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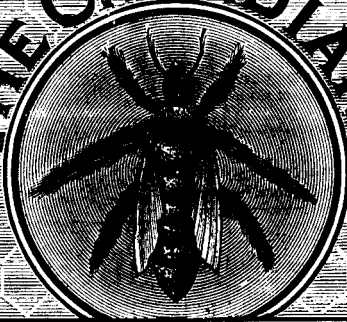
VOL. III. NO. 14.

1887

JUNE 29.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

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WEEKLY

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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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HAS received scores of unsolicited testimonials in regard to the excellency of his little book—

"THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY."

and it is with pleasure that he publishes the following selections:

Success to the little book of fresh and live ideas.—E. E. Hasty, Richards, O., March 28, 1887.

It is the best book on the production of comb honey I ever read.—F. W. Holmes, Coopersville, Mich., March 29, 1887.

I congratulate you on getting up such a complete treatise upon the subject in so small a book.—W. H. Shirley, Mill Grove, Mich., March 27, 1887.

Your little work on "The Production of Comb Honey" is a valuable acquisition, and coincides with my experience.—Dr. L. C. Whiting, East Saginaw, Mich., April 23, 1887.

It is simply a head in every respect, so far as it goes. All can say that there are larger books—those that cover more ground, but none that cover their ground nearly as well.—James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich., April 2, 1887.

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

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

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

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

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY.

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

VOL. III. No. 14.

BEETON, ONT., JUNE 29, 1887.

WHOLE No. 118

EDITORIAL.

WE observe that Thomas Horn is in trouble again over the old matter. He was to have settled his claims by notes which were to bear interest, and which were to be drawn and payable inside of two years. Many of those who should have received the notes have not had them come to hand as yet.

In a letter from Mr. Thomas Cowan, editor of the *British Bee Journal*, dated June 7th, he advises us that he and Mrs. Cowan will leave England about the first week in July, coming to Canada via New York. They will, therefore, "do" the States before reaching Canada. We shall hope to have reports of their whereabouts from time to time, and we trust that some efforts will be made to give Mr. Cowan the reception he deserves. We have on more than one occasion mentioned the way in which we were used when in England at the Colonial Exhibition by Mr. Cowan and his friends. Being a new country we cannot possibly treat him as were we in old England, but let us all strive to make his stay as pleasant as possible and make it one long to be remembered by him.

BEES, BROOD AND NUCLEI.

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

OUR OWN APIARY.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

THE point in favor of alsike clover is that it yields honey sooner after blooming than white clover does, at least it has done so this year. It began yielding honey between six and ten days earlier than white clover this season with us. This was on favorable hill-sides, lying to the south and east, where the land was light, and dry. If localities could be chosen for apiaries in such favorable spots as these it would assist in lengthening the honey season, as the north side of these same hills, or damp low lying land will continue to bloom much longer thus keeping up a continuous flow for nearly double the usual time. From present appearances the basswood bloom is going to be the most profuse that we have had for years. Although it will be about three or four weeks yet before it will be in bloom, on many of the tops of the trees the clusters of buds almost begin to cover the leaves which bids fair to yield a rich harvest. We have had plenty of rain during the last week, although not too much and our bees are gathering honey very rapidly. Should we be blessed with the continuation of such favorable weather, without a single day in which the bees have not gathered honey, what will the harvest be? We have been extracting for some time and we find our honey finer than usual, especially for the first

time of extracting. We can only account for this in that most of the winter stores were consumed in brood-rearing, and also much of the early honey that they gathered from fruit, willow etc. Much that we have extracted appears to be clover honey. Out of over one hundred colonies that were removed to one of our out apiaries, nine miles from home, on a common lumber wagon as we mentioned before, not a comb was broken and we did not loose one queen. In selecting the colonies we were careful not to take any combs that were too heavily laden with honey. This early distribution of bees in favorable localities where they can have an abundance of pasture during the entire honey flow, cannot be too highly appreciated as has been shown by the results in the short time that has elapsed since their removal.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

FOUNDATION SAGGING.

I HAVE tried my extractor and it does the work all right, but I cannot get the foundation comb to work, it goes all out of shape as soon as the bees begin to work it out. Do you put it in full size of frames, or do you allow for stretching? I tried three different hives filled with foundation, but had to take the frames out about the second or third day and take the greater part of the foundation out. I only fastened it at the top and allowed the bottom to hang loose.

HONEY BOARDS.

Do you use the metal honey board on the two story hive to prevent the queens getting into the upper half? Can it not be taken off after the lower half contains young brood? It is quite a hindrance to the bees getting up and down. Please let me have a little information on the above points?

FOUNDATION IN SECTIONS.

I have also some trouble with foundation in the sections boxes becoming displaced should it be fastened on more than one side or not?

WM. GEBBIE.

Howick, P.Q., June 21st, 1887.

Unless foundation is made heavier than is profitable, it will usually sag, and our customers prefer it made the thickness that we send it out. We now use wired frames when we put in full sheets and we think that if you will use wire once you will be satisfied with the result. We have not

used it very much, but where the wire is used the foundation may be much lighter, say one-third. This reduces the expense of foundation per hive one-third, which is quite an item in a large apiary. Deduct from that the cost of the wire, which is a mere trifle and the wiring will yet leave you twenty-five per cent advantage. Thin foundation may be used in frames, however, as we frequently use it in full sheets by placing one frame with foundation between two combs crowding the combs up close enough so the bees do not cluster on the foundation and hang their whole weight there while drawing out and attaching it to the frame and only leaving about half an inch space between combs, and foundation on either side. This allows the bees to rest much of their weight on the combs until the foundation is partially drawn out. Foundation placed in strong colonies for say one day in the above way will be drawn out and attached to the frame sufficiently to allow large swarms to be hived without breaking down, even in hot weather. Before we used wire we have had some strong colonies draw out enough foundation in a week to hive three or four swarms, and as soon as one lot of foundation was drawn out it could be removed and put in empty hives for future use and fresh frames filled with foundation could be put in their places.

We use the perforated metal honey board, or rather the wood and metal honey board, which is a great improvement on the metal one, in as much as the wood holds the metal from sagging, and always keeps the distance of the bee-space the same. It prevents the storing of pollen in sections or combs above and also prevents drones from passing up, moving over the sections and soiling them, but the most important point is to prevent the queen from ascending to the second story and filling it with brood. We find that it is unnecessary and a great waste of surplus to raise a large quantity of brood and bees that will hatch just as the honey season is over; they become consumers rather than producers in the large amount of time and stores consumed in feeding larvæ. Then after they are hatched it is usually about ten days before they commence gathering honey so that you can see when

you know the time your honey flow ceases about the right time to crowd the queen up on fewer combs; it should be done from thirty to thirty-five days before the end of the honey flow. These bees hatch just at the end of the honey season and are rather too old to go into winter quarters, but many of them die before they are set in, or soon after. Those raised later on that have not worn themselves out in search of stores are the ones most desirable for wintering; then when they are set out in the spring they are more vigorous and do not die off so early or "spring dwindle" like those that are old when set into winter quarters. This is a very important matter and should receive attention, and if carefully managed it will save at least twenty-five pounds of honey per colony.

These perforated wood and metal queen excluders do not prevent the bees from storing honey in the upper story or sections and should be left on until the upper stories and sections are removed. There is ten times as much room for the bees to enter the upper story as at the entrance to the hive. This same perforated metal, made into drone traps, does not prevent the bees from passing in and out, therefore, when they have ten times as much room as an ordinary entrance, besides many of the bees do not require to enter the second story and remain below, we fail to see how it can in any way lessen the honey crop. Careful observers are using it more extensively every year. We sell thousands of feet of it, and the sale is increasing.

If your sections are warm and the wax cool, and you press it on firmly, it will not come off. If you drop a piece of hot wax on a cold surface it cools so quickly that it will slip off by pushing it with your fingernail, or if you drop cold wax on a hot surface it will incorporate in the wood and cannot be removed, therefore, you will readily see the necessity of having your sections warm, foundation cold, and pressing very firmly.

We have never had so many good reports about our foundation before. This is the first intimation of any difficulty this season.

THE FARM THE PLACE FOR BEES.

THE idea that farmers are likely to be the bee-keepers of the future is to a certain extent gaining ground. One, and the principal, reason being that town and village corporations object, or are likely to, to bees being kept within corporation bounds. In the last issue of the *Montreal Witness* "Linden Bank" says:—

The best place for the bees is undoubtedly on the farm. Bees, properly speaking, belong to the category of live stock. No farm is completely equipped that has not a few hives on it. They can be watched in swarming time by those members of the family whose work lies in-doors, and if help is needed to hive them, the dinner-horn or bell can be sounded to summon father or son from the field. The care of a few stocks of bees will pleasantly occupy many spare moments, and the interest of watching them is constant, and grows as one becomes familiar with their curious and wonderful ways. The farm produces the best of bee forage. White clover in the fields, and basswood in the forests furnish the chief sources of honey supply. In the swamps, the willow-catkins yield early pollen for the young brood, and from the time that buds swell in spring until aster and golden-rod round out the circle of flowers, and winter shuts down on the scene, there is something produced by the farm or in its vicinage for bees to work upon. They are not only suited to the farm, but profitable to the owner, if rightly managed. A hive of bees should be worth \$10 a year to its owner, and will be, if properly attended to. Farmers lose an important item of income by neglecting to keep bees.

But let no farmer undertake to keep even a solitary hive without qualifying himself to do so, by studying the habits of the honey-bee. This little insect must not be left to chance, or to its own devices. It needs intelligent oversight, the same as poultry, swine, sheep, cattle or horses. Left to take care of themselves, bees will not thrive any more than other classes of live stock. They repay attention, but suffer, and perish under neglect.

At the outset, reference was made to aptitude for bee-management, an important matter on which there is not room to enlarge at the close of this article. In every occupation there is a sort of *knack* which some people have and others have not. Bee-keeping is no exception to this rule. A natural or acquired *knack* is characteristic of all really successful bee-keepers.

SPARE COMBS.

IN the *Bee-keepers' Record*, W. Riatt, one of the editors, gives his ideas of the great value of spare combs, and how to procure them. We copy the article in full:

Spare combs are the sheet anchor of the extracting system and form, next to strong stocks, the most valuable property in an apiary. They are useful for intermixing with frames of foundation for hiving swarms upon in hot weather, and for giving to condemned bees in the fall. We scarce ever use them now for building up stocks, when we want to give them more room, preferring foundation. The great American crops of honey from single stocks are largely the result of the plentiful supply of spare combs which they get from stocks which have perished in winter.

Every bee-keeper should study to have a stock of these and we indicate a few ways of accomplishing this.

1.—By removing in spring all combs not covered by bees, confining the stock at first by means of division boards and afterwards building up on foundation.

2.—By selecting all suitable combs from stocks that have swarmed 21 days previously, replacing them by foundation.

3.—By exchanging foundation for combs in the brood hive found to contain honey only, at any time during the honey season.

4.—By the careful use of foundation in place of combs in upper stores.

The number of spare combs in an apiary run for extracted honey ought at the least to be equal to the whole number of brood combs, or sufficient to furnish at least one upper storey to each stock. Double the quantity or even more would be found good capital.

Some pains must be used to preserve these combs when not in use. In the first place they should always be given to the bees to be cleared out after the last extracting else they become damp and mouldy. Then they should never, if it can be helped, contain any pollen, which is apt to harden or get mouldy in winter. All such should be filled up with syrup and given to the bees for winter stores. They should be hung in racks in some dry room or cupboard where they may occasionally be fumigated with sulphur or carbolic acid, and so as not quite to touch each other, or they may be kept *under*, not *over*, a stock of bees all winter.

W. R.

We prefer to hang our spare combs $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart or not less than one inch from centre to centre. Combs hang in this way in a dry room are not troubled

with moths, at least not with us. Slight strips of wood or wire stretched across the room the proper distance apart, for the ends of the frames to rest on, will support the combs overhead just a sufficient height to not be in the road and yet be within reaching distance. This storage costs nothing as it is over head and cannot be occupied otherwise. It is an easy matter to walk along under the various rows of combs and select such as you desire, taking hold of them, turning them slightly angling that they may be lifted from their bearings. This enables you to have your combs selected keeping the drone in one row, the worker in another, and those partially filled with drone in another, and those with or without honey in another. We think this plan will give great satisfaction to those who try it.

REPLY TO MR. CORNEIL.

ON page 190 Mr Corneil says "the opinion was expressed that the object of the Legislature in making a grant, etc." Vice-President J. B. Hall says "I have no knowledge of the board saying anything about the annual grant at that meeting and I must say that Mr. McKnight got his information second hand and has not received it correctly."

Other members of the Board write to me that they have no recollection that the manner of using the grant was mentioned before the Board. Mr. Corneil quotes me: "I am persuaded all will be satisfactory to the Government." Some garbling here. Let anyone look it up.

Mr. Corneil professes to see great financial difficulties, but we had none last year, nor need there be any this. Mr. Corneil says "experience has shown that in exporting and marketing other kinds of produce it is always better done by those who make the business a speciality." I would say our American brother bee-keepers across the lines trusted to private enterprise and to those who made a speciality of handling honey, and I am sure it would astonish some of you if the Commissioners were to tell you how cruelly and unjustly they are now suffering in the English markets in consequence. It is not enough that bee-keepers be honest themselves, but they should see to it that their goods reach the consumer in a state of purity and free from admixtures of cheaper honey.

Mr. Corneil adds: "The experience of the granger in shipping wheat to the British market is a case in point."

I may say that whatever their success or fail-

ures may have been, the cases are not analogous nor parallel. The parties purchasing and dealing in wheat in England know the quality and comparative value of wheat as well or better than either the farmer or shipper; but not so with those whom we would have to handle our honey. They have to be educated.

Mr. Corneil says "it is in the interest of producers that there should be competition between exporters."

I do not see it in that light at the present undeveloped state of the English honey market. It would be like "a house divided against itself" over there.

Then he adds: "For the Association to use public funds in competition with private enterprise would be very unfair and would have a tendency to defeat its own object."

Mr. Corneil seems for a moment to come to himself and realize that there is a grand possibility and present opportunity of the Association doing business successfully in spite of his imaginary "financial difficulties" and says it "would be very unfair" for the Association to have the advantage of what he, a moment ago, termed "only a mere bagatelle."

Neither Mr. McKnight nor Mr. Corneil quotes me fairly. On page 34 C. H. P. I say: "The Ontario Legislature has promised us \$500 for this very purpose *to assist in opening a market.*" Please bear in mind it is *to assist in opening a market.* Allow me to repeat it, *to assist in opening a market.*

I never meant to advocate using the grant for the purpose of moving the crop or paying freights.

We all can understand the difficulties of hunting up parties who would be willing to handle our goods, etc.

I am glad Mr. Corneil published the letter of the Hon. A. M. Ross, which so fully establishes all for which I have contended, viz.: that the Government will not presume to dictate to the Association as to the manner in which the Government grant should be applied.

With regard to the statement that "what was sold to the trade while the exhibition lasted was sold generally at 12½cc. for extracted," I have only to say that that price was obtained from the trade and as we were selling to the general public—private families for private use—at sixpence, tin and case thrown in I thought that "Peek-a-boo's" statement was an error that should have been corrected, and I think so still. It is just possible that while I was there and while we were not wholesaling that some dealers in their wish to try our honey paid the same price

that the public paid, viz.: sixpence per pound in 56 lb. tins.

S. T. Pettit,

Belmont, Ont., June 15th, 1887.

N.B.—Both Mr. McKnight and Mr. Corneil admit tacitly that while applying for incorporation and an annual grant that I particularly and emphatically gave the Commissioners to understand that the grant would be used in opening a market. So all this correspondence ends just where it started, viz.: that the grant was given for this very purpose *to assist in opening a market.*

The Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association.

THE Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association held their last meeting in Delhi. The President, Mr. C. McInally in the chair. The large number of bee-keepers and others that were present would seem to prove that bee-keeping is advancing quite rapidly. Several new members were added to the Association who proved to be good live bee-men. After the general business of the Association was disposed of, the questions brought up for discussion were: 1st. The best kind of hive for extracted and comb honey? The Jones hive for extracted honey and Langstroth for comb honey was generally approved of. 2nd. Which is best to use starters or full sheets of foundation? Starters pay best generally. 3rd. How to ripen extracted honey? Put in warm place in large open cans. 4th. How to prepare bees for winter, and number of pounds of honey per colony required to winter them on? Give six to eight frames according to size of colony. Shove up division board to just what room is required. From twenty to thirty pounds was considered sufficient to winter on.

The following is the winter reports of bees from members present.

	Fall, '86	Spring, '87.
John Langohr,	72	71
J. A. Wilson,	56	48
A. Williamson,	22	21
W. Simmons,	10	8
J. Potts,	19	17
J. Budd,	2	2
P. Kemp,	12	12
S. Budd,	6	5
J. P. Ryder,	45	44
J. P. Haviland,	5	5
I. G. McInally,	42	41
C. Culver,	29	19
C. McInally,	223	223
J. Calvert,	39	33

This is about two per cent better than the report of 1886.

C. W. CULVER, Sec.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

HOW TO BUILD A BEE HOUSE.

I should like to have the following questions answered in the "Query and Reply" department:—I have no cellar to winter my bees in and must build a house, but I do not know just how to do it. Of course I could build something which might kill my bees but I want to build rightly and I want to put the repository up now so as to have it dry and in shape by fall. The questions I want answered are these:—(1.) If you have a bee house, how is it built, and if you have none and were going to build, how would you construct it so as to winter your bees safely? (2) How large for sixty colonies? (3) How thick are the walls? (4) What would the walls be made of? (5) Is it floored? (6) Would the floor be above or below the surface of the ground? (7) Would the building have double or single doors? (8) And this I wish very particularly answered:—*How shall it be ventilated?* I want to construct the building in the cheapest manner possible, consistent with safe wintering.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Bee-houses above ground in this locality are very unsatisfactory, therefore I have given little attention to them and do not feel competent to advise in the matter. In no locality can they equal an underground winter repository, and were I to build anything for the safe wintering of bees, it would be wholly or partly underground. If the latter, it is easily covered with several feet of dirt, which makes it equal to being wholly underground.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I winter my bees on the summer stands and in ordinary house cellar. If I were going to build a place to winter bees all would depend on location. Should prefer to build into a side hill. Would build of stone if plenty or of brick. Should want the floor constructed of cement. Should want to have double doors. To ventilate I would use a box ventilator about eight feet inside reaching up and resting on the floor with openings cut in

the sides close to the bottom, also openings near the top of room constructed so they could be closed. I find it best to ventilate from the bottom, if it gets to warm then open the top holes. If the repository should be built above ground I would arrange it so it could be heated. If you can afford to build a repository "build it well" don't stop for a few dollars expense.

C. M. POST, MURRAY, ONT.—I winter all my bees in cellars under buildings. One of my apiaries are wintered in a cellar under a bee-house, built especially for the business by Mr. H. G. Stafford, of Ameliasburg. The bee-house is built on a dry knoll, and is about 14 ft. x 20 ft. with cellar full size of building, and 6½ ft. deep, and excavated out so as to be below the surface. The walls are of stone 20 inches thick, well mortared; then it is lined inside with brick standing on edge. The joists overhead are 8 in. wide and are sealed on the under side with good lumber, then filled in with dry sawdust, and floored with matched lumber. It has a hatchway in one end with double doors; with a trap door to lay snug down over the hatchway to keep out snow and rain. It is ventilated by an underground drain, 10 in. square, about 100 ft. long. The drain has a small slide door where it enters the cellar, to open or close as required. In the opposite corner of the cellar from where the drain enters, there is a stove pipe enters through the floor connected with the stove in the honey house above.

D. CHALMERS, POOLE, ONT.—My bee repository for wintering is under the same roof as the dwelling, occupying one half of the first flat of the same. The outer walls are double, being 23 inches apart and filled between with dry sawdust. The partition between the bee-room and dwelling, and also ceiling of the former, are filled with only 15 inches of sawdust. Like Noah's Ark, it contains but one window and one door; the former is packed with about ten inches of fine sawdust before the bees are set into winter quarters, and the latter treated in a like manner afterwards. The inside measurement of the room is 14 x 20 by 9 feet high and is capable of wintering 150 colonies; being 14 feet wide allows four rows of shelving and two passes, the shelves are three deep, wide enough to let the hives stand nicely, (15 in.) the lower one 18 in. off the floor and the others spaced two feet. The floor is about two feet above the surface of the ground and underneath is a stone cellar 6 ft. 6 in. high, into which a large sub-earth ventilator is brought; the same lies four feet under the surface of the ground and is something like 160 feet long. At the outer end there is a box arranged

to allow air to enter said pipe and yet prevent snow from entering and blocking it. From the cellar there are ventilators into the bee-room in each corner and also a winter entrance, thereby enabling me to visit the bees without in the least changing the atmosphere. From the floor of the cellar there is a 2½ inch pipe connected to the chimney (which reaches the cellar) to draw off the carbonic acid gas; the upper ventilators of the bee-room also join the chimneys.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—My bee-cellar is under my dwelling house, where I winter my bees with an average loss of only 3 to 4 per cent. The cellar is an excellent one, well drained and fairly dry, and the bee department is ventilated in the following manner: For the ingress of air I use the cellar drain, which runs below the frost, some 200 feet from the house gradually thereafter coming to the surface. By means of a pipe at the outer end reaching always above the surface of the snow, I keep a free communication with the external air, the temperature of which is considerably raised before it reaches the bees, by passing about 250 feet under ground. For the egress of the foul air and gasses I have a pipe six inches in diameter which starts within four or five inches of the cellar floor and runs up connecting with the kitchen stove above. I have also two other pipes of same diameter running out of bee-cellar and reaching to the external air. These are kept stuffed during the coldest of the weather with small circular bags filled in with dry sawdust, and these can be easily removed, or partially removed, whenever it becomes necessary, either to lower the temperature of bee-cellar or purify the air. With these facilities, in connection with a stove standing outside the bee department which can be fired up whenever necessary, the temperature in the bee repository can be kept as desired without much trouble. If you will just keep in mind a few first principles or essential conditions of successful wintering, you can construct your house in conformity therewith and you will then require but little advice from anybody. In the first place you want a house for bees frost-proof, and dry if possible. In the second place you want it well ventilated, and to secure this the sub-earth pipe is indispensable for the introduction of fresh air from without. Build the house, if possible, on a site slightly elevated and put your subterranean pipe deep below the frost and carry it off 300 feet or more, if possible, before you connect with the surface. This will be a little expensive but a few colonies saved from winter losses would soon cover it. As to the upward ventilation, that of course, can be easily

accomplished. For sixty colonies, 12 to 15 feet square and seven feet high inside measure, would be large enough. Were I building a bee-cellar I think I should construct it of wood above ground and fill it in on all sides and above and below with about two feet and a half in thickness of dry sawdust. Floor above ground and double or treble doors of course. As friend Jones has, I believe, outside bee-houses or cellars, he would be a good authority on the details of construction.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I shall not follow the points *seriatim* which your correspondent has put when asking for information respecting the construction of a bee-house, but give him a description of my own which I think is as good for the purpose as any in Ontario. The building is 12 ft. x 25 ft., two storey. To begin at the beginning, I excavated four feet deep. I then built a stone foundation two feet thick and a little above the surface of the ground. Upon this foundation I put up two balloon frames of 2 in. x 4 in. scantling, one frame on the inside of the foundation wall and the other on the outside. I sheeted up the inner sides of these two frames with inch boards. I had now a frame work standing on the stone wall—or rather two frames, that on the outer margin, 2 in. x 14 in. scantling, 16 inches apart and sheeted up inside. The inner frame work was the same but sheeted up on the reverse side. I had thus a vacant space over the centre of the stone wall of some 14 in. walled up on either side with inch boards—this space I filled up with sawdust, and lathed and plastered inside and outside. Beginning at the outside: I have first a coat of lath and plaster, then four inches dead air space, then an inch board, then 14 inches of sawdust, then another inch board, then a dead air space of four inches, and the inner coat of lath and plaster. The ceiling is 10 ft. high and made as follows: I laid on joists 2 x 8, lathed and plastered below and floored with rough inch on top, immediately over the first joists and on this rough floor I laid another set of joists, the same in size, and filled the spaces between flush to the top of the other set of joists with sawdust and then laid a tongued and grooved floor over all. My ceiling beginning from above then consists of first, the floor, then 8 in. of sawdust, then a rough floor, then 8 in. dead air space, and finally the coating of lath and plaster, which forms the ceiling of the bee-house proper. I divided the upper storey into two rooms, lathed and plastered also. The inner wall on the foundation, however, only runs to the top of the first floor, so that the walls of the upstairs rooms

are simply a 2 in. x 4 in. scantling, frame plastered inside and outside. These up-stairs rooms afford dry, warm storage for comb honey. I laid a Portland cement floor on the bee-house below, and cemented the stone wall inside, which effectually excludes any soakage from without. I have an inner and an outer door on the bee-house, and between these I put a 4-in. thick straw mat, made to fit the doorway. This mat, of course, I put away in the summer and replace it with a wire screen door, for I do all my extracting in the bee-house—and a delightfully cool spot it is in the hot weather which prevails then. Two sub earth ventilators—8 inch tube—and led up from a ravine to the rear of the building, give ample bottom ventilation. The upper ventilation consists of two tubes of stove-piping, running through the ceiling and roof. Through a hole in the upper floor I drop a thermometer into the bee-house and keep it suspended midway between ceiling and floor. To find the temperature below all I have to do is to go upstairs and draw up the thermometer. In each of these ventilating tubes I have a common stove-pipe damper, and by simply opening or closing the damper I can regulate the temperature below at the same time I am examining the thermometer. This bee-house being plastered inside and overhead, a coat of whitewash in the spring keeps it sweet and clean. I have used this house for wintering in now some six years and I never lost a stock in it except from starvation or queenlessness, and I don't think the bees consume more than six pounds of honey to each stock in five months confinement. It is so nearly perfect that, if building again, I would make no change except to substitute concrete for sawdust which would make it last many years longer. This house will accommodate 200 hives. There is a chimney starting at the upper floor and into this I ran one of the ventilators the first year I used it, but I found that the vapor from below condensed in the lateral pipes and filled them with ice. Afterwards I used upright tubes and have had no trouble with them since. From this description your correspondent may think my house too costly. All my outlay was the cost of the material, for I drove every nail and put on every trowelful of plaster there is in the building with my own hands.

BY THE EDITOR.—If we were building a bee-house we would prefer to have a good cellar under it frost-proof, and have the walls above the cellar at least twenty inches thick. This gives you an opportunity of wintering either in the cellar or above, or if you wish in

both. A cellar twelve feet square inside would hold 100 colonies, or if you use both cellar and the second story it would hold 200. We find the second story very valuable for extracting purposes, work shop, store room for honey etc. In fact without some such place for storage, with a large apiary, it would be very difficult to manage. But if you have all the storage you require and every facility for carrying on your business so that nothing is required excepting simply a wintering repository it may be made all above ground by putting up a wall 2x4 scantling, and filling the twenty inch space between the walls with dry saw-dust or some equally good packing. A very cheap arrangement might be built under ground if your drainage was good and the soil sandy so no water would trouble you. This might be called a cave by some by merely building a stone wall around it and roofing it over with timber and earth sufficiently deep to prevent the cold from getting in, or it might have a packing of eighteen inches of saw-dust and at least two feet of chaff, but thirty inches would be much better than roofing over.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

INDISPENSABLE.

GEORGE J. MALONY.—The C. B. J. is indispensable to a northern bee-keeper.
Alpina, Mich., June, 1887.

MRS. HENRY STENNETT.—Alsike clover is in full bloom and the bees seem to be very busy, but I think it cannot be yielding as much as usual as they are not storing away much surplus. Clover and basswood promise fine bloom.
St. Marys, June 17th, 1887.

DANIEL WRIGHT.—In remitting balance of account which you have against me, I also wish to say that the sections (10,000) which I bought from you are a splendid lot and I am very much pleased with them.

Violet, June 23rd, 1887.

BROOD TURNING BLACK AND DRYING UP—NOT FOUL BROOD.

R. P. SMALL.—I bought a swarm of bees the other day and on looking over them I found the brood about one-quarter dead, caps sunken, and once in a while a pin hole through them. The brood appears to turn black and settles down to the bottom of the cells and dries up. There is no perceptible smell. What do you think is the cause? I hardly think it is in the F. B. do you?
Dunham, Que., June 19th, 1887.

It is not an uncommon thing to find

dead brood in the hive, and by your description of this we do not think it is foul brood. We send you our Foul Brood pamphlet; after reading it you will likely be able to determine the cause.

INTRODUCING QUEENS TO OLD COLONIES OR NEW SWARMS.

H. E. BAIDEN.—I have two colonies of the common black bees, and I wish to introduce an Italian queen into one of them. As I do not know much about bees I would like you to tell me what is best to do; put her into one of the swarms when one comes out, or into one of the old stocks; also how and when she is to be introduced.

Portsmouth, Ont., June 12th, '87.

You would introduce the queen more easily to the old colony as most of the old bees and the queen issue with the first swarm and there being only capped queen cells in the parent colony, it would not be much trouble to remove or destroy them and introduce an Italian queen, but great care should be taken that you examine thoroughly and remove all the queen cells.

SWARMED OUT FIVE TIMES.

MR. JOHN J. WOOLICOTT.—I bought a hive of bees a short time ago and within ten days after purchasing them they have swarmed five times (that is, clustered outside the hive,) and then have gone into the hive again. Would you kindly oblige me by giving me all the information you can on the matter.

Kenney P.O., June 13th, 1887.

The difficulty, no doubt, is due to the queen. Sometimes bees will swarm and the queen return to the hive again. At other times the queen goes out, and being unable to fly, will crawl along on the ground. At other times they alight in out of the way places where the majority of the bees do not find them and the swarm then returns to the old colony again. At other times they will fly out around the alighting-board and back into the hive and never issue properly with the swarm. In fact they cut up so many freaks at times that it is hard to say what they will not do. We have known old queens to die in the colony or be superceded in the swarming season. A large number of queens are sometimes raised after the first swarm issues; a number of swarms issue and the young queens becoming lost the swarms return to their hive. If you watch carefully and examine the hive and ascertain its condition you will likely find no difficulty in determining the cause.

WINTERING ON SHALLOW COMBS—WHAT POSITION DOES THE BEE OCCUPY AFTER IT IS 8 DAYS OLD.

F. BOOMHOWER.—A few words in regard to wintering bees in cellars on shallow combs. I have found by experimenting largely that bees winter best in common cellars where the temperature varies from 35° to 45° in shallow hives, and on shallow combs. Will you, if you know why, answer this question through the C. B. J., also the following:—How many bee-keepers can tell me correctly what position a young bee occupies in the cell from eight days old until it begins to operate for liberty. I have asked this question of hundreds of bee-keepers and have never yet had a correct answer. Who can answer this without first examining the cells? I have wintered bees every year since I commenced the business and my loss has not exceeded one per cent. in common cellars without any scientific ventilation, artificial heat or nonsense.

Gallupville, N.Y., June 4th, 1887.

We have never known bees to winter as well in a temperature below 40°; you say from 35° to 45°. We would prefer, if the cellar is damp, from 45° to 50°, but down to 35° is altogether too low for successful wintering in our locality. You will notice what Mr. N. W. McLean said on the subject. If your brood is of the best and your colony in the right condition when placed in winter quarters, they will winter well on almost any size of frame. Your second question could probably be answered more correctly by Prof. Cook or Mr. McLean. We are glad to know that you are able to winter so successfully, which indicates, we think, that you do not tinker with your bees late in the fall, so that they have plenty of good stores early and in fine condition to go into winter quarters.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

D. A. JONES,
Editor
and President.

F. H. MACPHERSON,
Asst. Editor
and Business Manager.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 29, 1887.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We must apologise for the late appearance of the last issue of the BEE JOURNAL. Our boiler got out of order and we were held back in our work four days. Everything is alright again and

we hope that we will not again be troubled for some time to come.

We have just received from our lithographers several hundred thousand labels of the various kinds, so that those who had labels on order will receive them at once. The price of these is much cheaper this year and we anticipate a larger sale than heretofore.

We have at Plantagenet, Quebec, two thousand sections $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ with slots top and bottom only. We will sell them at \$4. per thousand F. O. B. cars there. They are not the size which should have been sent our customer hence the reason for our offering them for sale.

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

In our circular we state that odd sizes in sections will be furnished at the advance of ten per cent on regular prices if ordered in quantities of a thousand and over. This of course has reference to odd sizes ranging from $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ for sections which are designed to hold about a pound. We have never until the present season manufactured any two pound sections and we have just sent out the goods in execution of two or three orders for sections $5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Sections of this size, of course we would not think of manufacturing at ten per cent on price of regular sizes of pound sections, and lest there be any misunderstanding we mention this fact. The price for any size of sections over 5×6 will be \$7 per thousand.

We hope before we enter on the business of another year to have all our work under the one roof. At the present time, as many of our customers know, who have visited Beeton, our different departments are considerably scattered, and much time is lost and mistakes are often made which could be avoided if the whole work was done under one roof. We have at the present time a larger stock of supplies on hand than we have ever had at this season of the year, and we have been able to ship out our orders within a day or two of receipt. In many instances, goods go out the same day as orders come to hand. We are probably a day or two behind with foundation orders and with orders for honey tins, but we hope ere another JOURNAL reaches you to be entirely up with these.



We have just received from the manufacturers a large lot of cartons for holding the $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ section, something similar to the engraving. Our catalogue price at the present time is \$14 per thousand, but we have purchased these at a figure that

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

ONE POUND GLASS JARS, SCREW TOP.



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

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

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, June 29, 1887.
We pay 35c 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...51c
over 50 lbs.48c
Section " in sheets per pound.....55c
Section Foundation cut to fit $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. 60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep...48c

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

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

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

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

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

M. H. HUNT.

28 and 30 West Broadway, near Duane St., where we have better facilities for handling honey.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

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

A HORSE WANTED

Wanted to Exchange full Colonies of Italian Bees in Langstroth Simplicity Hives, for a Good Driving Horse. Address

J. B. MASON & SONS,
Mechanic Fall, Me.

LOOK HERE

- Clark's Cold Blast Smoker..... 50 Cents
- 2½ in. Iron Barrell " 75 "
- 3 " " " " \$1 00
- By mail 25c, 30c. and 36c. extra.
- Untested Italian Queens..... \$1 00
- Half-Dozen " " 5 80

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OUR 60 LB. TINS.

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

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

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

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

CANADIANS

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

BEEES BY THE POUND.

	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Bees, per ½ pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 " " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

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

Two frame nucleus consists of ½ pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

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

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

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

QUEENS.

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

FULL COLONIES.

	Italian	Holy Land Crosses	Carniolan Crosses	Hybrids
May	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$8.50
June	8.00	9.00	10.00	7.50
July	7.50	8.00	9.00	7.00
August	6.50	8.00	9.00	6.50
September	6.50	7.00	8.00	6.00
October	7.00	8.00	9.00	6.50
November	8.00	8.00	9.00	8.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

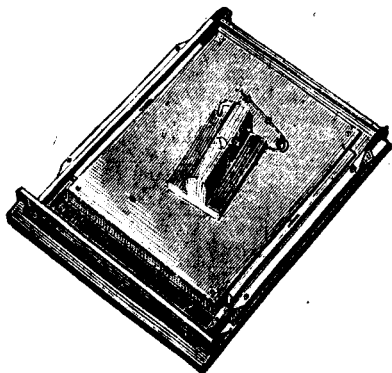
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The "Mitchell" Frame Nailer is light, handy and cheap—anyone who has a few hundred frames to nail will find it advantageous to have one of them.



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

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

"Langstroth Frame..... 1 50

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—OF—

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

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

Lacking only Nos. 3 and 43.....	50 cts.
" " 3, 15 and 43.....	50 "
" " 3, 16, 43 and 44.....	45 "
" " 3, 16, 17, 43, 44.....	40 "

If wanted by mail send ten cents additional.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ld.

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

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

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

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

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Headquarters in Canada.

1884 Toronto Fair, Brood 1st; Section 2nd	
1884 London " " 1st " 1st.	
1885 Toronto " " 2nd " 1st.	
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I began the manufacture of comb foundation in 1883, and I am glad to say that I have not had the first complaint so far. Brood runs from 5 1/2 to 6 feet to the lb.; section about 11 ft.; shall commence making, weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in strips 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 and 3 1/2 x 1 1/4. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood 10 cts. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices on foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS.

51-tf.

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and Bee-Keepers,

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.,
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up, and of the various parts made up, so that
should there be any portions of the hive you do
not wish you can easily ascertain what deduc-
tions to make.

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

PRICES OF PARTS.

	made up	flat
Bottom stand.....	12	09
Bottom-boards.....	15	11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03	03
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60	45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invert- ible.....	10	07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30	25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60	50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15	13
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15	15
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10	10

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

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

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

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

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

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

HEDDON HIVES!



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

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

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

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

Heddon's 1887 Circular.

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ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

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

Address,

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DOWAGIAC, MICH.

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HAMMERS.

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

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

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

SCREW DRIVERS.

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

TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

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

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

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

TWO FOOT RULES.

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

HAND SAWS

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

PANEL SAWS.

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

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

PLANES.

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

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

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent. below the ordinary retail price, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have a 1y you want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

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ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

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

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

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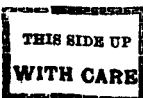
Positively the best, most practical and easiest of manipulation of any hive made (takes the "L" frame) also his extracted honey hive much improved.

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

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

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Price, per 10..5c. by mail, 6c.
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Advance Printed.....	\$4 50	\$ 7 75	\$32 50
Same with Mica Front.....	5 50	9 25	40 00
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