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

Vol. I.

BEETON ONTARIO, MARCH 17, 1886

No. 51

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

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### THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly..... \$1.75

"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
"Texas Bee Journal".....	1.80
"Rays of Light".....	1.35

## TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder.

Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

JOURNALS will occasionally be lost in transmission through the mails. We are always ready to re-mail such when notified of the loss.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number after receipt.

American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

ERRORS.—We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us any way. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

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

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free to Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the Postal Union, \$1.00

The number on each wrapper or address-label will show the expiring number of your subscription, and by comparing this with the Whole No. on the JOURNAL you can ascertain your exact standing.

# "FOUL BROOD"

## Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

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

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,  
Publishers Beeton, Ont.

## Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

### PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by

SAMUEL ROGERS CO.  
Toronto, Ont.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

## LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

### EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

MCCOLL BROS.,  
Toronto

### 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.

## W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

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

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

## HEAD \* QUARTERS

IN THE SOUTH FOR EARLY NUCLEI & QUEENS.

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

Italian Queens—untested in April, each, \$1.25, per doz., \$13. From 5th May to 1st June, each \$1.10, per doz., \$12. After 1st June, each \$1.00, per doz., \$10. Tested, \$2.50 ea. Selected Tested, \$3.00 each. 50 cents less after June 1st. Bees by the pound, in lots of five pounds and over, \$1.00 per pound, no queens; if queens a few 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 catalogues now ready. Address

F. L. VIALLOU,  
BAYOU GOULA, Louisiana

# I. R. GOOD'S

## PRICE LIST.

### Italian Bees and Queens For 1886.

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

Tested Queens prior to June 15th.....\$3.00

Tested Queens, later than June 15th, each.... 2.00

Untested Queens, prior to June 15th, each..... 1.00

Untested Queens, later than June 15th, each. 1.00

Six for \$5.00. 12 or more 75c. each.

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

I. R. GOOD,  
Nappanee, Ind

## NORTHSHADE APIARY

AND COMB FOUNDATION WORKS.

Prices greatly reduced. 50 to 100 colonies of choice Italian bees for spring delivery. Nuclei, queens, and bees by the pound, for the season. Foundation for sale. Wax worked by the pound, or for a share. Samples of foundation free. Send for price list.

O. H. TOWNSEND,  
Alamo, Mich., Kal. Co.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From two grand yards of W. F. Black Spanish and One yard of Light Bramahs. Eggs, \$2.00 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. A few Fowl for sale. Send for circular.

G. H. BHEERES,  
Clarksburg, Ont.

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. Mass

## Five Per Cent. Discount.

Off all goods which may be ordered now for use next season we will give the above discount. This is to induce early orders and in case you need anything for this season, you could save freight charges and the discount by ordering ALL TOGETHER. Will be given till further notice.

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

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

D. A. JONES, - - - - - EDITOR.

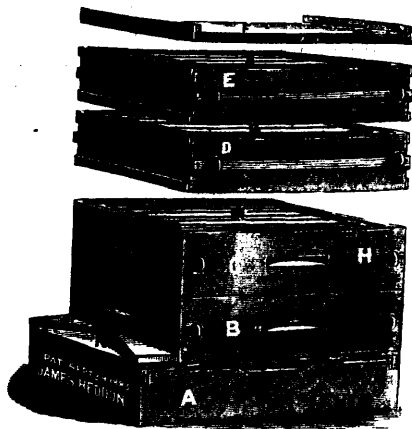
F. H. MACPHERSON. AS'T ED'R, & BUS. M'GR.

## THE HEDDON HIVE.

PERHAPS some of our friends have been waiting patiently to see what we were going to have to say about the new "Heddon" hive, and it is surely time that we had "said our say." We have waited till we could get an engraving of the hive the better to illustrate it, and also till a sample hive which we had ordered should come from Dowagac—that the hive our friends in Canada should have might be the same in all particulars as the U. S. hive—and so there would be no guess-work on our part. It does take a long time to get anything out of customs somehow, they have so much red-tape to get through before they get to the goods you want. Well both engraving and hive are here—the former we present below, and the latter is now in the hands of our workmen as a sample from which a stock is being made. This hive has already created quite an excitement in the bee-keeping world, and there do not seem many who have strong objections to urge against its general utility, though there are those who claim that some of the claims connected with the patent have been anticipated by former patents on other hives; we have not made this particular thing a matter of very careful study, nor do we think it necessary. If the patent were taken for the purpose of procuring for the hive, or right of manufacture, an extortionate price, such a point then might be worthy careful consideration, but we do not for an instant ascribe such motives to the patentee. That the hive is possessed of good features, be they or not the combination of old ones makes no difference is evidenced by the demand for them which has already arisen, coming as it does from many of the best bee-keepers in the country. After giving the whole hive a most thorough examination we are satisfied that it embraces new features which will prove of great value to the bee-keeping fraternity.

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 trans-

posed or inverted—in fact all parts of this hive are perfectly interchangeable.



## THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

OUR English friends are bound to show us Canadians that they are alive to the importance of the bee-keeper's pursuit.

As will be seen by the following extract they are also desirous of entertaining the Canadian representatives of the O. B. K. Association in some suitable manner. Another object in view is to make an exhibit of their own to show that "if favored with genial weather, the capabilities of England for honey producing are quite equal to all the demands which may be made upon them":—

"It was proposed, if possible, that the Exhibition should be held in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society while the Indian and Colonial Exhibition was in progress. The meeting showed great anxiety to prove to Canadian and other exhibitors that British bee-keepers were alive to the present importance of apiculture; and they felt that this proof would be afforded by having a thoroughly good exhibition representing the present position and capabilities of English bee-keepers. They also hoped to be able to have the opportunity of adopting some means of showing their cordiality towards foreign bee-keepers by inviting them to some social gathering,—a 'conversazione,' or in some other mode that might be afterwards determined upon."—*British Bee Journal*.

## COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

To remove any apprehensions about cost of transportation of honey to Kensington Exhibition next year, I herewith send copy of a letter just received. I had no doubts about the matter, but this is intended to set the whole

matter right with all concerned. The letter explains itself.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, March 11 1886.

S. T. PETTIT, Esq., PRES. O. B. K. A. BELMONT.

DEAR SIR,—Your understanding of the shipping instructions is quite correct.

As I understand the instructions, honey sent later on (*i. e.* the crop of 1886) will go just the same as that sent now, the Government paying all charges.

Yours very truly,

A. W. WRIGHT.

Toronto, March 6th, 1886.

SCIENCE AND APICULTURE.

WISH to thank Mr. Cushman for his kind article and courteous discussion. The latest Physiology out—and I think the best—is Dalton's Human Physiology, 7th edition, 1882. On page 257 we find "It is evident that carbonic acid, which the tissues produce is not the immediate result of the absorption of oxygen. He sums up. From all these facts it appears that the transformation of tissue in the body is not a simple act of combustion, regulated by the supply of oxygen in the lungs. It is one in which the tissues appropriate the oxygen conveyed to them by the blood, to form intermediate compounds and in which they eliminate carbonic acid as the most abundant product of their retrograde metamorphosis."

Also page 203 "And a further study shows that the heat of the living body cannot be considered as due to direct oxidation."

Flint's Physiology of Man, Vol. III, Heat is the result of nutrition as is produced in all the organs. Oxygen is used to nourish carbonic acid is like urine, effete matter the result of tearing down of tissues. Mr. Cushman's definition at close of second paragraph is a very good one indeed. Yet "that most of it is produced by the carbon combining with oxygen, as brought about by vital forces"—the last part of this definition is very important—I don't know about. Most heat is produced in the abdominal viscera, during digestion, yet I think oxidation is not very rapid then and there.

In answer to Dr. Miller I will ask Dr. Kedzie to answer these questions:

Through what substance did you blow to extinguish a candle at your recent address before the Michigan Teachers, and through what space in each case?

A. J. COOK.

Lansing, Mich., March 8th, 1886.

ANSWER FROM DR. KEDZIE.

The passage of air through substances commonly supposed to be air-tight is surprising when one looks at it carefully. I have often shown my classes and others that I can readily blow through a cylinder of oak wood 10 to 12 inches long and blow out a candle by my breath. I have blown through a solid cylinder of plaster four inches long and thus extinguished a flame. It is easy to blow through the thickness of ordinary plaster on walls if not covered by paper or kalsomine. I have blown through 16 thicknesses of heavy woolen cloth, through felting (as a felt hat,) through leather, and thus visibly swayed a candle flame. Rubber, glass and metals are about the only common things that I find to be air tight.

R. C. KEDZIE.

Lansing, Mich., March 8th, 1886.

We felt satisfied that Friend C. could answer Dr. Miller in a satisfactory manner, and here he furnishes the evidence of another professor of the same college.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

EXPERIENCE IN BEE-KEEPING.

ON page 740, Mr. Pringle's experience is so near like my own that I am inclined to give you my experience in the same direction. Apiarists who have followed cellar wintering for several years can probably relate a varied experience. At least that has been my own, and have never yet wintered my bees in a manner satisfactory to myself or without much loss.

My cellar is made solely for the purpose. It is 12 x 18 feet partly underground. Connected to it is a honey-house, and extracting and wax-room. The cellar seldom gets below 40° and that only in long continued cold. The highest number wintered in this cellar has been 175, and though I have heretofore given each colony an abundance of winter stores, their condition and actions through the winter have been so variable as to well nigh discourage one in further effort to find the cause.

In 1880 the bees were very quiet during the first half of the winter, but during the latter part they were very uneasy and kept getting morose as spring approached. Again the restiveness has commenced soon after putting them in the cellar and continued all winter, and bushels of dead bees were taken out in the spring. Though the mortality was great the spring was favorable, and the weak swarms soon became vigorous, and the season gave me the best results I ever obtained from any apiary, 16,000 lbs. In consumption of stores I have wintered bees from the 15th of

November until the 15th of April, with only an average shrinkage of 10 lbs., the lowest 4 lbs., the highest 18. This was from actual weight in fall and spring. Again I have had the shrinkage average 15 lbs. I have followed the same plan as Mr. P., putting the lighter colonies upon top, and had imbibed the idea that 18 or 20 lbs. of stores was enough to winter a colony when stored in a cellar, but two years ago, upon going into my cellar in the last of March, I found those little piles of dead bees in front of hives, which indicate starvation. Several swarms that had 20 lbs. in the fall were entirely destitute, some dead, others just giving up. This present winter the stores are partly sugar syrup, and the bees seem to be wintering very quietly and consuming but little honey. Another important factor in cellar wintering is ventilation. Heretofore I have given the cellar much ventilation. I have a 70 foot sub-earth ventilator, and a tall ventilator, one foot square, goes up through the roof. This winter every ventilator is closed, still the one hundred swarms are wintering better than when thoroughly ventilated.

From recent articles in some of our bee journals, the tendency of experience seems to be that bees require but little air, and if you pour a stream of fresh air at any temperature above 40° you cause the bees to become restive, and though there is no light the bees leave their hives in pursuit of it.

I think, with proper stores and proper ventilation and proper temperature, bees will surely winter well in a cellar. But my experience has been so varied in finding all of these that I am now wintering 100 swarms in the cellar and 100 packed in chaff. It is too early to say where they are doing the best. I can say they are all doing well so far. Hoping to hear from others upon these important subjects, I submit my experience.

J. H. MARTIN.

Hartford, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1886.

We fear your bees packed in chaff will not do as well as those in cellar, because the tendency is to only put six or eight inches of chaff around them. We find that we can scarcely get too much chaff. It takes about double the thickness of chaff to give the same warmth as saw-dust, and we find that 12 or 14 inches of saw-dust none too much for outdoor packing in very cold weather.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### HIVES TOO NEAR THE GROUND.

AM much opposed to the plan lately adopted by most of the bee-keepers of placing the hives so close to the ground. The bees are more exposed to dampness and far more exposed to attacks from vermin and small animals,

such as skunks, toads, frogs, snakes, etc. A toad will sit by the entrance of a hive on a warm night and lick in the bees by the hundred while the owner is asleep. Skunks will come pilfering round the hives, and if one should happen to get stung it will leave a scent there that will entirely destroy all bees near it.

It is unnatural for the bees to be so close to the ground, and nothing but compulsion will make them accept the situation. I believe it is one cause of swarming out or deserting their hives.

We do not hear or read of any instance in which the bees of a choice accept such a low situation except the instance of a swarm going into the carcass of the lion slain by Sampson (See Judges, Chap. 14: 5). In this case Sampson was on his way to Timnath to pay his address to a lady of that place, and it is not improbable that he hung the carcass in a tree, so the desiccating wind of that country would dry the fresh meat in so short a time that putrefication would not ensue.

I make my bee-stands for hives by taking a log large in diameter, when we are sawing for firewood and cutting it up into sections of about two feet long. I find them substantial and convenient. They are easily rolled from place to place if I want to move them, and they are easily levelled up by grading the earth a little. It is easy to try it (no patent), and if you at any time do not want to use them further for that purpose, they can be split up for wood, and there is no expense or labour lost in packing. By laying boards on top of the blocks and letting them project in front you have a convenient lighting board.

W. B. TERRY.

Keswick, Feb. 26th, 1886.

We have tried setting hives up from the ground, and down on the ordinary hive stands and although there is some loss in bees by toads etc., yet we think the gain is in favor of low stands, instead of the logs that you mention which would be very difficult to procure in a prairie country. We would suggest that you drive four small stakes in the ground a proper distance apart and brackets might be tacked on the stakes crosswise to hold them together. After driving one the proper distance others may be driven and levelled from it.

In reference to the bees in the lion's carcass, we think they would have got in if the carcass had not been hung up on a tree. Sampson was not like the young men nowadays on such a mission, or he would never have waited to hang up the carcass. We learned when in Palestine that it was quite a common thing to find bees on little bushes, on rocks and on the ground as there

were no trees for them to go in they were forced to take any position. One day as we were coming up from Jericho to Jerusalem, we found in the crevice of a rock a colony of bees but they were so far back and so near the base that it was impossible to get at them. We were told they had been there for many years. Frequently shepherds find swarms while herding their flocks and they usually take them for the sake of the wax, as they seem to place more value on the wax than they do on the honey. In weather like we are having just now we would prefer the logs split up and put into the stove by degrees. It seems to us that the stakes would look better and would support the hive better. They could also be placed to suit any sized hive.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT.

**H**AVE just found out how hard Mr. Pettit is working to make a grand success of the Canadian honey exhibit at Kensington. The promoters of this display are not only "looking ahead" but working *now*. Please do not think (as some have) that I incline to the opinion that home markets, if properly developed, would be sufficient for future production. Not so; the "sign of the times" are that in a few years the Canadian home markets, if ever so well worked, will not take at paying prices the honey that will be produced in this country. And surely is not this "our golden opportunity?" Shall we win? Yes, it we *all* do our part. The right men are at the helm, and the immaculate Canadian white clover will do the rest. With a European market open to receive the product of our apiaries, we have nothing to fear. This display at the Colonial is of vital importance to all the specialist, with his hundred or hundreds of colonies and those who, like the writer, combine bee-keeping with other business and keep a limited number. We need more light on this subject. There are others who can tell better than I just what is needed, so allow me to cut this right off here and say for the present I'm

DUNN.

Ridgeway, March 9th, 1886.

From Iowa Homestead.

### WILL BEE-KEEPING PAY?

**A**BOUT the first question that arises in the mind of a person about to embark in a new business enterprise is, Will it pay?

Answering the query at the head of this paper, I will say yes!; conditioning that answer, however, upon the laws of success in any other business undertaking. No business will pay unless it is carried on in a business-like way. Bee-keeping is no exception to the rule. Methods

must be employed and results worked for, if success is expected.

If a man expects bees to pay when he keeps them in hollow trees, set in some out-of-the-way place, and never looks after them except to put the new swarms into nail kegs, and brimstones them to get the honey, I don't mean him when I say bee-keeping will pay. If another uses his brain so little that it squeaks with rust when he attempts to think, I don't mean him when I say bee-keeping will pay. If another is too lazy to supply the bees with the proper appliances for storing honey in marketable form; if he expects them to board themselves, do all the work and put honey into his pocket while he sits in the shade or holds down dry goods boxes, I don't mean him when I say bee-keeping will pay. If a man don't know a drone from a worker, and don't know nor care to know the reason, in the Divine economy, for having drones, and don't know nor care to know how to prevent the increase of the part of the colony which, in excess of requirements are only consumers, I don't mean him when I say bee-keeping will pay. These men had better buy what honey they need. They can buy it cheaper than they can produce it. But, to every one, be it man or woman, who is adapted to it by habits of thought, study and observation, and who has energy enough to master the essential principles, it will richly repay for all thought and time required to be devoted to it.

Because some men follow dairying after a slipshod, happy-go-easy method, and fail to make money out of it, does not prove that dairying will not pay; and because a good many fail to realize all their fond anticipations of coveted sweets by the same methods in the apiary, it does not follow that success will not crown the efforts of the careful, prudent, intelligent bee-keeper. It will pay to keep bees till every town in Iowa is supplied with enough honey to meet the demand. I venture the assertion that not half the towns in this State are supplied with it six months in the year.

If every bee-keeper will meet the wants of the consumers in his own and adjoining towns, it will surprise him what an amount can be sold. But for all honey producers to rush their surplus crop off to the large cities to glut the market, while hundreds of people within their own township don't know honey from glucose because they so seldom taste it, is a sure way to make bee-keeping *not* pay. I have no doubt that *tons* of honey could be sold in every State where there are hundreds of pounds sold now, if the matter was worked up by the local bee-keepers.

In another place we give a list of some of the principal honey plants in Iowa, the names of which are familiar to every body. There are still others, not so well known, that are frequented by the bees, proving that they yield nectar or pollen in abundance.

#### THE HONEY RESOURCES OF IOWA.

If one takes the time to observe and the trouble to enumerate them, he will be astonished at the almost endless variety of honey yielding plants within the state. It would require a skilled botanist to name them all. The All-wise Father has provided nearly all plants and trees with either honey or pollen, to attract the insect world. He spreads a continual feast for the bee, that the important object, perfect fertilization, may be the more certainly attained. The bee that slips from flower to flower, rollicking in the golden dust among the new borranthers, playing hide and seek in the opening corollars is performing a work of untold value in the wise economy of nature. The honey secreted by the blossom is for the purpose of inviting cross fertilization, and to prevent in and in breeding. If no insect is there to utilize the drop of nectar, it is evaporated and scattered to the four winds of heaven. No one is richer for the ungathered sweets, and no one is the poorer whose fields are searched by the tireless little worker, whose instincts lead it to garner the evanescent riches, which of a truth, "take to themselves wings and fly away." From the earliest Easter flower that peeps out of the snow on some hillside, to the last frost flower in autumn, there is a continual succession of honey bearing plants whose wealth of nectar ought to be utilized as one of the sure resources of this grand state. California may occasionally astonish us by her magnificent honey crop, but in Iowa, where "the early and latter rains" are not only promised, but sent, we are always confident of a reasonable surplus. The pastures and road sides are covered with white clover which yields the finest honey in the world. The rivers and lakes are generally skirted by basswood timber, one of the best honey producing trees in America, yielding largely a nectar that is prized for its beautiful amber color and aromatic flavor. Every fence corner and neglected field is planted by the hand of Nature, as though she were trying in some way to counteract man's shiftlessness, by making the earth bring forth abundantly some of the good things of life. Goldenrod, artichokes, thistles, spanish needles and even burdocks are made to contribute to the general good by furnishing delicious hydromel for the "busy bee."

EUGENE SECOR.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### THE HONEY MARKET.

☞ WAS much pleased with friend Holterman's article on page 755. I think he is entirely in earnest. If we sell our extracted honey we have got to "get up and dust." Friend Holterman must be a regular old *duster*, if he sold about 2,000 lbs. at 10 cts. per lb. without losing 4 hours time. There is just *one* little thing, however, that puzzles me, in fact, always puzzles me, when I hear a man tell how *easy* it is for him to sell his honey, and that *jis*, *he never wants to buy any more honey to sell again.*

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

#### THE CONVENTION OF CANADIAN BEE-KEEPERS AT BRANTFORD.

☞ THE meeting of Canadian bee-keepers held at Brantford on the 24th and 25th ult., was a decided success as far as interesting discussions and papers were concerned. A very large gathering was expected, but only some forty bee-keepers attended the meeting. A large number of Brant bee-keepers were absent, who intended being present, on account of the heavy rains during the second day.

The mixed diet of papers and discussions upon them appeared to have a very beneficial effect upon the meeting, giving more aim and concentration upon topics and therefore a more thorough discussion upon these topics as they came up.

Mr. F. Malcolm, of Innerkip, occupied the chair during the first session, after that the Rev. W. F. Clarke.

The wintering subject was taken up first by the reading of a paper by W. McEvoy entitled, "February Management." He spoke of the danger of disturbing colonies, starving, and advocated putting sections in wide frames, having some on each side of the cluster. This was a very interesting topic as many colonies are already found short of stores. The majority were in favor of some form of candy to be placed on top of the frames.

Mr. F. Malcolm read a paper next which took up wintering and bee-keeping generally. He is a very successful bee-keeper and is recognized as one of the best dairymen in Canada. He served on the agricultural commission some years ago. He winters in cellar, average temperature 48°. He never removes top cloths in fall but leaves them adhering. By middle of September his bees are ready for winter. In spring, he sets his bees out as late as their condition will permit, he again only touches those requiring it by external indications.

A very interesting discussion now took place



upon the principles of wintering in which Messrs. McKenzie, Malcolm, Myers, Bueglass Bros., Willows, Beckett, Mott, and others took part. Points touched upon, bees should not have both upward and lower ventilation.

In a repository the weakest colonies should be placed at the top, the strongest at the bottom, as the temperature at the ceiling is higher than at the floor.

If cellar is moist the temperature should be higher than if dry as the atmosphere can retain a greater percentage of moisture as the temperature is raised. Whilst colonies within, when temperature is high, may do without upward ventilation, those wintered outside should have some provision on top for absorbing moisture and retarding in consequence keeping in the hive of the heat.

Bees are handled too much; if strong they should be left alone as much as possible and not paupered in the way they generally are.

Bees should be taken out as soon as possible if very restless; otherwise leave them in repository (to avoid spring dwindling) as long as possible.

Rev. W. F. Clarke then gave an interesting account of the late New York Bee-Keepers' Convention and his visit to L. C. Root.

"The honey market" and "The reversible hive," were the leading topics.

As to honey there was a general impression it would have to come down yet. It was generally admitted the local press had not been made use of sufficiently and the public educated about honey. This would create a demand. The reversible frame and Heddon hive had been looked upon with very strong doubts by a large majority of the practical bee-keepers much to Mr. Clarke's surprise. Mr. Root had his bees in fine condition; they were wintering well.

Next came a paper by Mr. Allen Pringle, of Seby. No doubt it will be published in the C. B. J., as it has been forwarded.

There was one point which those present found might be misleading, viz:

The handling was dwelt upon fully, and the caution about too much handling being dangerous comparatively little. Those present generally favored handling colonies, whose outward indication showed they were prosperous, very little in fact, not at all during cool weather. They agreed with Mr. Pringle that it was an injury to build up weak at the expense of strong, unless the queen was a valuable one. It was thought this was an important and valuable point and did not agree with popular opinion at present.

Mr. L. C. Root then gave a paper upon "Ventilation for the hives."

Many of us know Mr. Root as an extensive and successful bee-keeper. He has tried ventilation and stated in his paper found marked beneficial results from the use of a ventilator even as large as 10 x 12 inches. A solid slide can be put in the place of a screen. It kept down swarming and also kept bees at work better. The paper was looked upon as of great value although only dwelling upon one point and almost all present decided to experiment with the ventilator.

Next came a paper by Mr. S. Corneil, of Lindsay. He gave it as his private opinion that comb honey would have to be shipped to the Colonial 1 doz. sections in a crate and six crates in a larger packing case, the latter being sufficiently large to permit of ample packing of straw amongst the within crates. He thought this would be the plan adopted by the commissioners. This was followed by a paper upon honey which I cannot do better than report as found in the Toronto Daily Mail, 2nd March.

Mr. R. F. Holterman, of Brantford, gave an essay upon honey. What is it? What shall we do with it? He gave the chemical constituents of honey; compared its value with fruits preserved and canned, showing that its nourishing properties were far ahead of the latter. A quart of honey costs less than the same bulk of fruit. Honey was not injured by contact with the atmosphere, neither moulding, fermenting, nor in any other way deteriorating as a food. He urged upon Canadian bee-keepers the importance of sending only the best of honey to England. The British butter dealers did not care to handle Canadian butter, because 5 per cent was good, a little fair, the balance bad. They had to prole to the bosom of every package. Danish butter they never need look at, every package was as represented. Let them (Canadian honey producers) act as do the Danish, and now from the commencement establish a reputation. They must expect competition in Europe, and only by dealing in the way described they could expect to succeed. The grand display would put honey in the hands of people never having used it before."

The Brant Bee-Keepers' Association was inaugurated at the close of the meeting; the following officers were elected:—E. C. Edmonson, President; R. F. Holterman, Brantford, Secretary and Treasurer. Fourteen were at once enrolled; several have since been added.

The objects of the society were briefly spoken of. They were preventive of foul brood; the gathering of statistics in full for Brant County; giving per annum No. of bee-keepers; No. of colonies in spring; No. in fall; cost in winter-

ng, etc.; No. of lbs. of comb and extracted honey secured. These reports to be forwarded to the O. B. A. similar associations doing likewise. We can work together and in harmony and in unity there is strength.

A temporary object is a display for Brant at the C. & I., prospects of representation are fair. The first meeting will be held Saturday, April 24th, 2 p.m., in Brantford.

The convention then adjourned. The convention called was the first solely Canadian convention having a sitting of five continuous sessions. As a convention it was so markedly successful as to profitable time (and for the first the number attending) that a similar one will probably be called during the early part of January, 1887, at Brantford.

A vote of thanks was passed to those not present having contributed papers, the County Council of Brant for the use of the Court house, the various papers for notices of meetings, the three city papers for reports of the session, hotel and railway for reduced rates and the chairman.

R. F. HOLTERMAN.

Brantford, Ont.

#### MIDDLESEX BEE-KEEPERS.

(Continued from last week.)

Question—What is the best to sow for pasture? The President said Alsike clover. We get good hay and good cattle pasture from it. Mr. McEwen, of Ailsa Craig, got honey two weeks earlier and much more of it than the others did in that neighborhood. He sowed Alsike clover and got the best returns from his bees last year of any one in the district. Alsike clover will grow on any land, but low land is the best for it. The honey is better than that gathered from white clover. The head droops and does not retain the water or dew as the white does where the heads stand upright. The bees can get more honey and less water from the Alsike clover blossom. The best wild pasture is the basswood. Mr. Langford said he sowed some Alsike clover several years ago and is not rid of it, for it continues to spring up year after year from its own seed. It grows as high as timothy when with it and makes beautiful hay.

Question—What is the best method of keeping the fine flavor of honey during the time that it is becoming thick, candied, or crystalized, as some call it? How shall it be stored? What shall we

run it from when filling for the market? J. Aches said to keep it in tin cans, bottles or jars, air tight. Keep it in a warm place, put it in 25 lb. tins from the extractor, if it candy put the can in a pot of cold water and let it get warm. Don't get it too hot, and it will retain its first flavor and turns it brown. Mr. Coleman seals his up in air tight packages at once if ripe. D. Smith leaves it in large cans for a week, and then fills into air tight packages. D. P. Campbell said to take 5 or 10 pound cans, fill them two days after extracting, put them into water, let it get hot almost to bursting, punch a hole to let out the steam, solder the hole over and it will not candy, and it will retain its fine flavor. Mr. McNorton said to keep it in a dry place.

Questions—How do you keep uncompleted sections? How do you keep comb honey while taking to market? How do you preserve the unused combs? President said in answer to the last—I put them in a cupboard, fumigate with sulphur, no millers are seen; I left some unprotected and found them overrun with millers. Mr. Coleman hangs them up in the extracting room, burns a little sulphur, has no trouble with them. D. P. Campbell hangs his up in extracting room so they don't touch; has no trouble. Mr. Aches never fumigates his, but it would be a good plan if bee bread was in them to do so, puts his down cellar, don't put them close together. Mr. Glass said—If dry, put in an empty box, not touching each other. Mr. McNorton hangs them up in beehouse cool and dry. D. Smith puts them in boxes without covers, put in a store room or house, never lost any comb—unfilled sections. How do you keep over winter? Mr. Coleman—Pile them in extracting room, of course they crack, but the bees fill up the cracks when they complete the section. How do you get your honey to market in comb? Mr. Coleman said in crates with glass fronts. Mr. Withers—What kind or race of bees are the most profitable? Mr. Coleman—I have the black bees, some are mixed with Italians. D. P. Campbell said Albinos and Italians are the most profitable for honey, but they all have to take a back seat for stingers when the Cyprians are around. Mr. Aches said—Half-breeds between

Holy Land and Italians are the best gatherers. They are superior in many ways, they will breed up fast. I have had them six years now and have been very successful in wintering; they go into winter quarters strong, will gather more honey than blacks, but Cyprians are stingers. The blacks will get discouraged easier than the half-breeds. I would rather have the cross between the Holy Lands and Italians than any other, they defend their hives better; I would rather have them than pure Italians, for they won't go up into the surplus boxes without coaxing and trouble. Mr. Coleman asks—Why do swarms leave the hive after being two days in it? Secretary said—They don't like the hive, it has a bad odor, or it is too small, or has not air enough, but if they are bound to go, watch your queen. catch and cage her and put the cage on the comb deep, so the bees will not gnaw her out, let her stay two or three days and there will be no more trouble. Mr. Aches said—Give plenty of air, set in the shade and they will stay. Question—Is artificial or neutral swarming the best? Secretary answers—Artificial, if you know how. Mr. Aches told how some try to make too many swarms out of one. My plan is wait until the hive is full of bees and honey; plenty of honey coming in. and the swarm about ready for swarming, Take two racks and the old queen and set in an empty hive. Take the old hive and put on a new stand to get the drift of old bees, and put the new hive on old stand. Fill other frames with foundation and place in the new hive. In one week after this the old swarm will be as strong as a new one, plenty of young bees hatched out.

Questions—In Jones' hive will workers store honey in the lower before passing through the division board to work on store comb? President said—If honey comes in fast they will store in upper storey, but if slow, will store in brood cell. Mr. Aches said—They will go up and store honey when they have plenty of comb and have filled all below. D. Smith said—In 1884 he filled the bottom storey with foundation, had no division board in hive, they went up and filled 30 boxes of honey before they worked below. Questions—I notice the following heading in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, published by Jones & Mac-

pherson, of Beeton, and for the past year only eight or ten persons have answered all the questions:

“QUESTIONS AND REPLIES.”

“Under this head will appear each week queries and replies; the former may be propounded by any subscriber, and will be replied to by prominent beekeepers throughout Canada and the United States who can answer from experience, as well as by the Editor. This Department will be reserved for the more important questions, others will be answered in another place.”

I would like to know how many beekeepers are there in Canada? Answer left over.

It was moved by J. Aches, seconded by Isaac Pickering, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Town Council of Parkhill, for the free use of the Town Hall for this meeting—Carried.

Moved by Mr. J. Guy, seconded by Mr. Wm. A. Atkinson, of Lucan, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Sec. Treas., Mr. A. W. Humphries, for the able manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of that office.—Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the following gents be a Board of Directors for 1886:—D. Stewart, Nairn; J. Aches, Poplar Hill; D. McNorton, Ailsa Craig; and H. Phippen, Parkhill.—Carried.

Meeting adjourned to meet in Ailsa Craig about 24th of May next.

D. P. Campbell had some bee supplies on exhibition in the hall which were well examined.

A. W. HUMPHRIES, Sec.

PRICE LISTS RECEIVED.

James W. Tefft, Collamer, N.Y.—8 pages—neatly printed—“Queen City” beehive with reversible frames.

Oliver Foster, Mt. Vernon, Liun Co., Iowa—8 pages—neatly printed—Queens and bees by the pound.

T. L. Von Dorn, Omaha, Neb.—6 pages—well printed—supplies in general.

Charlesworth, Wright & Co., Owen Sound—poultry yards—all kinds of breeds.

James R. Howell, Brantford, Ont.—A neatly printed 4 page circular, advertising vines and small fruits generally.

J. T. Wilson, Nicholasville, Jess Co., Ky.—Italian Queens, smokers, etc.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid

BEETON, ONTARIO, MARCH 17TH, 1886

*Rays of Light* comes in nicer shape each month. May it continue to improve.

Those binders do seem to be well liked, judging from the number of them which are being sent out. We are ordering another lot already.

We are preparing a general index for the past year, so that all who have all the numbers, will be able at once to turn to any portion of the volume and find just what they want.

Our leaflet, "Honey" has had a large run the past season; for next fall's use we will get it up in nicer shape, on better paper, and more attractive, and we feel sure that it will be more extensively used and distributed than ever.

We hope to be able to fill all orders for hives, sections, etc., promptly throughout the season, but as orders are coming in pretty thickly now, we will, unless we can keep a good deal ahead of the orders, have to withdraw the discount of 5 per cent. about April 1st, so that all who wish to reap the advantage of this discount will need to "hurry along."

We are pretty nearly a year old—another week will complete Vol. I of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and we may make some changes—but of this more anon. We have endeavored to conduct the JOURNAL throughout so that our subscribers could say of us that our motto has not been simply a "dead letter," but that throughout we have endeavored to work for the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number.

#### HOW ADVERTISING IN C. B. J. PAYS.

With copy for advertisement, as in this issue, friend Thomas Horn, of Sherburne, N. Y., says: "And let me say right here that my last season's advertisement has proved one of the best paying ones I have ever used." Nearly all our last years' advertisers are using our columns again, which is fairly conclusive evidence that it pays. What troubles us most is that owing to the large number of advertisements we have our reading matter falls short; but we are devising ways and means to overcome this difficulty.

#### CONVENTION NOTICES.

The next meeting of the Patsulgie Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Arcadia, March 20th, 1886. M. J. Rushton, Sec., Raif Brand, Ala.

#### THE BEEKEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

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

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

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

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

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers. Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00; per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

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.

## 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, O.

Demand is extremely slow for extracted honey. Manufacturers seem to have taken a rest. There is only a fair demand for honey in glass jars and for comb honey. Prices are unchanged and nominal with occasional arrivals and a large stock on the market. We quote extracted honey at 4c. to 8c. on arrival and choice comb honey at 12c to 14c. in a jobbing way. There is a good home demand for bees wax. We pay 25c. a lb. for choice yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cincinnati,

#### 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.

Continues dull, very few sales reported, best white in one pound sections can be bought at 13 cts. per lb. Beeswax in good demand at better figures, 25 to 28c. per pound.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, March 1st, 1886.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN BEES IN IOWA.

60 cents to \$1 per lb. Queens 30 cents to \$2.50. Nuclei and full colonies. Order from my new circular.

OLIVER FOSTER,  
Mt. Vernon, Linn Co., Iowa.

Bee - Breeding Establishment of

F. J. DOKOUPIL,

Vigaun, Upper Carniola, Austria, Europe.

Queens sent free of charge. Safe arrival and purity of separate races guaranteed.

Price of each in Marks, German Money.

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep	Autumn
Carniolan Original Queen	8	7	6	5	5	4	4
Italian Original Queen.....	9	9 <sup>5</sup>	8	7	7	6	6
Cyprian or Syrian Original Queen.....	20	20	20	20	18	18	18
Cyprian - Syrian Queens, bred in Carniola.....	12	12	11	11	10	10	10

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 915, Toronto, Canada.

1884 - TAB-HEEL APIARIES. - 1886. 4-ABBOTT L. SWINSON, 71-66.

No. Co. Queens. All warranted Purely mated. PROPRIETOR, Goldsboro Wayne Co., N. C. No. Co. Queens American Albino Italians, Syrians and Carniolans.

Price list of warranted American Albino Italian, Syrian and Carniolan Queens:

For the Year 1886	April	May	June	July & on
Untested laying, each...	\$1 50	1 00	1 00	1 00
Untested laying, 1/2 doz...	8 00	6 00	5 25	5 00
Fine Tested Q's each...	3 00	2 50	2 25	2 00
Fine Tested Q's 1/2 doz...	15 00	13 50	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 speciality for 1886. Syrians and Carniolans are bred from imported mothers of Mr. F. Benton. The Syrian was SPECIALLY selected to order, for producing the gentlest and whitest banded bees to be found in Syria. Nuclei—Add 75 cents for each L. frame of bees and brood to price of queen. Bees by pound, same price each month as untested queens. Pelham foundation 45c. and 55c. a pound. Untested queens by April 15th. Circular free.

NOW THEN ORDER.

Having determined to devote my time exclusively to the production of

PURE ITALIAN BEES & QUEENS

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

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

See what last season's customers say:

PENETANGUISHEME, CANADA.

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

HARVY 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.

**ASSISTANT WANTED.**

Capable young man in apiary for season. Give experience, wages, etc. DR. THOM, Streetsville, Ont.

**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, Cans, Smokers, etc. Write for particulars.

W. W. BLISS,  
Duarte, Cal.

**J. P. Connell,**  
MILLSBORO, HILL CO., TEXAS.,

Makes a specialty of rearing Pure Italian Queens and of Shipping Bees in two, three, and four frame nuclei. My queens will be bred from the best imported mothers. Tested Queens, in March and April, \$2.50; after, \$2.00. Untested Queens, in April, \$1.25; after, \$1. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. **Send for circulars.**

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,

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

**EASTERN BEE HIVE FACTORY,**

Especially adapted for manufacturing all kinds of

**APIARIAN SUPPLIES.**

Having fitted up with new machinery, designed and built expressly for this work, my facilities are unsurpassed for doing fine and accurate workmanship. For full particulars and low prices, send for my illustrated Catalogue of

**SUPPLIES, BEES, QUEENS,**

And a sample of the Celebrated Poplar Sections free on application. Mention this Journal.

E. L. WESTCOTT,  
Fair Haven, Rutland Co., Vermont.

**FOUR REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD PATRONIZE**

**C. M. Goodspeed**  
CIRCULARS FREE.

Low Prices.—Everything is guaranteed first quality—PROMPTNESS—and last but not least RELIABILITY.

If you want Bees, Queens, Hives in flat Sections (1 lb.) Bee Books or Papers (any two American Bee Papers to one address for \$1.70), B. Leghorn fowls, (eggs for hatching, 50 cts. for 13), Alsike Clover, seed clean, \$7.80 per bushel, raspberry and strawberry plants, basswood sprouts, etc. Drop me postal stating what you want.

Remember I am agent for all the Leading Newspapers of the country; price list of 550 on application. You can save money by ordering of us. Ample reference given.

C. M. GOODSPEED,  
Thorn Hill, Onon. Co., N. Y.

**BEE-HIVES, SECTIONS,**

**Foundation & Apiarian Supplies.**

Having a large stock of sections on hand we will fill orders in March at the following prices:

4 1/2 x 4 1/2, in lots of 200 to 4,000, per 1,000,	\$5.00
" " " " " "	4.75
" " " " " "	4.50
" " " " " "	19.00
4 1/2 x 4 1/2, at same prices. All V-grooved.	4.50

Our Section-Cases and Shipping-Crates are as good as any in the market, and at correspondingly low prices. For description and prices of the SUCCESS HIVE, send for Price-List. Estimates given on all other hives

**QUEENS AND BEES FOR 1886.**

We make a specialty of rearing the ALBINO QUEENS AND BEES. Price-List free. S. VALENTINE & SON Hagerstown, Md.

**SECTIONS!**

**SECTIONS!**

**Lake's All-in-One-Piece!!**

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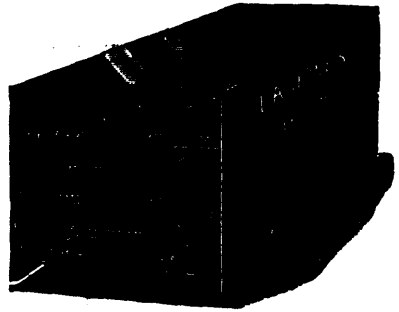
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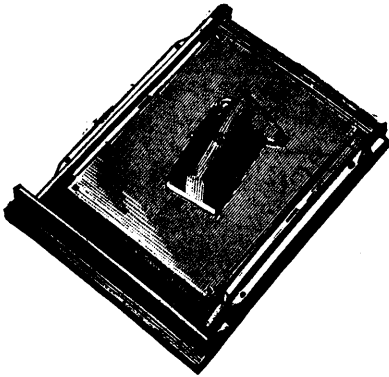
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