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THE CANADIAN  
Bee Journal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES  
VOL. I, No. 8.

BRANTFORD, ONT. FEB., 1894.

WHOLE NO.  
348.

We are in receipt of an excellent work on potato culture, written by that able and practical cultivator of the soil TERRY ON T. B. Terry of Hudson, Ohio. POTATOES The price of the book is 40 cents. and can therefore come into Canada free of duty. Send to the publisher A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.

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When at the Chicago convention, Mr. M. M. Baldrige suggested the following method of treating a foul FOUL BROOD brood colony during the honey season. When the bees are flying out for honey, remove the queen and put her in a new hive upon a comb of hatching brood. When the colony has become settled again, remove the old hive and put the new hive on the old stand. As the field bees return they will enter the new hive with the old queen. As the young bees hatch and fly to the fields they can be diverted to the new hive. The idea is the bees free themselves from all honey in the honey sack before leaving for the field, thus getting rid of all diseased honey. Some may claim the bees do not do this, but the economy of nature would say they do. Mr. Baldrige also states he has treated many colonies in this way. He also gives a very good method of disinfecting hives with bottom boards attached in one way or another. Brush kerosene oil over the inside of hives, set fire to this and after the flames have swept over the interior of the hive quickly turn the hive over and smother the flame. This operation can be carried out in less time than it

takes to write about it and under these circumstances it is perhaps not advisable to run any risk from infection from this source. We have always maintained that the spores from foul brood would likely be prevented from floating about by means of the retentive nature of the decayed brood, yet that in rare instances it might be possible for the disease to break out through this diseased matter getting on the hive wall or bottom boards.

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It is certainly pleasing to find that bee-keepers throughout the province are expressing themselves as well IMPROVING satisfied with the change in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. We have aimed at giving information of value to all grades of bee-keepers. We have also made every effort to advance the calling of bee-keepers, in the way of the development of home and foreign markets. We think the exhibition of honey at Antwerp will be beneficial and may lead Germany to look in this direction for honey. News of the promise from those in authority at Ottawa, to help in securing a market for our honey in Britain will also be received with pleasure. A better method of keeping bees, and a better finished product put in the consumers' hands, will be of value. It is the intention of the editor of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to turn his attention in this direction and we should like to have, in this, the co-operation of bee-keepers.

## Bee-Keepers' Associations and Honey Sales.

(*British Bee Journal*.)

BY A. D. WOODLEY.

Mr. Woodley prefaced his paper by some observations on the letter of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, president of the B.B.K.A., which appeared in the leading papers some time ago, the text of which is given in our issue of June 8th, last, after which he proceeded as follows:—

"It has occurred to me that it might be of some use to the British and County Associations if I laid before them the substance of what the Berkshire Beekeepers' Association has been doing in this matter, and I hope to show you that we have to a large extent, solved this very difficult question—constituting, as it does, a difficulty with which, no doubt, all Associations have to deal, and forming a stumbling-block to their success; and, probably, one important reason for some Associations dying out altogether,

"Unquestionably it is a fact that beekeepers' profits are considerably curtailed to what they were a few years ago, but I am very far from endorsing the opinion that bees cannot be kept at a profit; indeed I would go so far as to say that it is still the most profitable industry the cottager can engage in, providing that a fair amount of care and attention is given at the proper time (not necessarily always meddling and fussing with them), and that he leaves to others the experimenting with the many new fads and theories, and is content to conduct his apiary, be it large or small, on commercial principles, with the maximum of efficiency at the minimum of expense. On such a basis I am certain, from a somewhat extensive experience, that a good return will be obtained for time and money expended.

"But I would ask whether we, as beekeepers, have not ourselves largely contributed to bring prices down below what they might have been.

"A fall in prices is usually brought about by a superabundant supply; and, on the other hand, a short supply produces a rise in prices, but I would venture to suggest that this is not so much the case with honey as with most other produce. If it were so we might admit at once that we are raising more honey than at the present time there is a demand for, but I do not think that such is the case. I firmly believe that the chief and primary cause is that during, and at the end of the honey harvest, what market there is is glutted, and for a short time the supply

far exceeds the demand, and herein lies one of the chief causes of falling prices. I frequently hear from tradespeople, about August or September, that they can buy sections at almost any price, and I know of many instances where the cottager, living in the country, takes his stock of honey into the neighboring town, expecting to find ready purchasers, but is disappointed to ascertain that the shopkeepers are fully supplied, and rather than take it back he sells it to any one who will make any offer whatever for it. As a consequence, the bee-keeper returns home much lighter in pocket than he might or should have done and the shop-keeper is able to sell at low prices; but when, perhaps a month or two later, he wants more to fill up stock, he finds that there is none to be had, and gives up the business in disgust. This is entirely wrong, and ought to be remedied. Honey, unlike fruit and other perishable articles, can, with ordinary care and attention, be kept, either in comb or bottled, from one season to another, and there is no reason whatever why the market should be glutted at one time and empty at another. On the other hand, there should be a steady and regular supply throughout the year. It remains to be seen how far this can be remedied, and I want to ask if, as an Association, we cannot take some practical steps to do so, first, by creating and developing the more extensive use of honey, not only as a luxury or as a medicine, but also as an article of food; and, secondly, by regulating the supply to keep prices up to a profitable range.

"It may be that some may say that this is no part of the work of an Association; that our work is to teach and encourage the cottager to keep bees in a humane and rational manner, and in so doing help him to help himself. As far as it goes this is very good, but I would point out that it often happens that the honey-producer lives in isolated and obscure hamlets, and has little opportunity, after supplying his neighbor's wants, of disposing of the remainder and I maintain that it is very desirable that an Association, after having largely developed a new industry, should bring it to a successful issue by creating a market for the produce.

"In formulating any scheme, there are many dangers and difficulties to encounter, but the aim must be to provide a regular supply, placed before the public in the most attractive manner, and at a price which will make it an article of food, and also profitable to the producer. Some may say this is impossible, but I believe it can be done. In the first place I would suggest that in every town and village in the

country, and, if possible, also in London. One or more agents be appointed by the Association to sell the honey of its members, these agents to be selected from among the most respectable grocers, green-grocers or dairymen that can be got, who will undertake to keep a stock (not necessarily a large one) of the honey belonging to the members of this Association on *show* and *sale*, and to place it prominently before the public in the best possible manner. For instance, I suppose most grocers keep honey of some kind or another on sale, but I fear more often than not it is foreign, and of doubtful quality and purity. Now, I can see no reason why they should not be induced to keep British honey, providing it be offered to them at a reasonable price, and put up in as attractive a form as the foreign. Indeed, I believe there would soon be a great preference for it, especially if it were sent out under the guarantee of our Association. Assuming that some such arrangement is come to, and that we have secured our agents all over the county, the question arises how are they to be supplied? To meet this I would suggest that, instead of having a central depot, and all its attendant expense, the Secretary, or some one appointed by the Association shall keep a register, in which to enter particulars of all honey for sale in the hands of members and that the names of such members, and also of the agents, shall be published from time to time. Having by this means brought the buyer and seller together, it would be necessary that great care should be taken that the article offered to the agent, and through him to the public, should be put up in the best possible manner, and worthy of receiving the sanction and guarantee of the Association. To do this, it would be very desirable that we should adopt some form of package and label, both for comb and extracted honey, without which our agents should be requested not to purchase. We should thereby ensure the necessary uniformity of package by which our members' goods would be always recognised. In addition to this I would suggest that each agent, on appointment, should have a neat and attractive certificate which he could display. Not only uniformity of package would be very desirable, but uniformity of quality would be almost of greater importance, for it would be manifestly unfair to ask our agent to purchase, and pay the same price, for an article of indifferent quality. I think it would be a good plan to take some steps to insure that none but good commercial honey is offered by compelling members to furnish samples to

some appointed person previous to being supplied with the Association label. I am well aware that there are many difficulties in securing such an end, but I do not believe they are insurmountable. In addition to this, it would be well if we distributed handbills or pamphlets, similar to Professor Newman's, and attractive bills advocating the use of pure British honey. Indeed, every effort should be made to push and advertise its use both in the interest of ourselves and also of our agents.

"What we have to do as an Association is summed up in a few words, viz., Create and encourage the use of, and ensure and regulate the supply of British honey. If we can do so, we shall settle the much vexed question of honey sales, and give a great impetus to the bee-keeping industry in our midst."

"That, ladies and gentlemen, is the basis on which we floated our scheme, and I may safely say that it has been an unqualified success; and, I think, that so far as the Berks Bee-keepers' Association is concerned, that difficulty has been surmounted, and it is our members' own fault if they have honey on hand from one season to another. We, of course, have friends who are a little impatient at times, and want to see a customer for their honey almost before they have removed it from their hives, but they are getting to understand that with the exercise of a little patience they will find a buyer.

"We have secured most of the leading grocers, dairymen, &c., in all the principal towns, and have no difficulty in finding others as required. In fact, there are applications from some at the present time. We have brought out an Association Label, specimens of which are here for inspection; also the packages we recommend our members to put their honey in. You will observe that the labels are numbered consecutively, and herein lies an important feature of our scheme. The label, of course, is copy-right, and can only be obtained from the Association. The member or agent purchasing them has to give a written guarantee that he will use them on none but pure Berkshire honey. The numbers are booked to the purchaser, and in the event of any complaint or reference with regard to any honey under our label, we can at once ascertain by whom it was put up. I am happy to say that during the four or five years our scheme has been in operation we have had no single complaint from any quarter. On the other hand, frequent repeat orders come in from persons who have purchased our honey, and we have

by this means been enabled to bring purchaser and consumer together.

"We are, of course, unable to give more than a rough idea as to the amount of honey disposed of by our members in this way, as by far the larger quantity is sold without any reference to us at all. I can say that last season we were unable to fill all our orders, as stocks had run out and I believe that fair prices were realised.

"As regards the cost of our scheme, it is practically *nil*, because the profit made on the labels covers any expense incurred.

"And now a word to our worthy parent Association. As the bee-keeping industry develops, as it is bound to do, by means of the work now being done by Bee-keepers' Associations under the auspices of our County Councils, and means are being taken to encourage it among the rural working classes, we want the B.B.K.A. to step in and, by some well-considered measure to help its affiliated Associations to dispose of members' surplus honey in London and other large centres; and I look forward to the time when British bee-keepers will be able to supply all that their countrymen require without having to go to the foreigner. This is a practical object which it is quite possible to attain, and at little or no expense may be made the means of adding one more bond of union between parent and children.

"Not the least important feature of this plan is that we are utilising existing markets, and by inducing the tradesman to place upon his shelves, which have in the past been occupied by honey of foreign production. British honey, we shall assist considerably in removing a hitherto serious difficulty to the British bee-keeper. To do this we must offer him every inducement we can, and it is remarkable in these advertising days what a tradesman will do for advertisement. We find it a useful inducement to advertise a list of agents in all our publications, and the agents themselves appreciate this very much as showing where the honey may be obtained.

"I have now laid before you, as clearly as I can, a simple plan for helping bee-keepers—2 plan within the means of every county Association; and, in the interests of bee-keepers and Bee-keepers' Associations I hope it may be the means of helping them to surmount this obstacle to the progress."

[The above is an extract of a paper read before the Berks Bee Keepers Association, and published in the British Bee Journal. While it could not be carried out in full there are valuable points in it worthy of our consideration, and we do not hesitate, to say our Associations could do more to increase the demand for honey.—Ed.]

## The Columbian Exhibition.

### ONTARIO HONEY.

The great Columbian Exhibition has come and gone, the products of the fields, the forests and the factories were placed there side by side in honorable competition. The honey industry was fairly well represented. The exhibits of ten States of the Union and the one province of Ontario were grouped together, and their relative merits have been put upon record, their quality having been tested and pronounced upon, by an able and upright American Bee-keeper. What does that record show? It shows that the combined states of the Union showing at least ten times as much honey as Ontario exhibited; took 28 prizes, and Ontario took 14. By states the result is as follows:—New York state 7 prizes, Ohio 4, Michigan 4, Illinois 1, Nebraska 1, Iowa 5, California 1, Wisconsin 1, Indiana 1, Minnesota 1, ONTARIO 14. It ought to be borne in mind that some of those states had three times the quantity of honey Ontario showed, New York was one of these and New York took but half the prizes Ontario took and over three times as many as any other state.

Will Dr. Mason now admit what we aforesaid affirmed and what he denied, that "in color, flavor, and high specific gravity, Ontario honey beats the world," our contention has been established in competition with the best product of his own land, and under his own nose.

R. McKNIGHT.

OWEN SOUND, Dec. 1893.

### Perth County' Bee-keepers Association,

The Perth county Bee-keepers' Association met at Stratford Dec. 28th, 1893. The election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., F. A. Gemmell, Stratford; Vice Pres., Robert Murray, Avonton; Secy-Treas., John Myers, Stratford; Messrs. Robert Myers and Robert Murray were elected delegates.

It was moved by Wm Walden, seconded by R. Chalmers, that members of the Association receive the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for the coming year.

Mr. Walden stated he felt that the Journal in the present hands gave promise of being one of the best journals in America. He spoke in the kindest manner of its present editor. The resolution was carried without a dissenting voice. A motion was carried to the effect that the directors be asked to rescind the clause requiring the secretary to receive the names of those having foul brood. St Mary's is the next place of meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
ONTARIO BEE KEEPERS'  
ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the above association took place at the council chambers Jan'y, 9, 10 and 11, 1894 at Lindsay Ont.

The next place of meeting will be Stratford Ont.

The election of officers took place as follows:

President—Abner Pickett, Nassagaweya.  
Vice President—R. F. Holtermann, Brantford.

Secretary—S. Corneil, Lindsay.  
Treasurer—Martin Emeigh, Holbrooke.

Auditors—S. T. Pettit, Belmont; Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas.

Foul Brood Inspectors—Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; F. A. Gemmell, Stratford.

EXPENDITURE

Grant to affiliated societies	\$200 00
Grant to Industrial	25 00
Grant to Western	10 00
Secretary's salary	50 00
Treasurer's salary	25 00
Auditors, \$2 each	4 00
Directors' railroad expenses and allowance for board	196 10
Periodicals for members, (partially paid)	75 00
Printing for 1892	24 22
Expenses of committee, re so-called "sugar honey" legislation	80 76
Expenses of representative to Toronto exhibition, re prize list	5 60
Letter press and book	10 15
Treasurer's expenses	12 75
Miscellaneous	26 40
	— — — \$ 744 98
Balance on hand	46 04

\$ 791 02

(Signed) R. F. WHITESIDE  
R. F. HOLTERMANN

Auditors.

The president F. A. Gemmell then delivered his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Another year having passed since I made my first address before this Association, I am pleased to have the privilege of attempting a second one, hoping that all will kindly treat it with as much leniency as was done my former one. Possibly, however, you may think the excuse then given for its defects ought not to hold good on this occasion, as by experience one is expected to improve. Be this as it may, I nevertheless intend taking refuge behind the fact that as the programme arranged for this convention is an exceedingly long and interesting one, I am compelled to seek and adopt the motto that "brevity is the soul of wit."

With this as preface I suppose that I cannot do better than to state that, while the past season was not what we as Bee-Keepers would have desired, still it might have been worse; as on account of the very severe winter, causing a great mortality among the insects, as also another very backward spring, the laborers were not as numerous when the clover commenced to yield as we should have liked them to be. Yet for all it was a great treat, notwithstanding the scanty and in some localities the entire absence of any flow from linden or thistles, that the abundant yielding qualities of our favorite white

DIRECTORS.

- District No. 1—W. J. Brown, Chard.
- " " 2—J. K. Darling, Almonte.
- " " 3—M. B. Holmes, Athens.
- " " 4—Allen Pringle, Selby.
- " " 5—S. Corneil, Lindsay.
- " " 6—Wm. Couse, Streetsville.
- " " 7—D. Chalmers, Poole.
- " " 8—F. A. Rose, Balmoral.
- " " 9—J. B. Hall, Woodstock.
- " " 10—R. McKnight, Owen Sound.
- " " 11—John Myers, Stratford.
- " " 12—E. A. Jones, Kertch.
- " " 13—R. H. Smith, Bracebridge.

Committee on Legislation—S. T. Pettit, J. E. Frith, J. K. Darling.

Committee on Railroad freight rates—Allen Pringle, R. McKnight, R. F. Holtermann, F. A. Gemmell.

Committee on Annual Report Revision—Abner Pickett, R. F. Holtermann, S. Corneil.

The auditors report showed as follows and was received and recorded.

Abstract statement of receipts and expenditures of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association to January 1894.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from previous year	\$ 2 02
Legislative grant	500 00
Affiliated Society, 1893	65 00
Membership fees 1893	193 00
Membership fees, 1894	16 00
Affiliated fees, 1894	15 00
	— — — \$ 791 02

clover once more enticed the bees to do good work during its three or four weeks of nectar secretion, and bee-keepers being an enthusiastic and hopeful lot of mortals, we as a matter of course will prepare for the big flow (which has been so long in coming) which we really look for next year.

Mr. Gemmell mentioned that the association was advancing, he thought more ladies should be present. Suitable evening entertainments should be given at conventions and indirectly we might interest consumers in honey. He thought it was a matter of congratulation that the Provincial and Dominion Governments were taking a deep interest in the industry and he thought they were willing to assist still further.

He referred to the triumph at Chicago; the growth of local associations, his efforts and the efforts of others to extend home markets, still, more should be done in this direction. There was too much of a tendency to rush honey off to large towns and cities and not provide smaller places.

Lastly, touching upon foul brood he felt it was decreasing in the province, and Mr. McEvoy had done a good work. The address closed, thanking the association for having elected him president for a second term.

After a discussion upon the desirability of developing the home market and other points there followed a hearty vote of thanks to President Gemmell.

The question was then brought up by S. Cornell, as to the proper disinfection of the person of the Foul Brood Inspector. After some discussion the matter was referred to the board of directors. A letter from W. F. Clarke was read re the motion passed by the Oxford Bee-keepers association condemning Mr. Clarke's writings on bees and honey, said writings doing a great injury to bee-keepers.

After discussion it was thought that the most dignified way for the association to treat Mr. Clarke's letter, would be to table it, which plan was promptly carried.

Next came a paper upon extracted honey.

#### PRODUCTION OF EXTRACTED HONEY.

There is very little difference in the management of bees up to the commencement of the honey flow whether we produce comb or extracted honey. Colonies that have come out of winter quarters in good condition and escaped all the dangers of changeable weather and spring dwindling are usually booming by the time clover has commenced to yield honey and if supers are not put on swarming commences. But if the apiarist wishes to run for honey and does not desire increase he will have provided at least two supers for each strong

colony filled with comb or comb foundation. Just before the bees get crowded I take out one or two combs containing a little brood with the bees adhering, being careful not to take the queen, and I then fill up the space in the brood nest with empty combs. The combs with the broods are placed in the centre of the extracting super and after placing a perforated metal board on the body of the hive the super is placed on the hive and the bees will need little attention for some days, there being no danger of swarming. If the flow is good they will probably require another super in about ten days when the first may be raised up and another containing empty combs placed next the brood nest. This with the average colony is sufficient, as the supers have a capacity of 100 lbs each and as we have an interval between clover and Linden the clover honey is well ripened and sealed by the bees and may be extracted and the combs replaced ready for the Linden or fall flow. Some years ago we practiced extracting from the brood chamber. When most of the brood combs were taken out, the honey all extracted, be it little or much, and if the person who turned the basket was a little careless, the larva and more or less pollen would be thrown out.

It is next to impossible to get a first-class article of extracted honey by such methods, and I believe more bees were lost by robbing them so bare than from any other cause; but that, like the old way of brimstoning them is of the past. With regard to ripening extracted honey by artificial means, many bee-keepers have gone to considerable trouble to provide solar evaporating tanks and other means to ripen their honey, and while it may be necessary in certain localities and with some kinds of honey, the average bee-keeper will find if he will provide plenty of combs the bees will ripen and seal the honey under the cheapest and best possible conditions, and if extracted and run into vessels that can be covered tightly so that it cannot absorb moisture from the atmosphere it will retain the flavor and aroma that is so highly prized in comb honey. Honey procured under these conditions will create a market for itself if properly put up and brought to the notice of the consumer."

In reply to a question, Mr. Smith considered that foundation would be better than drawn comb, for the production of extracted honey. He put two combs of brood in the upper story, to draw the bees into the extracting super.

In reply to the question "do you think the Jones hive as good as the Langstroth," Mr. Smith stated he had never tried the Langstroth. I see no special ob-

jection to surplus room, sufficient to hold 100 pounds of honey.

William Couse, Streetsville—I have used the Jones hive with super, and think the Jones hive with super, more liable to swarm out.

R. F. Holtermann—I think we are not paying sufficient attention to plenty of surplus room. I am not a hobbist upon frames, it depends more upon management, yet when we consider the general use of the Langstroth, is it not for that reason the best?

J. B. Hall, Woodstock—Wanted to know what made the Langstroth the standard frame, he thought it had no right to such a designation, he used the Quinby frame with very good results.

F. A. Gemmell, president.—Advocated small frames for extracting super.

William McEvoy—Did the same, remarking that they were excellent to catch the fruit bloom flow.

John Myers—Returning to the discussion on foundations, as opposed to drawn comb, stated, "I prefer full drawn comb, to sheets of foundation for extracting honey."

A. Pickett—I prefer foundation as I use the Jones hive.

Allen Pringle, Selby—Do you mean to say that if colonies are of equal strength, those on foundation will gather more honey than those on comb.

Mr. Pickett—Yes, although it seems unreasonable, I think the old comb requires more work to prepare it than the foundation.

Mr. Hall—That is correct.

S. Corneil, Lindsay—I think we should be very cautious about allowing such a statement to go abroad.

In reply to a question Mr. McEvoy admitted that very few had a surplus flow from fruit season, but claimed that many more would have such a flow if they wintered their bees properly.

W. C. Wells, Phillipston—I do not believe in half stories. I want all my frames of the same size. I like drawn comb better than foundation.

R. H. Myers thought foundation was a good investment. Rather spend your last dollar in foundation than go without.

S. T. Pettit, Belmont—In regard to foundation and comb it should be understood that comb is better than foundation. If combs are clean, as they should be, it is all right. I have had combs for twenty years and I never use them in the brood chamber. In reference to the practice of raising combs in the upper story, bees do prevented solely because that gives so many more empty combs below. I do not think this practice desirable, as brood combs are

mixed with the surplus and honey is often taken above in this way, which is not desirable and of inferior quality.

J. B. Hall—I do not think combs should be lifted to the upper story—again never have drone comb in the upper story without having some drone comb below, or the bees will leave the drone cells empty in the upper combs for the queen to deposit eggs in which she is prevented from doing owing to the perforated metal.

The Question was asked "Will dark comb color the honey?"

Wm. McEvoy Yes, until used a few times.

J. B. Hall—The light comb will be more free from moths.

J. R. Darling, Almonte—I can never get as good an article from dark combs. If water is put in the dark combs, the water will become colored.

W. C. Wells—After the comb has been cleaned I think it makes no difference.

A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton—I have concluded it does make a difference.

S. T. Pettit—If you use drone comb on swarms it is all right, otherwise the bees will leave such comb empty for drones. The bees attempt to force the queen through the perforated metal into the upper story. A queen is not likely to live as long with perforated metal in the hive, but for all that I use perforated metal and could not do without it.

Mr. Hall—I agree with Mr. Pettit.

Mr. Alpaugh—I use a lot of drone comb, in the upper story, it extracts more readily, but I give them some drone comb below to satisfy the queen.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was taken up by an address by R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Ont., upon "Honey." Mr. McKnight gave a very exhaustive address upon the distillation of nectar and atmospheric condition in connection therewith. The address was listened to with marked attention. The pleasure of the evening was enhanced by vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Corneil having made excellent arrangements in this direction.

#### THURSDAY 10 A. M.

The session opened by an address by R. F. Holtermann, the subject being

#### HOW TO MAKE BEE-KEEPING IN CANADA MORE PROFITABLE.

Greater exercise of intelligence, greater application, and greater thought, applied to any calling, makes it more remunerative and more profitable. In treating this subject however, it is not my intention to deal directly with that phase of the question.



The successful production of any agricultural product, depends upon that which lies within the power of man, and that which is bestowed by divine providence. After the recent triumphs of our bee-keepers at the World's Columbian Exposition, and after the distinction we have always won when our honey was entered into competition with the world, I need not do any more than remind Canadians that providence has richly endowed our land with the best climate, soil, and flora under which the choicest honey can be produced in paying quantities. No Canadian will wish to dispute this no other dare deny this. Those engaged in agricultural pursuits can primarily increase the profits of their calling by decreasing the cost of production and improving its quality, making it more desirable in the markets of the world. To decrease the cost of producing honey we must adopt the best known methods, and then look for still better. There is no doubt that by better methods in preparation for winter and better *wintering*, an immense gain can be made. At present too often queenless and enfeebled colonies are wintered. The apiary should be carefully examined and anything of a doubtful nature in this respect destroyed. Next, instead of guessing that bees have enough for winter and finding out *when too late* that they have insufficient stores, they must be examined and weighed as soon as the combs are fairly free from brood, this is generally about October 1. Any one not able to do this should not keep bees. The capital being the same and without much increase in labor, by proper preparation for winter and care during that season, colonies will come out of winter quarters as strong as many now are when clover blossom opens, and therefore we would be liable to get in an average season fully fifty per cent. more honey from our apiary.

Again whilst the entire prevention of swarming will probably never take place, by means of room given in the hive at the proper time, shading during the middle of hot summer days, and proper ventilation, excessive swarming could be prevented, and the novice would get honey instead of increase which too often is not in condition for winter. The majority of bee-keepers use only one super for comb and extracting honey, this in either case is the falsest of economy. I would sooner have less hives and more supers on them. Bee-keepers could well turn their attention in the direction of desirable strains of bees. More attention paid to results and less to color of bee would be a step in the right direction. Where would our milking and beefing breeds be unless practical utility had been kept in

view in breeding. The quality of honey can be improved in various ways. In comb honey a clean section, free from travel stain, well filled, of even surface and not weighing more than fourteen or fifteen ounces is desirable. The clean section can be obtained by having ventilation only from the bottom or entrance of the hive. Clean hives the bees kept close to the swarming impulse, removing sections as soon as the harvest is over. Using either a wood cover on top with one-quarter of an inch bee space between it and the sections, or a quilt with a cushion or heavy lid to prevent the bees from raising the cushion. I prefer however, to be free from quilts. Even surfaced sections, and sections not to heavy can be secured by means of separators and a section  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ , seven to the foot or less. The day has gone by for making comb honey without separators it has gone by for a section any wider than above mentioned. In extracting honey we must be careful not to allow dark and light honey to mix. Nothing has injured the development of our markets more than the practice of extracting honey before it is properly ripe. To talk about ripening honey after taking it from the hive is *impracticable, visionary*, and to take honey unripe and advocate such a practice only leads to having it placed upon the market unripe and stopping its consumption in many homes to which it is taken, a great injury to Bee-keepers. A well ripened honey is a food which has already undergone the first stages towards digestion, it has also in it essential oils distilled by flowers, and whatever its source in Canada may be, it has virtues which unripe honey or other sweets can never imitate. We have all the difficulties to contend with that those engaged in other branches of agriculture have, and yet all other branches have for assistance men specially engaged in discovering the hidden secrets in their calling, making investigations, which shall enable those engaged in that calling to produce better articles for less money and to do battle with the difficulties which crop up owing to the times we live in. But not so with apiculture. Let the Bee-keepers of the province of the Dominion make their voices heard in this respect. Bee-keepers are a peculiar people, and theirs is a peculiar calling. The wheat grower, the producer of almost every other crop upon the Canadian farm is at least free from the suspicion of adulteration, but the Bee-keepers, be their produce as free from adulteration as it can, have to contend with public opinion which is ever ready through ignorance and evil thought to suspect wrong. We have

had to fight this in the past and have been able to do so with some degree of comfort, but recently this has become a more difficult task. Difficult, because those calling themselves Bee-keepers have suggested methods of adulteration which did not even suggest themselves to the honey consumer. The method of adulteration has first assumed one guise and then another, at one time to fill unfinished sections, again to give a bye product to be called that untruthful name "sugar honey", again its use is suggested to keep extracted honey from granulating when fed back, but the trail of the serpent, gentlemen, is over it all and if we compromise with principle, you may be sure we will suffer as Bee-keepers. There is but one course, the honest uncompromising, Bee-keepers must show themselves to the public as in no way countenancing the fraud. To him such a suggestion must be a crime against morality. He must show that in no way will he support such an idea or support a man be he king or peasant who has lost all sense of right to such an extent as to refuse to see the evil of such a suggestion.

Failing this, he must have the stigma rest upon him, that is, he openly supports or secretly winks at and supports adulteration, and as soon as Canadian Bee-keepers do this, they must say good-bye not only to an enlarged home market but a large proportion to the market they now have. They must say good-bye to the foreign market within their reach. There are only two paths, the honorable and upright, yet uncompromising, the one which will lead our bee-keepers, yes, gentlemen, our nation, still higher in the moral scale or, the downward. Our markets are peculiarly interesting to bee-keepers. Anything influencing them for weal or woe must increase or diminish the profits to be derived from bee-keeping. It will not be here wise to mention the lowest figure at which first-class honey has changed hands during the last few years, but I am safe in saying that there are numbers of bee-keepers who will be willing to sell their crop in bulk free of all expense at six cents per pound. That as the methods of production improve, in other words the cost of production decreases and through experience the risks are lessened in any calling, competition must reduce the price. Yet aside from this the uncertainty of a market has tended to depreciate the value of honey in Canada. Those selling have been beaten down in price, often through misrepresentation as to what others are selling at. If there was a standing offer of six cents per pound nett for our surplus honey, it would be a great relief to our country. Before touching on foreign markets, let me say

that our home market is not developed as it could be by united effort on our part to produce a well ripened honey, and bring honey more prominently before the public. I could not help thinking when Prof. Robertson was delivering a lecture on Cheese and Butter as a food, how much could be done for bee-keepers by placing the value of honey as a food before the public. Could we not do good by uniting more in bringing this matter before our Country? Next we allow too small a margin to the retailer 10 cents per pound is not too much for honey, in fact the price is low, if any cutting has to be done let us allow the retailer more, this will be a step in the right direction.

I have during the past year paid special attention to the foreign markets. Dr. Montague, M. P. for Haldimand, finds the imports of honey to Great Britain about ten million pounds per year. We during 1893 exported to Great Britain only 10,855 pounds, and less than 17,000 pounds altogether, and imported 28,699 pounds; this latter was brought in at British Columbia. After urging that the government at British Columbia do something to assist bee-keepers in opening a foreign market, and reminding them that Ontario contained over 10,000 bee-keepers, they secured for me particulars in connection with the British market, and I have a promise that if the Experimental Dairy products are again shipped to Europe, a trial shipment, under government auspices, will also be made of Canadian honey; also that when Prof. Robertson goes to Europe he will not only endeavor to secure an opening for our honey, but draw attention throughout Britain to Canadian honey. Also the government are going to see what they can do with our honey in Germany. In recent correspondence with the department of Trade and Commerce they gave the prices realized on honey from various countries; there are also the names of firms no doubt of the highest standing. They are herewith appended, and should any of you feel inclined in the meantime to enter into correspondence with them direct, you can do so. I know of a number of small shipments of Canadian honey this season netting 7 cents per pound. Buckwheat honey sells there to good advantage, netting nearly 7 cents per pound. Messrs. C. A. Slater & Co., of 19 Old Hall street, London, Eng., wish to correspond with those having Canadian honey. Messrs. Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., of Soho Square, London, England, says: "We have no knowledge of the value of honey from Canada. There is considerable demand in this country for pure honey which

comes from France, Italy, South America, and the West Indies. It varies in price, according to color and flavor, from 28s. to 68s. per cwt. That is 6 to 11½ cents a pound." The High Commissioner, London, Eng., says: "I also communicated with several other firms with the object of obtaining further and more detailed information, and to a large extent was unsuccessful. Owing to Canadian honey not being known on that market, no sufficient quantity having been sent here apparently to create for it a distinctive name. Messrs. Wurzburg & Co. of No. 4 Finchurch Buildings E. C. London, Eng., writes: "In reply to your enquiry as regards honey, we beg to say that there is always a certain sale for honey in this market and at Liverpool, but a ready sale depends very much on the quantities on the spot and on the quality of the lots offering. At the present moment a consignment of 300 cases containing each two cans of fifty-six pounds could be disposed of at about 7½ cents per pound. Price very much varies, not only according to the quality of the honey but according to the fluctuations of market, from 6½ cents to 9½ cents per pound. We receive consignments here from New Zealand, Australia, Chili and California, the latter being the most appreciated on account of its finer flavor. White honey or very light amber honey is always preferred to amber or dark amber. The best way to consign is in cases containing two cans of fifty-six pounds each, making 112 net. We are handling consignments ourselves and will be glad to communicate to your friends direct. Cans must be carefully soldered and put in strong boxes, otherwise there is leakage which involves heavy losses. Sometimes we receive consignments of honey in cans containing forty-eight one-pound tins (about the size of condensed milk tins) but these are difficult to sell. Messrs. H. & T. Walker, of 41 Eascheap, E. C. London, Eng., say there is always a certain demand for honey in Great Britain. It comes principally from Chili, Australia, California, and France. Chilian and Australian ranges from 5½ to 6 cents; for California 6½ cents. Honey from Narbonne has lately brought 9 cents to 12 cents. This latter honey is packed in fifty-six-pound tins. This firm charges two per cent. commission. Messrs. Walder do not desire small packages. Messrs. Hodder & Co. Bristol, Eng., buys Chilian and Californian honey in kegs at 7½ cents; Messrs. Gedye & Sons, Bristol, deal in California honey, price depends on quality varying from 7 to 15 cents per pound. Messrs. Warren, wholesale druggists, Bristol, Eng., also purchase honey in

barrels. They stated prices varies "enormously" according to quality and color. They advised addressing editor of The Public Ledger, 8 St. Dustains Passage, Great Tower St. London, for more information. In closing, the letter from the High Commissioner's office states "My impression is that this honey question is an important one and that a good trade may be done in the article." Again the High Commissioner refers to adulterated honey which comes to the European markets and specially mentions that honey from parts of the United States has been sent adulterated, and it still has more or less suspicion resting upon it. It was extremely important that our product should have a reputation of purity. We produce honey the choicest, and the present indications would certainly go to show that our honey, when it has won a place and reputation in the European markets will net us 7 cents per pound. It is, therefore, a question of the deepest importance to our bee-keepers and to our country.

(To be continued.)

#### Glengarry Bee-keepers' Association Annual Meeting.

The Glengarry Bee-Keeper's met in the Queen's Hall, Alexandria, on Dec., 20th, 1893, at one o'clock, p. m., with the following gentlemen present: Vice-President, J. Tombs; Secretary, A. Dickson; J. N. McCrimmon, D. W. Munroe, R. A. McDonald, A. R. McDougall, John Dickson, A. J. Blais, John P. Ferguson, A. D. McArthur. The election of officers resulted as follows: J. W. Calder, President; J. Tombs, Vice-President; A. Dickson, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, D. McQuige, R. A. McDonald, D. W. Munroe, A. Dickson. Auditors.—A. R. McDougall and A. D. McArthur.

After the general routine of business was over a paper was read by the secretary on "The handling of Bees from the time they were taken out from winter quarter until they were put back in the fall again." This paper was composed by a lady Bee-Keeper and was well discussed by the members and the information given was very useful to Bee-keepers.

"How to Winter" seemed to be the vital question with the members; the secretary gave the plan of a new cellar he had prepared and which he is trying for the first time this winter and from which he expects grand results. A plan of the cellar and its

success will be given in the May number of this Journal.

An address was given by A. Dickson, the subject being "What is extracted Honey," How to procure it in large paying quantities and who should ripen it, the Bees or the Bee-Keeper, and lastly how to sell it.

The subject came in for considerable discussion by the members, especially the curing of honey. As the subject was very broad and a great deal could be said on it, the time would not permit it to be well handled. Two other papers were to have been read, one by W. J. Brown, of Chard, on "Comb Honey" and another by J. W. Calder on "Hives and their fixtures," but both gentlemen were absent.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Lady Bee-Keeper for her paper also to the secretary for the part he took in making the meeting interesting. The meeting then adjourned to meet in Lancaster in the month of May, 1894.

#### Report of the first Annual Meeting of the County of Russell Bee-Keepers Association.

On November 28th 1893 the old town-hall at Clarence Creek was fairly filled with the Bee-Keepers from the surrounding Country and the villagers of that beautiful village, all in search of information concerning the little busy bee.

The secretary-treasurer's report was read and adopted. Showing a balance on hand of \$5.03.

Then a short and very appropriate address was made by our worthy President, Mr. Joseph Presley, who viewed the work of the organization. Since the 20th of April last, the date on which it was founded and explaining the great advantage of adopting the movable frame hive over the old bee-hive as practiced by our fore-fathers.

Then came the address of Welcome from Mr. M. Landry, Reeve of the Township of Clarence, although having no experience in Apiculture, his Worship warmly welcomed the Bee-Keepers to his Council Chamber and gave them much good advice and encouraged them in their chosen pursuit and advised the farmers who kept Bees in the old way to discontinue that system and adopt the more modern inventions.

The Mayor's speech was well applauded, and a hearty vote of thanks was given him when a neat reply followed along with his Membership fee for both Local and Ontario Association.

Letters of regret were received from many persons regretting their inability to attend among whom may be mentioned. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, J. K. Darling,

Almonte and Dr. N. Desrosiers of Clarence Creek.

The question Box was then opened and many questions put and answered.

The following were appointed officers: Joseph Presley, President, F. Laflamme, Vice-President, Jul. Laguenier, Thachel Hebert and M. Landrey, Directors and W. J. Brown, Sec-Treas.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Brown, for his well directed and zealous efforts to promote the interest of his Fellow Bee-Keepers.

It was then moved, seconded and carried. That a joint meeting with the Members of the County Prescott Bee Keepers Association be held on the 9th of June next at Chard at the Residence of W. J. Brown, and that the 2nd Annual Meeting be held on October 16th, 1894, in the Town Hall, Clarence Creek.

The secretary-treasurer was ordered to procure two copies for one year of the *La Roucher* for the use of those members who are unable to read in English and one year subscription of another Journal for Mr. Presley. The other members were satisfied to go without a premium for this year owing to the lack of funds at the disposal of the Society.

W. J. Brown, Sec'y.

#### LAMBTON BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

(For the Canadian Bee Journal)

The annual meeting of the Lambton Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the parlor of the Commercial Hotel, in the village of Brigden, on October 25th. The attendance as well as the interest taken was good. The first part of the meeting was taken up in electing officers for the coming year, which resulted as follows:—President, W. Mowbray, Sarnia. Vice-president, T. K. Brown, Brigden; Mr. J. R. Kitchin, of Weidmann, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Although the association has seen a larger attendance, yet never before at any one meeting did so many enroll their names. The membership fee is 50 cents and every member receives a Bee Journal as well. The meeting had the pleasure of the presence of three very experienced lady bee-keepers in the persons of Miss Skeoch, of Corunna; Mrs. T. K. Brown, of Brigden, and Mrs. John N. Armstrong, of Wilkesport. We are inclined to think that if some of the women who are continually frowning about their circumstances in life had been present to see the interest those ladies took in different discussions they would be apt to adopt bee-keeping as a pursuit. A question box was opened, and

the first question was: "Is it advisable to give prizes at agl. societies for best bred bees?" Mr. Blake thought it was. The president was of the same opinion. Others rather opposed it on the ground that there was danger of people getting stung. Mr. Kitchen said that breeders of thoroughbred cattle endeavored to secure the best, and received prizes on the same, that our industry was a rising one, and would compare favorably with any others, and that it was to our interests to keep the best, but did not know as it was necessary to exhibit a full colony for the purpose of testing their purity. Mrs. Brown then explained her way of showing bees, she secured a pane of glass and had the tinsmith put a frame around it, with a back to it, and a space between to contain the bees. How to decide on the purity of Italian bees was discussed at a considerable length. An article from Dr. E. Gallup was read on the point, also one by Mrs. Jennie Atchely. It was considered very difficult to decide on the purity of a colony. Color and shape were about the best guide. Mr. Mowbray was of the opinion that Italian drones should show the yellow marks. It was the opinion of some that very many queens sold by breeders were mismated. "How to prevent second swarms" was a question asked. The secretary allowed them to alight, then go through the hive and tear down all queen cells and return the swarm. "In what way would you handle honey to secure extra bright extracted." It was not known that there was any particular way; though there might be some difference as to color in different localities. Along with other things the subject of wintering was gone into pretty deeply. Mr. Blake knew a man who wintered outdoors and fed his bees with liquid honey the entire winter through. His plan was to have a frame in the hive to contain the honey, and at the same time allow free access to it. A hole was made down through the cushion and a funnel passed through to the frame, which allowed him to feed everyday if necessary. Mr. Carothers had fed sugar syrup, and his bees all rushed out of the hive and died. Mr. Kitchen wanted no sugar syrup or liquid honey fed to his bees late in the fall of the year. He had had experience in that direction which he paid well for. He was in favor of absorbants. Miss Skeoch was experimenting some in wintering and would report in the spring. Mrs. Armstrong had made a pair of tongs for handling frames and was confident that if all bee-keepers had once used a pair they would never do without them. The members, some of them who had a long distance to go, began to get anxious to get home, so the secretary

was authorized to write a vote of thanks and hand it to the landlord for his generosity. The next meeting will be held in the town of Petrolea on May the 19th, next.

J. R. KITCHIN,  
Weidmann.

### Wintering Bees on Summer Stands.

*To the Editor of The Canadian Bee Journal.*

It was a problem to me when I first began to winter some of my bees outside as to how I could keep the snow from the entrance, which should be done no one will question. I have leaned a board against the front of the hive, but this is only partial protection. Last winter I did this, and used hay to stuff in the opening at the ends. It did fairly well, but after days of snow, so that hives nearly three feet high were covered with drifts of it, so that none were to be seen, I thought best to dig holes in front of them, so that one could move around easily in it. I cleaned out the entrance and then placed a covering over the hole in the snow. This left a large air space about two feet wide three feet long and nearly four feet deep. No amount of snow and blow could do any injury then, and when the warm days of spring came these holes were uncovered and the bees actually took a fly, and the hives covered with snow, but of course the front was cleared away well. This year I have the protection in front as before and the ends protected also with boards so that no matter how much snow (and we have had from two to three feet already) there will always be an air space in front of every entrance. My experience is that with an air space in front this way, being covered with snow is no objection. If, however, the snow should become covered with a crust of ice I think it would be as well to break it, if it remained this way very long. I have had good success with those wintered as above, so much so that I am wintering less in the cellar every year. This winter however bids fair to be a hard one.

G. A. DEADMAN,  
Brussels, Ont.

An old woman walked into a bank the other day in Inverness, threw down her deposit-book, and said she wished to draw all her money. Having got it, she retired to a corner of the room and counted it. She then marched up to the teller and exclaimed, "Ay, that'll do, ma man; jist pit it back again. I only wanted to see if it was a'right."--*Dundee News.*

## The Experimental Apilary.

*Editor Canadian Bee Journal,*

I was astonished on reading your valuable journal for the current month that you feel bound to find fault with me because I am furnishing the editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Review* an account of the apicultural experiments which I have been making for the experimental station. This is your language: "(He) acknowledges that he (I) is selling the results of this costly work to one man." If what you say were true you would have some reason for your strictures, but it is not true.

In the first place what you say implies that the editor of the *Review* obtains the results to the exclusion of all others; but be it known that no one has ever applied to me for them and been denied. What is the ground then for the assertion?

Again your charge that I am "selling the results" is equally untrue: these remain to be published by the Board of Agriculture, which will be done in due time. It is true that I have furnished an account of some of these for the *Review*, and to a less extent for *Gleanings*: but this does not interfere with the rights of the Board, indeed it is pleased to have it done, for it is only interested to get the information to the people that they may be profited. No one is given any exclusive rights—nothing is copyrighted. It is further true, however, that time does not hang so heavily on my hands that I can consistently undertake to furnish extra official accounts of the experiments without some compensation, which the editor of the *Review* and the editor of *Gleanings* appreciate, and so pay for the labor involved.

Now I am curious to know in what respect this course operates unjustly. The bee-keeping fraternity is not injured but rather greatly benefited if there be any interest or value in the experiments; and even the C. B. J. and the A. B. J., the only sources of complaint, are apparently benefited for they get the accounts for nothing by copying them from the journals that have had the enterprise to secure them. The uneasiness seems to grow out of the unexplainable unwillingness on the part of the A. B. J. to give credit for the borrowed articles.

Nevertheless you are pleased to politely intimate to the apicultural world that I am the member of an apicultural "ring" in Michigan!

May the day soon come when some journal devoted to bee-keeping will in imitation of the *Review* develop sufficient enterprise as to secure and publish for the profit of bee-keepers, accounts of the

experiments making at the Rhode Island, the Vermont and other apicultural experimental stations, for he who gives quickly gives twice.

I cannot close Mr. Editor without thanking you for the interests you are taking in my experiments and for the careful candid way in which you are criticizing them.

R. L. TAYLOR.

Lapeer, Mich. Jan. 10, 1894.

[We have come to our conclusions entirely owing to what has been published. The editor of the *Review* did certainly alone, largely obtain the result of the government experimental work. That you did not refuse any one else is certainly to your credit, but does not justify you. Is it right for you to supply articles to an individual, the essence, the kernel of which is the result of costly work paid for by the government? We claim not. The value of your article lies in the essence, the kernel, that must not be lost sight of, and we cannot draw a fine enough distinction to free you from the charge of "selling the results" of that work.

The Board, we claim, has no moral right to allow you to give privately the result of government experimental work. Should it take upon itself to grant such liberties in this country at least, it would have to face the stern criticism of an ever watchful Opposition.—Ed.]

### Wintering Bees On Summer Stands—Removing Snow From Entrances.

(For the Canadian Bee Journal.)

Whether it is or is not necessary to remove snow from the entrances of hives wintered outside is a question upon which there seems to be difference of opinion. I have often heard and seen it stated that to remove the snow was a mistake, but nevertheless I never had confidence in the statement and have always made it a business to keep the entrance cleared of every little while, and more especially when a soft spell came.

My winter entrance is  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  and I don't want it any larger for though fresh air is desirable, "to much of a good thing is bad." However when I used to have a  $5' \times \frac{3}{8}$ " entrance I always kept the snow off in the same way.

My bees have for some seasons been wintered at a distance of about six miles from home, and I either go personally and attend to them or have some one look after them in the winter time for me.

Early in March of 1892 while there was a heavy fall of snow on the ground a soft spell

came on, and not having had the snow attended to since it had fallen I got to the yard a few hours after the soft spell had commenced, and hurriedly dug out the entrances, but in one case it was too late. The soft snow had crowded up against the opening and the colony being strong got warmed up, finding no exit, and becoming excited, had melted down nearly all the combs inside and made a grand mess, from which a steam arose on the cool air when the hive was opened up from above. I provided ventilation and finally saved the queen and a small proportion of the bees with a couple of combs.

Now had I let the snow remain on the rest, I would in all likelihood have had other similar cases, as I have had it demonstrated under like circumstances at different times. The bees from within will crowd up against the snow and die as they come into contact with it, others coming behind add their number to the jam till the entrance is hopelessly stopped up, and not knowing enough to pull the dead bodies back inside out of the way, the balance of the colony would come to grief for want of air even after the snow has melted away out of the road, if the apiarist did not interfere in their behalf.

My experience is that the entrances want to be cleared of bees, by raking them out with a wire or crooked stick, early in Jan'y and every fortnight or three weeks thereafter till the Spring flying spells occur.

R. W. McDONNELL.

GALT, Ont. 20th December 1893.

#### Of Doubtful Identity.

*Editor Canadian Bee Journal.*

SIR,—Upon reading the article in the December number of the Canadian Bee Journal on "The World's Fair" with the signature "Allen Pringle," at the bottom of it, I was reminded of a story I have read somewhere about a bibulous gentleman whose surname happened to be Am-i. (Please place the accent on the first syllable.) Am-i had stopped at a village tavern to spend the night, and before bed-time arrived had got pretty full—in fact so full that he was quite oblivious to his environments, and had to be put to bed. The gentlemen wore a full beard, redundant in quantity, and a wag conceived the idea of shaving one side of the stranger's face before retiring him, leaving the other side *in statu quo*. On rising in the morning, not fully recovered from an unusually deep sleep, Am-i (like some men and all women) proceeded to take a survey of his handsome face in the looking-glass. The counterfeit

presentment there displayed seemed rather dubious to Am-i, and after rubbing his eyes awhile, he thus cogitated: "Am I Am-i, or am I not Am-i, and if I am not Am-i, hang it who am I?"

Now, after reading that aforesaid article in the JOURNAL, with glasses carefully adjusted, (and they are good ones too), the cogitations of this deponent were something like this: Is that Pringle at the end of the article, this Pringle or is it not this Pringle and if it is not this Pringle, hang the printer's devil who is it? Finally, the conclusion that the Pringle at this end of the line reached was this: There are two Pringles who occasionally do some quill-driving—one (that other fellow) who can't spell, who can't write good English, and who every now and then in his lucubration, writes a sentence of upright and downright nonsense; and another (this fellow) who, in his conceit, flatters himself that he can not only spell, and write good grammar and good English, but also fairly good sense whenever the printer or printer's devil, or proof reader (from whom "good Lord deliver us") will condescend to allow him to do so! Should the aforesaid "gentlemen of the press"—devotees of the "Art preservative of all arts," orthography and grammar included—persist in trying to prove Pringle double, the "other self" being an ignoramus, then there will come "strained relations," and ultimately a dissolution of partnership between them and the "best half" of the literary and psychological double. ALLEN PRINGLE.

In reply to the above we would say that we have made fresh arrangements for effectual proof reading. At the same time, we are inclined to think the fault is not entirely ours. Mr. Pringle's article was written hurriedly, and upon soft paper making it indistinct. The manuscript coming in at the last moment, it was impossible to send Mr. Pringle a proof copy to Chicago.—Ed,

"When I was once in danger from a tiger," said an old Eastern veteran, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapon."

"How did it work?" asked the bystander.

"Perfectly. The tiger did n't offer to touch me."

"Strange! very strange! How do you account for it?"

"Well, sometimes I have thought that it was because I sat down on a very high branch of a very high tree

World's Fair Awards.

NEW YORK.

- J. VanDeusen & Sons,—Flat bottom brood and surplus comb foundation.  
 W. T. Falcolner Mfg. Co.—General line of bee-supplies  
 Julius Hoffman—50 lbs. white clover, comb honey.  
 F. C. Hutchins—Clover extracted honey.  
 Mrs. Chas. Faville—50 lbs. extracted linden honey.  
 C. V. Lidsey—100 lbs. comb honey.  
 O. L. Hershiser—Honey produced from Apiary in operation at the World's Fair.  
 Fred H. Fargo—100 lbs. comb honey.  
 Julius Hoffman Products containing honey instead of sugar.  
 J. E. Hetherington—Clover comb honey  
 M. E. Hastings—Comb and extracted honey and bee-keepers' supplies.

OHIO

- A. I. Root—Collection of articles used by bee-keepers.  
 A. J. Root—Crane bee smoker.  
 A. J. Root—Cowan rapid reversible extractor.  
 A. E. Boyer—Comb and extracted honey.  
 Vernon Burt—Honey.  
 Dr. A. B. Mason—Display of honey in jars.  
 Lewis Hershiser—Extracted honey.  
 Milo George—Beeswax.

MICHIGAN

- H. H. Cutting—Honey in glass (crop of 1893).  
 Byron Walker—50 lbs. extracted clover honey.  
 T. F. Bingham—Honey knife.  
 H. D. Cutting—Honey candy.  
 R. L. Taylor—100 lbs. clover comb honey.  
 M. H. Hunt—Comb foundation.  
 D. G. Edmiston—50 lbs. extracted clover honey.

ILLINOIS

- Chas. Dadant & Son—Heavy brood and surplus comb foundation.  
 R. & E. C. Potter—Bee escape.  
 Chas. Dadant & Son—50 lbs. beeswax.  
 W. C. Lyman—50 lbs. extracted clover honey.

NEBRASKA

- Mrs. E. Whitcomb—Floral designs in beeswax.  
 Aug. C. Davidson—Linden honey, comb and extracted.  
 E. Whitcomb—Honey in marketable shape.  
 Chas. White—Combined section, press and foundation fastener.

IOWA.

- Wm Kimble—Extracted honey.  
 E. Kretchmer—Extracted clover honey.  
 Oliver Foster—Extracted basswood honey.  
 L. C. Clute—Comb honey.  
 E. Kretchmer—100 lbs. alfafa comb honey.

CALIFORNIA

- J. F. McIntyre—Extracted white sage honey (crop of 1893).

WISCONSIN

- State of Wisconsin—Honey.

NEVADA

- E. A. Moore—Extracted honey.

INDIANA

- A. G. Hill—Collective exhibit of "strained honey."

GREAT BRITAIN

- British Bee-keepers' Association—Display of extracted honey.

RUSSIA

- Lomikin—Comb foundation and apiarian appliances.  
 Bolotnikov—Apiarian models etc.

AUSTRALIA

- Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association—Extracted honey.

ITALY

- Carlo Passerini—Extracted honey, confections and cordials.  
 Carlo Bonafede—Orange honey.

GREECE

- Committee of Olympia—Hymettus, Attic and Cerigo honey.

COSTA RICA

- Ricards Pfan—Five varieties of extracted and one of comb honey.

HAYTI

- Two varieties of honey, white and amber.

GUATEMALA

- Mariano Gomes—Eight samples of extracted honey.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

- Machicate Huos (Bros.)—Six varieties of honey.

VENEZUELA

- Government—Extracted honey.

Political Information.

- "Papa, what is an oil inspector?"  
 "An oil inspector, my son, is a man who draws mighty little oil and might pay."—Chicago Tribune.



### Of Interest to Bee-Keepers.

While here last week, Dr. Montague, M.P. had several interviews with the Hon. Mr. Wood and the chief analyst, Mr. Macfarlane, in regard to matters of interest to bee-keepers. Among other things the doctor requested that Mr. Wood should arrange for an analysis of samples of honey to be sent him by bee-keepers, the results to be given to the public through the press. Mr. Wood has directed Mr. Macfarlane's staff to undertake the work. The result will be of benefit to Canadian bee-keepers, as, in addition to demonstrating the purity of their product, it will also show the value of honey as a food. In this connection the suggestion is made that the chief analyst should examine samples of imported product. Last year Canada imported 28,699 pounds of honey "and imitations and adulterations thereof," valued at \$3,751, the duty on which was \$861. The question naturally arises whether any good object is gained by allowing an ostensibly adulterated article to enter the country when our own bee-keepers can produce, according to the awards of the World's Fair judges, the best quality of honey in the world. — *Toronto Daily Empire*.

Since the above appeared in the *Empire* we learn that owing to the efforts of Doctor Montague M. P. a bee department is being started at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The eyes of thousands of bee-keepers will now turn to Ottawa for practical experiments in bee-keeping to enable them to produce a better article at less cost. There is no good reason why bee-keepers should not have received such assistance long ago. For these efforts bee-keepers owe Doctor Montague M. P. a debt of gratitude. — Ed.

### The Bee-Keepers' Parliament.

For several months we have had in view the organization of what we shall term "The Bee-Keepers' Parliament." For some time to come a subject will be given several months in advance. The contributions to this department must be received by the 15th of the month previous to the number in which the subject is to be dealt with. This will allow but little time for contributions to be received for the March number; yet there is sufficient time. The subjects will be sufficiently broad, and limited to a certain number of words to allow ample scope for ample thought and study, to concentrate the best ideas of the writer. We trust every one will take part to make this movement one of interest. There will doubtless be some who will be pleased to contribute without the hope of reward, yet

to add interest to the movement, we offer for the best contribution, as a first prize, either of the following: Geikie, "Hours with the Bible," 6 volumes in 3; Alden's new Home Atlas of the World; Oxford Teacher's Bible, French seal, divinely circuit; Macauley's History of England, 3 volumes. As a second prize, either of the following: Alden's Cyclopaedia of Natural History; Burns' Poems, 3 volumes; McCarthy's History of Our Own Times.

We offer the above prizes to either Canadian or United States contributors.

#### FOR MARCH NUMBER OF JOURNAL.

Best method of caring for colonies (wintered in cellar) from early spring until placed upon summer stands. (Not more than two hundred words.)

#### FOR APRIL NUMBER OF JOURNAL.

Best method of building up twenty-five or more stocks, for the honey flow. Begin with earliest outdoor flowers. (Not more than two hundred words.)

#### Endorsed.

*Editor Canadian Bee Journal.*

SIR, — I am glad to see you take a decided stand against the wrong being done to our pursuit by *The Review*. It is a shame to inculcate such pernicious teachings. I had supposed that it had seen the error of its ways. Your editorial in January number regarding the feeding of sugar syrup with honey, as well as the monopoly of the reports of the Experimental Station in Michigan, is very timely. I am nor sure that the Canadian Bee Journal, as well as the rest, do right in advertising *The Review* when it sets forth such baneful doctrines. Yours truly,

Brussels, Ont. G. A. DEADMAN.

### BEE-KEEPER WANTED.

In no part of the Dominion is bee-keeping attracting greater attention than in Quebec Province. We have a communication from a party in Quebec who wishes to employ a good bee-keeper for the coming season, one understanding French and English is desired. Any one wishing employment of the above nature might send their address and particulars to us. If they cannot speak French there will be no harm in applying, giving wages required. It may be that no bee-keeper can be secured speaking both French and English. This would be an excellent opportunity of acquiring the French Language.

Address,

EDITOR CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,  
Brantford, Ont.

## Strictly Business.

"Stray Stinger" in the American Bee Journal, gets off a bit of fun in reply to the question "what will we do with our surplus honey?" His family keeps the surplus till the next meal, and then do their best to make way with it.

\* \*\*

This led me to wonder what we would do with the "surplus" cash, that *may flow* into the coffers of the C. B. J. Of course that is still in the future, but if we had our *due* we might see a little of that surplus now. When it comes, if it is not all consumed at one month's journalistic meal, we will try and make way with the remainder in the next issues.

\* \*\*

We are glad to welcome new subscribers, but are honestly just as glad to bid goodbye to a class of men who want something for nothing. Men who accept the magazine for six months, and when asked for payment order it stopped and try to squirm out of paying an honest debt. There are not many such, I am glad to say.

\* \*\*

I am a little nonplussed also by one phase of matters in connection with these men. The majority say "I only received one or two copies anyway," but on the other hand, out of scores of renewals only one or two complain of not receiving the journal. Is it not strange that the one class only, failed to get their paper, for of course they would not lie about such a small matter.

\* \*\*

Don't you want a copy of the Art Portfolio? It is worth having. If you have already subscribed, send 10 cents and get one or get a new yearly subscriber for the journal, and we will give you two different copies of the Art Portfolio or if you renew your own subscription, send \$1.10 and get one copy of the portfolio.

\* \*\*

I am glad so many Canadian bee men are doing what they can to help the C. B. J. If Canada is to have a first-class journal it must be heartily supported, and in proportion to that support it will improve. We do not expect to make any money out of the journal, but will be glad to put every dollar we receive into it, and under these circumstances, consider we are entitled to your co-operation, friends.

\* \*\*

Take some of the best American Journals if you wish and they will profit you, but give us the first preference, for we give as good practical help as any, and better than most. This is **STRICTLY BUSINESS.**

---

### MR. BOK LIKES US

—  
An American Editor who Favors  
Canadian Writers.

—  
Last summer Edward Bok the editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, the Philadelphia magazine of marvelous editorial acumen and circulation, visited Canada. Previous to this visit Mr Bok had written much and well of Canadian writers, but his personal visit gave him a new idea of Canada's literary people and their talents. He became interested in Canadian authors and literary matters and the first indication of this was the announcement that he had secured Lady Aberdeen to write for his magazine. Then it was given out that the first prize in the JOURNAL'S musical series offered for the best waltz had been awarded to Mrs. Frances J. Moore of London, Ontario. This waltz Mr Bok has named "The Aberdeen Waltzes." in honor of Lady Aberdeen, and will be printed in its full entirety in the February issue. Mr. Henry Sandham, the artist of Canadian tendencies, was next heard of as making a series of covers for the JOURNAL. Then the name of J. Macdonald Oxley and John Lambert Paine became prominent in the magazine's contents. Now Clifford Smith, of Montreal, has had his first American story accepted by this magazine. And so it looks very much as if this young American editor had his eyes turned squarely on Canadian writers, and intended to come closer to his Canadian readers. Mr. Bok's Canadian visit certainly did good.

---

### Commendation.

I enclose draft for \$1.25 subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal and your illustrated edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline" as per your offer. Allow me to congratulate you on the improved appearance of the Journal. Under its new management, it has taken front rank.

Yours truly,

EUGENE SECOR.

## Worth Repeating.

## SPEAK KINDLY.

Speak kindly, for our days are all too few  
 For any angry strife ;  
 There is deep meaning, if we only knew,  
 In our brief life.  
 No nobler mission can be ours, if we  
 A pang can stay ;  
 Or if amid the rush of of tears we see,  
 Wipe one away.

Speak kindly. Gracious words, God sent,  
 God given,  
 Are never lost.  
 They come all fragrant with the breath of  
 heaven,  
 Yet nothing cost.  
 Kind words are like kind acts ; they steal  
 along  
 Life's hidden springs ;  
 Then in the darkest storm, some little song  
 The sad heart sings:

Speak kindly, graciously, for all around  
 Are pains and smarts ;  
 The very air is full of moans and sound  
 of breaking hearts.  
 Seek, seek to bind them up as once did he.  
 Thy gracious Lord ;  
 Then surely will his hand bestow on thee  
 A bright reward.

—S. Trevor Frances.

A high-class illustrated monthly magazine in the home is no longer a luxury. It is a necessity, and, to meet the demands created by this necessity, THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, giving yearly, as it does, 1,536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors, with over 1200 illustrations by clever artists, has stepped into the breach, with a reduction in its price that has startled the literary world.

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Comb or Extracted honey in exchange for supplies. Wax wanted in exchange foundation, or other supplies. Address,

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 Box 450, Chatham, Ont.

TO live content with small means ;  
 to seek elegance rather than  
 luxury, and refinement rather than  
 fashion ; to be worthy, not respectable ;  
 and wealthy, not rich ; to study hard,  
 think quietly, talk gently, act frankly ;  
 to listen to stars and birds, to babes  
 and sages, with open heart ; to bear  
 all cheerfully, do all bravely, await  
 occasions, hurry never—in a word, to  
 let the spiritual, unbidden and uncon-  
 scious, grow up through the common :  
 this is to be my symphony.

WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING.

**WANTS OR EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.**

Notices will be inserted under this head for 25c. five lines or under each insertion ; five insertions \$1.00. All advertisements intended for this department must not exceed five lines, and you must say you want your advertisement in this department, or we will not be responsible for errors. You can have the notice as many lines as you please ; but all over five lines will cost you according to our regular rates. This department is intended only for bona-fide exchanges. Exchanges for cash or for price lists or notices offering articles for sale, can not be inserted under this head, unless offering full colonies of bees or honey. For such our regular rates will be charged, and they will be put with the regular advertisements. We can not be responsible for dissatisfaction arising from these exchanges.

**For Sale or Exchange.**

AT half price, about 70 Langstroth Hives, 260 supers, some never used, balance good as new, painted, C. M. NEWANS, South London, Ont.

WANTED—Beeswax or extracted honey in exchange for new and second-hand comb foundation mills, section, foundation or other supplies. F. W. JONES, Man of Bee-keepers' Supplies, Bedford, Quebec.

About fifty Langstroth Hives nearly new, eight and ten frame, and twenty, sixty pound Honey Cans some never used, in exchange for first class Honey, Oats, or Peas.

Address, A- B. SNYDER,  
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**R. F. HOLTERMANN, - - EDITOR**

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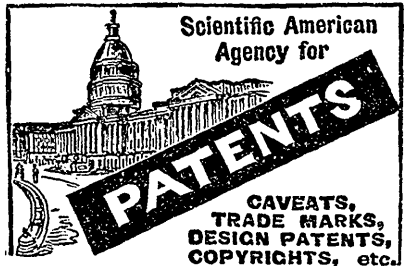
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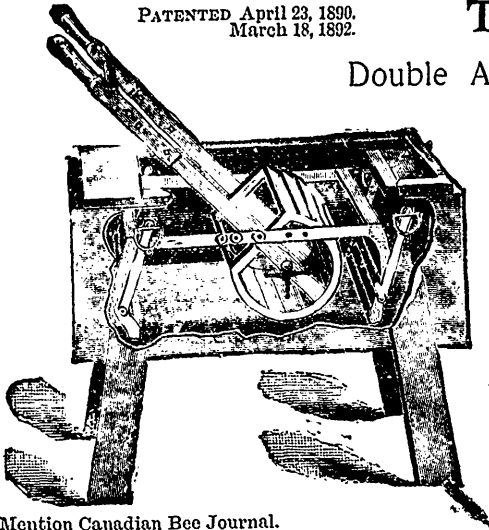
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