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VOL II, NO. 14.

1886

JUNE 30.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



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

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

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

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*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.,  
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Is second to none in the market. Square Cases, 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

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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.

FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.

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.

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## ODD SIZED SECTIONS.

We have a lot of about 5,000 one-piece sections which were cut slightly too large for the cases for which they were intended, and as they are an odd size (4 1/4 x 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 (LD.) CO. Beeton, Ont.

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## HIVES! HIVES! HIVES!

Eighty "Jones' Hives," nearly new, for sale at a reduction, the owner having retired from bee-keeping.

Apply to **A. REEVE,**  
Highland Creek, Ontario

## HEAD \* QUARTERS

IN THE SOUTH FOR EARLY NUCLEI & QUEENS.

Four frame nucleus, with pure Italian Queen, in April \$3.50. 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. VIALLOIN,**  
BAYOU GOULA, Louisiana

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The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

## PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by

**SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.**

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## 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, 130 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 it 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.

## BEESWAX WANTED.

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

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Nassagaweya P. O., Ont.

Also agent for D. A. Jones' supplies.

## Bee-Hives, Honey-Boxes, Sections.

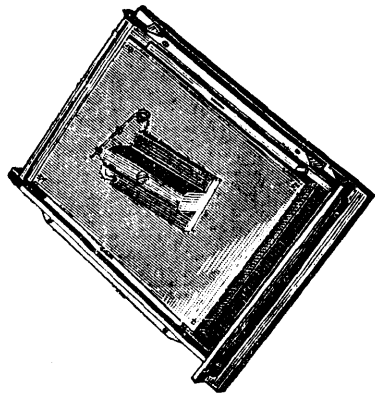
Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World.

Write for our prices for one piece 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**

## BEES 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

## 30 QUEENS

To dispose of this month. Principally of the Heddon strain, but which have not been purely mated. Price 65c. each or five for \$3 by mail. These produce the very best bees for honey gathering.

**G. A. DEADMAN,**

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## ITALIAN & CARNIOLAN QUEENS

By return mail, bred in separate apiaries away from other bees. Warranted Italians or untested Carniolan Queens, in June, \$1.10; 6, \$5.90; July, \$1.6, \$5. State which you prefer, BELLINZONA or GOLDEN ITALIANS. For full particulars and prices of bees, send for circular. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

**CHAS. D. DUVALL,**  
Spencerville, Mont. Co. Md.

**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. GOOLD & CO.,**  
BRANTFORD, ONT.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON,**

ROGERSVILLE, GENESEE, CO., MICH.

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

**ITALIAN - QUEENS - 1886.**

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

F. A. GEMMILL,  
Harmony Apiary, Stratford

**PURE \* ITALIAN \* QUEENS**

By return mail Selected Tested of 1885, rearing \$1.50 each. Warranted Queens 90 cents each. Per doz. \$9. Every queen warranted first-class in every respect or money refunded. Don't fail to read my circular for 1886 sent to any address. Address,

J. F. WOOD,  
North Prescott, Mass.

**SECTIONS! SECTIONS!**

4 1/2 x 4 1/2 made out of nice white basswood for \$4 per 1000. Sample free. Shipping crates a specialty for comb honey. S. P. HODGSON, Horning's Mills, Ont.

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

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.

**THE INVERTIBLE HIVE**  
INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

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

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

**M. SHUCK**  
DES MOINES IOWA

**HONEY JARS.**

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

Hives, Sections, and Stanley's Extractors

**Best Quality With Lowest Prices.**

Address for prices, etc.

**TYGARD SONS.**

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

**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.

**Bees For Sale!**

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

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

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., L'T D.  
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.

**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.

**A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.**

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

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.



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

VOL. II: No. 14. BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 30, 1886 WHOLE No. 66

### OUR OWN APIARY.

SOMETHING LIKE FOUL BROOD.

A FEW weeks ago a neighbor about eight miles from here called to say that he was ruined. His entire apiary (quite a large one by the way) was being destroyed with foul brood. He described the appearance of the disease. After listening to his description for a short time we surprised him by saying that his bees had not foul brood, yet there was no use trying to persuade him as he was convinced that his entire apiary was doomed in a short time. We explained to him that foul brood never existed in a hive without the appearance of a brown ropy matter after it had remained there for a sufficient length of time. Then he stated that the dead brood found in such large quantities in his hives had not been removed from the cells. Although the capping of the cells contained a little pin-hole—as it is called—when the cap was removed he found the larva or dead bee retaining its shape with the exception of its being dried up and much smaller. After seeing what we had written in reference to the matter in our little book on Foul Brood, he decided to bring up some of the dead brood with him for us to examine. Yesterday he arrived with a lot of his "foul brood," as he called it, but his face bore a more cheerful aspect. He said that he had called to say that he believed now that we were right, and that it was not foul brood, but the mystery to him was what constituted it. Perhaps a description of it would not be out of place.

In the sample brought there were a large number of cells containing dead brood. In some samples not more than one larva in ten was dead, in others, one quarter of the cells contained dead brood. The larva dying before it was capped over, it seemed to dry up

and form a blackish mass of shrivelled up larva but where it first dried it seemed to contain a black watery substance which evaporated in a few days leaving the larva dry. The capped over cells were perforated, many of them contained small holes from about the size of a pin point to the size of a pin head. Where the capping was removed the bees seemed all dried up. Many of them fell to the ground. Some were nearly ready to gnaw out, so fully were they developed. Others apparently had just died, while others appeared to have been dead for some weeks. Some cells contained larva just capped, some just dead, others quite dry. He could not account for the difficulty but supposed that if it were not a contagious disease that it might have been caused by the kind of food that the bees had eaten and fed to the larva. We made inquiry as to the sources from which pollen and honey were collected in his locality. He could not learn of any having been gathered that would account for the mortality. Many of the colonies that during fruit bloom were very bad with the disease have almost wholly recovered. Has any person ever had a similar experience? It was not chilled, for the mortality was greatest in the strongest colonies. It is much like the disease described as dead-brood in our little 10c pamphlet on foul brood, but we have never known a whole apiary to be so affected. It seems as if the food must have had something to do with it.

We almost forgot to mention that the colonies consisting of queens raised late last fall were affected much worse than the others. Whether it is on account of their prolificness or the age of the latter queens he does not know.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.  
—The next annual convention of this association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1886. H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton Mich.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

**THE WEATHER—FIRST SWARM, AND SWARMING.**

**T**HE drought still continues. This is the 15th of June, and there has been no rain to speak of in this locality since about the middle of May or before. Vegetation generally is suffering. The clover is out in great abundance—Alsike and white—and is giving a fair yield of honey since the 6th inst., when the honey-season opened, but the dry weather is telling upon it.

My first swarm issued yesterday from a Langstroth hive. A rather late beginning, you will say. Yes, but I have discouraged the swarming by giving abundant room and as much ventilation as would be safe. The swarm that issues under such conditions is worth hiving. The hot-house swarm that issues prematurely from a small, pent up brood chamber under the influence of heat and a splurge of honey is not worth so much. It is a very good rule to give plenty of room and ventilation and let them swarm when they get ready. Of course I have reference to prime swarms. After-swarving is not profitable and ought to be discouraged. By proper management and manipulation it can be almost entirely prevented. And with reference to the "artificial swarming" or dividing, whether in making first or last swarms, it seems to be "going out" as I think it should. Of course there are conditions and circumstances under which the dividing plan is indispensable, as in the case of the mechanic or professional man who has to go to his office or work and leave his bees to their swing. But the large bee-keeper or specialist had better let his bees swarm. My experience is that they then give better results. We get a better class of queens and better work and more of it. We all know how a new swarm will pitch in for all they are worth, as though every day was the last of their mortal existence. One thing I have noticed is this: that the young bee-keeper makes a "dead set" on the "artificial swarming." If you sell a colony or two to one of these enthusiastic neophytes the first and about the only thing he wants to know right away is how to divide them, and he goes on dividing and sub-dividing. This accomplished he is ready for the very largest kind of "bee business." But the old heads don't divide much. I would say to the young bee-keeper don't get "off" on the dividing business, but "make haste slowly." Let the bees swarm their first swarm and then keep back or put back the after swarms. "But my dear fellow, I have 100 colonies in my yard and if I do not divide them, and allow them all to swarm,

bedlam will be let loose certain days, and confusion will be so badly confounded when half a dozen swarms get out at once that I will be dumbfounded and can do nothing," says one. Well, now, that would be bad enough, but listen! Be wise in your day and generation as a bee-man, and have all your laying queens clipped—the non-clipping bee-men to the contrary notwithstanding. Then you will compass the confounded confusion, and get the bee bedlam beleaguered. This is no theory or "glittering generality" but sober fact, for this deponent has been through that mill. The *modus operandi* is simple enough, as thus: Have your hives of course all ready before the swarming season commences. Keep a supply of little queen cages constantly on hand in your pocket or tool basket. Keep a bee-veil on your hat, down behind and turned up in front, so that you can pull it down over your face in a moment if necessary; keep a pair of gloves in your pocket to use if you need them. With two or three sheets at hand and a pail of water with the little force pump and sprayer within easy reach you are armed for the fray and can confidently say—"Come on Macduff." When a swarm issues go to the hive and cage the queen which will be found near the entrance trying to fly. Then as soon as the swarm is out carry the old hive off to a new stand or if another swarm is issuing and you wish to gain time simply close the entrance and shift it away from the old stand three or four feet facing an opposite direction to that of original position. Now place your new hive on the old stand with entrance wide open and place the caged queen in on top of the frames. The swarm will of course come back to the new hive on the old stand. Now, this can be all done on your part in less than two minutes, and you are ready to deal in like manner with any other swarms that may be issuing. By this short and easy method (which is not new, however) I will undertake to hive a dozen swarms in from 15 to 20 minutes. Should two or three swarms cluster together before returning, your course is obvious and simple as there are no queens to hunt. Take a dipper, tin pan, or other vessel and divide them off among the number of hives together. Or if the united swarms all attempt to enter one hive without clustering the course is almost equally simple. When a fair proportion of the bees has entered the hive carry it off and set one of the others in its place to catch its proportion and so on. Or let them all enter and settle and then divide them off.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## UNFAIRNESS STILL.

HERE is an old saying about a truth half told being worse than a falsehood, and it is in this light that I criticised Mr. Pond's quotations from *Success in Bee Culture*. Of what I accused Mr. Pond he has not even attempted an explanation, but explains instead, things of which I have not accused him.

Only a few weeks ago two articles from the pen of Mr. Pond appeared simultaneously in the *C. B. J.* and the *A. B. J.* In one of these Mr. Pond says that Mr. Heddon claimed that the whole secret of success in wintering bees was in the *pollen theory*; in the other article he asserts that Mr. Heddon said that success depends upon good food and *temperature*. Now here is a plain contradiction, made lately by Mr. Pond, and it is for him, not me, to explain. It is no explanation to say: "Mr. Heddon has claimed, and that too quite recently, that in the 'pollen theory' lies the whole success of wintering." Even if this were true, it would give Mr. Pond authority only for making the first assertion, and fails entirely to harmonize the two contradictory assertions.

But, as I said in my former article, the above is a small affair compared to the *garbled* quotations from Mr. Heddon's book. I did not accuse Mr. Pond of "mis-quoting," as he intimates; but of the more despicable offense of giving the public "half told truths" in the shape of *garbled* quotations. For instance Mr. Pond says: "Of ninety-one colonies wintered in another cellar seventy-five on sugar syrup came through in good shape, while sixteen died." Now this is true (except that only eight colonies died) but in all candor, let me ask Mr. Pond if, after quoting this much, he considers it fair and honorable to Mr. Heddon, especially when trying to show that the pollen theory is untenable, to stop right there? Why not quote a little more, not necessarily the "whole book," but enough to show that the bees that died had *natural* stores or part natural stores?

In my last article I said: "That the pollen theory is untenable may be among the possibilities, but not upon the grounds lately entered upon by Mr. J. E. Pond, Jr." Mr. Pond understood this to mean that he (Pond) had lately become convinced that it was untenable. My meaning was that it was untenable upon "the grounds lately entered upon by Mr. Pond," viz., that of employing *garbled* quotations.

I have no desire to discuss the pollen theory at present, as I think enough has been said to enable all who wish to understand it to do so but when that or any other theory is attacked I

wish to see it done fairly or not at all.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

From Bees.

## CARNIOLANS.

CARNIOLANS are better breeders than Italians; mine this season proved themselves to be superior honey gatherers, and I was so well pleased with them in every respect that I placed a large number of their drones on one of my Georgian Bay Islands and crossed a large number of Holy Land queens with them expecting the progeny to be very superior in many respects. I also found our Carniolans more industrious than others, and a large number of hives containing Carniolan queens seemed to give the best results late in the season when honey was scarce.

D. A. JONES.

Notwithstanding this testimony from the man who knows more about foreign races of bees than any one else in Canada, Dr. J. C. Thom in an address delivered before the Ont. B.-K. Association last fall, said: "After having had the Asiatic races inflicted upon us (with good intention no doubt) we are now threatened with the Carniolan." Further on he says: "I speak thus as, personally very great loss has been sustained in exterminating the traces of other races from an Italian apiary, after they have been tried and found wanting." Calm yourself, good Doctor, no one is *obliged* to buy these bees and you are in no personal danger. If this quiets your fears I can proceed to another proposition the truth of which will be as evident to the reader as that of the last statement. I submit the following: Dr. Thom would have shown himself more unprejudiced, more consistent, had he tried the Carniolans before venturing to pronounce them an "infliction" and before he ventured to set at naught the testimony of so many careful and conscientious bee masters in various parts of the world, who, after years of experience with Carniolans, have pronounced in their favor. The fact is, though I scan closely all the bee-journals, I have never seen but two cases mentioned in which parties who had tested these bees had rejected them. Both of these found as the chief objection their color. Abundance of testimony in their favor is to be gleaned from home and foreign bee-journals. In the very number of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL (Oct. 21st. 1885) which contains Dr. Thom's address are a few lines from Mr. Gust. Murhard, Portland, Oregon, a bee-master of long and extensive experience in which he says he "has 200 stocks of bees mostly Syrians and Carniolans," and adds, "the Italians are discarded by me."



Let me assure you, Friend Thom, and with you all others who may be disposed to take your statements seriously, not alone the Cyprians, but also the Carniolans are planted on the shores of America. And both races have come to stay.

FRANK BENTON.

Alexandria, Egypt, March, 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### REPORT FROM APPLE GROVE APIARY.

**M**Y report is not very encouraging. I put 51 colonies into winter quarters last fall, 19 were wintered on their summer stands, packed in chaff and outside cases, and 32 in the cellar: both lots wintered well, 3 colonies only being lost, and they were poor when put in, but they have dwindled badly this spring; I have only 34 now and some of them very weak; the principal cause of the dwindling was robbing; they commenced it in early spring and are at it still; they have given me any amount of trouble. I have some very good colonies, but do not intend to build up the weak colonies by taking brood from the strong. I find that I have considerable to learn yet about handling bees. The C. B. J. comes very regularly and is quite a help; I could not think of doing without it. You say that there is no linden in the neighborhood of Kingston; this is a mistake; my bees gave me 50 lbs. of honey to the colony last year spring count, and it was all linden honey; they did not gather any honey from white clover last year, and there is very little Alsike sown here; this is a Red clover country, but I learn that there is a weevil working on it of late years and some of the farmers are trying the Alsike which may take the place of the Red in a few years. It is true that the country around Kingston is not very heavily timbered, the land is becoming pretty well cleared, but all bees are in reach of linden. I am sure that there are 1,000 linden trees inside of two miles from my bees, and Mr. Ramsy keeps over 100 colonies only three miles from Kingston on the Gananoque road, and he gets the greater part of his honey from linden. I believe that one half of the surplus honey gathered in this section of the country is from thistles. This is the best thistle country in the world, every field of grain sown contains more or less thistles, and some fields half and I have seen fields with nothing but thistles; they are in bloom longer than any other honey plant that I know of and are a sure crop, be the season wet or dry. Two years ago the thistles were swarming with bees when the linden trees were in full bloom, and no bees working on the linden that year, I got 130 lbs. to the colony spring count, and I believe it was nearly all

thistle honey; it was almost as clear as water, with a good flavor. There are also every year large fields of buckwheat sown around Kingston, so that you see, Mr. Editor, that we are not depending on clover for our honey; in fact I have got but very little honey from clover in the four years that I have kept bees; the clover very often fails to give honey.

Yours respectfully,

A. BRIDGE.

West Brook, near Kingston, Ont.

Perhaps we should have said: "In the neighborhood of Williamsville." The bee-keeper (a lady) whom we visited, informed us that she had not found any, or rather very little, within range of her bees. We are very glad that there is plenty of linden within reach of some of the bee farms around Kingston. It would be much better if there was plenty of Alsike. No doubt the weevil working in the Red clover will be a kindness rather than a damage to the farmers, as the Alsike is so much superior to the Red, that once they become accustomed to growing it for hay and seed, they will not be likely to return to growing the Red again. Plenty of Alsike growing around the apiary means an increase from fifty to a hundred lbs. to the colony.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

### QUEEN REARING.

QUERY No. 86.—When do you find it most desirable to raise queens for your own use? When and how do you use them?

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—During swarming season.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—In this locality about May 20th. Use them when swarms issue.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—May and August. I use them when and where they are needed after they are laying.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—During the swarming season. Keep them in nuclei till wanted to replace old queens or supply any lack I may have.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—At swarming time. To form nuclei preparatory to building up artificial colonies, and to supercede queens that do not give satisfaction.

H. D. CUFFING, CLINTON, MICH.—Early in the season. Have them on hand to use as you want them. When a swarm comes off I cut out all queen cells and give them a queen and all further trouble is ended, if other conditions are all right.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I raise mine as soon as I can after the commencement of the honey season. They are first given to very strong nuclei and are used in building up the nuclei into strong colonies during the season, or are used to replace old queens in full colonies.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—For to raise a few queens for my own use I would wait for swarming time, then form some nuclei from combs that have queen cells, taken from a colony after it has cast a swarm. As soon as they begin to lay eggs I would remove any objectionable queens I had, and introduce the pure young queens in their place.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—During swarming time. Cells nearly ripe are placed in cages on the frames over a cluster. When a hive swarms one of the unfertilised queens is at once run in at the entrance of the old hive and in twenty-nine out of thirty cases last season they were accepted. This is a sure plan to prevent second swarms and at the same time gain ten or twelve days.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I find the young queens most useful when the white clover is in blossom as the bees begin to swarm, and especially for artificial swarms. I give the queenless half a young queen or queen cell immediately—and in natural swarming if I want to change the quality of the bees I cut out their own queen cells on the 6th day after swarming and give them a young queen.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I find it most desirable and profitable to raise them in time so that I will have them when I need them. I use them *when* I need them of course, and as to *how*, that depends: sometimes in a hive that has just swarmed, as, for instance, if I do not wish to breed from that queen or if the season is well advanced and I wish to hurry up the progeny for winter; sometimes to replace failing or inferior queens, etc.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—While I can buy dollar queens from honest and reliable breeders I do not find it desirable or economical to raise them. No man unless in the business can rear queens if purity is any object, when he

can purchase them and find 99 out of 100 pure for \$1, as I do. I supercede all queens when they cease to be fairly prolific, and as I run my apiary on the non-swarving or dividing idea, I give each new colony a queen when I form the same. This I prefer to do just before the honey season closes.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—In early swarming season. I encourage swarming in favorite stocks prematurely, if I may use the expression. When piping is heard, open the hive, having first prepared a supply of queen cages, cut out the cells, place them in the cages having a stock reserved for nursing them by the time the young queens have hatched; several hives are likely to require them, either having queens that require superceding, or queenless, or that have lately swarmed. If more queens are wanted in reserve, make nuclei.

BY THE EDITOR.—June, July and August. We usually replace all our queens except those that have proved themselves to be superior ones, and introduce young queens in their stead.

#### TAKING SECTION HONEY.

QUERY No. 87.—Many advocate covering section cases up warm with cushions of chaff or blankets to induce bees to work in them, others follow the plan of giving all possible chance to let the moisture escape above and advise no covering except hive cover and that to be raised at times and I believe I have heard of cloth only to cover sections in pleasant weather. Will the first plan be the correct one early and late in the season and with weak colonies and the latter with strong colonies during the warmest weather? What plan do you follow and do you consider entrance ventilation sufficient? Please give us all the light possible on these points.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—(1.) Yes. I ventilate below and not above, have the hives well shaded and a large entrance.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—I simply use a sheet of enamelled cloth over sections with the hood or cap to the hive over all. I use no ventilation except at the entrance.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—As a matter of convenience, I treat weak and strong alike, and am working back to the old fashioned board cover, because of freedom from propolis.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I use a solid board over the section cases giving ventilation by pushing it forward if the weather is sultry, stock in good condition and honey coming in at a fair rate. I use no cushions.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I have no use for cushions and blankets. If the top is left open so the air can get in, the bees will not seal sections well, so I keep them tight and give large entrance if weather is warm. Getting comb honey from weak colonies is like milking mice, too slow for me.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—You have answered the query pretty well yourself. I always, however, cover up the sections pretty warm. In hot weather I give plenty of ventilation below in the brood chamber, but never ventilate the sections above. Still if the hive is not shaded it might very easily get too hot in the section cases.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I am becoming of the opinion that wood is a good cover for bees at all times and I never wish any but entrance ventilation. In spring and fall, and in winter if bees are left on summer stand it may be well to pack warmly above and about the hives; but wood is a good immediate cover, better I guess than cloth.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—Covering them with cushions is undoubtedly the best plan as the bees would not work in them. In cool nights they would return to the brood chamber. There would be no moisture if they were well covered; the above is the best early and late, and all seasons while they are gathering honey. Weak swarms don't require section cases because they would cool the brood chamber and chill the brood in a cool night. You will find all that is necessary on this question in A. I. Root's A. B. C. of bee culture.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I give the utmost entrance ventilation during the heated term, preferring to so cover up the sections that heat and moisture can be retained. This, however, should be done with judgment, and if the colony shows evidence of being too much heated, then more ventilation should be given. During cold nights in the honey season all possible warmth should be retained in the hive. No positive rule can be given, as circumstances must govern individual cases. The above, however, is a good general rule to follow.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I follow the plans outlined above. To keep down swarming when working for comb honey the bees are induced to work in the sections as soon as there is any considerable yield of honey for surplus, and my hives have a large opening in the bottom board to regulate the temperature of the brood nest. A comb of brood is occasionally with-

drawn and replaced by an empty one and the brood placed at the side separated by a perforated metal division board. After the brood emerges these combs are filled for winter stores.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I am getting to be more and more of a believer in keeping bees well cooled in any and all weather, and think I have best success in obtaining honey when cushions are left on. Any plan which counteracts the influences of our changeable climate must, it seems to me, be a help. I leave cushion on all colonies both strong and weak during the entire season. Less ventilation is needed with packed than unpacked colonies. It would take a long article to answer this question as fully as it ought to be.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—One of the things that is hard for me to comprehend is the very common complaint that "my bees won't work in the boxes, &c." What sort of fixing do many bee-keepers use? My section cases are so made that the sections are confined in a central position in the case—a bee space three-sixteenths of an inch at top and bottom of the sections. A cloth cut just the size of the outer dimensions of the case is spread over the sections and a plain, flat hive-cover goes over the cloth, thus the sections are kept clean and white. Very hot weather a thin wedge may be slipped under the cover so as to admit the air between the cloth and the cover to the comfort of the bees.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—To answer all the points asked would require more space than we are allowed in this department. Early and late I keep sections covered with cushions, carpets, quilts, in fact all the different things I can get hold of to secure the desired results. But in the height of the honey flow, if it is very warm, I use a simple covering of enamelled cloth to prevent the bees coming on top of sections. All things considered, I think enamelled cloth the best for all general purposes of any covering I have used, winter and summer. When I find a colony inclined to hang out, I raise the hive up half an inch from the platform, that gives ventilation all around the bottom. I think the plan of L. C. Root, to have a large ventilator in the platform, a good one. With me, bottom ventilation is much better than top.

BY THE EDITOR.—We think the question answers itself. Would protect in cold and allow moisture to escape in hot weather.

## CLIPPING QUEEN'S WINGS.

QUERY No. 88.—Some advocate clipping queen's wings to prevent loss of swarm and we have heard of it being much practised but it is claimed by some that it injures the queen and that she is often superseded on that account and that it causes less confusion in a large apiary to have them fly out with the swarm? How do you stand on the subject, and what has been your success with them?

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I have had the best success with unclipped queens. It depends on the method adopted which will be the most successful.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—Clip the queen's wing. Have done so for many years, and have seen no bad results.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Have practiced clipping all queens' wings for the last 15 years and think the arguments of the opposition fallacious.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I let mine fly out with the swarm; never lost a swarm by flying away, don't think I have any more trouble than those that clip.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I could not be induced by considerable money to leave my queens' wings whole. The first time my eyes light on a queen after she commences laying, both wings on one side come off.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I have tried both methods and am now an advocate for clipping, but the bee-keeper must be on hand in swarming time. Queens will be lost in a certain proportion by adopting either method, the minimum of loss results from practicing clipping.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I have practiced clipping queens' wings largely for a number of years, and expect to continue doing so. I have never seen any facts tending to prove the correctness of the theory that clipped queens are injured by so doing, or are more apt to be superseded than are others, and I do not believe that it is true.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—My practice has long been to clip. It never injures the queens, and saves much labor and anxiety. I would as soon think of mowing with a sickle as to run an apiary without clipping the queen's wings. Think of a colony high up in a tree, or a dozen swarms all lighting in one cluster, then, with me, clip the wings.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I never clip

queen's wings; not that I think or believe it injures them in any way, or adds to the chance of their being superseded. I do not allow my bees to swarm at all, but prevent them from so doing by dividing them. For this reason alone I do not clip. If I ran my apiary for natural swarms I should most certainly clip all my queens, as it adds much to the ease by which they can be managed.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I clip all my queens, and have never seen any injured by it. Before I used clipping I had as many as three or four swarms sometimes in one cluster and used to have a time in separating them; sometimes I would by chance get two swarms separated and oftener foiled; two first swarms uniting are not any better in the fall than one; you have only one queen and the old bees keep dying off. I never saw them superceded on that account unless you return them two or three times when they swarm; there are always some queens that cannot fly without clipping they are so heavy.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—As a matter of mere convenience in a large apiary, clipped queens are a real advantage. But I oppose the general practice of clipping the wings of queens on the grounds that *wing power* is superior to any other trait in bees and while I breed with an eye to the development of wing power in my bees I could not be so inconsistent as to maim the wings of my breeding mothers. All queens that are not intended to rear successors may be clipped to advantage as to apiary work. Prof. Cook insists that because ants bite off the wings of the ant queens therefore it does not affect the wing power of bees to clip the wings of the queen honey bees. Strange that the Prof. fails to see that nature has thus provided a wise scheme to deprive the worker ants of wing power otherwise they would be an intolerable nuisance to man and beast.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I stand a "clipper," and will continue no doubt so to stand as long as I handle bees, and I intend to handle bees until my "usefulness is gone" as John A. would say. Whoever says "it causes less confusion in a large apiary to have the queens fly out with the swarms" is either a—well, has not had much experience. The other day I had to leave home and expected 3 or 4 or more swarms out. I left a supply of cages with my little girl, 11 years old, and directed her to watch, and as soon as she saw a swarm coming out to go and cage the queen which she would find just near the entrance trying to fly, and then lay the cage on the alighting board close up to the hive. When I came home in the afternoon I found the caged queens

around here and there, every one in its place, and the bees either clustered out in front of the hives or inside busy at work again. I set to and made short work of making up these swarms. *The queens were clipped.*

S. CORNELL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I have always clipped my queens and have never had occasion to suspect that they were injured thereby except in one case in which the wing of a young queen was by accident clipped close to the body. This queen was soon after superceded. I am satisfied it requires less labor to take care of swarms when the queens are clipped. Last season we were troubled by the swarms coming out again within a day or two after being hived. This freak I attributed to the fact that when the swarm first came off the bees returned to the old stand without completing their programme by clustering. I tried Doolittle's plan of attaching their caged queen to a bee-bob but sometimes they took little notice of it. This year I purpose hiving the returning swarm in one of Doolittle's nucleus boxes made large, and placing it in a dark cellar for a few hours to allow the bees to cool off and get over their swarming mania before hiving them permanently. Will Mr. Jones please describe the operation of clipping a queen?

BY THE EDITOR.—If we were going to have plenty of assistance in the yard would prefer queens' wings clipped.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### MOUNT FOREST BEE-KEEPERS.

**M**T. Forest Bee-keepers' Convention was held on the 17th inst. Meeting opened about 3 o'clock, President Rev. D. P. Niven in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted, after which the following topics were opened for discussion, viz: best modes of increase; best modes of artificial increase; best hives for securing increase; best hives for extracting; when should feeding (if at all) cease in order to have bees prepared for winter properly; how did bees winter best—out doors or in cellar, &c.?

To the first question it was generally conceded that natural swarming was best. To the second it was argued that by setting an empty hive on the old stand and removing the old hive, then putting old queen into empty hive and shaking plenty of bees down before the hive, the hive or colony would be properly divided with very little danger of swarming. The above plan should not, however, be resorted to until they were about ready to swarm naturally. Small hives were advocated for plenty of swarming where honey was no object.

A two story hive was urged for extracting, but the meeting was somewhat divided upon this point as some do not believe in handling bees any more than is really necessary, which would not be often if a two story hive were used. Feeding should cease by the first or second week of Sept., and only fed if bees had not stores enough gathered for winter.

According to reports handed in at convention, those who kept their bees in cellar at a uniform temperature seemed to have come out with the least loss, although there was quite a difference in the temperature in the many cellars; the two best being Wm. Fraser, of Egremont, at a temperature of from 32 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit, the other, President Niven, being 40°. The average consumption per colony in the President's cellar was 11 lbs., the greatest being 19 lbs. and the smallest 8 lbs. The total number of colonies represented as having been placed in cellars in the fall of 1885 was 104, the total taken out in spring, 70.

Mr. Niven reported honey now 10 months old still free from granulation, it having all been sealed before extracting. Mr. Fraser reported his bees having upward ventilation to have wintered best; all his bees wintered on sealed stores from sugar syrup, he having extracted all honey previous to feeding the syrup. The convention, however, urged that we all leave natural stores with bees for winter. Spring dwindling was lightly touched upon. It being now 6 o'clock the Convention adjourned till the first week in September.

J. H. DAVISON, Secy.

#### SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

LOST 26 OUT OF 46.

JAS. G. MUNRO.—In reading so many reports in the BEE JOURNAL, and having been instructed and also encouraged by the reading of the same, I will attempt to give your readers my report for last year. In the fall of 1884, I placed in the cellar 46 hives, all in good condition. On account of the extreme cold of last winter, my cellar was often at the freezing point. I examined the bees frequently, but found them perfectly quiet. In the month of April I could detect a foul smell, when I opened the bee-room and some of the hives were quite spotted on the outside: I was quite satisfied by this time that my bees had the dysentery. I removed them to their summer stands as soon as the weather would permit. I made an examination of them all, and I found that those hives that were diseased had no brood, nor had the queen laid any; others had considerable brood. I lost by spring dwindling 22 hives; 4 died in the cellar, which left me 20 hives to begin with, and some of them not very strong. The honey season was poor in this part; I ex-

tracted 600 lbs. I increased to 31; quite a few of my first swarms did not fill their hives even though I gave them 8 cards of old comb. My bees are doing nicely this winter: I placed a stove in my cellar; I keep the temperature at from 35° to 50°. I have a hive I am experimenting on this winter: I gave them a fly on Feb. 11th. the cellar was at 40°: when I put them outside, the thermometer registered 70° in the sun. At 12 o'clock I made an examination of the hive; I found plenty of sealed brood and eggs, the hive was quite dry and sweet. I join with many of the readers of the C.B.J. in recommending it to all who are interested in bee-culture. I am much pleased to see the spirit in which the JOURNAL is carried on and I trust that in the future, the C. B. J. will rank among the very best (if it does not become the best), of all the journals on bee-culture in this age.

Embros, February 22nd.

#### EXCESSIVE DAMPNESS IN CELLAR.

G. G. MACKENZIE.—Can you tell me what to do with my bee-cellar? It is a new one, built last summer, 26 x 14 feet. The cellar is dug out of the side of a hill (clay): it is 7 feet high, built of stone under ground with the exception of about one foot which is above ground, with an upper story of frame work for workshop. I put 23 colonies of bees into it last fall, and in looking at them the other day I found but 14 living; the combs are badly moulded, nearly all more or less; the cellar is very damp with water coming up from the bottom in different parts; there is no floor in the cellar; I had an air pipe of 8 inches square, going in under ground with stove-pipe from cellar bottom up through the floor connected with stove-pipe above from stove in workshop; two or three of the colonies died of starvation; the rest had honey.

Now, what I wish to know is, how I can prevent this dampness for another year, if ditching or flooring the cellar would do. Please give directions for doing so, or give any other way that you think best. Also, what can I do with the mouldy combs? They are pretty badly moulded, especially the lower ends of them.

North N. Mills, Que., April 12th 1886.

A ditch around the inside of the cellar, close to the wall, to carry off the surplus water, but if your cellar is warm enough, and you have sub-earth ventilation, we do not think there will be any difficulty from mouldy combs. If your cellar is deep enough, by draining it around next to the wall, then taking gravel and pounding it into the dirt to make it firm, then coarse gravel mixed with fine gravel and sand sufficient to fill the cracks. Take two measures of this

mixture and one measure of Portland or other cement, and mix the same as ordinary mortar, then spread it over the bottom of cellar about an inch or an inch and a half thick, smoothing it nicely on the top. It will harden in a couple of days and will last a life time. Such a floor is equal to stone pavement. Of course frost must be kept from heaving it, but no good cellar should be allowed to freeze. You should also have a ventilating pipe or chimney, which would assist in keeping the air pure.

#### A MICHIGAN REPORT.

WM. MARTIN:—I am just getting waked up on the subject of bee culture although I have kept bees on a small scale with varying success for ten years. Bees do well in this vicinity whenever they come through our winters alive; that seems to be the sticking point with many or most bee-keepers that I am acquainted with; bees generally die off with dysentery early in the spring with spring dwindling. I commenced again, with two colonies last spring, increased to seven, good strong colonies; 5 are in simplicity hives, and the 2 original swarms are in L. C. Bristol's hives—a double cased affair, with a half inch space between the two cases. I put 3 of the young swarms in dry-goods boxes in the beginning of winter with burlaps removed and Hill's devices, covered with chaff cushions on top of hives. I then packed in 4 in. of wheat chaff all around the hives, and about 6 in. on top, the whole covered up with short pieces of boards in such a way as to exclude mice. During our last thaw the bees in these boxes were out strong for two days and had a good fly, but very few perishing outside. I shall not disturb them till spring. The other 4 swarms are banked up with boards, straw and dirt, with board roof. I did not let these fly when the rest did, and shall not till the next warm spell. There are no Italian bees in this vicinity and I intend to Italianize mine in the spring. I must tell you that I got 40 lbs. of surplus honey from the original 2 swarms. In the spring of the year there are abundance of wild raspberry blossoms in this vicinity and some blackberry blossoms, and oceans of white clover, and but very little basswood and soft maple; the big forest fires killed most of the basswood and soft maple years ago, as they grew on the low land, which by the way has proved to be equal in fertility to any section in Michigan as I can assert by experience.

Cass City, Tuscola Co., Mich. Feb. 18th. 1886

#### MICE IN BEE HIVES.

JOSEPH HUGHES.—I thought I would write you what I was doing with my bees. I commenced last spring with eight colonies. I put twenty-three in cellar last fall. I got about

three hundred pounds of comb honey ; I didn't have much time to bother with them, I had a farm to look after and I couldn't look after the bees much ; I didn't understand the business the way I ought to, I think I will learn after a while. I thought I would write to you to see if there is any way to keep mice away, or will they do any harm in wintering. They are pretty thick around here.

Black River Bridge, Ont.

We gave a recipe for mixing arsenic and pulverized sugar or flour in a late issue of the JOURNAL to which you can refer. This seems, with us, to be about as expeditious a way of getting rid of mice as can be found.

#### PERSEVERANCE.

JOHN MINERS.—My experience in bee-keeping began in 1882. On Sept. 4th I caught a swarm ; not knowing anything about bees, I lost them. In June, 1883, I bought a young swarm, and in July caught another ; put the two away in winter, packing outdoors ; I lost one, the other did well and swarmed twice ; the second swarm went to the woods ; caught another ; packing three outdoors in chaff hives, I lost two, and almost the other ; by hard work I saved them and also bought one for \$9 ; lost the queen, got another, and lost that ; got another and lost that ; doubled this hive and another together this winter ; I had two and lost one, and now am trying to winter the other. I am still going on in the way. I am a subscriber to the JOURNAL and read with pleasure your instructions on bee-keeping.

Ostrander, P. O.

Stick to it, friend M., and you'll come out victorious yet. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again."

#### SHOULD NOISY BEES WINTER WELL ?

O. E. P.—Should bees in good health, in a dry, well ventilated cellar, kept dark and at between 40° and 45° of heat, with sticks on frames, two thicknesses of coarse bagging on sticks, three inches of loose chaff on bagging, lids of caps off, entrances wide open, plenty of honey or syrup sealed over in September, make any noise or enough (28 hives) to be heard at a distance of 20 feet ?

We have frequently known bees to make as much or more noise than you mention and yet winter splendidly. If you examine them closely perhaps you will find that the noise comes from a very few colonies, which are either too hot or too cold—probably the latter, and by giving them a little more protection, the noise will cease. By so doing you will prevent air passing up through the hive which sometimes causes them to become excited.

Mr. J. H. Morrow, of this village, is the possessor of a bee-hive which has sent forth the fifth swarm of bees this season. The first went out on strike on May 30, the second on June 11, the third on June 12, the fourth on June 14, and the 5th on June 16, all within 18 days. Mr. Morrow, succeeded in capturing them all and feels justly proud of his prolific honey factory. By the way, mightn't it be in order to ask the usual question, "who can beat this?"—*Elora Express*.

#### HAS CONFIDENCE IN HER PLAN OF WINTERING.

MRS. H. SWITZER.—I think the sweet pets are some of the most wonderful insects in the world. My husband caged a queen for 24 hours. He then let her out and the bees balled her ; he gave them a good smoking and left them for twenty minutes ; when he returned, they were all in a faint, lying on the bottom of the hive ; we got them out on a table-cloth, and spread them around ; in half an hour they were all right again, so that we came to the conclusion that they would accept the queen after that ; we went back in half an hour and they were balling her again ; I think neither chloroform nor brandy would be of use after that. We have 52 colonies in fine condition ; had a large swarm to-day (May 28th) ; it would do the heart of any bee-keeper good to hear them humming on the apple blossoms. The last two winters we have not lost any bees ; I think we have found a safe way of wintering. We feed for winter the first of September and pack them in sawdust hives on summer stands, take off summer quilts and put on 5 cent cotton, then cover with dry sawdust the depth of two or three feet ; we do not pack it on top.

Fergus, May 28th.

GEO. H. POTTER.—What do you think the prospect is for my bees wintering ? Cellar located under kitchen, well walled and verandahs on two sides, with ventilator running up between kitchen and main part of house to the roof ; tight partition between bee cellar and vegetable cellar. Size 11 x 16 ; 54 swarms put in Nov. 16th, in L. hives ; have small stove in vegetable cellar. Thermometer went down to 36° last cold spell, though usually stands at 40°. Bees very quiet and no bad smell as yet.

Ionia, Iowa, Jan. 16th, 1886.

You had better bank the cellar or protect it in some way so that the thermometer will not go lower than 45°, but make an extra effort to let it get not below 43°. If you can only keep the temperature high enough, which you have not done so far, there will be no difficulty.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 30TH, 1886.

## THE NEW HEDDON HONEY-BOARD.

We did not mention any price for the above new honey-board spoken of on page 245, C. B. J. They cost somewhat more than the ordinary wooden honey-board, but the advantages of their use far exceed the difference in cost. The prices, made up are: each, 25 cts., per 10, \$2.25, per 25, \$5. In flat, each, 20 cents, per 10, \$1.90, per 25, \$4.25.

## BEE SWAX.

Those who have wax or old combs to render into wax, should look after it at once as the price of wax must come down as soon as the demand for foundation slackens. The output being very brisk now, there will probably be no reduction until about the first week of July. As the honey season closes, the price of wax will sympathize with the demand. We have quite a large stock yet ahead of orders.

## GLASS JARS WITH SCREW-TOPS.

We have secured something new in the shape of glass for honey—the package holds one pound—a screw-top cover of tin fits neatly and tightly on the glass. There are three threads on each so that there is very little danger of leakage. The glass is heavy and clear, and will adorn a shelf or counter nicely. Besides being a good package for honey, it is also a capital vessel for use in the general household—for holding jellies, etc. The prices are: per gross, \$10, per half-gross, \$5.25, per dozen, 90 cents. Unlike other glass, these can be filled with honey and shipped at any time and to any distance. We can ship them at once, having a large stock on hand. By the way, these have no bails.

## SHIPPING SUPPLIES.

By dint of hard labor and energy we have all orders for foundation and with the exception of a few orders for odd-sized goods, all other kinds of supplies. This we never could say at this season any other year. We are, however, running a very large staff and they work late. We hope now to be able to ship by return freight or express almost anything wanted, and this is as we like it; because just now, bee-keepers get impatient if kept waiting a few days. We never wish to keep any one waiting one moment longer than possible, nor do we. There are, however, times, when it does seem annoying that we should have to keep a large order waiting, as

is often the case, for some little thing, perhaps that we have had "large run" on.

## QUEENS TO CANADA.

Referring to the prohibition of queens to Canada, through the mail, of which friend Doolittle wrote us last week, we must say that this action on the part of the U.S. postal officials is likely to work serious damage to the queen-rearing interests of our U.S. friends and to Canadians as well, because of the benefits they derive from being able to secure early queens from the south; in our business, we have been regularly mailing queens to the U. S., and as yet have experienced no trouble in the matter. We are at a loss to know why the U. S. officials should step in, and enforce prohibitory measures that do their own citizens the greater amount of damage, commercially and financially, than Canadians. They surely have grown over particular in their desire to protect the Canadian government from being imposed on, because if there is any loss of revenue, the latter are the losers, and this argument of loss of revenue cannot hold good, either, because of the fact that by freight or express, bees are not liable to duty. The loss of revenue from sale of stamps will also be quite an item. Be all this as it may, the enforcing of this law is a very serious matter, and one which, if possible, must be remedied. We cannot blame the postal officials at the point of "crossing the lines" since they have acted on advice of the Supt. of Foreign Mails at Washington. We cannot see any other way out just now but to have bee-keepers in every state of the Union, see their representatives, and create such an agitation as will have the effect of either cancelling the obnoxious law or of affirming it, that bee-keepers may know just where they stand.

## ANOTHER REPORT.

R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, writes as follows:

I do not think we are at the root of the trouble regarding the stoppage of queens. I give an instance of stoppage. Mrs. C. F. Holtermann had four queens sent her. They had gone to the enquiry department, New York, and been forwarded to her as soon as they found they contained live bees with notice to forward, I think, 32 cents postage. Of course bees had not been prepared for this delay and were about worthless upon arrival. Again another party had two queens sent; they were sent to the postal enquiry department and from there a notice was forwarded to him stating there was 16 cents shortage in postage, and upon forwarding the postage the queens would be supplied. Now, what are the motives? The postal department appears to assign different reasons. And the two reasons can hardly work in harmony. If so, how? and where? I have ordered four queens for myself; they should have been here some time ago. If they have been shipped, may they hibernate until the obstruction is removed.



This is as notice reads :

Washington, D.C., 6, 1. 1886.

Two packages to your address detained here for want of postage. If you will return *this notice* and 16 cents in postage stamps, *within 30 days from this date*, the packages will be forwarded to you. Very respectfully,

A. D. HAZEN,

Third Ass't. Postmaster-General.

From the above it would seem that all officers in the U. S., do not observe the same regulations. We do hope that there is no spirit of contrariness mixed up in this matter, with respect to the P. O. officials at the offices interested.

## HONEY MARKET.

### BOSTON.

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

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

### CINCINNATI.

No new feature whatever on the market of honey. Trade perhaps duller than usual. Manufacturers are seeming to take a rest. Prices are nominal and no changes to note from last quotations. There is a fair demand for beeswax which we quote at 20c. to 25c. on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

### CHICAGO.

Without any material change. White comb honey in one pound frames brings 16 cents; very fancy 17 cents. Dark is slow sale. Extracted honey 6 to 8 cents per pound. Beeswax 25 to 26 for yellow, market steady.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago,

### DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

No comb honey in the market. Beeswax scarce at 25 cents.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

### NEW YORK.

We quote quite an improvement in sales of comb honey the past two weeks, and owing to the lateness of the season prices rule low. In consequence of the low freight rates from San Francisco to New York, many dealers in honey are availing themselves of the rates and shipping extracted honey to this market at prices ranging from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per lb. This has already had its effect on stale goods. We quote prices as follows: Fancy white comb honey, 1 lb. sections, 12 and 13 cts. per lb.; fancy white comb honey, 2 lb. sections, 9 and 10 cts. per lb.; fancy buckwheat comb honey, 1 lb. sections, 9 cts. per lb.; fancy buckwheat comb honey, 2 lb. sections, 7 and 8 cts. per lb.; off grades, 1 and 2 cts. per lb. less; extracted white clover honey, 6 and 7 cts. per lb.; extracted buckwheat honey, 5 and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per lb.; extracted California honey, 5 and 6 cts. per lb.; extracted Southern, as to color and flavor, 5 and 6 cts.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

## PRICES CURRENT.

### BEESWAX

Beeton, June 30th, 1886

We pay 32c. in cash (30 days) or 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.....	53c
" " " " over 50 lbs. " " " " " "	51c
" " " " cut to other sizes " " " " " "	54c
" " " " " " over 50 lbs. " " " " " "	52c
Section " " " " in sheets per pound.....	65c
Section Foundation cut to fit $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ , per lb. 7c.	
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	50c.

## EXCHANGE AND MART.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 cents each insertion—not to exceed 5 lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advertisement in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted at regular rates. Cash must accompany the advt.

**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.

**FOR Bees, Queens, or honey,** we will not be undersold. Bees, full colonies, by the pound or nuclei. Queens, tested or untested. Address, ILA MICHENER, Low Banks, Ont.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HELLO! LOOK HERE!

I manufacture the best comb foundation in Canada and after the 1st of July I will sell brood foundation at 48 cents per lb., and sections at 48 cents per lb. Brood runs about 6 feet to the lb. and section 11 feet, until my stock is exhausted. 10 lbs. or over 1 cent per lb. less. Order now.

WILL ELLIS.

St. Davids, Ont.

## SYRIAN QUEENS.

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

ISRAEL GOOD.

Sparta, Tenn.

## 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.

D. P. CAMPBELL.

Park Hill, Ont.

## 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.



# 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 dissappointed customer in 1883, 1884, and 1885. Price, untested, \$1.50 Tested, \$2.00; selected tested, \$3.00. Colony in Jones' Hive, \$9.00.

Agent for all kinds of Apianian Supplies.

# BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

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

**RED ROCK PRICES.**

WE MANUFACTURE

- 5 Styles of Hives
  - 6 Styles of Honey Extractors,
  - 7 Styles, Foundation Etc.,
  - 2 Styles 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.

## 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.

## 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

### 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.

## 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.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

## LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IN—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,  
Toronto.

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

Wenham, Essex Co. Mas

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. BOCKEMANN & WILL,

Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners.

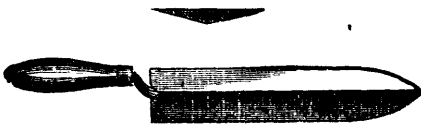
Syracuse, N.Y.

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

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

**HONEY KNIVES.**

We have just to hand a large shipment of honey knives from the makers, Lockwood Bros. Sheffield, England. These are undoubtedly the finest we have imported, being the most perfect in shape and niceness 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. per each knife.  
THE T. A. JONES CO., LTD., Beeton

**WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.**

—THE—

**CHAMPION EGG TESTER.**

PRICE, 50 CENTS.



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

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

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

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

**4881 TAR HEEL APIARIES. 1881**  
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	1 00
Untested laying, 1/2 doz...	8 00	6 00	5 25	5 00	5 00
Fine Tested Q's each...	3 00	2 50	2 25	2 00	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 fine fuzz, these are my specialty 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:

PENETANGUISHENE, 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,  
Sodus Point, N.Y.

and hundreds of others.

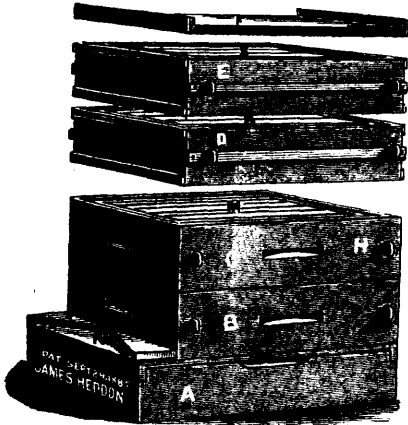
I will commence mailing soon after May 1st and of course first orders are first filled, so order now. Terms cash with order. Safe arrival, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Sample of live workers free by mail.

**THOS. HORN.**

Box 1691, Sherburne, N. Y.

# THE NEW HEDDON HIVE,

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



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

## A SAMPLE HIVE

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

## HIVES READY TO NAIL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

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

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

BEETON ONT.

## Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

### FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

F. H. MACPHERSON,

Manager, Beeton, Ont

3-t.f.

IF FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in

## BEEES AND HONEY.

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

## BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

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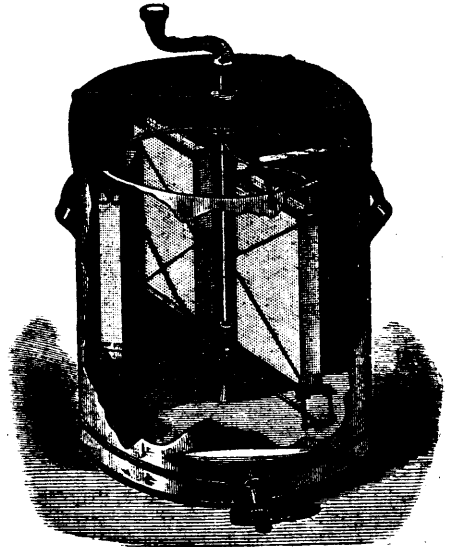
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