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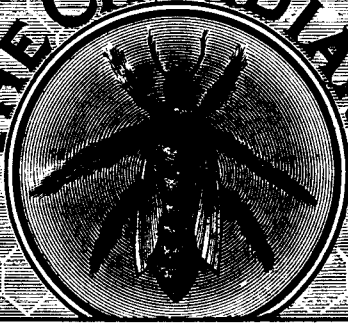
VOL. III, NO. 10.

1887

JUNE 1.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

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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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To those sending us the names of two *new* subscribers, accompanied by \$2.00, we will send FREE a copy of James Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture," price 50 cents.

To those sending us three *new* names, with \$3.00, we will send Dr. C. C. Miller's "A Year among the Bees," price 75 cents.

To those sending us four *new* names and \$4.00, we will send A. I. Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," paper, price \$1.00.

To those sending us five *new* names and \$5.00, we will send either Prof. Cook's "Bee-keepers' Guide," cloth, or Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," cloth; price, each \$1.25

This offer is only to subscribers. Should anyone not at present a subscriber, wish to avail themselves of the offer, \$1.00 extra for their own subscription will make them eligible.

To all subscribers who send us ten *new* names and \$10.00, we will send FREE, Jones' No. 1 Wax Extractor, price \$4.00. This last offer we will positively not keep open any longer than July 1st.

We will send sample copies for use in canvassing, on application.

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Always anxious to give our subscribers all the good things going, we are now making the following

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- No. 2.—The *American Agriculturist* (English or German), 1887. 1.00
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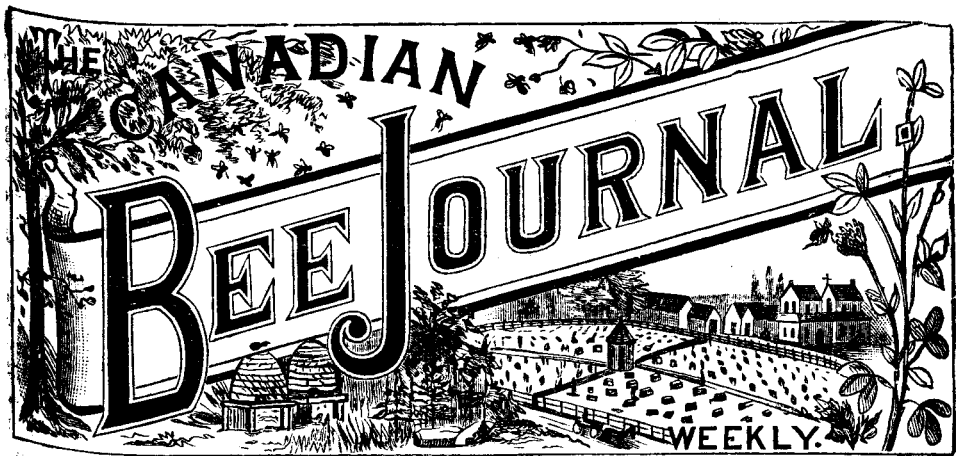
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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. III. No. 10.

BEETON, ONT., JUNE 1, 1887.

WHOLE No. 114

EDITORIAL.

DOTWITHSTANDING the number of students who have been with us in former years there seems still to be a dearth of competent assistants for the bee yard. We have had communications lately asking us to direct the writers to some persons whom they could engage, but at the present moment we do not know of a single one. Would it not be a good idea if there are any such to have a small notice in our exchange and mart column, stating that they were open to accept situations.

On the 17th of May, R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, was married to a daughter of Mr. S. T. Pettit, of Belmont. The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL extends its congratulations.

Here we have a report from one who is disgusted with the bee business. In asking us to discontinue the BEE JOURNAL to his address, he says:—

"I am happy to state that I succeeded in finding a bigger fool than myself in the bee business, and I have sold out entirely, and am completely cured. Bee-keeping in eastern Massachusetts, with a view to any profit from the production of honey, is a fallacy and a fraud. It is very amusing to hear the lying that has to be done to keep up the business hereabouts."

Here we have a candid opinion from a man who has "been there" and who has not made bee-keeping a success. There are many others who are in the same box as our friend in Massachusetts.

We do not imagine that all the beekeepers in Massachusetts think as does the writer of the above. It is more than likely that he was not adapted to the bee business, and that even under the most favorable circumstances he could not have made a success of the business.

Here is something taken from the *Farm and Garden*, which so nicely expresses our thoughts that we adopt it to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL:—

"Every letter received at the office of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is carefully read, and if it, or any part of its contents is in reference to any subject of interest to the readers of the paper, it is stamped Editorial Department, and handed to the editor. Nothing pleases us more than to get a letter with a new idea in it, and we carefully read every communication received at our desk, in the hope of finding one. If you have original methods or new information on any subject relating to bees, do not let the fear that your letter will not be read and thoroughly considered deter your writing your thoughts down and sending them to us. We are not interested in the grammar or the spelling. A great English writer has criticised Grant's grammar, and Mark Twain, in answering him, shows that no author ever wrote the English language without making mistakes, so if your letter has to be altered by the printer, you will be like every other writer and will be in the

fashion. If you can write large and legibly, leaving wide spaces between the lines, on one side of the sheet, separated from the part intended for business department, it will help us, but it is not absolutely necessary. A great many people are so constituted that they cannot follow these rules, and if you are one of them, do not stop on this account; if you do not get your new idea in shape for the printer, the editor will. Send us points that will be of real value to your brother bee-keepers, and we will willingly get up before sunrise, and work until candle-light to decipher the penmanship, correct the spelling, and re-write it so that the grammar will pass."

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Should The O.B.K.A. Undertake The Marketing of Honey?

It will be recollected that at a meeting of the Directors of the O.B.K.A. held in March last it was decided that the marketing of honey would be better done by private enterprise, and the opinion was expressed that the object of the Legislature in making a grant to this and kindred societies is to develop the industries of the country, rather than to defray the expense of marketing the products. Several local associations have since resolved that the Provincial Association should undertake to send its member's honey to the English market, and that the grant should be used for this purpose. On page 132 of the C. B. J., Mr. Pettit asks: "What more proof of the wisdom of so using the grant do we want?" and adds, "I am persuaded all will be satisfactory to the Government."

Let us see. If the Association were to go into the export business, it would of necessity be obliged to accept all the honey offered by its members. There are say, 150 members. Suppose on an average each member were to furnish 2,000 lbs., the whole quantity to be shipped and sold would be 150 tons. Lest it may be thought that I am dealing in figures too large, let us take one half of this, or 150,000 lbs., and in an ordinary season I venture to say that fifteen members might be found who could themselves furnish this quantity. To move a crop of this magnitude, a cash outlay of from \$9,000 to \$10,000 would have to be made to cover expenses for freight, storage, packages, labels, and labor, before the goods would be ready for the retail trade. I shall be pleased to furnish details to any member who may think that these figures are extravagant. It will be seen that to merit this outlay \$500 is only a mere bagatelle, and as

the money will be required for other purposes, it is better to take the expense of marketing out of the crop. Now, suppose the President and Secy.-Treas. were to go to a banker furnished with all the authority the Association could give them, to ask for a loan, the question of the legality of the undertaking would be very likely to arise, as well as the question of security. I venture the opinion that there is not a bank in the country which would furnish the funds required, unless there was sufficient personal security put up to make the transaction safe, independent of its connection with the Association. I am satisfied that if the local associations above referred to, had all the facts before them, it would have been apparent that it is simply out of the question for the Provincial Association to undertake the business of exporting and marketing its member's honey.

But apart from the financial difficulty, experience has shown that in exporting and marketing other kinds of produce it is always better done by those who make the business a speciality. The experience of the grangers, in shipping wheat to the British market, is a case in point. It has been publicly announced that a joint stock company will ship Canadian honey to England this season, and I know that a firm of produce dealers have been making enquiries and are considering the question of adding honey to their other lines of goods for export. It is in the interest of producers that there should be competition between exporters. For the Association to use public funds in competition with private enterprise, would be very unfair, and would have a tendency to defeat its own objects.

Mr. Pettit intimates that when applying for incorporation and an annual grant he "particularly and emphatically" gave the commissioner to understand that the grant would be used to assist in marketing the product. Under the present tariff there is a duty of three cents per pound on honey imported. Whether Canadian bee-keepers are free traders or protectionists they all can appreciate this item in the tariff. I have met with many zealous advocates of what is known as the National Policy but it was reserved for President Pettit to take the lead in advocating that the Provincial Government should, through the medium of the O.B.K.A., pay a bounty of \$500 per year for the export of Canadian honey.

As to the views of the Government in regard to the way in which the grant should be used, I recently addressed a letter to the Commissioner on the subject, to which I received the following reply:

Toronto, 4th May, 1887.

S. CORNEIL, Esq., Lindsay.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of 29th ult. I have already had a communication from Mr. Pettit on the same subject.

While not presuming to dictate to the Association as to the manner in which the Government grant should be applied, I think that if any portion of the grant was used for the purpose of making sales in the British market, it would leave the Association open to the imputation that the grant was being used for the furtherance of personal interests. I am not aware of any of the funds granted to any of the other Provincial Associations having ever been used in this manner. I am glad that yourself and the majority of your co-delegates to the exhibition last year are of opinion that the British market can best be secured by private enterprise, and think it would be well if your Association would leave that branch to be dealt with in that manner.

Yours truly,

A. M. ROSS, Com.

From the above letter it will be seen that the decision arrived at by the Directors of the O.B.K.A. is fully in accord with the views of the commissioner.

Before closing, I desire to say that the statement of "Peek-a-Boo" on page 31 of the C. B. J., that "what was sold to the trade while the exhibition lasted was sold generally at 12½ cents for extracted" is quite correct. I do not understand Mr. Pettit when he says "certainly this is an error which should have been corrected long ago."

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, 20th May, 1887.

And I, too, must add my testimony in support of the statement as made by "Peek-a-boo" and confirmed in the above by Mr. Corneil, relative to the price at which extracted honey was generally sold to the trade. It was just as "Peek-a-boo" stated, generally sold at 12½ cents per pound. While Mr. Pettit was in London, I believe, there were a few sales made at a less price, and if I remember correctly, they were made by Mr. Pettit himself, and it is possibly on this that he basis his statement, but this is not fair to the rest of the commissioners who really did obtain the higher price.—D.A.J.

Convention Notices.

The Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association will hold their next meeting in Kemp's Hall, in the village of Delhi, on Saturday, 4th June, at 2 P.M. All interested in bees and honey are invited to attend.—C. W. CULVER, Sec'y.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

SHALLOW HIVES IN WINTER.

I HAVE just read your report on the new hive during the past winter in your apiaries, and yours is the fourth report I have heard-

The other three are from Prof. Cook, J. H. Martin, of New York, and my foreman, and all show a decided preference for the new hive. While I do not claim that the main cause of winter mortality rests with the depth of the combs, I do claim, and have so claimed for years, that shallow combs are the best. This is not all. These very shallow combs are not only the best to conserve the heat in the cluster of bees during winter, but likewise in spring, when they are building up as rapidly as the temperature of the cluster will permit. These remarks are relative to the hive when but one-half, or one case of its divisible brood-chamber is in use, as we prefer to use it in winter and spring. After we had secretly used and tested the hive two years, when we made its principles public, it was amusing to listen to the claim that bees would not winter and breed well in the complete brood-chamber of two cases with the "sticks" and space between. We knew then, what hundreds are learning now, viz: that these "sticks" and this space are favorable to safe wintering, and never any hindrance to early and rapid brooding, when never moved, and if properly manipulated, a manipulation which is both speedy and safe, there never was a hive made that would equal this one in question, for the rapid and safe development of brood. I have spoken of what I *know*, and know that in future you will all know it likewise. What you say, Mr. Editor, about the thin lumber in the brood-cases, is very true, and toward the close of our first summer's use of the hive, we made two brood-cases with half-inch euds, and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. sides, and we like them better than the thicker lumber, but still use six and seven-eighths material, for it will take some time yet, to educate our customers out of the idea that a brood-chamber of a bee-hive should be clothed with thick, bulky and heavy material. I see that Friend Pringle has the right idea of handling the new hive, and when he comes to manipulate numbers of them he will learn more and more of their superiorities.

HUTCHINSON'S BOOK.

I have read and re-read friend Hutchinson's little 25c. book, entitled "The production of comb honey," and never anywhere, in any book, have I seen that subject handled in so masterly a manner. I have never seen so much told in so few words; never any writing plainer and easier to understand; never fairer and less-prejudiced

arguments, and last, but far from least, greater care to give honor to whom honor is due. I pronounce it, in character, the king of bee-books; a little gem. Its make-up is elegant and original; its typography neat and clean; its doctrines sound; its arguments logical; its recommendations practical, and its real worth fifty times its price. Its author "has been there."

JAMES HEDDON,

Dowagiac, Mich.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A STANDARD WIDTH OF SECTIONS.

SHALL WE HAVE IT?

I noticed an editorial in the C. B. J. a couple of weeks ago, an article on the width of sections. "We have the Langstroth frame as a standard to-day" and we want two standard size sections, one for separators, and one without separators, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ seems to be and is the size generally used. I should say $1\frac{1}{8}$ without separators and $1\frac{3}{8}$ with separators. I do not wish to dictate to others but I think the fraternity will agree with me that we are in need of a standard.

WILL ELLIS.

St. David's, Ontario, May 7th, 1887.

We certainly think that it would be a good thing, as well in the interests of the manufacturers of sections, as of the purchasers, if there were some sizes of sections that were recognised as "standard." At the present time we probably manufacture 100 different styles in sizes and widths for different customers, and this is very inconvenient, especially in the busy season, not so much to ourselves as to the bee-keeper who uses the odd size. All manufacturers make a practice of supplying "stock" sizes in sections or other goods before odd sizes, the consequence is that those who will use odd sized hives, sections, etc., have to wait sometimes far into the season, and fare badly by not using standard sizes. It is probable that their orders might be filled within a day or two after receipt had they used a standard size. We find that we sell more sections $1\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch wide than any other, whether with or without separators. In the Heddon hive "7-to-the-foot" is the size used, which is of course slightly wider than $1\frac{3}{8}$. The $1\frac{3}{8}$ can be made to work, however, if they are a shade plump, in the Heddon wide-frames. Our customers are all aware that we make it a practice where the width in sections is not

mentioned to send out $1\frac{5}{8}$, so that virtually we have adopted that width as our standard. There are thousands upon thousands of sections $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sold and we will agree with friend Ellis if he will let us say *two sizes* instead of one, as standard. As to the width we do not suppose that we have sold ten thousand as wide as $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches during the whole of the present season, and our total orders have been about a million and a half. If we are to be guaged by the amount of sales made of wider sections, we should say that $1\frac{7}{8}$ was altogether too wide. About as much honey can be sealed in a $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inch section $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide as can be sealed in $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, under ordinary circumstances, and by using that width or some other width close to it, the cost of separators would, to a great extent, be done away with. Perhaps it would be a good idea to make this question a subject for discussion at the next annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, though we doubt if it would do much towards changing the styles and widths at present in use. The one good thing that it would do would be to encourage new bee-keepers to take the standard sizes of widths. Let us hear from others on the subject. In the meantime we prophesy that before many years have passed the widths will be reduced to $1\frac{3}{8}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as the tendency is that way, and the latter width is already used by some of our largest and best bee-keepers.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

MANAGEMENT FOR EXTRACTING HONEY.

A GOOD ARTICLE FROM FRIEND POST ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT.

IN writing on this topic I can best show my method of taking extracted honey by giving a short description of the hive I use, also my method of spring management. The brood-chamber of my hive is 19 inches long, $13\frac{1}{2}$ wide and 10 inches deep inside measure. The sides are of one inch stuff, the ends $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, rabbeted out for frame rests to within $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch of the outside edge. This gives me a frame $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and one inch wide outside measure, with extreme length of top bar $20\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The latter is made of one inch clear stuff, and grooved for foundation, and there is no sagging. I give a bee-space all around the frames of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The hive is cleated $\frac{3}{4}$ of an

inch from the top edge for the sun cap to rest on, which is four inches deep, with flat top. The honey-boards are made of one inch lumber, 15 inches wide, by $21\frac{1}{2}$ long, and cleated at each end with $1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ cleats, put on with wrought nails to prevent warping. In the centre of each honey-board I bore a two inch hole, and on the under side I tack on wire cloth, eight meshes to the inch, while on the top I have a tin slide put on in such a way that I can give just exactly what ventilation is required. The bottom boards are hinged at the back ends while each bottom has a ventilator in the centre the same as the honey-boards described. My top stories take the same sized frame as brood-chambers and are arranged for tiering up.

Now I will give my management from the time of setting my bees on their summer stands (which is, in this latitude, from about the 20th of April to the 1st of May,) until close of honey season. I winter my bees with ventilator open in bottom-boards with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch block under fronts of hives. In setting them on their summer stands I do not remove the blocks until the next morning after setting them out. I go early next morning with a good goose wing in hand and raise the hives up well from the bottom-boards in front and sweep it off, if there is anything on it, then remove the blocks and close the ventilators. I leave them alone for four days, and by that time the queens are laying (very few of mine were laying when I took them from the cellar) I then go through the apiary and give each colony an overhauling, and the work done amounts to about this. I see that the queens establish their brood-nest in the centre of the brood-chamber. If the queens commence to lay near one side of the hive I shift the frames to bring their brood, or eggs, as the case may be, to the centre of the hive, and place the frames that are best filled with honey on the outside. I then spread the same cloth over the frames that was used in wintering, and place a sheet of paper the same size over that, then spread evenly over the paper about three-quarters of an inch thickness of dry fine sawdust and lay the honey-board on and press the sawdust down solid and smooth, put on the sun cap and close the entrance to about one inch by three-eighths of an inch. Then I give them a "severe letting alone" for about three and a half weeks. I then go over them again and if there is not brood in seven frames (my hives take nine frames), I take the two best capped frames of brood that I can find and place them on the outside of the brood-nest (not brood-chamber) and place an empty frame in the centre. If there is some honey in the frame all the better; uncap it and make a

small hole in the centre of comb and it will soon be filled with brood. This I repeat each week until the hive is filled with brood. This "put-tering" is necessary with but very few colonies, for our average colony of bees properly fixed up in the spring will be ready and waiting for the clover when it comes.

We will now suppose that the clover is commencing to blossom, which is our first yield, and the bees are booming. I go through the apiary and open up the whole front entrance which is full width of hive three-eighths of an inch and remove the cloth and the sawdust from the frames, and clean off the honey-boards, if any sawdust has adhered to them, and put them to their proper place which gives three-eighths of an inch space over the tops of frames; and I open the ventilators in the bottom-boards. I then put a top story on each hive containing eight frames, well shouldered out, and the bees go into them with a rush and have a general cleaning up. I keep watching them, and as soon as they commence to cap the top edges of the combs, I go through the apiary again. I take another top story filled with good white combs and set the first one put on after the sun cap, which makes a good stand. I then look through the first top story, and if any of the frames have got brood in them, I place them in the centre of the new top story and fill in the space with empty frames. I then raise up the partly filled combs and put the empty ones next the brood-combs, and at the same time I open the ventilators in the honey-boards. I then keep watch and there will always be a few that will require the three sets of combs. When they do I place them between the two already on. Generally by this time, the early part of July, the heat is very oppressive, and I raise the back end of the sun caps and slide them a little ahead to let the caps rest on the back cleat of honey-board which gives a thorough ventilation. When the clover is beginning to fail, and before linden opens, I go to extracting and get the clover all by itself. I generally find very little brood in the top stories and the combs are all sealed as white as marble. It makes rather slow work extracting, still there is not the difference that some people imagine. I would rather take from 80 to 125 at one extracting per colony than go over them five or six times for the same amount, and then, there is a great satisfaction in having the honey so thick that it will scarcely run through the extractor gate. I commence extracting by getting a top story from two different hives, after getting started with two sets of frames. I go through the apiary at the same time leaving two sets of combs on each hive for the linden honey. If

there is a good yield some will require three tops the same as for clover honey, and after the linden is done yielding I remove all surplus combs, and let them lay in a good supply of buckwheat honey to winter on. I close the ventilators in honey-boards and bottoms after about the 1st September, or after all danger of swarming is past.

I ran an out apiary of fifty colonies the last two years on the above plan and had no swarming, neither was there any in my home apiary that was run on the same principle. I am going to run two out apiaries this summer of about fifty colonies each, besides my home apiary of 160 colonies and I expect to do it all myself except a few days in extracting time. I do not expect any swarming, neither do I expect to hire any help to watch them.

C. W. POST.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

PRIORITY OF LOCATION.

WHATEVER may have been the understanding or mis-understanding of Mr. Clarke, I never advocated "the passage of a law to secure to the first comer as a bee-keeper into a neighborhood the exclusive ownership of the bee-forage within certain limits."

What I have advocated Mr. Clarke will find on page 781 *Gleanings* for October 1st, which Mr. Clarke will note was published before the convention at Indianapolis. In that place I say "I take the radical ground that legislation is needed whereby, in some way under proper limitations and restrictions, by paying for it, I may have the control of a certain number of acres or square miles as a range for my bees."

Until I see things differently from what I do now, I can advocate no different view, and believe the day will come when Mr. Clarke will stand on the same ground.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

From *Gleanings*.

WINTERING BEES UP TOWARDS THE NORTH POLE.

WITHOUT ANY STORES WHATEVER.

W. F. CLARK'S HIBERNATION THEORY ESTABLISHED FINALLY ON A FIRM BASIS.

AS I happened to be down from the the north to see a friend here in Ontario, I was reading your bee-paper. I noticed something in it about bees being frozen in the snow over night, and coming to life again, and your remarks as to how long and how low a temperature they would bear, and come back to life. I

have found to my astonishment, that no one seems to understand how to winter bees without food and without much trouble, and with a certainty of having them all in the spring, and especially to have strong colonies in the spring, both in Canada and your country. I expected to learn something new and improved about keeping bees when I came down from the north; but as I said, I was astonished to find I could learn nothing on wintering bees.

Where I came from is north of Nipissing, about 150 miles from the arctic salt water; namely, James Bay, a wing of Hudson's Bay, in a great plain where bloom abounds for about two months. The honey-flow is great while it lasts. We got about 200 lbs. per colony; but if we wintered them the way you and others do, we could not get more than 25 lbs. of honey from each colony, because the bees would consume all, or nearly all, in the winter and non-productive months.

Now, for the good of your people as well as for Canadians, I will tell you how I manage mine; but I must be honest, and tell you it was not my own finding out. I learned it from an Indian who had never seen a white man until I straggled into his country. We became friends and he told me his secret. I saw there was money in it, and went in with him. We have well nigh made a fortune. We got our honey down a tributary of the Ottawa, and paddled it down, and then returned in time to put our bees away, then hunted and trapped all winter. We generally had 25 Indians with canoes, with some small rafts attached, to take down our honey every fall, after the fourth year, but we never had much left when we got to Ottawa. We traded it to Indians for furs, on our way down, often doubling and trebling the price. As each canoe was unloaded we let it return and so on. That was ten years ago.

You and your readers will perhaps wonder how I got there, how I came to stay there, and how I could talk to a wild Indian, and so on. Well, my story is easily told. I was crossed in love. I went north into the forest, with a gun and knife and dog. I fell among Indians, learned to talk their language, and, as I said, I straggled into this man's territory. He is a chief. I finally married his daughter, and we are a happy family all round, mother-in-law and all. We have five children, healthy and plump, and as nimble as otters. Well, to business.

The old man found the secret by accident. He fell a bee-tree late in October, and took the honey. The bees clustered under a hollow piece of wood, and there came a fall of snow that night. He went to see if he could find more honey next day. He looked at the bees, found

they were numb, but would come to life when he warned some in his hand. He conceived the idea that, if he would cover them up in snow, they might keep that way till spring. Accordingly he covered them with bark, then with snow, so no frost could reach them. As soon as spring opened he went to them with a log hive he had prepared dug them out, put them in, and carried them home. When they got warm, all but a very few began to crawl and finally to buzz. He fed them maple syrup that he had just made. They did well. We made our hives of elm bark, by peeling it in June. We had to employ help. We passed it around a square block of wood, let it dry, then sewed one seam. We made all one size, so we could set one on top of another, each one a foot square inside, 14 inches deep. We use no foundation. We manage to get the top hive full of clear white comb. We take all of the best out of the bottom; but how do the bees live over winter, with no honey after the middle of October? Well, they don't live—at least, they eat no stores. Here is the way we do it:

The first cold nights we uncover the hives so they will get perfectly cold through, then keep them in a cool place in the shade with covers on loose, so as to keep them dry. As soon as there comes a good fall of snow, which always comes there before hard frost, we have a cave into which we pack a lot of snow, then lay dry bark on it, then the hives, then cover with dry bark, then pack about two feet of snow over them, shut all up, and cover all over nicely with snow. We never look at them till about the first of May; but if there comes a thaw we are careful not to let any wet get down. We do this by packing more snow on, and cover with green hemlock brush, so as to keep the sun off the snow. When it begins to thaw rapidly, and spring is upon us, we dig the bees out, set them in the sun with the covers off; and, if it is a fine, warm day, we have them humming in a few hours. We cover them over at night, uncover them next day, and cover at night again for the last time. Our bees are all in full blast in three days, carrying in pollen. The hives are in full strength—no sickly hives, no spring dwindling. By the first of June we have on the top hives. The only danger in putting up bees for winter our way is, if there are any hives with the least warmth left in them—the bees will come to life, then smother, or starve—at any rate, die they must, and be worthless. We never lost more than two hives in that way in eight years. I now think you can all understand the cold plan of wintering bees. I suppose it would be more difficult where the winter is not cold enough. If you or any other bee-man would like to communicate with me or my

father-in-law and partner, Eagle Muskeegoon, about our bee business and management, he can do so, and can reach us by writing to my friend George Watson, Alliston, Ontario, who has a way of communicating with us. He keeps bees, and intends to try our plan next winter. He has lost most of his bees this winter already, and there is another month before they can fly here yet. There is good sleighing here now, and nearly as cold as January.

This was written for me at my request, and for the good of my fellow men, or as many as it may concern. My letter is long, but I should like to tell you something about the effect of honey by its use with Indians. The three youngest of my father-in-law's children, who were born at and after the time he began to have plenty of honey, are of much better complexion than the others. My children are soft, clean and bright-skinned—a kind of "English cream-color." My wife has noticeably improved in complexion, too, and I verily believe all this came from the liberal use of honey as a diet; but it is not only in the ones I have mentioned that the effect is noticeable, but in several other families as well; and from those facts I have not the least doubt but that if white people, especially those who are dark, or troubled with pimples on their face, would use honey liberally, it would improve their color and give them a clean, smooth skin. It would be much better for young ladies than all the potions, washes and sham drugged stuff they are eternally buying to beautify themselves. I am, sir, yours in bee-lore.

DANIEL MCFADYEN.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

BEST HONEY GATHERING BEES.

QUERY No. 152.—What kind of bees are best for honey gatherers, from a \$ and c. point of view? Do you prefer pure races or crosses, and which are your choice of crosses?

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWKS PARK, FLA.—I prefer pure Italians for practical work.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—With my experience I would say a cross with Italian and black bees.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—The Italians are about as good as any. Would prefer the dark or leather color to the light yellow.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—For dollars and cents I prefer the crosses—the Italians and Blacks crossed and the Italians and Holy Lands crossed.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Speak only from races to crosses I have tried, would say that Italians with a slight dash of native bees are best from dollars and cents point of view.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Taking all things into consideration I prefer to buy a pure Italian queen every year or two from which to raise queens or drones and then let the bees take care of the crossing matter.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—That is a sticker. Strange as it may seem, black bees have done best with me all things considered. The best cross I have had was Syrian queen mated with Italian drone. The queen was obtained from D. A. Jones.

S. CORNELL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I have had first class stocks of pure Italians and pure Blacks. I never find fault with a stock because the bees are not pure. I like the bees from a black queen mated with an Italian drone. The largest yield I ever got from one hive (343 lbs.) was from a stock having a dash of Holy Land blood.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Italians every time in this locality. For crossing get an Italian queen from some good breeder several hundred miles away and you will get as great vigor as by using any other race of bees to cross with. If after a trial along this line you find it otherwise your experience will be different from mine during the past ten years.

BY THE EDITOR.—We prefer a cross between Italian, Carniolan and Syrian.

STRONG COLONY DYING WITH PLENTY OF STORES.

QUERY No. 153.—I had two swarms of bees that went together when they came off. They filled the hive full of comb and honey, and I believed them to be the strongest colony in my apiary. My other twenty-six hives are all living at this date while these are dead, with forty-three lbs. of honey in the hive. Two combs were nearly full of bee-bread (pollen). There did not seem to be any dysentery. What was the cause?—W. Mc., Toronto.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I don't know.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Queenless I guess.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—From data furnished no one can tell.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWKS PARK, FLA.—Enough data is not given to enable one to form an opinion.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Should say they were queenless and the bees died at old age.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I imagine some accident happened to the queen late in the season, after brood-rearing ceased. The colony then dwindled away, just as if it had been originally only one swarm.

S. CORNELL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Don't know. Fifty five out of one hundred of my stocks prepared for wintering outside, during my absence last fall are now dead. I wish some one would come and tell me what was the matter.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I can't say to a certainty but everything goes to show they were queenless. There is a danger of disabling queens when two swarms go together. The large amount of honey and especially bee-bread left would be good evidence that such was the cause.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't know what caused the death, but two or three swarms united at swarming time would be stronger now than if there had been only a single swarm, for the old bees are all dead, and no bees are left except those raised from eggs laid by the one queen since swarming.

BY THE EDITOR.—We think they were queenless. The fact of there being two to combs nearly full of pollen leads us to this conclusion. We recollect a similar instance. A person assured us that it was one of the best colonies in his yard and the cause of their death was a mystery to him. We removed the combs, examined them carefully, and ascertained there had been no brood raised. Several combs were nearly full of pollen, and it was evident that they had become queenless in less than three days after being hived and nearly every cell of the comb was drone comb. By the way, this is a good way to detect a queenless colony. If you examine the comb they are building within a week after hiving, and find them building a drone comb you had better give them a queen.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

GATHERING HONEY FROM WILLOW.
WILLIAM HALES,—I put my bees (26 colonies) in winter quarters on the 19th of November 1896.

1887

house cellar with two air pipes, so adjusted as to give them more or less air, as was required. On the 20th of April I placed them on their summer stands and found that six had died for want of well and the remaining twenty are doing fairly well and have been getting some honey from the young bees flying in a few days. Expect to see the
Burleigh, May 14th, 1887.

FIRST SWARM ON THE 18TH MAY.

J. W. GIBSON.—My bees are swarming. First swarm on the 18th and another on the 19th, being ten days earlier than last year. Things are looking as though I might have another swarm to-morrow.
Strathroy, 21st May, 1887.

WORTH THREE TIMES THE PRICE.

EDMOND ARNOLD.—I like the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL very much, and enclose you the renewal of my subscription; would not be without it for thrice the price. My bees came through the winter on their summer stands in splendid condition. At the present time they are strong in bees and ready for the harvest.
Lewisville, Ont. May 18th, 1887.

AROUSING INCREASE—22 COLONIES FROM 2 IN ONE SEASON.

JOHN ALEXANDER.—I began bee-keeping with two colonies, on the 10th of May, 1886, and in the fall I placed twenty-two colonies in winter quarters. I sold 800 pounds of extracted honey. On the 1st of April this year I took out 15 colonies alive, and I have to-day thirty hives all of which colonies are in good shape with mated queens; I had drones flying on the 12th inst. My success has stimulated a few of my neighbors into trying the bee business, and I think I can dispose of quite a lot of supplies.
Turnerville, May 18th, 1887.

Do you really mean to tell us that you had twenty-two colonies in the fall from the two colonies which you had on the 10th of May, when you started bee-keeping? This is about the biggest increase we have ever heard of. Of course your increase was by division, as we hardly think it likely that natural increase would be so excessive. We should like to know how many frames each of your colonies had when they were placed in winter quarters and how many frames your thirty colonies have to-day. You seem to have divided each of the 15 already this season, from what you say. No wonder your neighbors have taken the bee fever. We hope they may be as successful as you have been, and that your success may continue, but we would suggest, in a friendly way that you do not increase too largely, because your bees will be in a poor shape for wintering, and besides, there is no object in having a large increase if you are to lose one-third of them every winter. It would

be better to have them in comfortable shape in the fall and have more bees in the spring.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

A. BOOMER.—In 1884 I bought a colony of Italian bees in a chaff hive, paid \$15, left it outside well packed with chaff but they starved before spring. In 1885 I bought two more tried outdoor wintering, one in the chaff hive came through alright the other starved as before. Last year in May I bought one more, these cast three swarms each and gave us nearly 100 pounds surplus honey. I bought two more Italian colonies and subscribed for the C. B. J. when I soon discovered that hitherto I knew really nothing of bee-culture. After reading carefully the evidence of your correspondents as to the best mode of wintering, I soon decided on the cellar mode. Five of my ten colonies were third swarms and not very strong; towards spring I fed these a little, on April 6th I set out three of the strongest and found them in fine condition; on April 15th I set out three more found them all O. K. also, then on the 26th I concluded to set out the balance but found the wind was too cold as hundreds of the first one set out fell to the ground and perished. I decided to leave the rest where they were till the weather got warmer, on April 30th it was alright and I set out the balance, finding them in fair condition, and now at the time of writing (May 20th) they are all much heavier than when put into winter quarters. I attribute my success to the information derived from your paper, and would not pretend to keep bees without it or some equally good journal. The colonies set out April 6th being strong in bees and supplies, have done better than those set out later. I conclude that good healthy colonies with good supplies may be set out much earlier than weak ones. I had no such difficulties as you report when taking their first flight, no mixing up that I could discover took place and I begin to think I can handle bees as well as some others. Nearly all my neighbors who keep bees lost more or less in both ways of wintering. The month of May so far has been very propitious, and I expect the swarming season will in consequence be earlier than usual.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

D. A. JONES,
Editor
and President.

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

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 1, 1887.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Perhaps it would be as well to say that the price for Heddon brood frames on page 6 of our circular does not include punching them for wiring. The price when punched is \$1.50 per thousand.

CANADIANS

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

BEES BY THE POUND.

	May	June	July	Aug st	Sept.
Bees, per 1/2 pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
" " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone. Queens are not included in above prices. Choose the kind you want and add enough to price found here to cover cost of queen. Two frame nucleus consists of 1/2 pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive. Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc. All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering. Of course the only way for the above to go is by express.

QUEENS.

	Hornbeed	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May					
June	2 00		2 50	3 00	
July	1 50	1 25	2 50	3 00	0 60
August	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
October	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 75	
	2 00		2 50	3 00	

FULL COLONIES.

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

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

ing queen, according to the season of shipment. In spring and fall there will perhaps not be very much brood.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

SAVE your Bees by using the Champion Bee Passage. Sample pattern by mail, 10 cents. Address, E. G. DIMON, Box 20, Sheldon, Vt.

JOB LOT OF HIVES.—See our advertisement a job lot of hives in another column. The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

30 COLONIES Bees for sale \$5.00 per Colony. JOSEPH HARRISON, Port Elgin.

WANTED—Young man, experienced in Bee-Keeping, to assist in taking charge of apiary. State wages. Address, JAMES W. MILLER, Fingal, Ont.

15 COLONIES of Hybrid Italians and Black Bees for sale at \$7.00 each. Frames 11 1/2 x 11 1/2. 12 in each hive. W. J. HONEYFORD, Avening.

15 COLONIES of Italian Bees for sale. Complete Jones hive. 10 frames with each hive. Good queens. Price \$8. Apply to ERNEST SCHULZ, Kilworthy, Muskoka.

FOR SALE—1500 names of live Bee-keepers, 15 wood cuts for a circular, and a new 10 in Pelham mill with reversible crank and lever. J. B. LAMONTAGNE, box 964, Montreal.

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

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

BEES WANTED.

I will exchange an Organina, Mignonette style, nearly new, will play any kind of music by purchasing the rolls which are sold in lengths of forty to fifty feet—for young swarms of Bees. For particulars write to

GEORGE LAMBKIN,
Clavering, Grey Co., Ont.

10-11

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

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

LEWIS JONES.
Dexter P. O. Ont.

The Canadian Honey Producer

A MONTHLY BEE PAPER,

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

E. L. GOULD & CO.,

Brantford, Canada.

52

BEESWAX WANTED!

Will pay 32 cents in cash or 35 cents in trade for any quantity of pure Beeswax.

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

ABNER PICKET,

Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.

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

DOOLITTLE

Wishes to say to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that he has concluded to sell Bees and Queens during 1887, at the following prices:



One Colony Bees.....	\$7 00
Five Colonies.....	30 00
Ten Colonies.....	50 00
1 untested Queen.....	1 00
3 " " Queens.....	2 00
1 " Queen reared by natural swarming.....	1 50
3 Ditto.....	3 00
1 tested Queen.....	2 00
3 " " Queens.....	4 00
1 " " Queen by natural swarming.....	3 00
3 Ditto.....	6 00
1 tested Queens, 1886 yearling, each.....	4 00
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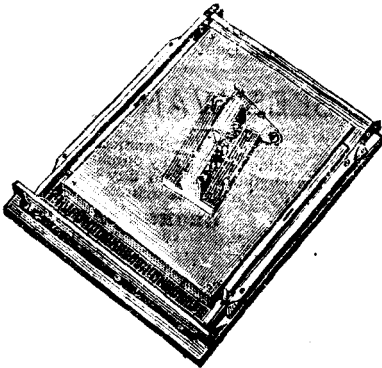
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Are those that produce the best bees for gathering honey and are gentle bees. These are the Queens I purpose breeding from and believe they are superior to imported queens. I have selected three out of over 200 as producing bees famous for honey gathering, and originally bred from

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1884 Toronto Fair, Brood	1st	Section	2nd
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1886 Toronto " "	1st	"	1st.
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I began the manufacture of comb foundation in 1886, and I am glad to say that I have not had the first complaint so far. Brood runs from 5 1/2 to 6 feet to the lb.; section about 11 ft.; shall commence making, weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in strips 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 and 3 1/2 x 1 1/4. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood 10 cts. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

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51-ff.

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48-51

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Tested Queens before June 15th, \$1.50 each. Untested Queens, \$1.00 each. After June 15th, 25 per cent less. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens.

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QUEENS CHEAPER THAN EVER!

My Queens are all bred from selected Imported and home-bred mothers, and are as good as the best. Give me a trial order.

Tested Queens \$1.00 each. Untested, 75 cts. each; 5 for \$3.00; 12 for \$6.50. Bees by the pound, same price as untested Queens.

Never had Foul Brood here.

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10-2m

1887 QUEENS 1887

I shall continue to rear a limited number of Queens this season at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Pure Italian and Heddon's Strain a specialty. Fertilizing Apiaries isolated from other Bees. Can spare a few full colonies now.

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6-3m

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100 Colonies of Bees, Italians \$7.50, Hybrid \$6.50 on 8 frames. Dealer in Apiarian Supplies, Italian Bees and Queens.

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The cheapest, simplest, and most practical hive ever offered to the public. J. Valentine, of Carlinville, Ill., says: "I would freely give \$100 if my 190 colonies were in hives just like them." Sample hive complete and painted, \$2.50. Send your name and post office address plainly written on a postal card and receive my 32 page illustrated descriptive catalogue free. Address,

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A large number of cuts in stock of
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up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.

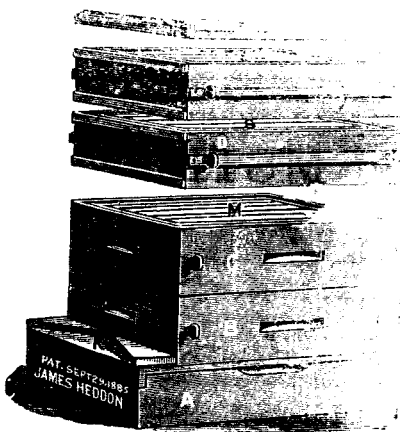
Sample hive, made up..... \$2 00
Add ten per cent if you wish the hive painted.

PRICES OF PARTS.

Bottom stand.....	12	made up flat 00
Bottom-boards.....	15	00
Entrance blocks (two).....	03	00
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60	00
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10	00
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30	00
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60	00
Cover, half bee-space.....	15	00
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15	00
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10	00

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

HEDDON HIVES!



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

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

Sample hives we make up with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

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

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, 7 1/2 per cent. ; 25 or more, 10 per cent. ; 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

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

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

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

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

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 58, 85c.; No. 52, 50c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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UNTESTED ITALIAN QUEENS, WARRANTED FERTILE	APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			
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Single Queen	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.00	90	75	75	each.			
6 to 12 Queens	1.00	90	90	75	75	75	"			
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6 to 12 Queens	2.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	"			

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

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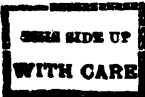
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