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VOL. V, NO. 2

1889

APRIL 3

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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LONDON, ENGLAND

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THE D. A. JONES Co., LTD
Beeton Ont.

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."

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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 anyway. 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 55 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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"Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	1.35

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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 thorough 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.

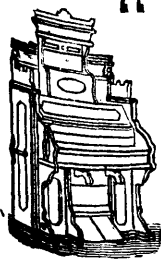
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WANT TO exchange a nice Box Machine nearly as good as new with Tongue and Groover and Swine Saw. Cost when new \$150; also one Root four-piece section machine, cost \$35; one saw bench with arbor and saws and belts, two tables with boring attachment, cost when new \$40, also 20 feet two-inch shafting with hangers, 12 cast iron pulleys from 10 to 30 inch, one grindstone, cost \$75, for a nice sound young carriage Horse. Address J. B. MASON, Mechanic Falls, Me. 51-2

Muth's Honey Extractor.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Lids, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-keepers." For circulars apply
CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.
 Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati



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Unapproached for
Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE
BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

A POSTAL CARD

Is all it will cost you to get three copies of the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW. Of the year 1888 we have several hundred volumes, and so long as the supply holds out, we will send free to each applicant THREE copies selected from these back numbers. This is done to allow bee-keepers to become acquainted with the REVIEW, with the hope that the acquaintance may prove of mutual benefit. Price of the REVIEW 50 cts a year.

The Production Of Comb Honey!

is a neat little book of 45 pages. Price 25 cents. This and the REVIEW one year for 65 cents. The book and the REVIEW two years for \$1. Stamps taken, either U. S. and Canadian.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

BEE SUPPLIES.

Single and double-walled Hives, Frames, sections, etc., at lowest prices. Quality and workmanship of the best. Send for price list to

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont., (Box 450).

THE QUEEN BREEDERS' JOURNAL

E. L. PRATT, Pub, Marlboro, Mass.

A 16-page Monthly devoted to Queen Breeders and Queen Rearing. Price 50 cents a year. Send your name on postal and receive a sample copy of this bright new journal. Address, The Q. B. Journal, 175 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

FLORIDA!

Land for Sale in the County of De Soto, Lat. 26° 40'.

Twenty acres of good dry pine land on the Myakka River with over 500 feet of water front, 12 miles from the terminus of the Florida Southern Railway at Punta Gorda, with deep water all the way. Was selected for an apiary, for which it is very suitable, being within easy reach of black mangrove, cabbage and saw palmettoes, and pennyroyal, the great honey plants of Florida. It is also suitable for growing lemons, guavas, pine apples, and all kinds of vegetables. The Myakka is a tidal river running into Charlotte Harbor, and steamers drawing eight feet of water can go right up to the property. At Southland, 1 1/2 miles down stream, a large canning establishment is just about starting.

Price for the whole \$12.50 per acre, or in 5 and 10 acre lots, \$15 per acre, cash. ALSO

Forty acres of first-class high pine land on Shell Creek; water front; 4 miles from Shell Creek station, miles from Cleveland, and 9 miles from Punta Gorda, all on the Florida Southern Railway, and with water carriage for sail boat to all these places. This land is 15 feet above the creek, rich in phosphates, and will grow oranges and all kinds of citrus fruits without fertilizing.

Price per acre for 10 acres and upwards, \$10 cash—a great bargain. The climate is splendid; heat rarely extends 90° in the summer and very mild in winter, and is exceedingly healthy—no malaria or yellow fever.

Apply to **T. E. HECTOR,**
 Punta Gorda, De Soto County, Florida.

BEE-KEEPERS'

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We make a specialty of Apiarian Printing, and have unequalled facilities for Illustrated

Catalogue and Label Work.

Note these figures, which include printing.

	500	1000
Note Heads, good quality.....	\$1 15	\$1 90
" Linen.....	1 25	2 00
Letter Heads, Superfine.....	1 75	2 50
" Linen.....	2 00	3 25
Envelopes, business size, No. 7,		
white.....	1 15	2 00
" Extra quality.....	1 35	2 25
Business Cards.....	1 50	2 50
Shipping Tags, 40c., 45c. and 50c. per 100.		

Our new book of labels contains nearly 100 specimens of elegant honey labels. Write for prices for any printing required.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,

7

BEETON.



BEEES FOR SALE.

Colonies, Nuclei, Queens Tested and untested, at living rates. Send for circular and price list to

C. C. VAUGHN & CO.
Columbia, Tenn.

1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889
ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Tested queen in April, May and June \$1.60
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Untested Queens 0.90
Sent by mail and safe arrival guaranteed; also nuclei and full colonies. Eggs of Pekin ducks and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, \$1.00 per setting of thirteen.
Address, W. P. HENDERSON,
Murfreesboro' Tennessee.

WANTED

GOOD, reliable men can find permanent employment for Maple Grov; Nurseries of Waterloo, N. Y. Good SALARY and expenses paid weekly. Liberal inducements to beginners. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. Established over 20 years. All goods first-class. Write at once for terms. Address J. W. MA KAY, Gen. Manager, St. Thomas, Ont. (Mention this paper.) 51-12t

WHO WANTS BEES.

100 COLONIES for sale or exchange for anything I can use. All kinds of bee supplies for sale also queens for sale in season.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

PRICES CURRENT.

BEE SWAX

We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....	500
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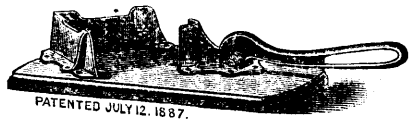
Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion--not to exceed five lines--and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is **especially** intended for those who have bees or other goods for exchange for something else, and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, etc. for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

YOUR name and address on a Pen and Pencil Stamp only 40 cents, name 25 cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Catalogue free with every order.
T. W. G. BRIDGWATER,
Dundalk, Ont.

FOR SALE.

OUTFITS for making Two-Ounce Shaving Sections, consisting of one Foru and a Sample Frame of 20 sections made up, ready to fit off the form; also enough veneer to make 1 000 Sections. All packed and delivered at the Express Office, for \$2.50.
Address W. HARMER,
411 Eighth St., MANISTEE, MICH.

SECTION PRESS.



PRICE \$2.00.
For putting together one piece sections. Every section square and a smart boy or girl can fold 100 in six minutes. Try one and you will never regret it. Send to your supply dealer or to

WAKEMAN & CROCKER, Lockport, N. Y.

BROTHER BEE-KEEPERS

If you wish any supplies or Fdn. made, please drop me a card before you ship, as I am not certain that I can get it out for you. Only brood fdn. made this season. A few Hives, Supers, Brood Frames, and Bees for sale. "Empire State" Potatoes for sale.
WILL ELLIS,
St. David's, Ont.

BEEES FOR SALE

About twenty colonies, good, strong and healthy, in two st rey hives, at \$8 per colony. Cash with order.
W. H. SANFORD,
Tottenham.



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

VOL. V. No. 2

BEETON, ONT., APRIL 3, 1889.

WHOLE No. 210

EDITORIAL

"Silo and Silage" is the title of a brochure written by Prof. A. J. Cook. It treats of the advantages of ensilage to the farmer and tells in a plain simple way how the author grows his crop, builds his silo, fills and covers it, and also on feeding the silage. The pamphlet should be in the hands of every progressive farmer.

Across the pond, bee-keepers are discussing the desirability of painting hives black. The writer of "Useful Hints," in the *B. B. J.* has this to say: "Are we quite consistent when we object to black roofs, or black outer shells for our hives? Have we not for generations covered our brains with the tall black 'steeple hats,' and (parsons, at all events) our bodies with black broad-cloth; and this, too, in the hottest summer weather? Is not the black man located in the tropical regions of the earth, with his nude form exposed to burning rays of the tropical sun? Why was he not created white, or stone-color? We have worn black hats and black clothes for many a year; we have painted our hive roofs and outer shells black for many a year; and have experienced no evil, but beneficial results. We have often been called in by neighbors to remedy the evils of melted combs in modern stone-coloured hives; and a piteous sight it is to behold the

newly-built combs in a mass on the floor-boards, the poor bees perishing in their own sweets, and the nectar streaming from the hives, while our own black hives have stood secure, and we know nothing of melted combs or drowned bees."

Some points in this excerpt seem to be well taken. If black has sufficient good qualities to overbalance the injurious results, then our scientists should point them out. We find the black man adapted to his climate aside from his color; the white is forced to wear light-colored clothes and specially protect his head to avoid sunstroke in the same country. Perhaps he is right as regards the English climate, but with our hot Canadian summers there would we think be a great tendency to melt the combs unless more than ordinary ventilation was given. The question arises, does black reflect the heat from the hive or allow it to penetrate. We find many covering their hives with tin, and on a scorching day this cover becomes so hot as to burn the apiarist's hand.

* *

An entertaining and instructive lecture was given on Friday evening to the students of McMaster College, Toronto, by Mr. G. B. Jones, on "The Bee, its Life and Labors." The bee's anatomy and modes of working were amply illustrated. The lecturer showed his enthusiasm in and careful study of the subject discussed.—*Globe*, March 25th.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

"PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPING."

HIVENS.

THE subject of hives is the most tangled and touchy one in the whole realm of apiculture; and that there should be such a variety of them and such a vast number of "best" hives everywhere to be found, is not to be wondered at when we consider the amount of mechanical skill and self-conceit which humanity possesses.

No young bee-keeper can go far in the business without trying his hand and head at something new in hives or fixtures, and no old one's achievements are quite complete till he has exercised his organ of "Constructiveness" for the benefit of the apicultural world.

Mr. Jones has put in a good deal of useful work in this line (including other appliances), and his last production, the "Combination Hive" with fixtures, is, I think, his best—best because of shallower frame and simpler construction. I agree that the queen will do better work—so far as that matter goes—in a brood-nest of circular form than in one longitudinal. I like deep-frame hives for wintering, for non-warming, and for extracted honey; but for the production of comb honey they fail. But I am in favor of a variety of hives in the yard, and hate to cast out old servants. There is, after all, more in the man and other conditions than in the hive. Given the bees and forage, and I could take any one of a dozen different hives and get plenty of honey of both kinds. In deep frames I still use the Thomas improved, the Gallup and the Jones, single and double walled. There is one important feature about the Jones deep frame which places it ahead of others, and that is the projections of the bottom bar, thus rendering handling easy without crushing the bees. After handling a 12 x 12 and other deep frames without this valuable feature, for many years, I agree with "Langstroth Revised" that the liability to crush the bees is one of the greatest objections to them. Their comparative failure in comb honey may be overcome by the shallow frames alongside. Were I bound down to one style of hive I should not, of course, have a deep frame of any kind. After trying all, or nearly all, the leading hives—deep and shallow, from the old Thomas to the new Heddon—the one which, on the whole, I prefer is one I make for myself which takes the Langstroth frame, holding eight or seven as desired—eight close together in the spring or fore part of the season for brooding up to the honey harvest and to check drone brood, and seven after that, spread a little, for winter. This hive is 18½ x 11 x 9½

inches deep inside, with second storey for extracted honey, same size, and with supers holding seven wide section frames (28 sections); "fast bottom," zinc honey board over brood chamber, and zinc adjustable entrance, in size from one bee-space to one by seven inches. This is the hive I prefer at present for all purposes, with the Jones Combination, slightly altered, coming next. The latter I have not had a chance to use much yet, and it may possibly come in ahead after a thorough test. The "alterations" referred to are, a larger entrance, cleats and round top of hive for convenience in handling, and an inch and a quarter or half ventilating hole in the back of the hive three inches from bottom, covered inside by wire gauze and outside by a button. The latter addition (and I never make a hive without it) I consider an important point in hive making, and I have often wondered that it is so generally neglected. For cellar wintering in "fast bottoms" this second avenue for ventilation, in addition to the entrance, is, I think, indispensable. Nor are the entrances to the Jones hives (any of them) large enough to suit me for wintering, even in conjunction with the extra avenue recommended.

I want them one-half larger and make them so. Notwithstanding the advantage of the "loose bottom" in wintering, I prefer the "fast bottom" hives; but, in their construction, winter ventilation ought always to be kept in view. With large entrance and ventilation behind as described above, the benefits of raising the loose bottom hive an inch or two from the bottom board in winter quarters may be secured with fast-bottoms. The frames of the latter may also be raised for the winter when expedient a half-inch or more by placing a strip of wood the desired thickness on the bearings under the ends of frames, which can be removed in the spring, letting the frames down to their normal position.

In painting hives Mr. Jones recommends dark colors. I think light colors better and white best, as being better non-conductors. A white hive will be cooler in very hot weather and warmer in very cold weather than one of any dark color.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., March 29, 1889.

HONEY WANTED.

We will pay 12 cents per pound for good extracted honey, delivered in Beeton, in exchange for supplies at catalogue prices, and we will take all that offers, allowing 30 cents each for the tins when they are the "Jones sixty-pound."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A FEW THOUGHTS.

BROTHER H. Staley says the lower center of atmosphere struck him quite heavy out in Ohio the other day. Wal Brother S. you have my privit sympathy, as well as that of all other good citizens. The other day there was some mist in the clouds here, but now the sky is blue, and the bees that is in the air is flying, and it looks to me as though we was going to have a long spell of weather.

Wasent I glad to hear from Amateur Expert, he alers rote so kinder good like. Am very sorry he has been sick; my wife alers liked to read his pieces. She was English too oncé. A. E. was you ever to Bradville, which is about five miles from Yarmouth? That is where my wife first saw the light. I mean that is where she was first born. In that brick house across from the school house. She and I are going over bimeby to see the place again. My wife is a Yankee now and says she is proud she married me, a seldier who fought, bled, and died for my country. Where is Maloney now. Somhow he haint been hurd from since A. E. spake to him last. Jingo, didn't Hutchinson and Doc git in about as many jinks to the foot as most any one could about them *nom de plumes*. But then mebbly Doc. took the rong powder. They say linden buds will make a feller almost have fits. It depends some though on which side of the lakes they are taken. Say I'll bet, if I aint mistaken I've kicked myself regular 4 times a day every since Jones has been writing them papers on practical bee-keeping, and its all cos I aint Jones, and haint got a lot of bee fixings to sell, and cos I aint riting the papers on practical bee-keeping. But what's the use of cussing ones bad luck. Good luck always seems to fall to them as has 4 sight, and I suppose it always will. The difference in folks that I've already discussed is this: Some are always GOIN to do something, but they generally die in the 4th chapter of GOIN-TO, while others perform their labors now.

UNCLE JOHN.

Ov. 1, Erie Co., Pa.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE COMBINATION HIVE.

ITS MANY ADVANTAGES AND ONE ALLEGED DRAWBACK.

MR. CARSWELL'S criticism of the Jones Combination Hive will be endorsed by a number who have had experience with it. I remember some years since speaking to a prominent Ontario bee-keeper, shortly

after the appearance of the Combination, and his judgment there was that it was too small by one frame, and the frame I have used since I commenced bee-keeping nine years ago is similar in size, but the box admits nine frames instead of eight. This may seem a small matter but it is not really so. The queen should have ample space in which to deposit her eggs at certain times, and there should still remain room for stores sufficient for winter. And this it is found requires at least nine combs whose surface will equal one square foot each. With this addition to the Combination I believe it would rapidly grow in favor till it would displace almost every other in Canada. The size of the frame makes it a medium between the shallow Langstroth and deep Jones. That both kinds have their excellencies is evident from the length of time and the large numbers in which they have been in use. But the Combination may fairly be regarded to embrace the good points of each.

With a top storey it will be found superior to the deep hive for extracting purposes, and equal to the shallow box for comb honey.

J. R. BLACK.

Barrie, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FRIEND GATES' OPINIONS

ON MANY THINGS WHICH HAVE RECENTLY APPEARED.

BEES carried in pollen March 18, those in cellar doing well. Would not take bees out of cellar too early this spring; if you must take them out put all light colonies on stands by themselves, and after a flight put light ones back in cellar for a while.

Don't believe that in-breeding hurts the bees. Would not worry about such nonsense. Better turn attention to renewing brood combs every three or four years, and get large bees. Have seen bees hatched in old comb, the cells being so small that the bees were not much larger than a fly.

Don't believe bee stings will cure rheumatism. To hive a swarm of bees get any small basket and climb the tree, hold the basket under the swarm, and with a brush gently detach the cluster, letting it into the basket. Hold the basket still and shake until the bees are clustered on the basket. The more you smoke or jar bees when hiving them the more of them will go back to the old stand. Have a long ladder to lean against branches of tree. If bees are too high, hold basket on long pole and jar bees into the basket with another long pole.

Hallamshire law-giver, you just quit bothering the boys. We want more work and less fooling. He that is wise in his own conceit, there is more hope for a common bee-keeper than for him.

Please don't say uncut leaves again for a good while.

Don't think bees steal eggs from other hives.

Believe the temperature of a cluster of bees in hive in winter is about that of summer heat.

Think S. Corneil has written the best article on ventilation of hives that has yet appeared. Believe hives in cellar or out should have upward ventilation. Have taken pains for many years to visit men who had lost bees, and almost every colony that had lived had upward ventilation. Box hives having a bee entrance about two inches wide, a little over half-way up the hive, seemed to be all right. Cellar with but few bees in needs but little ventilation; with many bees in cellar it needs more ventilation.

There is difference in giving your idea of a matter and making a positive assertion.

A wise editor will not allow a writer to say irritating things over a *nom de plume*. Don't believe many persons have had to adopt a *nom de plume* to avoid hundreds of letters being written them.

Think hives should face the east so the early rays of the sun will invite the bees out early. The early bee gathers the honey. Then as it grows warmer during the day the shade on the hive shades the entrance.

The papers on practical bee-keeping are good, but there is lots of hives in them.

The man who said he made one thousand dollars from fifty colonies of bees ought to have told how he made it. Beginners might think he made it all from honey. Such a statement made in an agricultural paper might cause the beginner loss.

Don't take an article from a newspaper written by another man and fix it over a little and send it to the editor with your own name signed to it. If you want it to be printed again cut it out of the paper and send it to the editor and let him use his judgment about having it reappear in print.

Friend Pond says his hives are ventilated wholly from the entrance. A few lines further on he says:—"Over the tops of the frames I place absorbing material, not for purposes of ventilation, but to allow excess of moisture to be imperceptibly carried off." Well, if we get the excess of moisture carried out at the top of the hives, I guess that would be about enough upward ventilation.

JOHN GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa., March 20th, 1889.

EARLY SPRING MANAGEMENT

A timely article under this caption is contributed to the *Michigan Farmer* by Geo. E. Hilton, who now has charge of the apicultural department of that journal.

The first manipulating bees need in the spring is to see if they need stores. There is a great difference in the amount of stores consumed by different colonies during the winter, notwithstanding the conditions may seem alike in the fall. Spring breeding will now commence in most localities and the consumption of stores is much greater than during the winter. To ascertain this condition, choose some warm sunshiny day when there is little or no wind and the bees are flying freely, remove your upper packing or covering, have an old Simplicity hive or box or something of the kind with you, and commence at one side and lift out about one-half of the combs and set them in this box; with a little paddle made from a shingle, about four inches wide and six long, remove the dead bees and litter from the portion of the bottom board exposed, and then remove the remaining frames over to that side and clean out the other side. Be as expeditious as possible, and be careful not to jam the combs together and endanger the life of your now valuable queen. You will probably find young brood in two or more combs, be careful not to separate them, but leave them in the hive just as you found them. If you find plenty of honey in the other combs, select two that have the nicest looking honey in and with a fork scarify the cappings on one side of each and place one on each side of the cluster around this patch of brood; if the colony seems to be very weak I should only put back about half of the combs and slip in a division board and tuck them up snug and let them alone for two or three weeks.

The great mistake the beginners make is "just take a peep" at the bees too often in the spring, when every particle of heat they can manufacture needs to be retained and utilized for brood rearing purposes.

At the first overhauling in the spring, the porous cloth or burlap covering should be removed and the enameled cloth put on to more effectually retain the heat.

But perhaps some of the colonies may be short of stores and need feeding. After cleaning these out, I should only put back from four to six combs according to the strength of the colony and put in a division board as before and prepare to feed them. As many of you will not have honey to feed them, take granulated sugar or confectioners' A. and make it into a syrup as you do for the table.

PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPING.

BY D. A. JONES.

PAPER VI.

TRANSFERRING.

HOW that I have discussed the question of hives, it seems only fitting that the next subject should be transferring. Supposing the reader of these papers has decided on the kind of hive he intends to use, when transferring from his old box-hives, the next question he will ask himself, is: "How shall I get my bees into these hives", I shall as shortly as possible describe the methods generally employed, and I will keep in view the fact that the most of those who have bees to transfer are not possessed of all the utensils and implements necessary to doing the work as we would do it in our own apiary, where we have all the conveniences known to modern bee-keeping. I shall therefore adapt my description to the wants of these by whom it will most likely be needed.

To save the brood and render the work easier, drive the bees from the box hive and put them into a hive having the frames filled with foundation. Remove the old colony to a new stand, and at the end of twenty-one days the balance of the bees (they will then all be hatched from the brood) may be drummed out and put into another hive, and the work of transferring the combs may be commenced. The *modus operandi* will be much as follows:

About the first thing to be done is to get everything into shape, so that when you start there will be nothing wanting which will interfere with your work. You will need to have a smoker—it is supposed, however, you already have one. If not, why take any old tin pan and build a fire in it of any substance which will produce lots of smoke. Punky wood is obtained about as easily as any. Get some old table out in the yard close to where you purpose working, and on this arrange all the little fixings required. Cut up a lot of cedar splints or strips, say one-quarter inch square, and sufficiently long so that when they are laid over the frame they

will extend over the top and bottom a quarter of an inch or a little better. Have as many pieces of fine wire, (No. 30 will do very nicely), say eight or ten inches long, with which to fasten the sticks together at top and bottom of frames to hold the combs in position. If you cannot obtain wire handily, string will answer the purpose. These are about all you want for the job itself. But to do the work you need a hatchet or hammer, a small saw, a long-bladed knife and a basin of warm water. If you have an old chisel around it will come in useful to cut the nails with, but the hatchet will pry the sides off the hives pretty well.

Now that everything is in readiness proceed with smoker in hand to the colony to be transferred. Use the smoker at the entrance of the hive until the bees have had a pretty good smoking. They will, when thus treated, fill themselves up pretty well with honey, and be less pugilistic. Keep the bees constantly in subjection by the use of smoke, so that they may not get to think that you are not "boss." Just here a word as to the *time* of day when it is best to do the work. The fewer the bees in the hive the better, so that about 10 o'clock in the morning, while most of them are away in the field, will be the best time. Of course, you understand that you want to choose a nice warm day on which to work. It is as well to keep the transferred hive as close to where the box hive stands as possible, so that the bees when returning from the fields, may not have much trouble in hunting up their home. Well, we left you smoking the bees. When you have this done to your satisfaction, turn the box or log gum up on its end with bottom side up, easy, without too much bending, and take off the bottom board. Over the box place another one improvised for the purpose, so that the bees may run up into it. Then beat the sides of the box containing the colony sharply with a couple of sticks until you have got the most of

the bees out and up in the top box. Lift off the top box and set it down at the side. Then, with the hatchet, split off one or two sides of the hive. In our list of things needed, we forgot to mention that three or four good, wide shingles (division boards will do), are wanted to lay the combs on as they are taken from the hive. Next cut the sides of the combs in the box loose with the long-bladed knife.

Lean the division boards or shingles up against the combs and tip the combs over on to the boards, cutting the combs loose at the bottom. Lift the boards up and put them on the transferring table; keep on at this until all the combs are taken out. Commence at once to fit the combs in the frames. In fact, if the bees were coming back from the fields pretty early, it would be advisable to fit up the first or second comb cut from the old box. Then, when the bees enter their new home they will find combs ready for them, and it will not appear so strange as if they were ushered into a home having only the bare walls, and they will be more apt to stay. There will also be a place for them to store up the honey or pollen which they have been gathering.

HOW TO PUT THE COMBS INTO THE FRAMES.

Fit the piece of comb into the frames to the best advantage, and fasten the split cedars on both sides with the pieces of wire which have been previously prepared. When the pieces of comb are fitted in the frame, lay over the top as many pieces of cedar as will be required to hold them in position till the bees can fasten them. On top of these pieces of cedar, lay another shingle or division board and "whop" the whole over. Remove the board which now forms the top and lay cedar sticks on the top side, opposite to those put on previously; then fasten the ends, make the sticks fast at the top of frame first, and the bottom pieces can then be drawn together more tightly, holding the combs more solidly.

Be careful to transfer only worker comb—remove all drone comb and melt it up. Keep the brood nest as perfect as possible. When all the combs are fitted and put into the new hive and a quilt is laid over the frames, put a cloth

down in front of the entrance and shake all the bees out of the box and they will run in the same as a new swarm.

In two or three days the bees will have all the combs cemented together and fastened neatly into the frame, when the transferring sticks may be removed.

Should there be too much honey in the combs, it may be extracted before being put in the hives, by placing the pieces in a wire comb basket. Then if the honey flow becomes irregular it may be fed back afterwards.

Any articles which have become smeared with honey may be placed in the back of hive behind the division board or over the frames by removing the cotton quilt. Or if honey was coming in pretty rapidly from the fields and there was no danger of robbing, they might be left near the entrance.

It makes no difference how the pieces of comb are put into the frame. They may be turned upside down or sidewise as best suits the circumstances of the case.

If there is lots of drone comb, instead of melting it up, save it and fit up frames composed of that kind only. It will come in well when the honey flow comes along, for store combs.

ROBBING PREVENTED.

If the transferring is done at a season when robbing is prevalent the whole work may be done under a tent.

There may be those who prefer to use full sheets of foundation in preference to bothering with the combs from the box hive—melting the latter into wax, first extracting the honey from the pieces of comb. What is known as

MODERN TRANSFERRING.

is practiced by many professionals. The principles are substantially the same as are set forth in what I have written, but to make it, if possible even plainer, I extract the following method from Gleanings, as given by Mr. James Heddon. He thus writes:

About swarming time I take one of my Langstroth hives, containing eight Given pressed wired frames of foundation, and with smoker in hand, I approach the hive to be transferred. First, I drive the old queen and a majority of the bees into my hiving-box. I then remove the old hive a few feet backward, reversing the entrance, placing the

now one in its place, and run in the forced swarm. In two days I had eight new, straight combs with every cell worker, and containing a good start of brood. Twenty-one days after the transfer I drive the old hive clean of all its bees, uniting them with the former drive, and put on the boxes if they are not already on. If there is any nectar in the flowers, this colony will show you box honey. I run them together as I would one colony in two parts. Now to the old beeless hive. Of course, there is no brood left, unless a little drone-brood, and we have before us some combs for wax, for more foundation, and some first-class kindling-wood.

If you have no method by which you can use a full hive of frames, of full sheets of foundation, running a full swarm into them at once, by all means procure it without delay. But if anyone has a mind for cutting up combs and fitting them into frames, my method given above does not prohibit them from using all the straight worker-combs the old hive contains, after first extracting the honey from them. Should anyone wish to increase his colonies at the same time he transfers, only the following deviations from the above are necessary: Run the second hive into another hive of full frames of foundation, and use the old hive as before. Now that we have foundation perfected, so that the bees will draw the lines or side walls to full breeding depth, in from two to three days, why fuss with the old comb from the old hive? Having once experienced the advantages to be attained by using the above method, I shall certainly never go back to the old one. All of you know what a nuisance a few odd-sized hives are in the apiary; also some who have just started wish they had adopted some other style of hive. The above method of transferring will get all such out of their trouble.

The cost of foundation and new hives is fully made up by the better comb, and you have the change to better style of hive thrown into the bargain. I have thoroughly tested the results of the plan herein described, and am speaking from experience.

We have just practiced the above upon 72 colonies, and without a failure or mishap of any sort. I purchased 16 colonies of bees; that is, I purchased the bees, brood and honey with the agreement that I should return the hives and empty combs, which I have done. We made each one cover two sets of combs in two brood-chambers, with two queens, besides the surplus sets used above for extracting, and all are rousing strong. When you plan to double your colonies, you remove the old colony to an entirely new location, when you make the first drive.

It is now my opinion, that, even without the use of comb foundation, in the days when we had none this plan of transferring would have been the preferable one. As we are cutting out the old combs for wax, we transfer any that we find, that are perfect, now that they are all clear from bees, honey and brood.

THE TIME TO TRANSFER.

The proper time to make the transfer is during fruit bloom—the general consensus of opinion is that it is best just before or during apple bloom. There are few bees and little brood and honey, and all the comb, building and repairs may be made during this flow from apple bloom.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

RETAIN THE EXTRACTOR.

FRIEND STOKES WANTS TO SEE CHEAP HONEY.

TALK about doing without the extractor! I think it is not only a boon to the bee-keeper but to the public. Whether I am like other bee-keepers or not, I enjoy seeing a laboring man—like the average bee-keeper—going home to his family with ten pounds of good pure honey for one dollar, and having a good repast at so cheap a rate, instead of a few choice sections to those whose money is counted by thousands. We ought not to look wholly at what we can make and how little we can give for the money, but how much for the dollar, and come to this I find that the poor or rather the man that toils all day for his living is our best customer and why not keep his custom and be a benefit to him? In two apiaries in this locality we had between us 2500 lbs. honey, all extracted excepting fifty pounds or so. This has been sold locally. It is common for the farmers to get from 10 to 50 lbs. in a season. They say it is far cheaper than preserves and no bother for the women folks during the busy summer season. I am glad to find that on going among small grocery men they say that their store is not complete now without honey, and extracted fills the bill every time. Many never ask for comb honey; some want a little and tell us to quote prices and they can sell it, meaning that the few who want it are those who are able and would rather pay extra and have something that the average class have not.

The cry that is often raised that the beautiful nectar is wasted away by every breeze for want of bees to gather it. Why not save the largest quantity that is gathered and sell it lower for the benefit of mankind? Because a man has an extractor he does not need to rob his bees caus-

ing their death any more than because there is a market for wheat the farmer should sell himself and family short and have to buy again or eat something else.

T. STOKES,

Minesing, Ont.

Your idea, friend Stokes, of having every working man take home his package of honey is a good one. We fully agree with you that by far the largest consumption is by this class. He who sells his honey in his own locality, or as much of it as much of it as is required for use, is not only benefitting them while he is realizing fairly for his labor, but he is educating the rising generation that when scattered, as they usually are, over the length and breadth of our land, will carry recollections of the pure honey they have been in the habit of eating, and it will become a fixed habit so they cannot do without it. There is no question about its purity among neighbors in your own neighborhood, and the purchasers will become defenders rather than offenders of bee-keepers. How easy and pleasing it will be for them to state why "we have used just used just such honey from friend Stokes for years; and as far as the adulteration goes, have there not been as many lies—if I may use the term—about comb honey being adulterated as there has been about extracted? And is it not better for us to make it a staple article at reasonable prices and reasonable profits than a luxury at fancy figures among only the wealthy. We are also pleased to see that your grocers find that their stores are not complete without a stock of honey. Many are coming to that conclusion this year, and while our entire failure of the honey crop has had its disadvantages it has had its advantages. It has shut the mouths of the vile slanderers who attempted to accuse us of adulteration because when it is very much increased in price surely that would be the time for adulterators to reap a rich harvest if they pursued such a course. This, we think, will convince many who were in doubt that our business is conducted in an honorable way. We think the extractor has come to stay, and very few successful bee-keepers will be found without one, and it will not take long to educate the people that it is necessary to their success. No doubt there are some who manage their business in a

way, and that successfully, by which the extractor is not required. This, however, is the exception, we think, and not the rule; and there is no question that it pays better interest on the investment than any of the employments in connection with farming and many other pursuits. The farmer does not sell off his hay, straw and feed for his sheep them to live through the winter. Neither will the successful bee keeper expect to remove all the honey and winter his bees.

QUERIES AND REPLEIS.

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.

Preventing Propolization of Sections.

QUERY 225.—Is there anything that can be put on sections that will prevent the bees from putting propolis on them?

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Don't know.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I don't know of anything.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I never use anything for that purpose

H. F. HUNT, VILLA MASTAI, QUE.—Grease would have a tendency to prevent it.

WM. MCEVOY, WOODBURN, ONT.—Keep the woodwork well covered is all that I know of.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Not that I know of which will not soil the section.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—Yes, tall w.; but I'd rather have the propolis to clean off than the tallow.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Smearing them with hog's lard would probably answer, but it would spoil the sale of the crop.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Yes. Anything that will entirely cover them from the bees. But hardly anything that is practicable.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I do not know of any such thing. I am obliged for the suggestion. I shall experiment to determine this very thing.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—Smearing them with tallow will help. My section cases preclude the possibility of the sections being propolized except on the top and bottom.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—Not that I know of that will be absolutely effectual. Rubbing them with tallow will partially prevent, but the remedy is as bad as the disease. Make close joints.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I do not know of anything practicable. If you crowd them up tight together and have them meet evenly, it will no doubt accomplish more than by anything you could put on the sections.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—No. All that is left for us is to mechanically construct our supers and adjust our sections in such a way as to induce as little gathering of propolis as possible, then clean it off nicely before sending the honey to market.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—If your hive and fixtures are properly made, the little propolis that you may get on your sections will give you very little inconvenience. You can prevent the propolizing by tallowing the sections, but I wouldn't want any of the honey on my plate that was placed in them.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—I think that there is nothing that would be practicable. My sections are not bedaubed with propolis as some people manage to get theirs. If sections are put on right at the beginning of the honey harvest and removed soon as finished, or as soon as the harvest is over, they will have only a little propolis on their edges, which can be shaved off with a sharp knife so as to be as nice as can be. I have practised this plan for years.

We do not know of any substance that will not injure the appearance of of the section. Bees seem inclined to place propolis on any substance irrespective of its smoothness, even on glass. To grease them would prevent its adhering and possibly make them give up in disgust, but propolis would be preferable to the grease. The man who will find out some practical remedy for what you ask would be a benefactor to comb honey raisers.

FENCING A RENTED APIARY.

QUERY 226.—I am moving to another farm this spring which I have leased for five years. I have 47 colonies. Would it pay me to fence apiary with a high fence for that time or how should I protect them?

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY.—No.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Yes, if in a windy place.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I have never given such protection. Possibly it might pay in your case.

G. W. DEMAREE CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—I would put up a temporary fence around them to suit my own convenience.

H. Y. HUNT, VILLA MASTAI QUE.—If to protect from high winds I think it would pay, especially if in a good location.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Protect from what? If from thieves, perhaps, only I should start a Sunday School. If from cold or sun, no.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—That depends upon the location of your bee-yard. If fairly well sheltered, it will not pay. If exposed especially to the south and west it will pay.

W. M. BARNUM, ANGELICA, N. Y.—I would certainly not lay out any very great sum, under these circumstances. Would not a cheap (horizontal) board fence upon north and west side be sufficient?

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—It is a good plan to have a close fence on north side or rear of hives and on the west also. This is to protect from cold winds and storms.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—I think it would pay if you were allowed to remove the fence when the lease expires. If not, would select a sheltered situation and set the hives close to the ground.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—All depends. I would not fence it on account of the weather, but if there was stock or children or determined thieves close at hand, I would fence it on that account.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—In my locality you would need no such protection. A simple shade board is all the protection we give our hives. If you want to protect from marauders keep a good dog. It will prove better than any high fence.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY.—If you can set them near a hedge, under a hill, or in any position that they would be fairly well protected from the cold raw winds, do so, if not build the fence so

that you can take it down when you leave. In my locality we need shelter from the north and west winds.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I should not so fence. What protection do they need anyhow? If from thieves, I would leave the country. If from high winds, what good does the fence do when they rise above it? If for protection from cold north winds in winter I would protect them more cheaply in cellar or clamp.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE.—It depends upon what you want to protect them from. Not knowing whether you are in the sunny south where "darkies raise chickens by hand," or in the north where "old Boreas" sometimes "raises Cain" I have no idea whether it will pay to build a high or a low fence or any fence at all. Why not attach to each question the name of the state from which it comes, Mr. Editor?

WM. McEVOR, WOODBURN.—I don't think that it will pay you to leave your bees behind you and build a high fence to protect them. It will pay you better to take your bees along with you. If you are going to move to the next farm or some place near you will have to move them very early in spring before they fly much or many old bees will return to their old stands.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I think it would pay to protect them with a high board fence if the location is not naturally protected. I should have a proper understanding with the owner of the land before putting up the fence—either that he should allow me something for it when I left or else permit me to take the boards away.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—I am not in favor of any protection you speak of. It is quite easy to have your apiary with too much natural protection. If the rays of the sun are reflected, or if the bees are so situated as to be led to believe that the weather is warmer than it is found to be some distance away, it must be an injury. For this reason a high board fence is objectionable because they are induced to leave the hives when they would be better inside. By giving your bees the necessary water they require (you can sweeten if you wish) they will build up faster when confined to their hives than by exposing themselves when the weather is cold.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

LIVE IN HOPE.

WILL ELLIS.—My bees have wintered well. All alive so far. Hoping for a good season—Every prospect of it.

St. David's, Ont., March 21, 1889.

I consider 40 degrees above (Fahrenheit) a safe temperature in which to winter bees. If the bee-house is naturally warmer than 45° above, then two or more pans of rock salt, set around in the room, would lower the temperature without making any dampness, neither do their combs mould.—E. PIKE, in Western Farmer.

BEES ALL LIVING.

JOHN WALKER.—We put eleven colonies in the cellar last fall. They were all strong; one of them was an August swarm. We have fed the three, and the eleven are living yet. They appear to be doing well, very few dead bees on cellar floor. I have chaff cushions on top of frames. Temperature 40 to 45.

Mooresfield, Ont.

DOING WELL INDOORS AND OUT.

WM. WORDEN.—We are having fine weather, for the past week it has been so sunbiny that bees fly every day, too much I think for their own good. I have nine outside all apparently in a fair way of doing. In the cellar I have 21, all quiet. At the beginning of 1888 season I had 21, increased to 30, with an average of 45 lbs. surplus mostly from alsike from which there was a good flow for about a week.

St. Paul's, March 23rd.

G. A. ADAMS.—In the interest of good fellowship I again forward my dollar. I always like to broaden my social horizon when possible, and taking the C. B. J. and reading of Messrs. Corneil, McKnight, Pringle and others has brought Canada much nearer to me than it used to be. Do let us hear from that McFadden apiary again. A good laugh hurts nobody, and if anybody can read the story of those Indians and their scrimmage with the escaping bees, and not laugh, he is to be pitied. As I like a good laugh I hope to hear again from Daniel.

Perrysburgh, Wood Co., Ohio.

We too have looked anxiously for a note from Daniel to learn how his bees fared this mild winter.

HAD SMALL INCREASE AND SMALL SURPLUS.

A. PICKET.—I have little to write concerning the past season. Had 107 colonies at the commencement of the season, some of which were very weak. By the time the honey harvest should have begun all were in good working order. White clover was scarce and hence I got no surplus from it. Then came the alsike, and the bees went to work with a will, but alas! it was doomed, for along came the mower and

cut it down before they had worked on it any length of time. My only hope left for surplus was Linden and a great drouth, which had lasted so long, to fight. Bees were very cross from the fact of not getting honey sufficient to satisfy them. Linden did not blossom very freely and only yielded honey for a very few days. Our surplus was ten pounds per colony spring count. Increased by natural swarming to 147, doubled back to 129 which I placed in winter quarters on November 17th. Have lost only one to present date and only one shows any signs of diarrhoea. Have hard work to keep them quiet as the temperature in my bee-house is too high.

Nassagaweya, March 25th, 1889.

THE WINTER IN WISCONSIN.

We have had a very mild and pleasant winter for this latitude. Indian summer continued right up to Christmas day. January was unusually mild. The thermometer did not get down to zero only four times during the month. On the 16th of January we had a thunder shower; it thundered heavily quite a number of times. February was rather a cold month, but March, so far has been superlly fine, bright warm sunshine nearly all the time, except two or three days about the middle of the month. Bees have wintered finely; nearly all colonies are healthy and strong. They commence to bring in fresh pollen; just one month earlier than last year, and to-day they are working like a day in June, bringing in large quantities of pollen which looks like that from soft maple; I don't know whether they are getting any honey or not. A part of my bees are in the cellar, and I can hardly resist the temptation to set them all out to-day, but I am afraid that a cold storm is brewing and they might be better off in the cellar until the storm is over. I have great hopes of a prosperous season the coming summer if the Lord be pleased to bless us with his favor.

JOSIEA BULL,

Seymour, Wisconsin, March 26th.

BEEES NOT VISITING SAME FLOWERS EACH TRIP.

It is not true that bees only visit one species of plants on each trip. Bees will go from the red to the black-cap raspberry and gather honey from both, and from our sweetest and best grafted apple trees to the green, bitter, wild crab. Because bees and insects do go helter-skelter among the flowers, we are always budding and grafting, and are never sure of any of our fruits that come from the seed. To prove this, let any one take some flour and stand among the red and black-cap raspberries where they grow close together, when the bees are roaring around them; put some flour on a bee's back, and then watch it go from blossom to blossom. I think it must convince the most skeptical of two things. First, that bees work on different species; and second, the bees know nothing, and care less, about the good of the species. I say it is not true that bees work on the same species while on a trip after honey or pollen. I claim much more than this. They work on the flowers of different families. To prove this, go into a garden of flowers during a dearth of nectar, and watch the

bees go from flower to flower. They will fumble around among the petals of any blossom that contains either pollen or nectar, mechanically and indiscriminately.—Mrs. M. B. Chaddock in *Popular Science Monthly*.

RIGHT TIME TO EXTRACT.

C. L. CAMERON.—What is the right time of year to take honey from the hive? Do we take out frame honey as well as section, or are frames left in hive for brood purposes?

The right time of year to take honey from the hive is any time that you have a surplus that you wish to remove during the summer or gathering season. If you use a honey extractor you could take out the frames and extract from them every few days as you found them filled with honey and the bees crowded for room. We would not advise you to take out the frames from the brood chamber which are easily filled with honey; better extract from the comb when desired and save your comb to be refilled. That is one of the great advantages of the honey extractor which makes it an indispensable article in the apiary. The honey can be taken at any and all times when necessary, and the combs returned to be refilled with brood or honey as desired.

LETTING BEES INTO SECTIONS.

When should I let the bees up into the sections?

You should let the bees commence in the sections as soon as they get strong in the brood chamber, and they commence working on white clover, or perhaps you may have some strong enough to work on fruit bloom. There would be no harm to put the sections on at any time that they appear crowded in the brood chamber, and you notice them lengthening out the cells and keeping honey in the brood chamber.

FEEDING IN SPRING.

When and how can I feed in the spring if necessary?

You may feed at the entrance by the use of the entrance feeder, or if you want your bees not to fly out, the improved Canadian feeder is being used very largely, and has many advantages. It sits on top of the hive, and the food and feeder is always warm from the ascending heat, the bees occupying it whenever they require food.

TO KNOW WHEN QUEENLESS.

How will I know if my bees are without a queen?

If your bees are queenless it would be easy to tell. An expert would tell as soon as he opened the hive by the action of the bees, but a novice could not do so. He would have to examine the combs and see if there was brood or larvæ in the combs. Then there may be fertile workers which is a very common thing. By blowing smoke in at the entrance thus driving the bees up on the combs, and looking over the combs you will have little difficulty in finding the queen, she being so much larger and different in appearance the from ordinary bee; but whenever you find eggs and worker-brood you need not hunt for the queen, as she is sure to be there. But should you find cells that are raised up like little hills, or in conical shape, that indicates there is no worker brood, and is not a sure indication of the absence of the queen unless all of the brood is so capped. We have frequently known old and failing queens to lay partly drone eggs, but no worker brood would be found capped. All the brood in hives that contain no queen but fertile workers would be drone brood.

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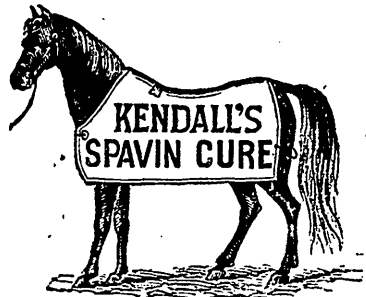
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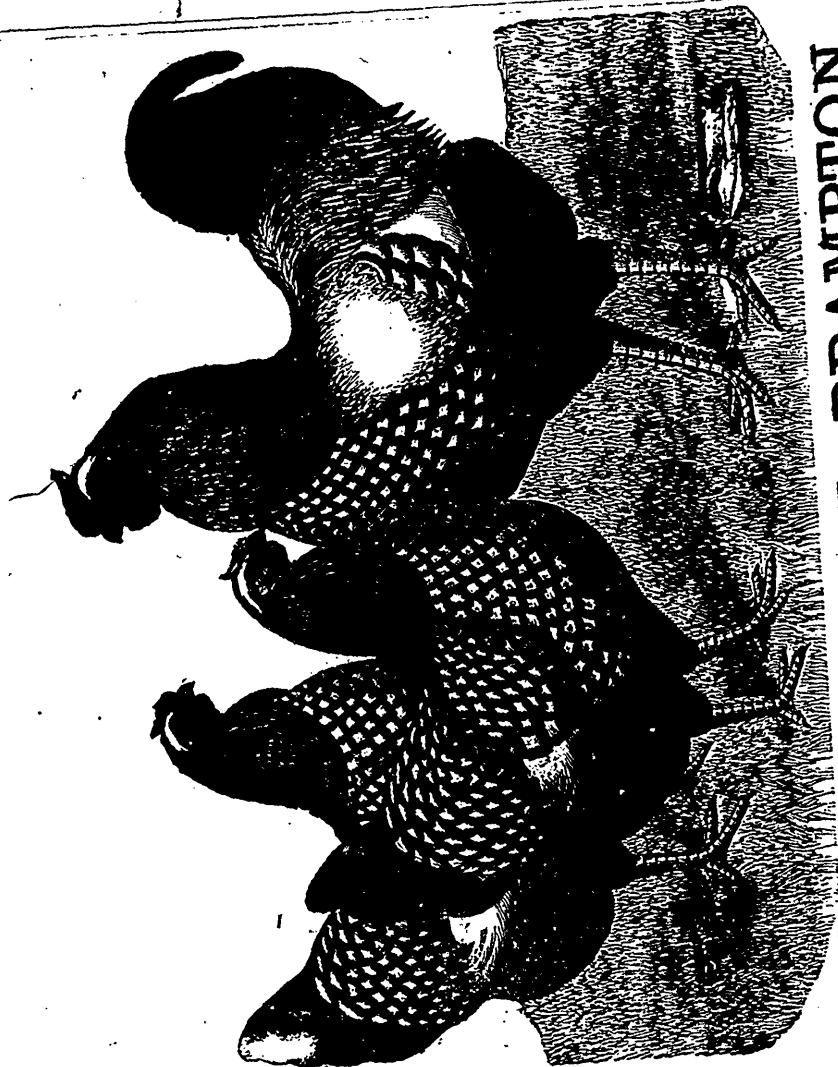
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