs. of honey. Being sure that they would not pass the winter with so little, I bought 2 dozen of your Canadian bee-feeders, but when they arrived it was already too late, and the bees could take in but very little syrup. I was then obliged to buy your winter bee-feeders which arrived very late. The snow was fallen when I put my hives in and notwithstanding every precaution, some ice remained on the cover, in such a way that 15 days later when I went into the bee-house, I remarked that the ice in melting had caused a dampness in the house. Your winter-feeders were filled with sugar such as was recommended, and put on the hives. On the poorest I left also the Canadian bee-feeders. In the middle of February I visited the bee-house, and noticed that the heat of the house caused the frost in the air-tube to melt, producing a little water; I then put a basin under it. The sugar of the winter bee-feeders was dissolved by the heat of the bees on the board. The bees then looked well and

strong. In the spring I was greatly surprised to find 37 swarms dead out of 65. I then took out the 28 remaining, 18 of which looked very strong. Since then I lost 25 so that at present only three are living. Do you not think that the heat of the bees which caused the sugar to dissolve and spread on the board, together with syrup contained in the Canadian bee-feeders which spread dampness in the house, has been a sufficient cause to give dysentery to my bees, or do you think the cause of the loss to be the ice that was on the cover when I put them away, or again, was I wrong in using my old combs to receive the new swarms? If there is no harm, I am going again this year to use the old combs in the same manner. I noticed that my bees had diarrhoea for three weeks after they were out. I think that those which died recently, died on account of being pillaged or robbed. P. S.—Some dead hives give a very bad smell; can I use the combs just the same?

Clarence Creek, May 19, 1886.

Doubtless the lateness of the operation caused much of the loss. A little dampness in the hive could not have caused so much loss if there had been sufficient heat. If the bees had been properly clustered, the stores good and ripe, there would have been no difficulty with the dampness caused by the evaporation of syrup or honey. If there was much ice on the cover when you took them in, you made a mistake in allowing it, as the melting of the ice would have a tendency to make the bees damp, mould the combs, and sour the stores. You were not wrong in using your old combs. We have used them for years and have thousands that we intend to use this year.

FOUNDATION SAGGING.

W. R. STIRLING.—I like the JOURNAL very much and take great pleasure in reading its columns; could not do without it. Please answer the following questions: 1st. How much do you allow between bottom bar of frame and foundation for it to sag when the bees are drawing it out?

It is not very important. If the frames are not wired, leave half an inch; if wired, it is not necessary to leave any, or more than one-eighth.

CEDAR FRAMES FOR HIVES.

2nd. Do you think cedar-frames would be offensive to the bees? I think if it would not injure the bees, it would help to keep out the moth, as we find by putting it in among clothing, that it will keep out the moth.

Cedar is not offensive. We make hundreds of hives of it; in fact, all the double-walled hives sent out the last two years,

were made of cedar. We might say that cedar saw-dust is the cheapest and best material we have ever used for packing.

INCREASING.

3rd. Which is the better way to build up or increase your number of colonies, by nuclei or by dividing old stock, or could they be increased with a pound of bees and a queen, by giving them a comb of hatching brood?

If you are a thoroughly practical apiarist and understand building upon the nucleus principle, you can increase the most rapidly in that way, but unless you are exceptionally well informed, you had better allow them to swarm naturally. A pound of bees with a good queen might be built up to a good colony, but those who study and practise rapid increase, do not make the same progress as those who endeavor to keep their colonies strong. Some people have a mania for dividing their bees and making more colonies. We once knew a man who fancied that if there were about 13 bees in a hive he should divide it. After practising his dividing system for about 20 years, spending much money and time, he came to the conclusion that success in bee-keeping does not depend on the number of hives one has with an occasional bee flying in and out, but rather on the number of bees one can keep in each hive without swarming or dividing.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

H. COUSE.—The JOURNAL is always a welcome visitor, on account of the valuable information it contains, no bee-keeper can afford to be without it; its new cover is a great improvement, and altogether it is well deserving of the large circulation it has; am glad to know that success is crowning your efforts. This has been a remarkably fine spring for bees; brood rearing has been greatly stimulated by the honey that has been gathered from black-alder, elms and maples, and now they are gathering considerable from dandelion and fruit bloom, and next week the raspberry will be in bloom, which is a very important source in this section, and from which I received a nice yield the two seasons I have been here. Therefore bees this season are going to be in good shape for the honey flow, and if the season is a good one, somebody will have to do some peddling.

The Grange, May 28, 1886.

We are pleased to hear, friend Couse, that your bees are in such fine condition and are doing so well; it could not well be otherwise, with your large experience in the business. Black alder is yielding us a larger amount of honey than usual. At some of our bee-yards they have stored considerable, but for the last two or three weeks it has

been unfavorable, and colonies have not done as well as they did earlier; yet on the whole we consider it favorable thus far, and we anticipate a large yield.

QUEEN NURSERIES.

ADOLPHE BEAUSOLEIL.—The foundation and queen-cages received in good order; thanks for the same. Will you give directions in your JOURNAL, how to use the cages properly.

Tecumseth, May 15, '86.

In using the queen nursery, we fill the tin pocket with queen food (such as is used for shipping queens) just before the queen cells hatch. As soon as the queens hatch, we place them in the cages, but if we place the cells in, we support them in their position by slipping them under a little rubber band; it is also advisable to put in 3 or 4 young bees, so that when the queen hatches the bees may feed her. Queens may be kept in the cage until required, but we do not advise keeping them longer than 5 or 6 days before becoming fertilized; then they may be kept for weeks if necessary and re-caged. We sometimes have 20 or 30 of these cages in use.

DAMPNESS ON HIVES.

B. LOSEE.—What causes water to collect in a hive of bees where a hive with comb only has no dampness?

The moisture from the bees condenses on the cold surface of the combs and hive.

SMOTHERING IN HOT WEATHER.

Where does the dampness come from when a swarm of bees is smothered in dry hot weather?

The dampness is probably caused by excitement. The bees become excited, and perspiration naturally follows. Their bodies may be well filled with honey, and this, when discharged makes them still more damp.

WINTERING BEES MORALLY RIGHT.

Which is the more cruel, to winter bees on their summer stand with liberty, or enclosed indoors in darkness with a uniform temperature of about forty degrees from November to April? The question in regard to the cruelty to bees, I would challenge the jury on, all those prejudiced to indoor wintering being rejected.

We think it is more cruel to winter them outdoors than inside unless they are packed very warmly, and even then a few bees on the outside range of combs may become chilled and die. Indoors this is less likely to occur.

BEES CLUSTERING BEHIND DIVISION BOARDS.

SUBSCRIBER.—I would like to have you answer the following questions through your JOURNAL:

(1.) When the brood nest is contracted by a

division board, how do you keep the bees from getting behind it and clustering when the sections are on?

We would put a strip behind the division board to prevent them going back.

PUTTING ON SECTIONS.

(2). How long before swarming time do you put the sections on in old colonies, which you intend to cast but a prime swarm?

Millburg, May, 1886.

As soon as the honey flow commences, put on the sections.

H. KINGSBURY.—You ask a report of bee-keeping for the past season. The spring of '85 left me 5 colonies out of nearly 30; the year previous quite a number of hives were left with comb and honey, and in part recruited with "bees by the pound" from Indiana, 12 hives, the rest by natural swarming; 23 colonies last fall; this spring, '86, 17 colonies; loss of 6, mostly by spring dwindling, which were the lbs. of bees, which I think were received rather too late in the season, about the last of July. Have fed some sugar this spring. The last season's crop of honey was about 250 lbs. of comb honey; have never yet extracted any; what I sold was at an average of 13 cts. per lb. Having kept bees for the past 30 years, some of the time in box hives, have never been able to reach above about 35 colonies before they would reduce by going back and once became extinct.

Lockport, May 10, 1886.

EIGHT FROM ONE.

WM. AIKEN.—I am a beginner in the bee business, and I get so much information through the JOURNAL that I could not get along without it. I hope, as you have just commenced another year of its publication, that it will in the future, as in the past, carry out the spirit of the little text, "the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number," and prove to be a grand success in every way, not only to yourself but to the masses. I purchased one colony last spring, and they did remarkably well for me as I packed seven good colonies last fall into packing boxes and left them on their summer stands, and during a fine day or two last week they came out of all the hives and had a grand circus, but I was much troubled, as a good many of them seemed to perish, I think, with the cold. As I did not rightly understand their ways, two swarms left me for the woods. I think my experience so far would be hard to beat—eight from one.

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

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 9TH, 1886.

Note the slight advance in our "Prices Current."

Hive slates are handy things in the bee-yard. We have lots of them now.

The Wellington Bee-Keepers' Association met on Saturday last at two o'clock at Fergus. We shall have report for a later issue.

We have already several orders for the little book "A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping" which we are now printing. The name of the author will secure for it a large sale, we are sure.

Friend A. I. Root says of our late price list: D. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Beeton, Ont., Can., a 16 page price list of bee-supplies in general. We are glad to note the progress of our Canadian friends, as evidenced by their new list.

BUSIER THAN EVER.

We are working long hours and yet we are a little behind with some things. Orders for sections came in so lively for a few days that we were completely run ashore, and for that matter they are coming in lively yet, but we are cutting out over 10,000 per day, and we shall not be long in "catching up." The trouble with sections is that there are so many different widths used that it is impossible almost to keep a stock well assorted in all widths, without running the risk of "carrying over" a lot to another season. However, another season will find, we believe two standard widths as staple lines, and these widths will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. We are also a little behind yet with foundation orders, but another week will see us well up with these. Almost every week someone has met with an accident of some kind and this has been detrimental to our work to a certain extent.

KIND WORDS.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

The BEE JOURNAL is worth its weight in gold
S. SCHOFIELD.

Parkhill, Ont., May 8, 1886.

IMPROVED VERY MUCH.

Your new dress to the JOURNAL improves it very much, and the contents seem to keep up in

BEEES FOR SALE.—Will sell a number. good strong colonies, fine Italians, bred for business in Jones hive, nine frames. \$9 each. \$8.50 for five. Can ship on H. & N. W. or C. V. Ry., at Inglewood. H. COUSE, The Grange Ont.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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, LINA Co., IOWA.

Italian Bees and Queens.

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

A. NEEDHAM
Sarrento, Orange Co., Fla



TELEGRAM FROM NORTH SHADE APIARY

Good Healthy pure Italian bees at following reduced prices:—1 lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$6.00. Safe delivery guaranteed. Untested queens \$1.40 per dozen. Tested queens \$2.00; 5 for \$9.00. Select tested \$3.00. All ready for orders. 140 colonies to draw from.

Address
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Alamo, Mich., Kal. Co.

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.

J. J. MARTIN & CO.,
North Manchester, Indiana.

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 \$3.50 each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular

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

50 COLONIES OF BEES FOR SALE.

ITALIANS, \$9. HYBRIDS \$8.

Also bee-smokers, honey knives, comb foundation, perforated metal and apiary supplies. No circular. Write for wants.

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J. W. GREEN, ALDRSHOT, P. O.

Manufacturer of Roots', Chaff and Simplicity Hives and Apiarian Supplies, Catalogue free, by sending your name or P. O.

ESTABLISHED MAY 1ST, 1883.

The * American * Apiculturist,

A JOURNAL OF 32 PAGES DEVOTED TO

PRACTICAL BEE CULTURE

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

We also deal in first-class supplies, and under the direction of Mr. Henry Alley, we run the largest queen rearing apiaries in the world. Circular and price list free. Address

AMERICAN APICULTURIST
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FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IN—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

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Toronto.

Foundation Wholesale and Retail.

I make a specialty of manufacturing foundation of all kinds and sizes and in any quantity. Correspondence with dealers solicited. All of my foundation is made from pure yellow wax, and cleansed and purified by steam, and I guarantee every lb. equal to samples. HEAVY, 5 to 7 sq. feet, cut to fit any frame, in 25 lb. lots, 49c.; 50 lbs., 18c.; 100 lbs., 47c. BEAUTIFUL THIN foundation, 10 to 12 sq. ft., 25 lbs., 58c.; 50 lbs., 75c. FOUNDATION MADE UP, HEAVY, 50 lbs., 12c.; 100 lbs., 11c. THIN, 25 lbs., 20c.; 50 lbs., 18c. Papered and packed in light boxes free. Customers have choice of mills on which foundation is made. A few fine stocks of ITALIAN BEES in May or June on 7 L. frames in light shipping box, \$8. A good 2 1/2 inch SMOKER by mail, \$1. SECTIONS, CRATES, &c. FREIGHT to Montreal per 100 lbs., 28c.; Express per 100 lbs., 35c. No CIRCULARS. Prospective customers furnished with SAMPLES of foundation upon application. Remember I continue to act as agent for all makes of FOUNDATION MILLS, and write me before purchasing. See former ad. REFERENCES: Exp-Agent, P.M., or Manager E. T. Bank, all of Bedford.

FRANK W. JONES,
Bedford, Que.



THE ITALIAN APIARY.

M. B. HOLMES, Delta, Ont.



IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

ITALIAN :: BEES :: AND :: QUEENS,

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

gent for all kinds of Apiarian Supplies.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

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

REDUCED PRICES.

WE MANUFACTURE

- 5 Styles of Hives
- 6 Styles of Honey Extractors,
- 7 Styles, Foundation Etc.,
- 2 Style of Smokers
- 2 Styles Wax Extractors, "V" Groove, Section, Etc.

WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK FIRST-CLASS.

Liberal Discount on Large Orders.

Send a Postal Card for our Illustrated Catalogue

ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, BARRYTOWN, N.Y.

Pure Italians.

	May	June 1st to 18	June 22 to Oct. 1
Tested queens.....	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$1.75
Untested queens.....		1.25	1.00
Bees per pound.....	2.00	1.00	90
Nuclei per comb.....	90	65	50

Communications promptly responded to and all questions cheerfully answered.

S. C. PERRY,
Portland, Ionia Co., Mich.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEE SWAX HEADQUARTERS.

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

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

Queen Bees and Nuclei

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

A. E. WOODWARD,

GROOMS CORNERS, SARATOGA CO., NEW YORK

FOR SALE CHEAP.

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

JAS. ARMSTRONG, Cheapside, Ont.

QUEENS. 1886. QUEENS.

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

FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, Ohio.

—BOOK FREE.—

Great Reduction

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

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

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

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Send for one of my Price Lists, and see

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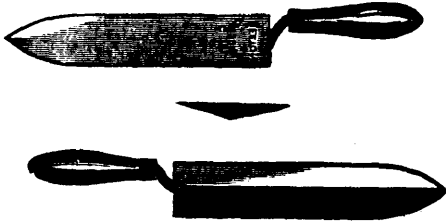
Apiarian Supplies, Bee Hives, etc., very cheap.
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White as snow, any size, very cheap. We manufacture the Scientific Bee Hive, shipped in the flat (body and frames) can be set up in five minutes without hammer or nails. This hive beats them all for honey.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

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



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel

- Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish.....\$1 50
 - Ebony Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 25
 - Wood Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 00
- If by mail, add 15c extra for each knife.
THE D. A. JONES CO., L.D., Beeton

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

—THE—

CHAMPION EGG TETSER.

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.

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71-66.
ABBOTT L. SWINSON,

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

Price list of warranted American Albino Italian, (the best Bees in America) Syrian and Carniolan Queens	For the Year 1886				
	April	May	June	July	on
Untested laying, each....	\$1 50	1 00	1 00	1 00	
Untested laying, 1/2 doz...	8 00	6 00	5 25	5 00	
Fine Tested Q's each....	3 00	2 50	2 25	2 00	
Fine Tested Q's 1/2 doz...	15 00	1	12 50	11 00	

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

NOW THEN ORDER.

Having determined to devote my time exclusively to the production of

PURE ITALIAN BEES & QUEENS

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

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

See what last season's customers say:

PENETANQUISHENE, CANADA.

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

HARRY L. LEACH.

The queens are both giving satisfaction.

R. M. TAYLOR,

Port Dover, Can.

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

JNO. G. KNIDENGER,

Kilmanagh, Mich.

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

J. S. SEELEY,

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and hundreds of others.

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

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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. JONE CO., (Ld).

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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.

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Manager, Beeton, Ont

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BEES AND HONEY.

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE**, with 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

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OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

11,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

The twelfth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. 2,000 sold the past year. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-keeping.

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

A. J. Cook, Author and Publisher

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AUTOMATIC HONEY EXTRACTOR.

The only self-reversing Honey Extractor known, will do double the amount of work of any other extractor. Send for new circulars, just out April 1st. Californians, send to Baker and Bernard, San Buenaventura, Ventura Co., Cal. Canadians, send to E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, Ont. All others address

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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 **'Simplex' Hive**, including the **Van Dusen's**. The **'FALCON, Comb 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.

price as one-piece. Also manufacturer of **VN-DIVERT FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bees-Keepers' Supplies**. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1886. **Prices always reasonable**. Mention this paper.

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ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS For 1886.

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

- Tested Queens prior to June 15th.....\$3.00
- Tested Queens, later than June 15th, each..... 2.00
- Untested Queens, prior to June 15th, each..... 1.00
- Untested Queens, later than June 15th, each. 1.00
- Six for \$5.00, 12 or more 75c. each.

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

I. R. GOOD, Nappanee, Ind

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

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

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

150 COMPLIMENTARY

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

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

HAMILTON Hancock Co., LL

1886. ITALIAN QUEENS. 1886.

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

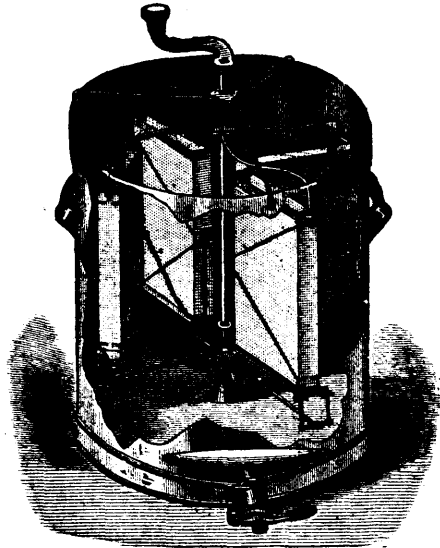
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Manufacturers of and dealers in a full line of **BEE KEEPER'S SUPPLIES.**
Honey Cans and Glass: s, Labels and Crates

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.

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, Cane Smokers, etc. Write for particulars.

W. W. BLISS,
Duarte, Cal.



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