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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL



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

Vol. VI, No. 5.

BEETON, ONT. JUNE 1, 1890.

WHOLE No. 265

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

*Devoted exclusively to the interests of the Honey Producer.*

Seventy-five Cents per annum in Advance.

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Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 col.	page
1 month.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
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6 months.....	4.00	5.50	7.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
9 months.....	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	40.00
12 months.....	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	75.00

#### Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

One-fifth column, \$9 per year; \$5 for 6 mos. All yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance.

#### Condensed Directory.

Occupying one-half inch space, THREE DOLLARS per annum.

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5 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 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.

#### Exchange and Mart.

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 it will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is especially intended for those who have poultry, eggs, bees, or other goods for exchange for honey, honey, poultry, etc., for sale. Cash must accompany advt. Five insertions without charge, \$1.

#### STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. All advertisements received for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are inserted, without extra charge, in THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

THE D. A. JONES Co., LD., Beeton, Publishers.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

THE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered and all arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible 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.

Subscription Price, 75c. per Annum. Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc, 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, 50c. extra per annum.

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.

Communications on any subject of interest to the fraternity are always welcome, and are 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.

ERRORS. — We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us 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 do not accept any advertisements of a suspicious or swindling nature, but our readers must not expect us to be responsible should our advertisers not do as they agree. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and in doubtful cases not to pay for goods before delivery.

#### Clubbing Rates.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and	
THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL	\$1 00
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and premium queen	1 00
Both JOURNALS and premium queen	1 25

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All we ask is the privilege of an opportunity to estimate. Free use of all our cuts given to those who favor us with orders. Specimen sheets furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

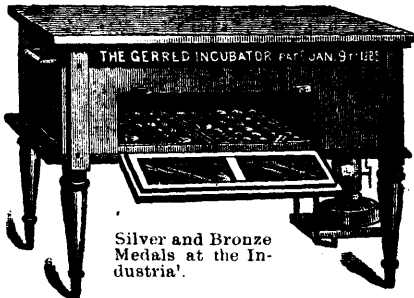
**J. L. CORCORAN,**  
Stratford, Ont.

Breeder of Exhibition

**BARRED P. ROCKS**

White Wyandottes,  
S. G. and Colored Dorkings  
Imperial Pekin Ducks.

**BIRDS FOR SALE AT**  
reasonable rates.  
Eggs, \$3 00 per Setting.



Silver and Bronze  
Medals at the In-  
dustria.

All sizes, 50, 100 and 200 egg ma-  
chines. Sent for descriptive  
Circular. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Address **E. J. OTTER, Manager The Gerred Incu-  
bator Co., 90 De Grassi street, Toronto**

**A. J. GORDON,**  
ST. JEROME, P. Q.

—BREEDER OF—

**BLACK B. RED GAMES**

(Heaton and Mathews Strains)

At Montreal last winter I won first on cock;  
third on cockerel; first, second and third hens;  
second on pullet. Score from 89½ to 94. Eggs  
\$3 per sitting of 13. Stamp for reply.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**GOLDEN  
WYANDOTTES !**



**McKEEN'S STRAIN**  
Cannot be beaten. Scored by  
Judge Bicknell, 92, 90½, 90, 89, 89

**EGGS \$2 per 13**

Stock for sale. Pekin Duck  
eggs, Rankin's strain, \$1.00 doz  
One of my customers, says  
"Out of 112 G W eggs I had 12  
fine chicks."

**JOHN A. NOBLE, Norval, Ont**



**THOS. BARRETT,**  
Norfolk Poultry Yards,  
BREEDER  
AND IMPORTER OF

Langshans,  
S. G. Dorkings,  
S. C. B. Leghorns,  
White Cochins,  
Black Hamburgs.

**Eggs in Season \$3 per 13 or \$5 per 26**  
**BIRDS FOR SALE.**

**ANGUS. ONT.**

**W. T. TAPSCOTT**

Has expended large sums of money in  
improving his stock of



**S.L. Wyandottes**

Yet his prices are not advanced. Be-  
fore buying anything in the line of

**WYANDOTTES**

**LEGHORNS, COCHINS,  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
MINORCAS, BRAHMAS,  
B. C. R. G. BANTAMS  
AND PEKIN DUCKS.**

+ x x x +

Send for his new Circular now  
ready. Address.

**W. T. TAPSCOTT,**  
BRAMPTON, ONT

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**EGGS, \$1.00 for 13.**

- Light Brahmas**—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York  
Williams and Bucknam strains
- Dark Brahmas**—Three yards. Mansfield and Buck-  
nam strains
- White Cochins**—Two yards. Lovell strain
- Partridge Cochins**—Three Yards. Williams, Booth  
and Washington strains
- Buff Cochins**—Three yards. Gold Dust strain
- Black Cochins**—Two Yards. Williams strain
- Langshans**—Three yards. Croad strain
- White Plymouth Rocks**—Four yards
- White Wyandottes**—Two yards
- Silver Wyandottes**—Two yards
- Barred Plymouth Rocks**—Twelve yards. Drake  
Upham and Corbin strains
- Houdans**—Two yard. Pinckney strain
- White-Faced Black Spanish**—Two yards. McMil-  
lan and McKinstry strains
- Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns**—Two yards. Forbes  
strain
- Rose-Comb White Leghorns**—Two yards. Forbes  
strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns**—One yard
- Single Comb Brown Leghorns**—Two yards. Bon-  
ney strain

I make a specialty of furnishing eggs in large quantities  
for incubators at reduced rates. Send for 1890 catalog.

**E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass.**

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.



**PARK  
Poultry Yards  
DUNNVILLE.**

**C. H. McCAE, Prop**

After several years' experi-  
ence and a large outlay of  
money I have birds second  
to none,

**S. C. B. Leghorns  
and Black Minorcas**

The breeding pens should be seen to be appreciated. Eggs  
and birds reasonable. Correspondence kindly solicited.

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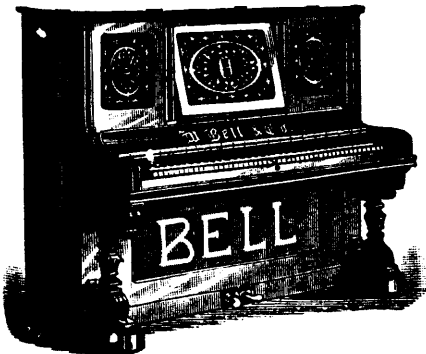
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**BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY**



Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap. 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of bee hives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Adress W.F. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Rubv St., Rockford, Ill. 21

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QUALITY, FIRST-CLASS,  
 TONE, PURE and BRILLIANT,  
 DURABILITY UNAPPROACHED,  
 CATALOGUE FREE.

**W. BELL & CO.**  
 GUELPH, Ont

**E. L. GOOLD & CO.**  
 Brantford, Ont.

Dealers in Bee-Keepers Supplies of all Kinds.  
 Wax made up on short Notice. Also Canadian Agents for Dadant's Foundation.

**THE CANADIAN**

**Bee Journal**

**Poultry Journal**

EDITED BY D. A. JONES.

EDITED BY W. C. G. PETER.

75 cts. per Year.

75 cts. per Year.

Until June 1st Either Journal on trial trip for 6 mos. for 25 cts. we will send

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

**AFTER HIAWATHA.**

BY SECOB.

**HO!** ye cleaners after knowledge in the field of apiculture, Stop a moment, please, and read this, Stop and read this advertisement. Send and get my creamy MONTHLY, (I will send three samples gratis) It contains the views of leading Bee-men on some special topic; Points out errors; makes you ponder, And abandon wrong ideas. If you'd march with those who "get there," Send your stamps to "Hatch the hustler"—Fifty cents per annum only; Twelve REVIEWS for only fifty.

Address **BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW,** W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Ed. & Prop. Flint, Mich.

**Bee-Keepers Guide**

—OR—  
**MANUAL OF THE APIARY.**

This fifteenth thousand much enlarged and more richly illustrated than previous editions. It has been fully revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. Price by mail \$1.50. Liberal discount to dealers and for clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,  
 STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,  
 LANSING, MICH.



**BEEES AND HONEY**

The Doveslled Strongest, Best and Cheapest BEE-HIVE for all purposes. Please everybody. Send your address to the Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World for sample copy of Gleatings in Bee Culture (a \$1 illustrated semi-monthly), and a 44 p. illustrated catalogue of Bee-Keepers' Supplies. Our A B C of Bee Culture is a cyclopedia of 400 pp., 6x10, and 300 cuts. Price in cloth, \$1.25. *U.S. Mention this paper.* A. I. ROOT, Medina, O.

**Carniolan Bees!**

Pleasantest Bees in the World, Hardest to Winter, Best Honey Gatherers.

In order to introduce not only the bees, but our paper, "**THE ADVANCE**"

We offer to anyone who will send us \$1.25, a copy of our paper and a nice Carniolan queen. The queen alone is worth \$2. Address,

**THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.



**Safford & Kisselburgh**

Mountain Home Poultry Yards  
STONE ROAD, - TROY, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF

**Mammoth Light Brahmas, Laced and White Wyandottes,**

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, SCW Leghorns

**EGGS** Per Sitting and a year's subscription to the Canadian Poultry Journal, \$2

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

**S. C. W. Leghorns.**

**GREAT SUCCESS PAST SEASON.**

12 Firsts and 4 Seconds, and 4 Special Prizes won at various fall and winter shows.

**My Breeding Pen won the handsome Silverware**

Given as a Special Prize at the

**Ontario SHOW AT St. Catharines**

For the best cockerel and five pullets. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. Stock any time. Send for Circular.

**R. H. MARSHALL, DUNNVILLE.**

**Prices to suit the Times.**

A FEW pairs of Silver Laced Wyandottes and a few Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale cheap. Brown White and Black Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Eggs of any of the above varieties, or mixed, at \$1.50 per setting, or two settings for \$2.

**WM. MOORE,**

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. Box 462 LONDON, ONT

I have decided to go out of the pure bred poultry business, and devote my time, energies and intellect to the exclusive breeding of the highest type of **Mammoth BRONZE TURKEYS,** and as an initiative in that direction I have selected a breeding pen from three famous yards in the U.S. heading it with the 2nd prize gobbler (Arthur II) at Detroit Jan. '90. A few sittings of eggs to spare at \$3.50. Address WILL A. LANE, Turnerville, Ont.

**Poultry Netting & Fencing.**

We can now furnish the best Poultry Netting at the following low prices for 2 in. mesh No. 19 wire, in the various widths, in full roll lots (150 feet to roll):

19 GAUGE.			
24 in.	30 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3.20	4.00	4.85	6.00
18 GAUGE.			
24 in.	30 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3.25	4.00	5.00	6.30

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1 1/2 sq.ft.

**THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.**

Beeton, Ont

**CONDENSED DIRECTORY.**

Advertisements under this heading, occupying one-half inch space, three dollars a year

**O. J. PUTNAM, Leominster, Mass.** has for sale several fine cockerels and pullets, B P Rocks, won 1st 2nd and 3rd on pullets, and 2nd on pen at Ayr Jan. 14 to 16 1890. Eggs \$2 per setting.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

**BIRDS, Parrots, Dogs, Ferrets, Cats, Monkeys, Rabbits, Bird Eyes, Goldfish, Song Restorer, Trap Cages, Distemper and Mange Cure. Wilson's Big Bird Store, Cleveland, Ohio.**

**CAROLAN QUEENS.** After June 15 untested \$1.00 each, six for \$5.00. Tested \$3.00 each. **I. LANGSTROTH, Seaforth, Ont.**

**POULTRY-MEN**—Do not order your spring circulars or in fact any kind of printing until you have first asked us for samples and estimates. **The D A JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton.**

SEND your address on a postal card for samples of Dadant's foundation and specimen pages of "The Hive and Honey-bee," revised by Dadant & Son, edition of '89. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford Ontario **CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton Hancock Co. Ill.**

**W. COLE'S** Black Minorcas. I have bred those birds for 5 years and they are as good as any in Canada. United States or England. 1889 pullets 94 94 94 94, 96, 96, 96, cockerel 95, J Y Bicknell, judge. Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per 13. **WM. COLE, Brampton.**

**HOLY LAND QUEENS.** Home and imported raised a specialty. Bees by the pound and frame queens by the dozen. **MENTION THIS JOURNAL. GEO D. RANDENBUSH 445 Chestnut St. Reading Pa.**

**\$1 WILL BUY** a tested Italian or Heddon queen under 2 years old. \$1.25 will buy a tested Italian or Heddon strain queen under 1 year old. The Italians are mostly from one of Ooolittles \$10 queens and the Heddon strain from selected stock. Can ship at once. **G A DEADMAN, Brussels, Ont**

**1890 ITALIAN QUEENS** from imported or home bred honey gatherers. Each 75c. six \$4.00. Order now, pay when queens arrive. **W. H. LAWS, Lava, Sebastian co. Ark.**

**FRIENDS.** Look here! Italian Queens for sale: untested 45 cts. each; tested 85 cts each; one frame brood 50 cts; three-frame nuclei, with Untested queen, \$2; with tested queen \$2.50. **E. S. VICKERY, Hartwell, Hartwell co., Ga.**

**LOOK HERE!**

IT will pay you before ordering your Supplies to send for our 1890 Price List of Hives, Supers, Foundation, Sections, Queen Cages, Smokers, Escapes, Extractors, H. Knives, Shipping Cases, Bees, Queens, etc. Address

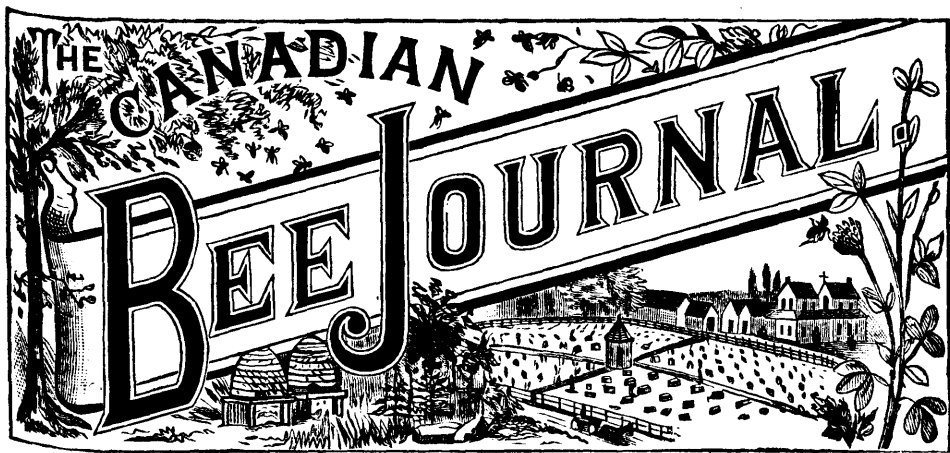
**J. & R. H. MYERS,**

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. Box 94, Stratford, Ont.

**THE BRIGHTEST!**

Five banded Golden Italian bees and Queens and the **Reddest Drones.** Very gentle; very prolific; good honey gatherers—working on red clover—and the **Most Beautiful** bees in existence! Took 1st premium at Mich. State Fair in 1889. Reference, as to purity of stock, to C. B. J. Sample of bees five cents. Untested queens, before June 15th, \$1.25; after June 15th, \$1.00. Tested (3 bands) \$2.00; selected, tested, (4 bands) \$3.00; breeding queens, (4 to 5 bands) \$5.00 Virgin queens, 50 cts.; 5 for \$2.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Canadian currency and stamps at par.

**JACOB T. TIMPEL**  
GRAND LEDGE, MICH.



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

Vol. VI, No. 5.

BEETON. ONT. JUNE 1, 1890.

WHOLE No. 265

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES, - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.  
 F. H. MACPHERSON, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

EDITORIAL.

W. CHILDS, the first individual to introduce bees to Southern California, has just died. Comb honey was then sold at \$1.00 per pound.

\*\*\*

H. F. Garvey, Ingersoll, reports the first swarm of the season on the 19th of May. E. Heal, St. Thomas, mentions one on the same day.

\*\*

The Bureau of Industries in its Bulletin of May 15, says of "Bees and Honey": "The winter was favorable to the apiary, the losses resulting chiefly from stocks wintered inside finding the quarters too warm. Dysentery was reported by a few correspondents, and some colonies died from starvation, but taking the province over, the losses will not average over eight per cent., and with experienced apiarists the percentage of losses will be reduced one-half. Western bee-keepers appear to have been more successful than those in the east. The spring was rather backward

for bees, and when correspondents wrote, many colonies had not been out for a fly. Two cases of swarming in April were mentioned in Grimsby—an unusual occurrence."

\*\*

Prof. Cook has recently issued Bulletin 61, from the Michigan Agricultural College, dealing with foul brood. The use of Carbolic acid as a remedy is mentioned, but it is not recommended as a cure. But he does recommend the plan which we have advanced for years, known as the "fasting" or "starvation" method, which method will be fully explained in the Bulletin now under preparation for the Ontario Government.

\*\*

The matter for the Bulletin which the Department of Agriculture has undertaken to issue, regarding Foul Brood, is now ready, and it embraces, besides an exhaustive introduction by the President, Mr. Allen Pringle, a chapter by D. A. Jones, which covers all the points laid down in his pamphlet on "Foul Brood, Its Management and Cure," and also one in which is detailed the method of cure laid down by Mr. McEvoy, the lately appointed Foul Brood Inspector. In the course of two or three weeks the bulletin will be ready for distribution.

\*\*

"Bees and Honey," by Thos. G. Newman, thoroughly revised and brought up to the times, is just received.

## GENERAL.

HON. CHAS. DRURY.



**B**EEKEEPERS have reason to feel proud of the gentleman whom we purpose introducing to them at this time. The above is a very fair portrait of the Honorable Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture. His father emigrated from England in the year 1819, and settled in the township of Oro about the year 1820 upon the homestead farm which Mr. Drury now owns. The subject of our sketch was born on the 4th September, 1844, at what is now called Crown Hill, in the township of Oro, and was educated at the Public and High Schools, Barrie, under the late Mr. Checkley. On leaving school in 1866 he settled down to farming in the township of Oro, and was engaged in that occupation continuously until the time of his connection with the Government. He has filled almost every position from a school trustee to a member of the Government. Was first elected member of the township council of Oro in 1875, and in 1876 contested the reeveship of the township against Mr. John C. Steele, but was defeated. Was again a candidate for the office in the year following, and was elected. For several years after Mr. Steele and he had very warm contests for the reeveship, but Mr. Drury was always successful in the election, and in the last eight or nine years was re-elected year after year by acclamation.

At the general elections for the Dominion in 1882 he was chosen to oppose Mr. Dalton McCarthy, in North Simcoe, but was defeated. In October of the same year he was elected as the representative from East Simcoe in the Local House, defeating Dr. Slaven by a majority of 221 votes. On the dissolution of the House, and the general elections following, he was opposed

by Mr. H. H. Thompson, and was elected by a majority of 23. Then followed an election protest which dragged its slow course through nearly two years, and finally resulted in his being unseated. In the election which followed he was again opposed by Mr. Thompson, but was elected by 117 majority.

In the general election of 1886 he was opposed by Mr. J. B. Clarke, of Toronto, but defeated him by 217 votes.

On the 1st May, 1886, Mr. Drury was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Registrar-General for the Province of Ontario, and on appearing for re-election was returned without opposition. We may mention that in addition to the Agricultural Department proper there are attached to his Department the following sub-departments:—The Bureau of Industries, the Department of Immigration, the Department of Vital Statistics, the Provincial Board of Health, and Factory Inspection.

In 1878 Mr. Drury was elected member of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association to represent the Algoma, Parry Sound and Muskoka Districts, and the county of Simcoe, and has been re-elected from time to time since then till now. For four years he was also director of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association, as well as taking an active part in agricultural matters generally.

As all are aware, he has been all his life actively identified with the temperance cause, having been a total abstainer from boyhood, and during most of his life either a member of the Sons of Temperance or of the Independent Order of Good Templars. He has also been an active Sunday School worker, and a member of the Methodist Church from boyhood.

Politically Mr. Drury has been a hard worker, is an able and effective speaker, and the department of which he is the head, is one which is doing a vast and good work in the interest of the farming community, and a most gratifying feature in his administration of this department, is the fact that the opposition in place of finding fault, complimented him on the course he had pursued.

When the committee appointed by the members of the Ontario Beekeeper's Association, for the purpose of asking for legislation for the suppression of Foul Brood, applied to Mr. Drury for assistance, he at once grasped the situation, and promised to do what he could, realizing as he did the large proportions to which beekeeping had attained as an industry of the Province. He made the Bill a Government measure, and that bill is now an Act, which

will, we trust, be rigidly enforced. Mr. Drury has the thanks of all beekeepers for his action, as well as for the promised distribution of a pamphlet now in course of preparation, pertaining to the same question. Mr. Drury has been an honorary member of the O. B. K. A. for three years.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### A Swarm of Bees—Bees Dwindling.

**U**NDER the title "A Swarm of B's," the following lines by A. M. Morgan, appear in the Girls Own Paper for May, and although these bees are not such as we are most interested in, they do valuable service in this world. In fact they form the most important part of our "bees."

"Brimming brooklets bubble,  
Buoyant breezes blow,  
Baby-billows breaking  
Bashfully below.

Blossom burdened branches,  
Briared banks betide,  
Bright bewitching bluebells,  
Blooming breed beside.

But beyond be breakers,  
Barr blasts brooding black,  
Bitterly bemoaning  
Broken barks borne back.

#### BEES DROPPING LIKE HAIL.

You say "Those living farther south of us may escape the experience we have had." Well, perhaps they may, but if I have escaped any of it, it must have been bad indeed. My bees have been dropping like hail at times during the last three weeks; some days the bush, the fields, the roads, and even the river, have been strewn with them. Several strong colonies of foragers have been so thinned that doubling was necessary. Those having few field bees have suffered least and are now building up nicely. The honey flow has been very good in this section, black willow, dandelion, numerous wild flowers and even some grass blossoms yielding abundantly; and so eager were the bees to get it that I had to shut them in entirely, on some cold and windy days, to save their loss by chilling. Had the weather been warm I would have had a surplus already; as it is a few of the brood chambers are so crowded that I have had to remove some honey. The supply of pollen is exceptionally good and it seems to me that the bees are carrying the largest loads I've yet seen. That from the dandelion is of a richer orange than usual. Dandelion blossoms too are of a deeper color, and are larger than I ever saw them. Wild cherry has yielded bountifully for three days and fruit bloom is just com-

mencing, but white willow is very late. Oh, for some warm weather.

Yours sincerely,

G. B. JONES.

Toronto, Ont., May 20, '90.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Moving Bees Short Distances.

**A**FTER bees have marked their location it is better to let them remain in that place or position for the season, but if they must be moved, it can be done, but not without loss of bees. The amount of loss, like most things, depends on the way it's done. One man claims that he moves his whole apiary fifteen rods during the honey harvest without loss of bees, and without taking any precaution against loss, except moving them after they had ceased flying for the day. It don't seem to me that he could do it without heavy loss. It ain't according to nature for a bee-tree to migrate, or go dancing about the field. Bees are as unerring as nature, and possessing business qualities, first mark their hive and location, then leave their hive for business, and expect to find it where they left it. Still if they must be moved, then stop them in before they fly in the morning, and treat them to alternate smoking and rapping on the hive with light sticks, repeating this at intervals according to season, and if it is hot weather be careful about melting down combs. Use good judgment and watch them. The principle is to get them thoroughly scared, and while in this condition move them where you want them, and open them at once, placing a board in front of the hive, or making it look strange in some way. If they fly too freely at first, smoke them accordingly. It is unnatural for bees to be moved, and I don't think any person can tell you how to do a thing contrary to nature without loss. You will lose from two dozen bees to a teacup full from each hive the best you can do.

If beekeepers would note in their books during the year, the different experiments they wish to try, then set apart one or two hives for that purpose, and work intelligently, there would be greater advancement in the pursuit.

JOHN F. GATES,

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa., May 17, '90.

We do not know that we have ever tried just the plan that you mention, but we have tried a good many; the one that we found the most successful is as follows: opening the hive to be moved, we lifted out the frames, shaking the bees off into the hive, and placing the



frames in another hive which we carry to the place where we wish to move the colony. We sprinkle the bees thoroughly with sweetened water—not so much honey or sugar in the water as to make it sticky—and shake them up well, until all the bees are damp, and then we carry them to the desired location, and pour them out at the entrance of the hive. Very few of them will attempt to rise, but they will instead run into the hive. After they are dry they come out, and they will so mark the location that but *very few* will return to the old stand.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Growing Lindens from Seeds.

**M**R. A. Fyfe, of Harriston, wrote us some little time ago, asking information as to raising Lindens from seed. We had tried to do so on several occasions, but our success had never been great; we therefore wrote to two or three nursery firms asking the favor of a reply. Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington, of the Fonthill Nurseries, the largest in Canada, replied as follows:

"Linden seed can be either planted in the fall or spring, but if kept until spring it should be in moist sand during the winter and sown in April or May. Often some of the seeds will not germinate until the second season."

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON.

Fonthill, May 10, 1890.

The Chase Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y., referred the matter to a Mr. Jenkins, one of their employees, who writes thus:

Replying to the above—There is no trouble to raise Lindens from seed. The only difficulty is to obtain good seed. I never saw much that was perfect. If you can obtain this, sow the seeds as soon as ripe in *finely* prepared earth, and that which will not bake or form a crust on the surface. Sow the seed evenly over the surface, say in a bed, four feet wide, and cover to a depth of the diameter of the seed, and it would be best to give the young seedlings partial shade for a time. Seed is hard to preserve, or keep in any artificial manner. So do as nature does, *plant as soon as ripe*, and if the seed is good, *which I very much doubt*, you will get seedlings sure.

T. B. JENKINS.

Rochester, N. Y., May 17, 1890.

We are exceedingly obliged to the

firms for the kindly way in which they have answered our enquiries. It is some satisfaction to know that it was perhaps not *our* fault that the experiments we have tried in this direction have not been successful.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Sun Extractors—Closing Entrances when setting out—Destroying Surplus Bees.

**M**Y thanks are due Mr. Alpaugh and Mr. Boyd, for information regarding use of the solar wax extractor, in March 1st issue of JOURNAL. Since then I have built one according to directions given by Mr G. W. Demaree in C. B. J. Vol. 2 No. 27, page 529, and from tests made with it on sunny days, I believe it will answer the purpose admirably. Would the common green wire-cloth do for the basket which Mr. Alpaugh recommends, or would it be necessary to use tinned wire?

#### CLOSING ENTRANCES WHEN SETTING OUT

In answering my question regarding taking bees out of bee house in spring, (Feb. 12 page 1062) you seem to misunderstand my meaning. The trouble was not in having the blocks pushed away by the bees after being placed, but of getting them all in position without having large numbers of bees crawling around on the outside. In my bee house, which is rather small for the number of colonies in it, I find that a few warm days will so arouse the bees, that a very little disturbance, or the appearance of a light will bring them out around the entrance in large numbers, more especially with the 8 frame Lang hive and the Gallup; the Jones hive is not so bad in this respect. My meaning was how to get the entrances closed without having so many bees outside the hive. I have often wondered while reading articles on wintering in high temperature, where the bees clustered thickly on the fronts of the hives, what the management of such beekeepers is, during warm weather, towards spring, and at setting out time. An article on "the how of it" from one who *knows*, would be interesting reading. I cannot succeed in taking bees out of repository in spring, without closing entrances, even if the place is well ventilated the night before; perhaps Mr. Morrison's success (page 10 and 11 C. B. J.) is due to easier ventilation, having no bottom boards on hives. Perhaps his bee house is not crowded as much as mine and his hives may be larger, either of all of which would make a difference.

#### DESTROYING SURPLUS BEES.

I wish to thank those who have given plans of destroying bees in answer to my enquiry. Mr. Alpaugh's plan suits me very well, but I think

it would be more humane to destroy the bees at once as suggested by Messrs. Holterman and Buller. I cannot agree with Mr. Black that "it will pay to keep our stocks over the winter, even should we sell them at \$4.00 each, as I value brood chamber, combs and honey at \$5.00 in the fall.

On page 1110 is a rather "comic piece" by Mr. Jno. F. Gates in which he kindly suggests an "easy, cheap, quick, and clean" way of destroying bees. He also wishes me to tell him how to get rid of his honey in an "easy, cheap, quick and clean way." With pleasure, Friend Gates, try a little of your own medicine. Here is your own recipe slightly changed to suit your case, "get some help some night and pile the honey up in one huge pile and pour oil over it and set it a-fire. That's cheap, cos oil ain't no great account, its only 6 cents a gallon there; and fire makes it clean and does it quick."

And while you are about it, throw in your section cases, extractor, smoker &c. because you are not likely to need them again, any more than I will the honey, combs and hives out of which I destroy bees in the fall. By the way, are you in the habit Friend G. of "cussing" and hanging up to ventilate all articles with which you disagree, if so, I imagine your place has a rather "scare-crow" look, more especially since this discussion on "destroying surplus bees" commenced.

Go easy on your "cussing" Friend Gates, because you may come to the conclusion that I am right.

Mr. Editor, please hurry up Mr. G. B. Jones with his to-be-continued piece, commenced on page 7. I am getting tired waiting for it.

GEO. WOOD,

Monticello, Ont., May 1, '90.

The green wire-cloth would not answer, on the same principle as it would not do in extractor baskets, at least we should not care to use it. It might answer for a time. We should think you would need a finer meshed cloth than we use in the extractor baskets, but we do not at this moment know where it is obtainable. Perhaps Mr. Alpaugh can help us on this point.—According to Mr. G. B. Jones' letter, page 7, Mr. McArthur's bees were hanging out a great deal, and it would be a practical solution of the question which troubles you, if Mr. McArthur would state just what he did in the present instance.

Have you sent in the names of beekeepers in your district?

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Perth Beekeepers.

THE Perth County Beekeepers Association held a special meeting in the City of Stratford, on the 7th inst., and considering this association is comparatively in its infancy, the attendance was good.

As a special inducement to increase the membership roll the fee for joining was reduced to 25c for any who wished to become members at this meeting, which was called for the purpose of discussing the Foul Brood Act as just passed by the Ontario Legislature, and also for securing the names of all those who either directly or indirectly, are engaged in the pursuit of beekeeping, so that each might receive a copy of the pamphlet to be issued by the government, regarding the Act, and the modes of treatment recommended for the extermination of this nuisance.

All appeared to think the Bill a good one, in fact, nothing at present, pertaining to the industry, seems to be relished as much as this greatly needed piece of legislation, because if it is good for those who may be unfortunate enough to have the disease and desire to part company with it, as a matter of course it is also good for those who have escaped, as the prospects are greater of never being confronted with such an enemy.

F. A. GEMMELL.

Stratford, Ont., May 9th, 1890.

### Spring Management of Bees

FOLLOWING are the papers read at the Brantford Convention omitted from the report as published in the last issue of the JOURNAL, for want of space.

To the novice in beekeeping the care of the bees is an all important theme. He is bound to make them go, and is all the time wanting to do something to evidence this interest and anxiety for their welfare. But if your bees are in proper condition, suitable for the season, it is well to make it a rule to let them alone. There are exceptions to every rule, however, and it will be necessary to admit them here. The time in the year when your bees will require the best care that wise experience can give is in the uncertain weather of spring. There is no time in the year when the well-being and doing of your bees is so important as through the months of April and May, in a great measure their profitableness will depend very much upon how they reach the beginning of honey

flow. All beekeepers know, from sad experience, how useless a weak colony is for storing surplus honey. If the season turns out favorable they may increase and get ready for the winter storage, but nothing more. The causes of spring dwindling, failure and loss, are numerous, and we shall consider a few of them and the remedies.

First and foremost of all causes is poor and insufficient stores. And there is not one of all the causes of failure at this season of the year so easily remedied. No matter what the condition of the bees was in the fall, every beekeeper should ascertain the true condition of his bees now; it will not do to run any risk or to go by guess. "Be sure you are right then go ahead." Feed with honey in the comb, if you can, stored for that purpose in the fall. If you have none, then with a coarse paste of honey and good granulated sugar laid upon the frames, or with syrup, in one of the many feeders that are to be had in the market. The colony that has sealed stores all around them is almost sure to come out all right and be in prime condition for the honey harvest, presuming that they have had the proper shelter and necessary care.

2nd. Changeableness of the weather from warm to cold, windy, cloudy and lateness of honey flow. Many colonies become weak both in bees and brood through sudden changes in weather from warm to cold. The day breaks with beautiful sunshine and heat, but shortly after dinner the wind springs up and turns cloudy and gets cold and thousands of bees fall never to rise, and so deplete the bees in the hive that they are not able to keep up the required heat for the brood, and it also perishes. And no doubt, to this cause may be attributed the loss of thousands of colonies, especially of those scant of good stores. And I may say here, that this is a cause requiring a great deal of experience and sagacity to guard against effectually. It would be a good thing to have a consensus of beemen on the influence and effects of these climatic conditions on the bees. Why not start a weather bureau for beemen and for the interests of the profession in our own county or country. It would be of much interest to us all and no doubt result in great saving to the bees. (D. A. Jones' experience C. B. J. May 8th, page 16.) Don't set out your bees until they can gather pollen. And if they are quiet in the cellar or clamp leave them there till they can get honey from the willows and maples, by which time the weather will be well settled and brood rearing well begun. Close up the entrance on cold and uncertain days, and

if this state of the weather should continue, feed so as to keep the bees at work and promote brood rearing. D. A. Jones says old queens and unfavorable weather are the main causes of dwindling, therefore the beeman must be up, look out, watch the doors to his pets and give them full swing on the warm days.

3rd. The old queens must be well nursed, the colonies fed, and extra caution against the weather taken or there will be sure loss of bees if not the colony.

4th. Colonies that have mouldy combs and that have fouled their hive or have a lot of dead bees in the bottom, I would clean out or place the bees in a new hive and then pack them close and warm and keep them quiet till the season fairly opens. But it's hard to tell what to do with a weak and sickly colony. They are hardly worth the bother they will give to try to bring them through. Those that survive the weather and other impediments, the robbers are most sure to take, if they are not well watched. But after we have fought against all the contending forces that are depleting and destroying our bees, and fought successfully, if there is no honey in the fields we have had our labor for naught, there will be no increase and no surplus. Bees are for the honey and the honey for the bees, but if there is no honey, there can be no bees, and the beekeeper will need to study the science of feeding as much as that of care of the bees. The subject of bee pasture is one that is sure to loom up portentously very soon. For it is quite evident that the success of beekeeping depends upon the character and extent of the honey flow or pasture as much as anything. And how to promote and extend this area will be shortly the great problem of bee culture. Some would recommend taking out the bees early in the spring on some warm day for flight, and then return them to their winter quarters. That may be necessary when they have dysentery and are in a filthy condition. If the cellar is a proper receptacle for bees, warm and dry, I would not move them till I set them out for good. Disturbing them so much will greatly harm them unless made necessary by their bad condition. And lastly, whatever is done with the bees at all must be done with quietness and despatch. Don't keep the hive open long at a time. Don't disturb them by rough handling. Don't make loud noises either talking or otherwise, it excites them, nor open the hive when the wind is blowing. Keep them warm and dry, at an even temperature.

W. PHELPS.

## CELLAR OR OUT-DOOR WINTERING.

In this I do not intend taking up all the important points, and what I may say is intended for the novice more than for the practical bee-keeper. I shall first discuss the question of cellar wintering :

Have your bees supplied with young queens and sufficient stores, say 25 or 30 lbs. of well sealed honey, (I think honey is the best and cheapest.) Have a good cellar, one in which the temperature can be regulated so as to keep it at 45° to 48°, or as high as 50° will do no harm. Right here, I may say that a great many who get a colony of bees, have the idea that there is no other way to winter it but in the cellar, so into the cellar goes their one colony—in a great big cellar, large enough for 100 colonies, with a lot of fruit and decaying vegetables. Alas! when the time comes to set the colony out in the spring, there are no bees, only empty hive and combs. The cause: too much cellar and not enough bees. I advise the novice to "go slow" in cellar wintering until he gains experience. There are many reports in the bee journals of those who have had grand successes in cellar wintering; but they forget to give you their failures.

I have better success in out-door wintering. The strength of the colony as to young queen and stores is similar to cellar wintering, but they are packed on their summer stand. No backache carrying bees in and out, and more bees for the honey harvest when it comes. My hives are made so that they are packed with chaff on the sides, all the year. In the fall I remove my surplus racks and put chaff in their places at front and back, and leave it on until the racks are required for surplus in the spring. By this you keep all the heat in the hive in the spring, when it is needed most to induce brood-rearing. I suppose you are all aware that it takes twenty-one days for a bee to hatch after the egg is laid, and a week or ten days more elapses before the young bee goes to the field for honey, hence it is very important to have the queen hard at work by April 1 to 15, in order to catch apple bloom, and a good colony at this time means a good colony for the clover and basswood flow.

In conclusion let me say that it is a good plan to winter in the cellar, if we could only tell before hand whether we were going to have a hard winter or not. For those who have a large number of bees, it is perhaps best that they should winter some by each method.

D. ANGUISH.

## FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## Not Enough Ventilation.

DEAR SIR,—You wanted to know how my bees came through the winter. I am sorry to inform you that they did not winter as well as I had hoped and expected from the condition in which they were when put in the cellar. They were in good condition, every colony strong in bees, with lots of good honey, but the mild winter weather we had, and the cellar being small, packed as they were 3 hives deep and close together, generated so much heat that the temperature got too high, making them very restless. Then some of them commenced rearing brood, and that along with consuming so much honey, started diarrhoea in some colonies, making them if possible more restless than ever. So I have to report 5 colonies dead, from the causes mentioned, and some more I had to double up, leaving me, after selling one, with 35 colonies out of 43, to begin the season with. They are in good condition, with the exception of one which is queenless, and the weather is so cold I think it no use to give them eggs from which to raise a queen yet, but the first warm weather that comes I will put them in a way of raising one. The rest are all strong and rearing brood as fast as can be expected in such weather as we are getting. I am finding plenty of use for the filled combs of honey that I kept over, as a good many of them needed feeding when they were put out, and if the cold, wet and backward weather continues much longer, I will have none too much, as some of them are using up their stores very fast. I had to take them out much earlier on account of their restlessness in the cellar, than I otherwise would have done. I commenced taking them out on the 12th of April, and finished on the 16th. I expect that you and others will be telling me that my cellar was not properly ventilated, which, I must admit, is correct, for such a winter as the one just passed, as provision was only made for the admission of fresh air and the escape of damp or foul air, while cold air was what was needed. I am sorry for the loss, which, under the circumstances, could hardly be avoided, but am not in the least disheartened, but still believe firmly that a cellar or some other such frost-proof repository is the best to winter bees in, when we get an old-fashioned Canadian winter, one like the last being more the exception than the rule, such being the case I had my bees packed away for below zero weather and shall have them so again.

ALEX. BLACK.

Sonja, May 17, '90.

Those beekeepers who left their colonies in winter quarters till May 5th to 10th are probably the luckiest ones this spring—where it could be done. The losses you have met with are small, as compared with some others; one beekeeper reporting a loss of 20 out of 50 colonies, all since being set out of winter quarters.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Destroying Surplus Bees.

**W**HY should bees be allowed to increase into more colonies than are required for stocks? I have noticed several articles in the JOURNAL on the advisability of destroying bees in the fall, in preference to wintering them, when they had increased to such an extent, that no more increase of stocks was desired and no market for the surplus; and that a cheap and effective plan was desired of exterminating the surplus. One writer whose plan you recommend, actually proposing to shut them in an empty hive, and starving them to death. If such should be known to be practiced here, the Royal Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, would soon be down on them, and to prison with hard labour they would have to go, as bees, in the eyes of the law at least, are "animals."

But for anyone to seriously propose destroying bees, is, in my opinion, practically an admission that they do not understand the principles of apiculture. Why not convert any surplus bees into honey before the season is out; Bees are reared at an expenditure of honey, and they can so easily be set to gather honey that would net a large return on the honey used in their production.

The process at present adopted, is to let them swarm just as they will, and cry out for a plan to prevent it; the winter losses, making an increase of stock necessary. If queens are properly bred, there will be no winter losses, so that it will be absolutely necessary that increase should be controlled or prevented. I am satisfied that no one can prevent bees from swarming, if he winters them as they should be; for the better and stronger they are, early in the season, the greater is the desire to "increase and multiply." It is no use excising queen cells and returning the swarm, as they will not work, but will surely swarm again in a few days, neither is it any use destroying the old queen, and cutting out all queen cells but one, so they will swarm out with the only queen and leave none behind, or means of rearing one; all these processes means a lot of

work and loss of time during which the bees are doing nothing.

My plan is to have a stock of Virgin queens on hand when the swarming season sets in, with a prospect of a continuous supply of such queens; suppose I am working for the clover harvest, with no prospect of any surplus beyond it, and a swarm comes off, before it opens. I hive the swarm in a new hive with the old queen, and set it by the side of the old stock and on the same night I give the old stock a virgin queen; eight or nine days afterwards, if no dead queens are turned out, I open the old stock, or destroy all the queen cells; in two or three days more the virgin queen given them will be laying, when we shall have two queens laying instead of one and using up a dark miscellaneous honey in rearing the brood. When the clover begins to yield, the old queen is dethroned and both lots united, which gives an enormous population headed with a young queen, which rarely if ever will lead off a swarm. When the clover harvest ends, the stock is simply in just the right condition for wintering, the surplus bees having been converted back with interest into honey. If the stock swarms during the clover honey harvest, I dethrone the old queen at once, or rather cage her, in the swarm, putting a virgin queen in another cage if fancied and hive them in a new hive; at night I remove the old queen and liberate a virgin one, and remove supers off the old stock and put on to them and set the new swarm also close to old stock, this swarm will have no brood to attend to for twelve days, during which they will be solely storing honey; on the 8th day I destroy all queen cells in the old stock and at night on the ninth or tenth day, I unite the stock to the swarm which thus gives them a fresh supply of workers; This lot, although not giving such a large yield of honey as the other, will probably equal it the following season.

When working for a fall flow of honey, say the heather, I treat all swarms like the first one, and run each separately, until the heather is opening, when I dethrone the old queens and unite two together, viz. a swarm and a stock; thus at the end of the season I have no more stocks, but all have young queens and are in the best condition for wintering, as the stronger they are the better, for 20 lbs. of hibernating bees in one hive will consume no more stores than two lbs. will. It is a fact which is little suspected, particularly on the American continent, that honey is used by bees in winter simply as fuel to keep themselves warm, so that, when the population is large, like a large fire, they keep warmer much longer than a small lot will.

A HALLAMSHIRE BEEKEEPER.

## CAPPINGS.

## CUT FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS.

## Moving Bees Short Distances.

PROF. Cook gives his experience in this line, in a late issue of the New York Tribune. This is just what we have been wanting, but we are afraid that it will not always work. We cannot say that we have tried *exactly* the plan here given, but so near it that there is little difference, the main principle being the same—that of so changing the surroundings as to make the bees “mark the location.” However, try it;

If the bee-keeper wishes to move his colonies a short distance—less than half or three-quarters of a mile—he may do so with slight inconvenience.

While fixing our ground last season, we had to move ours twice, 8 or 10 rods. We did this just at nightfall, after they were done flying. The first day we moved about half of them, taking each alternate colony. In the new position we placed the entrance facing the opposite direction from that of its previous position. We also drove a board into the ground just in front of the entrance.

The new position of the hive as to points of the compass, and the new object in front of the hives, caused nearly all the bees to mark their new position and return to it. The few that went back to the old place joined the colonies still there, and strengthened them. After the bees first moved had had a good flight, we moved the others, at similar time, and in similar manner as before, only leaving 4 colonies, one in each quarter of the old place, to receive any bees that might return. Soon these four were moved and so far as we could see, we suffered no loss or inconvenience.

The point to be observed is so to change the aspect about the hive that the bees when they come out will note the new surroundings sufficiently to charge their memories; then they will come back to the new home, and not to the old one. Changing from an open ground to a grove will accomplish this.

## PASTES FOR STICKING LABELS ON TIN.

The following recipes appear in the last issue of Gleanings:

“Flour, 1 lb.; gum arabic, 2½ oz.; sugar lead, powdered, 1½ oz.; alum, 1½ oz.; water, 2 qts. The gum, sugar lead and alum, are dissolved in the water, then proceed as when making ordinary flour paste. Scratching the tin with sandpaper, or washing with diluted muriatic acid, is also helpful.”

“To make labels stick to new tin with ordinary paste, rub a sliced onion over the tin.”

## FOUL BLOOD.

We extract a few of the important paragraphs from the Bulletin on the

above subject, issued by the Michigan Agricultural College, under the direction of Prof. A. J. Cook:

## WHAT IS FOUL BROOD.

This is the result of the growth and development in the brood of bees, of a bacillus, which has been named by Mr. Cheshire, “bacillus alvei.” These bacilli look like short rods, and when magnified 1,000 times, appear about one-fourth of an inch long. Thus we see that they are exceedingly minute—only 1-4 000 of an inch long; and yet the spores are even smaller—from one-third to one-half as long. I have stained specimens taken directly from diseased brood, and from cultures in tubes, where a little of the decayed brood was placed in preparation of beef decoction. In this last case the media in the tube was soon swarming with the bacilli. All look just alike, and just like those from the decaying brood.

The larvae may never be capped over, but if attacked late in its development, it usually will be. This cap, however, will appear sunken or concave, instead of being convex or rounding out as the cappings of brood always are when the brood is healthy. These sunken caps are always suspicious, and should always lead to close investigation. Little, irregular holes in the cappings are often observed, which also should awaken suspicion.

Another indication, not always marked in the early stages, is a rank smell, which has been compared to the odor of decaying brood that has been chilled. Often this odor, in severe cases, is very marked, and can be detected while the hive is closed, and several feet from the one perceiving it. I have had many samples of foul brood sent me, and often my children would speak of foul brood, detecting it by the odor, even before the package was opened.

We see, then, how we may surely determine if our bees have this terrible malady. If the bees languish, and we find the dark, stringy, *salvy* mass, which is elastic, in the cells; if many of the caps are sunken and pierced with irregular holes, then we may be sure of the presence of foul brood. If the foul, nauseating odor is present it will also aid in the determination; though it will not be very conclusive early in the attack, before the affection becomes extensive.

The spores might also be introduced by giving combs containing the diseased brood, or which had previously contained it, to the bees, and so now would have the dormant bacilli or spores. Undoubtedly foul brood is usually first introduced through the honey, while it is often spread rapidly by an exchange of combs in an apiary where only a few of the colonies are affected.

## APPEARANCE OF THE BROOD.

When the larval bee is once affected, it is disturbed, lies differently in the cell from the healthy larvae, soon turns yellow or straw color, then to brown, while the skin seems loose and flabby. Later the mass becomes thick and viscid, and turns dark brown, the color of coffee before any cream is added to it. It then dries up, and at last forms a thin layer over the bottom of the cell. While in the putrid coffee-

colored state, if drawn out from the cell by inserting into it a pin-head, it is stringy, and if it fails to hold to the pin, it will fly back. This brown, stringy, elastic mass, with no resemblance to a larvæ or pupa, is, I think, a sure proof of the presence of the dread malady.

\* \* \* \* \*

In case foul brood comes into our bee-yards, we must quarantine all diseased colonies and spare no pains to prevent the bees from healthy colonies getting either at the honey or comb from the out-broody hives. We must remember the subtle nature of the enemy, the vitality and minuteness of the spores, else we will not practice the caution necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

\* \* \* \* \*

Handling the bees at all, and especially if the bees are not gathering, and so will be fiercer to rob, is very likely to spread the disease. It is all-important that the apiarist knows the imminent danger of the disease spreading, in case it gains a foothold in his apiary, and regulate all his work accordingly.

#### TRANSFERRING FOR FOUL BROOD.

Years ago that astute and justly renowned bee-keeper, Mr. Quinby, announced the "fasting method" to cure "foul brood." He drummed the bees out of their hive into any box, then placed them in a cellar till the were nearly famished of hunger, then he "run chem" into a clean hive on untainted combs. With sufficient care, he found this invariably a sure cure.

Mr. D. A. Jones, Dr. A. B. Mason, and many others have confirmed this statement of the great New York bee-keeper. It would seem from this, that no disease or disease-germs could rest upon or dwell within the bees, that all must exist either in the honey, the brood, or in and about the cells. Of late, many bee-keepers have shown that the delay and fasting are not necessary. If the bees are simply "run into" clean, untainted hives, either upon foundation or empty frames, they escape the disease, and are cured. This would show that even if the honey is consumed before there is young brood to feed, all danger is escaped—the colony is cured.

The best time to cure foul brood is during a honey-flow. Then there will be less danger of robbing, and, as we have seen, robbing is one of the most ready ways to spread the disease.

About four weeks before the probable end of the honey harvest, cage the queen inside the hive. As soon as the brood is all developed, place a new hive where the old one stood, filled with foundation, and shake the bees, queen and all, in front of this hive upon some paper that can be burned. This must be done under a bee-tent, or at nightfall when the bees have all ceased to fly. *We cannot be too careful to prevent spread of the contagion.*

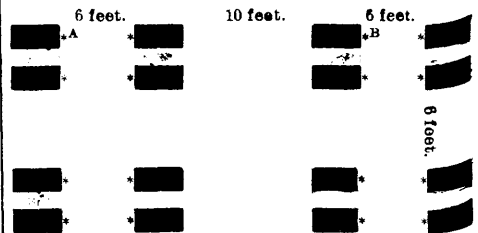
Now burn the papers, extract the honey, and melt up the combs. The honey may be boiled and fed back to the bees; but if not boiled, great care must be taken that the bees do not get any of it. The old hive may be placed for some minutes in boiling water, or else burned. No bees must be permitted to visit it until it is boiled.

What difference is it going to make in the price of honey, whether the drone yields 12,000,000 sperenatozoa or 12,000,000,000? Give us something more practical, Mr. Advance!

#### A GOOD ARRANGEMENT OF HIVES.

C. A. Hatch gives his method of arranging hives in the apiary, in *Gleanings*. It has some good points and we give the following extract from it:

"I have been using, for two years, a plan that so far, has developed no defects, and I am indebted to that excellent little book of Dr. Miller's, 'A Year Among the Bees,' for part of it; i. e., the arrangement in pairs, which is quite an advantage; but I do not like his plan of placing the entrances all one way; and I like each hive to stand on its own support, independent of any other, and I want that stand smaller than the hive, so that, in working close to the hive, there is not so much danger of hitting the stand with the toe of one's boot, to jar the bees. The objection to facing the hives all one way is, that, while you are working at one hive, you are right in the line of flight of the next row in the rear of the one you are working with. The following diagram shows a better arrangement, as two years experience has proven.



The squares are for hives, with a star to indicate entrances. Hives are to face east and west alternately, in rows; alleys between entrances, 6 feet; alleys between hives, at back, 10 feet, which is the work alley, the one to run the wheelbarrow in, and to travel back and forth in. You will observe that, while you are in this alley, you are 10 to 15 feet away from the face of any hive, and therefore the bees in their outward flight are far above your head, where they will not annoy you nor you them. If you wish to see the difference this makes, you have but to step over into the other alley, and stand a few minutes, to be convinced.

As to mixing of bees, and queens mistaking hives, although your hives may be as much alike as two peas you will see, by referring to the hives marked A and B, that a bee or queen, to find a hive in just the same position as her own, has to go across two alleys, and 20 feet away—a mistake she is not likely to make, the location alone determining her home. In fact, there has been less trouble from bees and queens mistaking hives with this than the old haphazard arrangement. I think a fair trial will convince any one of its merits."

## Queries and Replies

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

### Contracting for Comb Honey.

QUERY No. 265.—In practising the Hutchinson plan of contracting the brood chamber for comb honey, how shall I get sufficient stores for winter *without feeding*?

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—Ask Hutchinson.

A. B. MASON, AUBURDALE, OHIO.—Ask Hutchinson.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS.—That is just what I would like to know.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I never "contract" for comb honey or for any other purpose.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I think Mr. Hutchinson explains it all in his book on comb honey.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Give combs early enough to have plenty stores. But I don't know but that might knock the "Hutchinson" out of the plan.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—It may pay best to feed, or some colonies may be kept for this purpose. Often we can get late honey enough for winter.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—I have not practiced the Hutchinson plan, but when I get all the honey in the supers I give combs of sealed stores in the fall.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—By giving them combs of sealed honey taken from top stories of other colonies not worked on the Hutchinson plan. I would like if friend Hutchinson would answer this question in the C. B. J.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I don't know. I had bees starving in August on that plan, I believe you cannot get sufficient stores at all without supplying filled combs from other stocks, but this is equivalent to feeding.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I don't know much about the Hutchinson plan. I suppose you might have some colonies storing for winter purposes while others were storing comb honey.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Expand the hive during the fall flow of honey, or run

a few colonies for honey in the brood combs which can be given to those lacking in the fall.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—The best answer I can give is, "follow his plan in detail as laid down by himself. It is given in his little book on the subject, and in his "Bee Keepers Review." Subscribe for that if you don't already take it. It is well worth the price."

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—The only way I now think of would be to have surplus combs filled with honey to be given the bees when they need it. If wintered in the cellar that time might not be till spring,—my bees do not consume much over 10 lbs., per colony during 4 months in cellar.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY ONT.—Some time during the honey season when most convenient or economical put on a second story over the super of sections or between the supers containing frames of comb or foundation same size as those in the brood chamber, and when filled and capped over remove and put away till it is time to supply the colony with it for winter stores. This of course is predicated on the assumption that you are running for comb honey.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—If you practice the "Hutchinson plan" of contraction, you must carry out his plan in detail, and that means sugar swapped for honey, and *that* means sugar and honey mixed. In other words you force all the honey gathered into the surplus cases, and at the end of the honey season feed sugar for winter stores, a part of which will be carried from the brood nest to the surplus the following spring. But as you put the question I can only answer that you will have to buy the material and feed the bees. I feel a deep interest in the prosperity of bee culture, though my living does not depend on the apiary, and I want to advise as many as feel that way, to make the apiary business self sustaining. Keep the profits inside of the business.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I believe Mr. Hutchinson's plan is carried out through the use of my patented divisible brood chamber hive, and with it, it is a very easy thing and the right thing to do is to have one of the brood cases well stored with the best of honey free from bee bread, at a time of year when that kind of honey is coming in which you consider best for wintering in your locality. Then, as soon as the brood is hatched out in the fall, you can shake the bees out of the poor, light case into the fat, heavy one, well stored for winter, nearly as quickly as you can read this paragraph, and so quickly and completely that robber bees cannot get even a taste. On the other hand, if you desire to winter in two cases, which we do not, you can set the previously stored brood case on top of the one which has been the home of the bees during the summer and used when contracting.

\* \* If you require catalogues, circulars, note heads, envelopes, or anything in the line of job printing give us an opportunity of estimating.



### Labor in production of Comb vs Extracted Honey.

QUERY No. 266.—Suppose 50 colonies are worked for comb honey, and 50 for extracted, the honey to be extracted during the honey flow, which will require the greatest amount of work *during said honey flow*?—A. McG.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Extracted.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—Extracting.

WM. McEVOY, WOODBURN, ONT.—The 50 worked for extracted.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Those worked for extracted honey.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—There is but little difference, in my way of working.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I do not think it would be very different under the best management.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I suspect the man who has always run for comb may find comb making least work, and *vice versa*.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, O.—I believe extracting, but I don't like that way of extracting. Prefer to wait till the flow is over.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—The 50 for extracted, at least more skilled labor, and your bees would be in a worse condition when you are through.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I don't think there would be much difference, if you had to prepare your comb honey supers during the honey flow.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—It is more work to produce comb honey than extracted. But as you ask the question. It will take more work at *that time* to produce extracted than comb.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—If the comb honey be taken off as completed—and this is what ought to be done—comb honey entails most labor. If left on till the flow be over, and taken off by the crate, then extracted will require the greater amount of work.

S. CORNELL, LINDSAY.—Very much depends upon how much beauty you desire your comb honey to have. In producing the finest comb honey there is more labor required than there is in producing extracted honey.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—It will depend largely upon the season, as a rule, however, the work will be less with the extracted, that is in my own locality. In some localities where honey is secreted freely, and the bees are easily induced to go into sections the comb honey could be gathered with the least work. I do not include grading in the above answer.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—That depends upon the kind of hive you would use, and at what time of the year you put your sections together and put in the foundation. With the Langstroth, suspended frame system, the greatest amount and most disagreeable work is connected with the production of extracted honey, but with my new hive it is not so, because no frames are pulled out, or bees brushed or shaken off out doors.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—If all the preparations are made in the winter and spring months, and you commence to compute the labor from and after the beginning of the honey flow the 50 colonies put to comb honey will require much less labor than the 50 put to extracted honey. But if you commence to count when the preparations begin the reverse will be the case. There is a matter to be taken into account here that cannot be measured before hand, and that is, some years 50 colonies at work at comb honey would require all the time of one good hand to keep the whole lot from disbanding under the swarm craze.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—That depends on where you start with the work, on your method of taking the comb honey, and on what you mean by "honey flow"—whether the honey season through or simply one flow, as from clover or basswood or buckwheat. If you start with the empty section for the comb honey and with the empty extracting frame for the extracted honey, using foundation in each, and take both in the best style of the art, and follow it up right through a good honey season, there will be but little difference in the amount of work. Should you take the comb honey in "cups" or "boxes" instead of sections, and the honey season is only a middling one, there will be much less work with the comb honey. If you mean to confine the test to a single honey flow there would be more work on the extracted in both cases.

### CLUBBING LIST.

We will club the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL with any of the publications below at the prices quoted in the LAST column :

	COMBINED CLUBS.	
The Canadian Bee Journal.....	\$ .75	
and American Bee Journal (w) ..	1.75	\$1.60
Gleanings in Bee Culture (s-m) ..	1.75	1.60
Beekeepers' Review (m) .....	1.25	1.15
Beekeepers' Guide (m) .....	1.25	1.15
Apiculturist (m) .....	1.50	1.35
Beekeepers' Advance (m) .....	1.25	1.15

\* \* Clubs of five, at one time, to any address for \$3.25; ten at one time \$6.00; 20 at one time \$11.00; 50 at one time \$25.00. This is an excellent opportunity for associations.

\* \* Secretaries of local associations are requested to forward us, at the earliest possible moment, the dates of their meetings; and when the convention is over, a full report of the proceedings.

**SELECTIONS.****First Swarm May 19, 1890.**

E. HEAL.—I can report you my first swarm to-day at 11 a. m., and a monster too. I presume they thought the limb of a tree insufficient for their weight as they settled on the eave of the house. Bees wintered better than I ever knew them—no loss. Have had drones flying for two weeks.

St. Thomas, Ont., May 19, 1890.

**FOUL BROOD—DESTROYING AFFECTED BEES.**

E. G. B.—I enclose the names of all the beekeepers I know around here. If beekeepers had all suffered from foul brood there would be no opposition to Inspectors, though I think that where colonies are destroyed, that any money could be made out of, there ought to be compensation, at least partial, for the destruction of one man's bees would be like making him pay an insurance premium for all the rest. However, I shall be glad to receive a visit from Mr. McEvoy, and assist him as far as possible as soon as he takes the war path. I've been combating the pest for the past two years, and have some work still to do, when the weather is warm and favorable, and applebloom about on. Last year in spite of it though, I had a crop of honey—about 70 lbs per colony, spring count—two thirds being extracted, selling at 12½ and 10 cents per pound; the balance comb, at 17c net., and 14c., the two prices representing the early and late crops. Bees are in good condition this spring so far as I've been able to examine; consumed a large amount of stores in winter—a good many spotted entrance boards, but was caused by brood-rearing which was kept up all winter I guess. Temperature in repository, 44° to 50° F. I allowed every colony about 35 lbs of honey by weight—no guess work.

There is another case of a request that we withhold the name of the writer, because, we suppose, of the existence of foul brood in his apiary, though he says in a P. S. he intends writing to Mr. McEvoy as soon as I have examined all his colonies. Just here let us impress upon those requiring the services of the Inspector, that Mr. McEvoy cannot act on instructions or information received excepting it comes through the President of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, so that for the present season, all requests for the services of the Inspector should be made to Mr. Allen Pringle, Selby, P.O. Ont. If this be remembered much trouble and postage will be saved.

**HONEY VINEGAR.**

A. BLAIS.—Will you be kind enough to give us a receipt for making honey-vinegar, in the columns of the BEE JOURNAL?

Glen Sanfield, Ont., May 17, 1890.

Recipes for making honey-vinegar

have appeared in the columns of the BEE JOURNAL, but for your information as well as for all later readers we give below a recipe as practiced by Miss Buller, with much success:—

If making from cappings, I soak them in warm water to dissolve the honey, and then strain through cheese cloth into an open cask or barrel, which keep in a warm room with a thin cloth over it until fermentation is over, and it tastes slightly sour, when I strain it again, first removing the scum from the top, and put it into a cask which I leave with the bung-hole open, and covered only with a piece of thin muslin. Putting it into a vinegar cask makes it sour more quickly, or the cask may have a little vinegar left in it a few days first, and a little stronger vinegar added to the honey water after it has worked. It will be fine vinegar by the spring, when it may be drawn off from the mother, and the cask cleansed before returning it. I make the water about as sweet as a pint of honey with one gallon of water."

**FOUNDATION IN SECTIONS GETTING OUT OF TRUE.**

CHAS. W. DICKSON.—Could you give me any plan of putting the foundation in the sections. The difficulty I find is this: I get the foundation nicely placed in the centre and it seems quite firm, but as soon as I place the sections in the supers ready for use, the foundation moves out from the centre of the sections and the openings in the top of the sections appears so small I can't move the foundations back into place. If you could advance some means of keeping the foundation in place, I should be glad to hear from you.

Stellarton, N. S., May 12, 1890.

We have never had any difficulty in getting the foundation true in the sections using the ordinary foundation fastener. As long as the foundation does not touch the sides of the section, and it is made sufficiently light, the bees will cluster on it to draw it out, and their weight will stretch it down straight. Bees always build their comb in that way, never from the bottom upwards, because they then have no way of plumbing it, and they could not get it truly built. They soften the wax as they work it and if properly attached to the top bar or section so that it will not pull off they will easily bring it to place.

**EARLY SWARMS.**

BENJ. LUNDY.—I am pleased to report two swarms to-day—the earliest we have known in our limited experience. Bees have all wintered well and are strong in brood and bees, but short in stores at present, owing to prolonged bad weather.

Victor, May 23, 1890.

R. B. EMRICK—I had a swarm come off to-day (May 22), and this is the first I have

heard of around here. Bees are breeding very fast in this section but are getting short of honey. Tyrell, May 22, 1890.

#### EXTRACTING AND SELLING UNRIPE HONEY.

EDWARD J. KIMBEL.—In the C. B. J., Vol. VI, page fifty-four, I see that you would like to hear some suggestions for extracting unripe honey. I am a honey producer on a small scale only, but I must say that, in my opinion, unripe honey is so thin that it is worse than useless to extract it. A few days ago I cut a bee tree where there was a little unripe honey in combs, and, when I put a comb on a board in transferring or if I only shook them a little, the honey dropped out like water. We I, such honey should never be called honey, for it is nothing but sweetened water and I suppose if somebody would extract such honey and not ripen it artificially, he would soon have a sour mass, which is neither vinegar nor honey, and would be almost useless. Here in Texas I think practical apiarists do not get so much unripe honey, for the sun is so hot in the honey season, and the honey generally comes in so slowly, that it is almost ripe to extract, but I think it will have another effect in the north or in a basswood region, though I cannot tell much about basswood for it is so scarce in this locality as to be a curiosity. I think the best time to extract honey so as to get a good harvest and a well flavored honey is when the comb is about half sealed or capped. As I stated above, to extract unripe honey is worse than useless, and I think that to sell it is worse still, for if a customer once bought unripe honey he will probably never buy again, and thus our honey market would be spoiled.

Spring Branch, Texas.

#### WILD BEES AS HONEY GATHERERS.

S. J. CLARK.—Having dabbled in bees, more or less, for several years, during which every pound of honey cost me, on an average, over seventy-five cents, when I could have bought it for twenty-five cents, and having lost all the bees I had three years ago, I tried to see what the trouble was. After I had made A. 1 kindling wood out of the thirty-five hives I had, which were made according to everybody's notion, I made, last spring, a hive according to my own idea of what a hive should be and for cheapness and convenience I think it the acme of perfection. I then tried to get some bees for nothing. Since, I have had a good deal of experience in hunting wild bees. I soon found four swarms in the woods, which I transferred in May and June last. From these four, spring count, I got two hundred pounds of fine comb honey and about two hundred and ten pounds of extracted. Besides, we used and gave away as much as ten pounds that was not weighed, making a total of four hundred and twenty pounds, or one hundred and five pounds per colony, spring count. These four colonies increased to ten, and all have wintered except one which perished for want of sufficient stores, since I failed to notice their condition till they were dead. Considering that these were all in the woods in May and that they were badly damaged in transferring, and that it took them several weeks to recuperate, I call this a favora-

ble report. Who has a better one to make from as far north as this?

Wiscony, Minn., May 10, 1890.

#### A GOOD REPORT—BEE KEEPERS WHO DO NOT TAKE BEE JOURNALS LOSE BEES.

D. ANGUISH.—The report of the Mount Pleasant Vineyard Apiary is very encouraging. The loss up to date amounts to three out of one hundred and thirty colonies. The one hundred and twenty-seven left are in fine condition. I had fifty-three outside in the Root chaff hive of which there were none lost. The seventy-seven colonies I put in the cellar got very damp and I expected to lose heavily, but all of them, except one, responded to the roll call on the fifth of April when I took them out. Two, I have united since taking out, one of which was queenless, thus leaving one hundred and twenty-seven which are in prime condition. The prospects of a grand honey season are good as regards bloom. Apple bloom will soon be out and clover never looked more promising in this part of the country than at present. In fact everything looks fine. Bees all over have wintered well, and with no loss at all to those who take any interest, and who try to keep up with the times, though I know of a few beekeepers, or rather a few who keep bees, in a kind of way who have lost very heavily. One lost twenty-one out of forty, and another eight out of twenty, but they never take a journal, and cannot be persuaded to do so. Their loss would buy a great many journals. I think no beekeeper should be without one or more.

Brantford, Ont., May 5th, 1890.

## OUR OWN APIARY.

UP to the 24th ult., matters were at a stand still in our apiary,—cold windy days and frosty nights being the order of things, accompanied by much wet weather. As a consequence nothing could be done further than to see that the colonies were kept closed up and supplied with stores. Those who kept their bees in winter quarters till the first and second weeks in May, will probably have the strongest and best colonies at this date. While we are writing (May 27) the apiary is alive with bees carrying in pollen, and honey from fruit-bloom. We have a good deal of such bloom in this immediate neighborhood, and as a result, honey is coming in well. The decided change in the weather seems to be a settled one, and the prospects are grand at this writing.

#### PIGEON WEED AS A HONEY PLANT.

Everything seems to have a purpose

to serve in this world, though it is sometimes hard to find out what some things are good for. Notably is this the case with many of the weeds which are such pests to the farming community. The latest candidate for favor amongst the beemen that we have come across is Pigeon-Weed. Canadian thistle has long been a valuable honey-plant, but it is only a few days since Mr. Thos. Christian, of Loraine, one of our local beekeepers, and a very successful one too, informed us that pigeon-weed or red-wood, as some call it, produces large quantities of pollen and honey. The farms in our own immediate locality are comparatively free from this weed, hence the knowledge of its honey-producing value has been unknown to us, but up around Mr. Christian's there are several large patches of it and the bees cover it as thickly, during its season, as they do white or alsike clover.

#### BEEES FLYING TO A STRAW STACK.

A new beginner in beekeeping a few miles from Beeton, writes us that his bees this spring have been in the habit of visiting a straw stack about a mile distant from the bee yard, and he wants to know what they were after, or if there was anything for them to get. We have no idea what they wanted, excepting they visited it in their general search for honey. We have never known bees to gather anything from either straw or stubble, though we believe that there are some who contend that such is the case. Indeed we had a beekeeper in our employ last year, who stated, in conversation with the foreman, that his bees generally got their *surplus* honey from wheat stubble. He made the statement in all earnestness, and he claimed to have kept bees ten or fifteen years. The boys had considerable amusement at his expense on the "wheat stubble" honey business. Farmers who keep bees may have noticed something of the matter mentioned by our correspondent; if so, we should like to have any information which is available on the point.

We are completely sold out of No. 3 honey-knives, and we shall not be able to get any more on for this season. We have a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 knives on hand, and we shall have to substitute No. 2 in all orders where No. 3 has been called for, from now out.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES, - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.  
F. H. MACPHERSON, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 1, 1890.

All orders for odd-sized goods are somewhat behind. When we are crowded with orders for regular sized hives, sections, etc., we are bound to give them the preference over odd sized goods, as can be easily understood. We are sorry to say that we are somewhat behind on regular goods, too, but for some reason our orders for goods to other manufacturers are so tardy in coming in, that we are unable to help it. But we hope soon to catch up.

Dr. Tinker's little book on "Beekeeping for Profit" has come to hand. It is about the same size as W. Z. Hutchinson's book on the "Production of Comb Honey," and will sell for the same price. Next issue of the BEE JOURNAL will contain a review of the work.

We are still somewhat behind hand in filling orders, caused by delay in the shipment of goods ordered by us to fill these orders with—notably is this the case with perforated metal. We have just returned \$5.00 to a customer who got tired waiting because we could not get his goods off. Half of that amount was for a sheet of perforated metal 3 x 8 ft. Though we have had other widths in stock and have shipped out hundreds of sheets, still we have been unable to get that *particular* width from the factory, though promised it every day. Our friends who punch the metal for us, write that they are sorry to detain us, but promise it day by day, and thus we are kept. Could we always know just when to depend on goods, we could advise our patrons of the time when we could ship their orders, and not keep them waiting as we do sometimes without word of any kind, expecting each day to be able to ship. We ask our friends to be charitable, and give us all the time they can. When they cannot do so longer, we will cheerfully refund their money.

Any who have wax for sale should communicate with us at once. We find the supply of wax in Canada is going to be totally inadequate to the prospective requirements of our foundation customers, and we are getting in large



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EXCHANGE AND MART

**5 CENTS** pays for a five line advertisement in this column. Five weeks or one dollar. Try it.

#### BEES

**50 COLONIES** Bees on hand, 10 of these for sale. Send for particulars. Only good Colonies will be sent out. Address, H. M. FREY, Heidelberg, Ontario.

**50 HIVES** Hybrid and Italian Bees for sale in single board hives Price \$5 and \$5.50 per hive. A bargain. Address ADIN BURKHOLDER, 1298 Cheuse street, Detroit, Mich.

**1000 LBS.** of Bees for sale at \$1 per pound, discount for large orders. Will sell 1000 hives of bees at \$5 per hive or 10 for \$45. 1000 lbs of foundation 40 and 45 cts. J. A. FOSTER, Tilbury Centre.

**20 STRONG** colonies of pure Italian bees, in Jones S. W. hive or story 2 half 2 two story hives, nine frames in each story. \$5.00 per colony. Have too many to attend to. HENRIETTA F. BTLLER, Campbellford, Ont.

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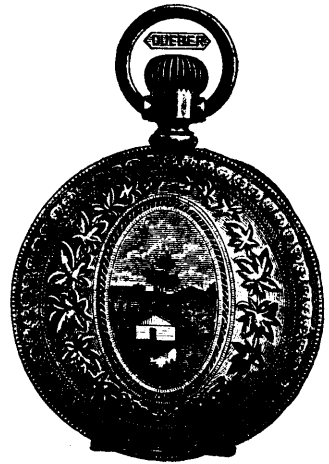
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