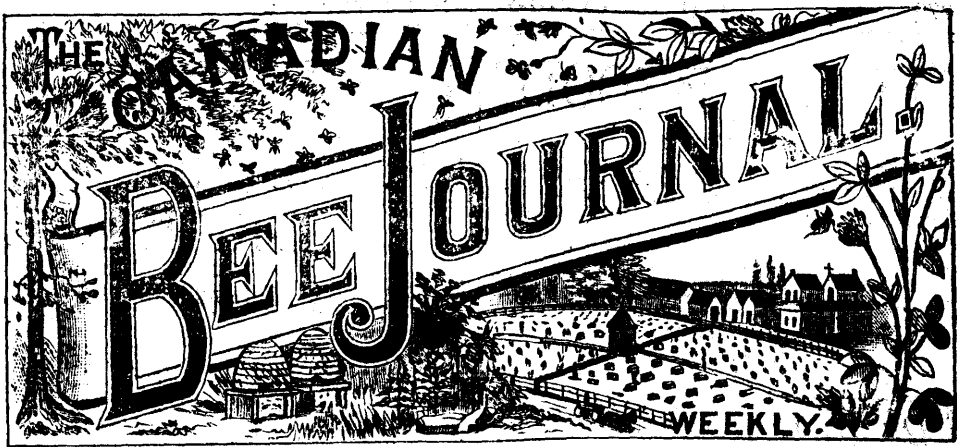


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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

Vol. I.

BEETON ONTARIO, MARCH 3, 1886

No. 49

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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 everyone, 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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil, of which there are twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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| 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"..... | 1.50 |
| "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.

"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.

D. A. JONES & 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. VAN DEUSEN & 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 are wanted add price of queens. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Discounts, 3 per cent on orders of \$50 or over; 5 per cent on orders of over \$100. Illustrated catalogue now ready. Address

P. L. VIALLOU,
BAYOU GOULA Louisiana

HONEY FOR SALE.

9,000 lbs. of first-class White Honey. Apply to
HY. STENNETT,
St. Mary's, Ont.
Feb. 3, 1886.

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

EVERY

Farmer, Fancier, and Poultry-Keeper

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

"The Poultry Monthly,"

The Best Magazine of its Kind.

Subscription, \$1.25 per annum.

Sample copies, 12c

SPECIAL OFFER.—We will send the "Monthly" for a full year for \$1 to all who mention the "Canadian Bee Journal." Send for price lists of Poultry Supplies.

BONNICK & HORRICKS,

P. O. Box 215,

Toronto, 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., 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.

HOW TO GET BEES INTO SECTIONS.

SOME of our friends have often been disappointed, when putting on their sections, to find that the bees had not occupied them as soon as they had thought they should, and some difficulty has been experienced in getting the bees into the sections, and even when they did start it was after the honey season was so far advanced that much of the honey crop was lost. It would seem that there are many who doubt that bees can be induced to go into the sections above when the combs are spread in the brood chamber. The ordinary way of placing combs in the brood chamber is about one and a half inches from centre to centre, or eight frames in twelve inches. Now, when bees refuse to enter the boxes, at the very first appearance of the honey flow, you can, by adding one or two more combs to the hive and crowding up the bees into the same space, get them to commence occupying the sections at once; some practise removing the combs at the side, leaving only the brood nest, or the combs filled with brood, and putting dummies or frames with sections in place of them; this practise would work well if the combs of the brood nest were crowded closely together. One and three eighth inches from centre to centre (if straight and true $1\frac{1}{4}$ will do) will give the result which you are so anxious to obtain.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

LAST week we published a portion only of the special meeting of the commissioners appointed to arrange for the above; this was owing to delay in receipt of the balance of the minutes which was unavoidable. Following the resolutions we print the correspondence received from Sir Chas. Tupper.

Members present: S. T. Pettit, R. McKnight, S. Corneil, J. B. Hall, D. A. Jones and the Sec.-Treas.

After the meeting was opened there were several questions discussed, such as style of package to ship in, how to arrange exhibit when there, and who would superintend it while being put up (first exhibit).

It was decided to get Mr. Neighbor, a practical bee-keeper of England, assisted by Dr. May, of Ontario, to have the first exhibit arranged.

We called on the Ontario agents of the C and J. exhibition, as they wished an interview with us.

There were two letters read which Sir Charles Tupper had sent to the Ontario agents, saying that the space asked for by our Association had been secured for us, and that we would be able to sell honey while the exhibition is going on, if the main exhibit be left in order, and our goods could also be sold in the lunch room, or what it is commonly called, the dining hall.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Corneil, that we (the commissioners) extend a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Tupper for his kindness in securing the amount of space for the O.B.K.A. that was asked for, and the amount of interest he has taken in our society. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Corneil, that Mr. Jones get some person to mount the honey plants properly before sending to England.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Corneil, that Mr. Jones make the tables and tressles necessary for displaying the plants, etc.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Corneil, that any persons wishing to send supplies, or anything pertaining to bee-keeping, may do so by sending them to Mr. Jones, Beeton, before March 1st.

The Government was then waited on, and the result is most gratifying. They have granted the Association the amount of \$1000, to assist in sending the exhibit to England, and have also promised to incorporate our Association, and give it annually a grant of \$500.

W. COUSE, SEC.-TREAS.

LONDON, 4th Jan. 1886.

"JOHN LOWE, Esq., Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.—I duly received your letter of the 16th ult, covering a copy of the correspondence with Mr. A. W. Wright, on the subject of the proposed Bee-farming exhibit, and cabled in reply on the 2nd inst., in the following terms:

"Accept Bee-keepers exhibit. Honey can be received any time during the Exhibition."

"Which I now confirm. I may say however, that the perusal of your letter and its enclosures has given me the impression that some misapprehension exists in the minds of yourself, Mr. Wright and the Bee-keepers Association, as to

the conditions under which the exhibit in question, is to be made.

"If you refer to my letter of the 20th Nov., on this subject, you will find, I think, that I suggested very clearly, that the exhibits should take the form of a trophy or a collection of all the apparatus and other matters that come within the province of the Bee-farming industry, and that in addition, Mr. Jones, or the Bee-Keepers Association, would be open to sell honey in the Court itself, and also in the Colonial market that is to be established within the precincts of the Exhibition.

"I need hardly remind you that the exhibit I have referred to above, would form an integral part of the exhibits in the Canadian Court, which the introduction and sale of honey should not displace, and that the honey should add to the original exhibit, instead of replacing it."

"I remain, Yours faithfully.
CHARLES TUPPER.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11th, 1886.

A. W. WRIGHT, Royal Hotel, Toronto.

Space required by Bee-keepers secured. Creamery exhibit and cheese making machinery desired to exhibit processes.

JOHN LOWE.

OTTAWA, 12th Feb., 1886

A. W. WRIGHT, Esq., Toronto.

"Confirming my telegram to you of yesterday's date, I write to inform you that Sir Charles Tupper has cabled to the effect that he has made arrangements to secure the large space required by the bee-keepers, as requested by you. He further telegraphs as respects the creamery and cheese-making machinery that it is desired to exhibit the process of manufacture by these machines, and that for this purpose the machines do not require to be of Canadian invention or make. Please therefore take the necessary steps to have them sent forward.

Believe me, etc., yours truly,

J. LOWE.

THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION TO BEETON.

I notice in last week's issue of the C. B. J. that Beeton was chosen as the starting point for the first shipment to the Colonial Exhibition. That was a very good choice as the most of the first shipment will be sent by exhibitors from or near Beeton. Then I notice that those at a distance wishing to exhibit must forward their goods by freight or express to Beeton, prepaid, to be shipped from there at the cost of the Government. Now, sirs, what we want is one united effort, and we will have one of the grandest displays of honey and supplies that the world ever knew, and the way to get that united effort is to place all on the same footing. If the Government will not pay the freight to Beeton I think the Association should. Those living on the shore of Lake Erie or Huron should have the same privileges as those at Beeton.

MARTIN EMIGH.

Holbrook, Ont.

Friend Emigh is pretty nearly right here, is he not? The only reason why it was proposed to start the first shipment from Beeton was because of the tables, etc., being made here, and the bulk of the goods would likely go from here. But, as friend Emigh suggests, perhaps, the Association *should* pay the charges on all goods to Beeton, as the Government can not be got to do more than assume the charges of total shipments from given points.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

COMB OR EXTRACTED HONEY, WHICH?

I HAVE been interested in reading replies to the above query, on pages 447-8.

The several replies certainly shed true light upon the subject, and I wish to take up the torch, and, if possible, add another ray of light. For a number of years past I have favored the production of comb honey as the most profitable in my location, and as my great loss in bees a year ago this winter necessitated my running for extracted honey the past season, I have just passed through another experience of that side of the problem, and am more than ever convinced that the production of comb honey is much more profitable to me. We produce both kinds every year, scarcely ever raising less than two or three tons of extracted honey, when running mainly for comb.

I do not think that any one of my students could be induced to raise any than comb honey for his main crop, unless it be one, peculiarly situated in Florida.

The answers to the question, as found in your issue of 17th, speak truly regarding one's surroundings, having much to do with choice. But I wish to supplement the ideas there put forth by saying, I believe an important factor in the problem rests in the outfit and arrangement in and of the apiary. If the extracted honey produced is designed for table-sauce, we all agree that it should be well ripened, and with our present knowledge we adopt as the best system of accomplishing such ripening, that of leaving it with the bees until it is all, or in part, capped over, depending upon the source of the honey and climatic conditions during the time of gathering and storing.

Now, as regards the amount of labor required between the production of extracted and comb honey, since the advent of our almost perfect comb foundation, I think there is but little difference either way, and that one year with another we will get from two-thirds to three-quarters as much comb as extracted honey, if we adopt the best known methods in both instances.

In my experience, whatever price the two honeys do command at those prices, comb honey sells more promptly. Not only in quality, but in appearance, it really has no competitor. To the taste, syrups, butter and sauces, may ask for competition, but for the eye, for a table ornament, no edible dare presume to compete.

The point I wish to make is this. The labor connected with the production of extracted honey must needs most all be done out doors among the bees at a busy season of the year, by more skilled help. Not so with the production of comb honey. Sections and crates can be made, foundation adjusted, surplus cases all fitted for the hives, by cheaper hands in cheaper times. The same is also true of cleaning and crating the filled sections, and all can be done indoors, at chosen times regardless of weather. We handle all our surplus comb honey in the apiary by cases, not by sections, and I think I am safe in saying that in the production of 10 tons of each, there is not to exceed one fourth the amount of outdoor labor connected with the production of comb, as compared with extracted honey. This is one great point of preference with me, and it is a point that is more fully appreciated where all the implements for comb honey production are best arranged, according to the light of to-day.

I advise producing all darker grades in the extracted form, because the difference in price is in favor of that form for dark grades, but *vice versa* for light honey, which abounds mainly in Northern latitudes. So true has the above proved in my experience that I keep two sets of surplus receptacles; one for comb honey, from May 20th to July 20th, and the other for extracting from the latter date till the close of the season, and I have found it profitable to do so.

I know there are some facts peculiarly favoring extracted honey production. But I find them all more than balanced by others favoring the comb honey side of the question. We know that when our apiary is overstocked, and we establish a second one that the out apiary is worked at an increased pro-rata expense, and that we overstock our field quicker when producing extracted honey. In other words we have to sell about twice the honey for the same money.

I prefer to keep more bees and produce the higher priced honey.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Feb. 22nd, 1886.

From W. W. Bliss, Duarte, Cal., we have received a sample of the Yucca Brush, which he advertises in this issue of the JOURNAL. It is light and soft to the touch, and we should think would answer capitally for the purpose for which it is advertised—to brush the bees off the combs.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

WIRED FRAMES, &C.

IN reading the C.B.J. of the issue of Feb. 3rd, I was again forcibly impressed with the idea as mentioned by Mr. Pringle, as given in his article on page 708, when about discussions at conventions should be about "immediately approaching work" and "the journals should do the same both editorially and by their contributions." The advantages arising from this are many, and it is certainly a move in the right direction, and strange it is that more attention has not been paid to it. It is in view of this fact that I wish to say a few words about wired frames for the brood chamber. My attention has been drawn to this by reading an article on page 711 of the C. B. J. by Will Ellis. It appears he uses the Langstroth frame, which is so made that wiring becomes an easy matter. With the Jones' frame, as generally made viz: with a narrow strip for a bottom bar, some change would seem necessary before wiring can be very practical. Waiving, however, the necessity for this, I will proceed to describe the change I made in mine—I make the bottom bar the same width as the sides, and one-sixteenth of an inch thicker, or about five-sixteenths of an inch. The sides are nailed to this as to the top bar and project below it three-sixteenths of an inch; then to correspond to the projecting bottom strip in the Jones' frame, I drive into each side so as also to go into the bottom bar, a five-eighth inch window blind staple which is allowed to project about a quarter of an inch. These staples cost about 25 cents per lb. so that the expense is comparatively nothing. I now have a frame that possesses I think nearly all the advantages of the original. I then have five holes pierced in each top and bottom bar, the outside ones five-eighths of an inch from the sides, which will bring the wires about two and a quarter inches apart. As to making the holes for the wires I think I have a better plan than that adopted by Mr. Ellis which is altogether too slow where one has many to do and is also far more accurate. An old sewing machine which can be bought for about fifty cents will, with a little fixing, do the work quickly and accurately. It can be so arranged that with one press of the foot the needle or awl will pierce the frame. A guide board with notches to correspond with the distance the wires are apart, will make them all the same, with a precision that is pleasant to look upon. Having over 1200 frames to wire the past season and my time being very limited I had the work done at very slight cost. I find No. 30 wire is sufficiently heavy. In fastening in the foundation it would seem that Mr. Ellis occu-

pies too much time in making it unnecessarily secure. What was used for mine was a fifteen cent wire imbedder, as sold by A. I. Root, one of these (in the hands of my wife) did the whole 1200 before becoming useless until fixed. In conclusion I would say by all means wire your frames. Let the foundation come down close to the bottom bar (never mind the top) so that the top bar need not have any arrangement whatever for holding the foundation, as it need not come within half an inch of it, although the nearer the better. None but those who have used them, can know the sense of security that comes from using foundation in wired frames. I never want any other, for more reasons than is advisable to give here. I trust this article may not appear too late for many bee-keepers, and yet I have a word of reproof for all those who, without good reason, have neglected this preparation for next season's work. I believe no one will make a success of bee-keeping who persistently defers making these necessities until they are required for use. My advice is, prepare for a large flow of honey and plenty of bees to gather it, even though disappointment may possibly follow.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Brussels, Ont.

Thanks for your timely warning, and many valuable suggestions. It is gratifying to know that we can make some use of our old sewing machines. Your plan of wiring, we think, would work well. We have been cutting bottom bars for some of our customers to project through inside bars just the same as the ordinary bottom bar, and yet leave the centre between the side bar the same width as the side bars. We do it by rabbeting out the ends of the board before we commence ripping off the bottom bars. One of our men has got a simple device for punching frames and he says he can punch 20,000 holes a day.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

HONEY VS. SUGAR AS FEED.

ON Feb. 9th, 10th and 11th bees flew freely. With the exception of one colony which through various causes went into winter quarters little better than a nucleus all left on their summer stands (21 colonies) showed up strong. I could hardly resist the temptation to bring those in the cellar up and give them a fly, but as they seemed quiet I thought best to leave them there. The temperature in my cellar has ranged all the way from 34° to 40° above zero.

This is generally conceded to be too low and of course it is. We have to go often there with a light, and yet I think they are wintering well; perhaps not, "time will tell." The last flight previous to Feb. 9th was on Dec. 25th, with a few colonies probably two weeks more confinement would have resulted in dysentery. With some I thought it prudent to place some candy made of granulated sugar and honey on top of the brood-frames. Some colonies so treated seemed to think it the right thing to separate the particles of honey from the sugar and carry the latter out of the hive; one colony carried out a good handful and left it on the alighting board, which, had I not been on hand, would have resulted in robbing—"the best laid plans o' mice and men gang aft a'glee." In future when I find it necessary to use that kind of feed I shall try powdered sugar to mix with the honey, which I see you recommend. One objection, however, would be that powdered sugar is more expensive than granulated; and to sum the matter up, had we not better quit feeding our bees sugar and feed honey? I have found in my experience that a good article of dark fall honey is just as safe for wintering as granulated sugar syrup. By feeding so much sugar we are surely "building up the sugar market at the expense of the honey market." I would say much upon this subject but as it has been gone over pretty well in the various bee periodicals I will close by calling attention to the extract from the *Indiana Farmer* as quoted on page 83 of the *A. B. J.* "A thorough system of bee-keeping is as necessary in bee-keeping as in any other business. A hap-hazard way of doing things will never win any but meagre returns. He who *looks ahead and prepares* for his work *before* the time for the work to be done will find the result far exceeding those of the one who waits until the work needs to be done and then has to hurry in the vain endeavor to catch up" (the italics are ours.) Every bee-keeper ought to cut this out and paste it in his hat. If this excellent advice is followed *faithfully* the condition of things shown to be existing by Friend Pettit's article on page 711, will I am sure in a great measure disappear. With me a thorough system includes the *selling* as well as the production. At some (seasonable) future time I will give my ideas about developing the home market; surely this is the remedy or at least one of the most important ones.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT SEASON.

I am getting my supplies *now* for next season. Hives are nearly all painted and numbered and I expect to have my dishes "right side up when it honey's." It is poor policy to wait until you see how "your bees come out," before you go

your supplies then order them *in the flat* and expect your supply dealer to get them to you in time to have them painted and dry enough to put bees in. A gentleman living three miles from town who keeps a few colonies is just one of that kind. I could not induce him to get his hives before he needed them, and last summer he came tearing up to my door with his horse almost in a foam and begged for hives; said he had a swarm hanging on a limb now and expected more. I believe I ought to have refused him but I felt sorry for the poor fellow and let him have them although I robbed myself and had to "make shift" with some top stories until I fixed them for winter.

Bees are wintering fairly well in this locality, some, however will die of starvation, which may be traced back to neglect last fall. I had a letter the other day from Mr. Will. Ellis (a successful apiarist of St. David's, about 20 miles north of here) in which he says his bees are wintering well so far. The first of May will tell the tale with all of us. I would like very much to attend the convention at Brantford but am so very busy I cannot leave home at this time of year. I know that I should profit very much by going. Upon the kind invitation of my friend, Mr. Geo. Goodell, a rising young bee-keeper of Seneca Co., N.Y., and with whom I formed a pleasant acquaintance while here this winter, I expect to visit with him next season the apiaries of Messrs. G. M. Doolittle, Betsinger and other prominent apiarists of that state.

J. F. DUNN.

Ridgeway, Ont.

It is true that if you mix honey and sugar together and do not keep the whole mass warm for some time, say in a temperature of 120° or higher, (150 would not injure it) until the sugar and honey are thoroughly incorporated with each other, that the bees will leave the sugar and take the honey. Then the bees consume it all. Fall honey well ripened will answer every purpose and we see no reason why we should not use all of our dark honey for feeding purposes if the bees require it; it would, however, be better to have it sealed in the combs in the fall of the year. Give us your ideas on the development of a home market, as that is attracting considerable attention just now. Your advice about getting ready in time is a *timely one*.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ALSIKE CLOVER AS A HONEY PLANT.

IT has been about eighteen years since the first introduction of Alsike clover, which has thoroughly been tested as a honey plant, as well also for hay and pasture for the various kinds of farm stock, for all of which purposes it has fully sustained its reputation and stands, to-day, without a superior as a general purpose plant, especially as honey producing, yielding the richest and best honey known, and as a hay crop, it is not surpassed, often producing three tons of good hay per acre. The stems and stalks are much finer than our common red clover and not so hard and woody, hence cattle, horses and sheep feast on it, eating it all clean without waste. As a pasture for all kinds of farm stock, it has no equal. Hogs relish it, and when given the liberty will grow as well and fatten rapidly on Alsike pasture. As a fertilizer for land it has no superior, if an equal. It will grow on all kinds of land, clay or sandy, and does not freeze out as easily as our red clover, in fact the Alsike is the standard clover of Sweden and not a mongrel clover, as most of our would-be Scientific College-bred gentry would have us believe, as they call it *Trifolium-hybridum*. It is unlike but quite similar to the red clover in appearance. The first crop each season brings forth the seed which is about one-third the size of red clover. The bloom is a beautiful pale pink color. We have no hesitancy in saying that Alsike clover will produce 500 lbs. of the richest and best honey per acre, in a good season. Four pounds is a sufficient quantity of the seed to sow per acre, and last, though not least, it will stand our extreme cold winters, not spring out by freezing and thawing, as is too much the case with red clover. We recommend every bee-keeper to sow at least a few acres of Alsike for his bees, and they in turn will amply repay him for his trouble. Sheep will also feed greedily on it as a pasture, and yet we have never seen or known bees to molest or harm them when both bees and sheep were hard at work on the Alsike pasture. How is this for high?

J. M. HICKS.

Battle Ground, Ind.

All you have said about alsike clover is true and as much more might be said in its favor. We think *too much* can scarcely be said of its value as a hay and honey crop, and many of our farmers are waking up to the fact that it is to their interest to cultivate it largely in preference to almost any other crop.

BEE NOTES FOR MARCH.

THE experience of many bee-keepers, not all novices, is that while they can get their bees through the winter well, the early spring is the most trying time. The life of the worker bee is short at best, and the great proportion of those that go into winter quarters die before the season is half over. New brood must be reared to maintain the strength of the colonies. It is often fatal to success to start colonies at work rearing brood too soon, which is done when they are placed too early upon the stands before the weather remains continuously propitious. It is better to wait. Colonies coming through the winter very strong may be trusted out earlier than weakly ones. Warm weather will excite the bees to activity; if this occurs unusually early, the colonies should be kept as quiet as possible. When the red buds of the Soft Maple put forth, the bees, as a rule, may be safely released from their imprisonment. Queens are liable to disease and death, and it happens that sometimes a colony is without a queen. In such a case it may well be united with a weak one that has a queen, if both, after close examination, prove healthy. If honey is exhausted, feed; and it is well to place fine, unbolted rye flour where it is accessible to the bees. They will use it in place of pollen, if few flowers are open or the weather rough.—*American Agriculturist for March.*

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

THE North Eastern Ohio and North Western Pennsylvania Bee-Keepers' Association, held an interesting two days convention in the Commercial Hotel parlor in the city of Meadville, Pa., Jan 20th, and 21st. The members were enthusiastic and much good will result. The name was changed, so that hereafter it will include western New York, and will be known as "The Northeastern Ohio, Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York Bee-Keepers' Association.

The following are the number of colonies and pounds of honey represented at the meeting.

| | |
|--|--------|
| No of colonies of Bees in fall of 1884.. | 3,771 |
| No of colonies in spring of 1885..... | 1,838 |
| No of colonies in fall of 1885..... | 2,958 |
| No of lbs. of comb honey in 1885.... | 48,890 |
| No of lbs. of extracted honey in 1885.. | 12,240 |
| No of lbs. of Beeswax in 1885..... | 488 |

The above of course does not include one half of the honey produced. If desired, a fuller report will be given.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THAT DUTY ON WAX.

IS the Dominion Parliament is now commencing its session and the propriety of removing the duty on beeswax may be brought up, it would perhaps be as well to have this subject pretty freely discussed during the next few weeks. It is capable of being examined from different stand points and each individual is very likely to see most prominently those points that are likely to be for or against his own particular interest. I do not wish this remark to leave the impression for one moment that I think these individuals would be mean or selfish, but that objects invariably appear more or less the color of the medium through which they are seen, and it will apply to myself as well as others.

As an individual I am opposed to the removal of the duty, and that for several reasons, some of which are set forth by our friend Deadman in his article in No. 47 of the C.B.J., which article I endorse from first to last excepting the estimated amount of wax per colony which is too high by 40 per cent for me, but perhaps not as an average.

There is one thing, I cannot be charged with the same kind of selfishness he was charged with as I sell no wax except foundation, but bought quite a supply last year and am buying again this season. I do not believe it to be for the interest of the country or the individuals that too many go into bee-keeping, as it is very likely to produce more evil than good, so I fail to see any great prospect of bee-keepers being much benefited by a change in that direction.

Then I am opposed to tinkering and as the protection policy is either good or bad it ought to be respected or wiped out altogether. If we could get reciprocity generally, all right, but if we are going to have a protection policy, I can see no just reason why bee-keepers should try to shirk out of bearing their share of the burden, as there is no part of the community that is not rubbed a little hard in some place, while at the same time all receive some benefit in some shape.

As a manufacturer of foundation, I might ask for a discrimination between wax in shape and the raw material, as I have already paid a duty of 25 per cent. on a roller foundation mill, but I don't think we will have very much to fear in that direction unless it be somewhere near the frontier, especially if we let our business be well known and do good work.

Then again we do not want adulterated wax, and we would be sure to have more trouble from that source than now if wax came indiscriminately from every place. One more point and I

have done for the present. There is still a large proportion of the farming community who keep bees in a style more or less primitive, and as a consequence have quite an amount of wax to dispose of, so I believe the motto of the C. B. J. will be best upheld by leaving that matter as it is for the present.

K. DARLING.

Almonte, Feb. 24th, 1886.

We are glad to have a full and free discussion of this matter in a friendly way. Friend D. seems to think that we have in the duty a safeguard as to purity of the article of wax—and that were it entered duty free we would get a good deal more adulterated and impure wax. We want to say that we have bought a good deal of American wax and that it has always been perfectly pure—that we have never found in it ceracin, grease or any other mixture. Of course we always bought from reliable dealers. We regret to say that some of our Canadians are adepts at adulteration, while others go to work quite clumsily about it.

QUERIES 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 bee-keepers, through out 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.

RACES OF BEES.

QUERY No. 62.—Which variety or race of bees excels all others in capping over stores in the fall—both feed and the stores last gathered? And 2nd, is this desirable quality in itself of sufficient practical importance to give such race prominence over others with other more desirable qualities in some other respects?

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Don't know. 2nd. No.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I do not know that there is any difference between the races in sealing stores in the fall.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I think the German race a little more quick to seal the honey. 2nd. I think not.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N.Y.—I don't know, I haven't tried all the races. 2nd. Probably not in most localities.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—

Have never noticed that any variety or race of bees excels in this respect.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I see little difference and think there is not object enough in a race peculiar in this respect to pay for trying to breed this quality into our hives.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—1st—I don't know. 2nd—It hardly seems to me I should lay any great stress upon it, at the expense of other good traits.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO.—The Italian bees as far as I know are the best and also for all other purposes. I don't think it is of much importance to give them pre-eminence over others.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—The black or native bee by all odds. It is only one of the considerations—and not the most important either—that should enter into the consideration of the most desirable race to keep.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEX.—I do not believe there is such variety—if there is, though, I would not give one atom of Niagara falls spray for such quality. I might desire it were I in high latitude.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—1—Having had experience only with the blacks and Italians I am unable to state. I prefer the Italians. 2nd—I do not believe enough difference will be found to amount to anything material or practical.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—1st—Don't know. 2nd—Think not. A good deal is said about having all winter stores sealed over, but my experience in wintering with partially sealed stores is such that I have no further anxiety about it, but I winter in a warm dry cellar.

S. T. PETTIT, EFLMONT, ONT.—I could never see any difference in that respect between the different races with which I am acquainted. 2nd. Certainly I would choose the race "with other more desirable qualities in some other respects." The italics are mine.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELEY, ONT.—The Black and Hybrids excel all other varieties and races with which I am acquainted in capping over in the fall and at other times. This one point of superiority would not however be sufficient in my estimation to warrant their continuance over other races better on the whole.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—I have had very little experience with the blacks or bees that had much black blood in them. My exper-

ience has been confined principally to Italians, Cyprians and Holy Lands and their crosses. Of these I consider that the Italians take the lead in capping over the feed in fall. 2nd. All things considered I prefer the Italians.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I should say the yellow races, if I may use such a term. I may say that as regards the Cyprians my investigations into the internal economy of their hives in the fall, never proved satisfactory—to myself eminently so, however to the bees. They put obstacles of such a pointed nature in my way, or rather through my cuticle, that I had to abandon the pursuit almost with tears. This quality may without loss be left outside in selecting bees.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—During my career as a bee-keeper, I have had nearly all sorts of bees, and I have never observed any difference in them, in this particular respect. Such a trait in bees would be of no benefit to me. Sometimes we hear men in their zeal and anxiety to multiply the good traits of really inferior bees, say they "cap their honey quicker, &c." If this was really so it would be one serious objection to them, for no bees should seal their stores till it is sufficiently evaporated to stand the severest test.

VENTILATION OF STRONG AND WEAK COLONIES.

QUERY No. 63.—If you were putting away two colonies in the same winter quarters, one strong and the other rather weak—one to be made impervious on top and the other with upward ventilation—which one would you seal on top and why? Give the principle underlying it.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT ONT.—I would not make any which.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I shouldn't seal either on top.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I never make the top covering, "impervious" to air and moisture. Don't believe it is a good thing to do.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Would seal the one I wanted to keep alive. And why? Because upward ventilation is a dangerous thing in winter and spring.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Should make neither impervious on top, for I consider a good cushion well filled with dry basswood sawdust far preferable.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—In my cellar I would rather risk the strong one with upward ventilation because it can keep warm more easily than the weak one.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I would give to the stronger, if to either; but to neither. We wish to prevent all irritation and should protect against cold, this demands close covers of some kind.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—There is no "principle underlying it," that will answer all conditions. Small colonies need less ventilation than do large ones, and this fact answers your question in a general way.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—I should seal up neither, but cover the top with such absorbing material as would prevent escape of heat and allow evaporation of moisture. The reason is perfectly apparent.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I would seal the weak colony, because they would require all the heat they could produce to keep them warm. I would seal both on top and give the stronger one a larger doorway for the escape of any surplus heat, if there was any.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N. Y.—Close the good one and let the weak one die early. It don't pay to have many weak swarms in the spring. The question depends, however, on the amount of ventilation. A thick woolen quilt might be warmer than a board top.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I would seal up the weak one, as it would not be so able to resist the effect of the cold draught caused by top opening—This *guess* is predicated upon *out door* wintering, in latitudes much higher than Texas.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—I would seal neither on top, but would place more packing about the weaker colony for outdoor wintering, and for indoor would place these on the top rows where the temperature is higher. Would also leave on the half stories filled with dry sawdust, chaff, etc.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—Give the ventilation to the weaker colony if to either. It wintered outdoors the weaker colony is much more apt to be encased in a wall of ice than the stronger, unless there is a chance for moisture to escape. If wintered in a cool, damp cellar the weaker one will quite often become thoroughly wet unless furnished upward ventilation, but in a warm cellar no upward ventilation is necessary.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Other conditions being equal I would seal the strong one on top for this reason: The strong one would be able to expel the moisture and exhalations below at the entrance which the weak one would probably not. The principle is involved in the reason given. The extra heat in the strong hive would effectually dissipate the moisture, while in the lower temperature of the weak hive the moisture not escaping at the top would condense on the combs and hive.

Dr. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.— I would close upward ventilation in the *strong* colony, as the temperature of the hive being kept high the air is capable of retaining a much greater amount of moisture in suspension until it is carried off by the continuous ventilation which every strong colony keeps up. In the care of the weak colony, give upward ventilation to prevent the deposition of this moisture upon the combs outside of the influence of the heat rising from the cluster. This moisture being deposited upon the combs is certain to result in mouldy combs and watery honey; of course by constructing the size of the hive to suit the size of this stock we would bring about the same results, as in the former case, with sealing tops. The underlying principle will easily be perceived in the above, viz. suit the manner of getting free of the supersaturation of the contained air to the size of the colony in the hive.

S^c CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—If I were obliged to make one impervious to air at the top, I would select the strong one. giving it plenty of ventilation below, because on account of its strength the temperature of the air in the hive would be so much above that of the air outside that an exchange would be kept up sufficient to prevent the air in the hive from becoming damp or foul. If the weak ones were so treated the difference between the outside and inside temperature might be so slight that the exchange would be very slow, and the air in the hive would become very damp. Damp air will carry off the heat of the cluster nearly three times as fast as dry air, and it will prevent the proper exhalation of moisture from the bees, causing dysentery and finally death if the conditions are long continued. I would cover the weak one with a cushion of wool which will confine the heat better than a board. The moisture will be taken up by the wool without chilling the bees, and it will pass off faster at the top, because the temperature of the air from the cluster is higher than the surrounding air and the aqueous vapor contained in it is lighter.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A PREMIUM FOR THE C. B. J.

The following unsolicited premium offer of friend Viallon is encouraging to us, and we thank him very much for his kind offer. Now who is going to win the premium? Friend V. doesn't make any conditions about it at all; just get the list of subscribers and send them along as fast as you get them and we will advise the name of the winner through the JOURNAL directly after April 1st:

"To the bee-keeper of Ontario, Canada, sending you the largest list of subscribers to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, from January 1st to April 1st, 1886, I will send, between the 5th and 15th of April, one of my 4 frame nuclei of Italian Bees. The winner will not regret the extra trouble taken in soliciting subscriptions to the C.B. J." Yours truly

P. L. VIALLON.

Bayou Goula, La., Feb. 10th, 1886.

HIVE STANDS.

CALVIN BOYD.—Please inform me the of proper method, height from the ground, etc., of constructing hive stands for Jones' hive.

Our hive stands are made by taking two boards, four or five inches wide, and eight inches longer than the hive, cutting one end on a slant from the bottom up to the front of the hive, then taking a piece nine inches wide and nailing it on the slanting ends, making a slanting alighting-board, and by nailing a piece two inches wide between the two back ends level with the bottom side, thus leaving an air space of one or two inches to keep the bottom of the hive dry.

ARRANGING DIVISION BOARD FOR WINTER PACKING.

Proper method of preventing the division boards from being forced in against the adjoining combs by the packing when being prepared for winter.

A nail or screw should be put in front of the division board.

WIRING FRAMES.

Also the method of wiring or putting the wire in the Jones' frame, or is it really necessary for one not engaged in shipping or selling bees?

The wire should run the same as through any other frame, viz., perpendicularly. We pass it through the top and around the bottom bar, or if the bottom bar is broad we pass it through same as we do the top. We have seldom had combs break down though not wired, still we consider them of great assistance.

The grand letters from the great masters of the profession now being published in the C. B. J., are to me, as it must be to all other enthusiastic beginners, a source of exquisite pleasure and welcome information. Wishing them and the C. B. J. every success.

† We have received from Thos. Horn, of Sherburne, N.Y., a photograph of his apiary. It is situated close beside his barn; the hives are all in straight rows, are all of one make, and make a pleasing picture; the good substantial looking barns and sheds betoken a goodly degree of prosperity with friend H. We are sorry to say that the photo was badly broken up in the mail.

Just at present we are out of "Honey Label" circulars, and we have been so busy we have been unable to get out another edition; we will make a number of additions to our next one and will have a set of druggists and M. D's. samples. Our facilities are being enlarged and improved and we are credited with turning out a pretty fair sample of work. Send for estimates for circulars, price-lists, etc.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y., grapes, etc.

H. M. Morris, Nursery, Rantoul, Ill.

Frank A. Eaton, Bluffton, O., card pricelist of queens, etc.

A. J. Norris, Cedar Falls, Iowa—6 pages—Bees and Queens.

We can supply "Success in Bee Culture" by Heddon, at 50 cents post paid.

E. Armstrong, Jerseyville, Ill., 24 pages—"Crown" Bee Hives a specialty.

F. J. Crowley, Batavia, N.Y.—12 pages—apiarian supplies, bees, queens, etc.

Samples of beautiful foundation are received from J. Van Deusen & Sons, Sprout Brook, N.Y.

Berlin Fruit Box Co., Berlin Heights, Erie Co., Ohio.—16 pages—Berry boxes, sections, etc.

Lake Bros. & Co., Catonsville, Md.—4 pages—Sections, Lake's Standard Hives.

Wm. Rennie, Toronto, Ont.—76 pages—seeds; flowers, implements for farmers' and gardeners use.

T. B. Bloir, Welwyn, Herts, Eng.—60 pages—well printed and superbly illustrated. All kinds of supplies.

Van Deusen & Sons, Sprout Brook, Mont Co., N. Y.—Foundation a specialty, hives, smokers, etc.

Abbott L. Swinson, Goldsboro, N.C.—Letter circular—queens a specialty—from the "Tar Heel" apiaries.

J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Elmore Co., Ala.—18 pages—printed by *Gleanings*—All kinds of goods for bee-keepers. Agent for A. I. Root for the South.

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.

No change in Detroit honey market. Best white comb honey in 1 lb. sections, 14c. per lb. with but few sales. Beeswax, 23 or 25c., and in fair demand.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, Feb. 11, '86.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Canadian Bee Journal" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

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,
HILLSBORO, 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. Sale 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,

R. ECKERMANN & 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 Popular 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:

| | |
|--|--------|
| 4½x4½, in lots of 500 to 4,000, per 1,000, | \$5.00 |
| " " " 5,000 | 4.75 |
| " " " 8,000 | 4.50 |
| " " " 12,000 | 4.50 |

4½x4½, at same prices. All V-grooved.

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.
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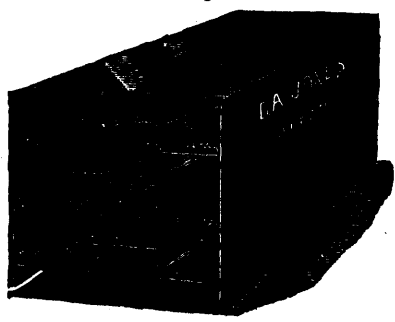
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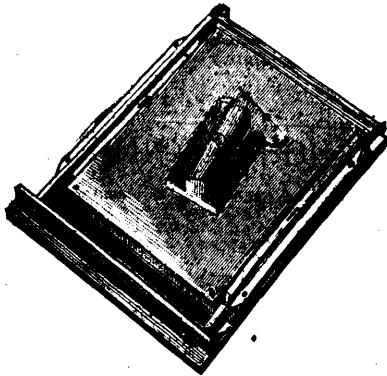
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