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

VOL. VI, No. 1.

BEETON, ONT. APRIL 1, 1890

WHOLE No, 261

### THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

Seventy-five Cents per annum in Advance.

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One-fifth column, \$8 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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10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion--not to exceed five lines--and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else 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 something else and for the purpose of advertising bees, 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 a 1 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 everyone, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

We 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.

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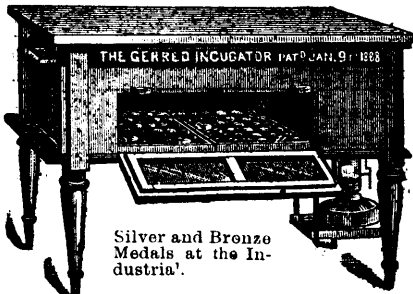
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**J. L. CORCORAN,**  
Stratford, Ont.

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.



All sizes \$9, 100 and 300 egg machines. Send for descriptive circular. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

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**FOR SALE.**

GOING OUT OF

**PIT GAMES !**

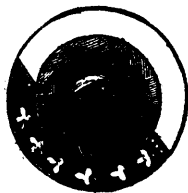
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ST. JEROME, P.Q.

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**WYANDOTTES !**



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

**EGGS \$3 per 13**

Stock for sale. Pekin Duck eggs, Rankin's strain, \$1.25 doz  
One of my customers, says  
"Out of 12 G W eggs I had 12 fine chicks."

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

Langshans,  
S. G. Dorkings,  
S. L. Wyandottes,  
White Cochins,  
Black Hamburgs.

**Eggs in Season \$3 per 13 or \$5 per 26**  
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**S.L. Wyandottes**

Yet his prices are not advanced. Before buying anything in the line of

**WYANDOTTES**

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

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Send for his new Circular now ready. Address.

**W. T. TAPSCOTT,**

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

**BEAMPTON, ONT**

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

**Light Brahmas**—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York, Williams and Bucknam strains

**Dark Brahmas**—Three yards. Mansfield and Bucknam 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

**Barred Plymouth Rocks**...Twelve yards. Drake Upham and Corbin strains

**Houdans**—Two yards. Pinckney strain

**White-Faced Black Spanish**—Two yards. McMillan 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 Bonney 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.

**High Bred Birds.**

SECOND TO NONE

**PARK POULTRY YARDS,**

**C. H. McRAE, PROP.**

Dunnville Ont.

**S. C. B. Leghorns**

With cock "Mac" heading the pen, score 97½ and females running from 93 to 96.

**Black Minorcas.** With cock "Black Diamond" heading pen, he and males winning 1st whenever in a show room.

Eggs in season from either pen \$4.00 per 13.

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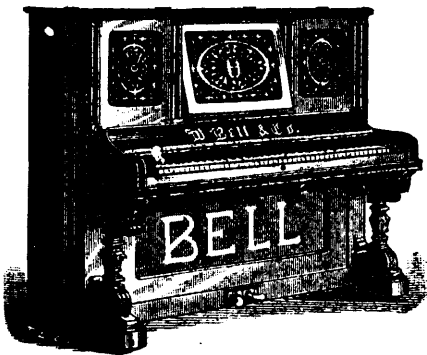
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In May and June, each	\$2 00
In July and August, each	1 80
In September and October, each	1 40

Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (eight at least), which die in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter

CHAS. BIANCONCHI, Bolgna, Italy.

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

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

## MANITOBA APIARY FOR SALE.

50 or 60 Colonies of Bees and a lot of Supplies for sale; also, if wanted, 28 acres of valuable land for sale or rent, eight acres under cultivation. Location central and one of the very best for honey. Best market in Canada. Sold 2000 lbs honey retail during Nov., Dec. and Jan without soliciting orders. Satisfactory reasons for selling. It is a fine place, too, for poultry, and an excellent market.

Or, will engage a FIRST-CLASS bee keeper to care for bees and land, must be temperate and honest. Give references, experience, age, nationality, and all particulars. State salary wanted. Address

**C. F. BRIDGMAN**

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. FERNTON, MAN

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A 50-cent monthly that gives the cream of apicultural literature; points out errors and fallacious ideas; and gives, each month, the views of leading bee-keepers upon some special topic. Three samples free. Send for them, and learn how to get the back numbers cheaply.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, 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,  
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The Dovesided 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 *Gleanings 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 cyclopaedia of 400 pp., 6x10, and 300 cuts. Price in cloth, \$1.35. *W. Z. Hutchinson* this paper. A. I. ROOT, Medina, O.

## Tested Carniolan Queens

We have just purchased all the Tested Carniolan Queens John Andrews, of the late firm of Andrews & Lockport, has now wintering in his 100 colonies, excepting those ordered prior to February 27th, 1890. These queens are to produce no bees showing yellow bands, and are to be shipped in May. Anyone in need of a fine breeding queen early in the season should correspond with me, or anyone interested in the Carniolan bees should read our catalogue describing these bees. Address THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me.

**N. & G. GUNN,**  
KINGSTON, ONT.

BREEDERS OF



S. S. Hamburgs,  
G. P. Hamburgs,  
Black Cochins,  
Black Spanish,  
S. C. Brown Leghorns.

**BIRDS FOR SALE !**  
AT ALL TIMES.

**Eggs \$2 per Sitting.**

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

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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.

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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.

WHEN SHIPPING EGGS USE OUR LABEL

**Eggs For Hatching**  
HANDLE WITH CARE.

PRINTED IN BOLD LETTERS IN RED INK.

**Price 25c. Per 100.**

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**THE CANADIAN**

**Bee Journal**

EDITED BY D. A. JONES.

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Until June 1st Either Journal on trial trip for 6 mos. for 25 cts.  
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Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee Keepers." For circulars apply

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Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

**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, Bee Escapes, Extractors, H. Knives, Shipping Cases, Bees, Queens, etc. Address

J. & E. H. MYERS,  
Box 94, Stratford, Ont.

**Carniolan - Queens**  
AND BEES.

I INTEND to have a large amount of Queens and Bees bred from imported mothers, ready to send to those who want them, by the first of June next. Send for free circular.

JOHN ANDREWS,  
MENTION THIS JOURNAL. Patten's Mills, Wash. Co., N.Y

**Holy Land Queens**

Home and Imported Raised a Specialty.

**BEEES BY THE POUND & FRAME**  
QUEENS BY THE DOZEN.

**GEO. D. RANDENBUSH**

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. 445 Chestnut St. Reading, Pa.

\$4 **LOOK !** \$5

BEST and cheapest Bees. 35 colonies of choice Italian and Hybrid Bees at from four to five dollars per colony in L Hives; in healthy condition. 5 per cent off on all orders accompanied by cash or part cash before the 20th of April.

LEWIS JONES, Dexter P.O.

**TO BE SACRIFICED**

GOING into Back Red Exhibition Games exclusively, so I will sell the following stock at a sacrifice: 9 S. C. W. Leghorn pullets and one hen at \$1.50 each, scored by Felch 93 to 94; 7 Pit Game hens \$1.00 each; one stag, two cocks, \$2 each, cock winner of three firsts, Sherbrooke and Montreal; one Black Red Game pullet, winner third prize Montreal, \$2; Bl. Red Game stag exhibition, winner third prize Montreal, \$4. Address A. J. GORDON, St. Jerome, Comte Terbonne, Que



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

VOL. VI, No. 1.

BEETON, ONT. APRIL 1, 1890

WHOLE No, 261

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

### EDITORIAL.

Vol. VI, No. 1.

IT scarcely seems that five years have passed since the first number of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL was printed, yet such is the fact and with this, the first issue of the sixth volume we desire to thank our many subscribers for the generous support they have always given us, very often when we perhaps were not very deserving. And we wish to again confirm the statement made in the JOURNAL of March 1st, that we purpose devoting that time to the editorial work hereafter that will make the BEE JOURNAL so valuable to the bee-keeper—professional and amateur—that its presence will be missed. The many cheering letters of approval which we have received during the past few weeks, have encouraged us much and we hope to make each succeeding number of more interest than its predecessor, so that these letters of commendation may be continually coming in to us. Renewals are coming in promptly and very many are sending in new

names along with their own. This practical way of telling us that the JOURNAL is appreciated, makes us feel truly grateful, and helps to spur us on to greater effort.

The membership of the O. B. K. A. to this date exceeds 150; larger a good deal than ever before at this date. We hope that every bee-keeper in the Province, who reads this notice, and who has not forwarded his membership to the Secretary, will do so at once. The smokers which are to be sent out to the members, will be ready to go in a few days, and all whose names are in at once will receive a smoker (value \$1.25) delivered at the post, in time to commence operations, with the first setting out of the bees. The Secretary's address is W. Couse, Streetsville.

Chicago is to have the "World's Fair," when there is one. Congress has as yet only decided on the place, not on the date, or the amount of assistance it proposes to give. It fact, there are those who prognosticate that Congress will not be "on hand" about the time the last point comes up. We trust, however, that there will be a "World's Fair" and a good one, and we hope to go if alive and well.

The Lambton Bee-Keepers Association will meet in Wyoming, Thursday, April 10. The morning session at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 1.30.

## GENERAL.

For THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.  
Prize Lists—Comb Honey—Young Bees  
in Fall.

OME of the last few numbers of our CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL have contained many items of unusual interest; and to bee-keeping itself, I think, of great importance. I was unfortunate enough to be unable to attend the convention at Belleville, and the full reports of the papers read there have greatly pleased me, and I am sure that all who have followed them must have been interested in them and many must have been instructed by them. I was specially pleased with two—"A model Premium List," by Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Gemmell's "Production of Section Honey." Although comment is unnecessary I feel like saying something about them both. For some time I have been dissatisfied with the old stereotyped edition of premium list which has done duty at Toronto Fair for so many years, and I would welcome a new one of almost any kind, but Mr. Macpherson's deserves a special welcome. It covers so completely every point that I think it should be adopted at once, and without change, by the directors of our large exhibitions. It will give satisfaction, and I hope it will get a trial at Toronto next September.

### COMB HONEY.

Mr. Gemmell has hit off so many important features in section honey production, that to elaborate them would take up too much space and time, but I cannot resist a few words to urge the importance of his remark to the effect that the raising of good section honey must begin with the wintering of the bees. If our hives do not contain a large proportion of young bees all winter and in spring, and if our colonies are not strong in hatched and hatching brood early in the spring we cannot raise No. 1 section honey. But I go further back than Mr. Gemmell, for I believe that we must prepare for our section honey in the September previous to the harvest we expect to reap. It is then that we must populate our hives with young bees for the winter; bees which will survive the winter, with all their strength and energy reserved for spring, for it is upon these bees that a rapid building up of the colony depends, and it is upon the young raised by them in large batches in the spring that we depend for our perfect combs in the sections, as well as for our immense army of foragers. If we go into winter quarters with a large proportion of old bees in our hives we will get very little choice section

honey next season. It is much better to have a small colony of all young bees in the fall, than one twice its size when half the bees are old. I cannot go into the explanation of these statements now, but let beginners (for it was to beginners Mr. Gemmell addressed his paper) let beginners remember them and act accordingly. "But how?" I don't wish to take up too much space with one letter and I leave this question for someone else to answer, for I want to tell now of a visit I paid to a bee man the other day who agrees with the statements I have made and who puts them into practice with what results let us see.

### GETTING RID OF OLD BEES IN THE FALL.

I refer to Mr. John McArthur, of North Toronto. I called on him and we began to "talk bees"—we couldn't help it,—he talked and I talked, and we both talked—all bee-men do it. After a while he said, "I always get rid of my old bees in the fall; they do more harm than anything else in winter" "Now you've struck it," said I, and I stood up, (for I couldn't sit while discussing so important a point)—"and I'll tell you how I do it". But come down and see my bees" said he, and down to the cellar we went; down, down, till we were twenty feet below the surface of the ground. When we raised the corners of the quilts, I saw colony after colony so strong that the bees completely covered eight, ten, and in some cases even twelve "Jones" frames from top to bottom and from end to end; and looking in the entrances, I could see the cluster hanging from the combs to the bottom-boards. Some colonies were so strong that large bunches of bees were clustered outside the entrances as of a summer evening; while one colony had boiled over the top and many of its members were clustered partly up the side of the hive above it and partly on top of their own quilt. "These are all young bees" said my host; and they were indeed, and clean and bright too, with small neat abdomens. "And they'll winter on ten pounds and commence breeding in two weeks" said I. "They're breeding now, and will winter on seven" said he; "and I attribute their strength and health to getting rid of the old bees in the fall." It was getting late and I had to go before he could tell me how he disposes of the "old folks" when they are no longer wanted. I hope he will tell us all through the JOURNAL soon.

### DESTROYING SURPLUS BEES.

Now just a few words about Mr. Geo. Wood's "live view" regarding the killing of surplus bees in the fall, and I am done. Friend Wood, you have hit a good mark and I am with you right along, and further too. I go so far as to say

that under our present system of wintering it will pay for a man who has a hundred or more colonies, to kill them all in the fall except a few for the preservation of choice (and they must be extra choice) queens. To many who have not figured this matter as I have, this will seem a wild statement. But I am not speaking hastily; more than three years ago I figured the whole matter out closely, and I will act upon the result of my figures as soon as I have enough colonies to warrant it, unless I find before that a better system than our present one of wintering. I shall write fully on this subject in a few days and give figures which may set some of us thinking.

Toronto, Feb. 14, '90.

G. B. JONES.

We suppose that to some it would be difficult to sort out the old bees from the young ones. This, however is quite an easy matter. By moving the hives two or three times in the fall, the right distance from their old location, the old bees will go back to their old spot. We do not know whether this is the method practiced by Mr. McArthur, but we do know that his bees are just as Mr. Jones states, from a personal visit. We hope Mr. McA. will tell us all about his system of producing young bees.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Bees and Whey.

SEE in Mr. Pringle's letter that it is his opinion that bees dislike whey. I had some experience in this direction, as I kept bees at a cheese factory in Bruce for two years, and they were within 50 feet of the delivery window, and the drive-way was directly in the bees' line of flight, and for two seasons only one horse was stung, and that by only one bee. It is needless to say, however, that the horse and milk wagon moved on about the time, as they were standing directly within the line of flight. Now for the whey business. I used to extract every afternoon during the honey-flow from some of the hives, frequently going out of the factory without washing off any whey that might be upon my hands or arms, with sleeves rolled up and without veil and gloves, (the latter I never wore) and my experience proves to me that the whey did not irritate nor rouse the bees to battle. The bees never attacked me in or about the yard, while my brother, then working for me, could scarcely go outside the door without being chased, no matter what he was dressed in or whether he had whey on his person or not, he

didn't use tobacco either. There were others, too, who dared not come near the yard for fear of stings, and I think they were justified in their fears, for bees attacked them wherever they were, if in reach from the yard. So I think the whey does not irritate or annoy them; at least this is my experience.

J. H. DAIVSON.

Mount Forest, Mar. 9, 1890.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Wintering Bees by Artificial Heat.

THE first number of the BEE JOURNAL in its new form is just here, I think it is a big improvement. If every issue throughout the year is as full of valuable information as this one, you will surely get, and will deserve a large patronage.

That correspondent from Germany, whose article you copy from the British Bee Journal (page 1115) seems by all appearances to be an *ignis fatuus*. In your foot-note you ask if any one knows of "similar experiments on this side of the Atlantic." I have never heard or read of but one man who says that he winters his bees on 60° to 90° Fr. in the cellar. I should like to see it before I could believe it. This latter sentence is based on a little experience I had some years ago with my own bees, in a double walled above ground bee-house, in which I had 80 colonies wintering. Sometime in February that winter we had a spell of warm weather; the bee-house one day showed 48° above zero, and I opened the ventilators. The following night was very warm and close, with a temperature of 50° both inside and out. Next morning I was called away for two days. During these two days there was very little change in the weather. Toward evening of the second day I got home, and my first steps were directed toward the bee-house, as I was much afraid the bees would be too warm. When I got within four or five rods of the house, I could hear the bees roaring. I quickly opened the door and I just as quickly shut it again, as the bees came out in a swarm, in volume as big as the door was large. I was a good deal startled, and scarcely knew what to do, but I finally decided that I must go inside and see the thermometer, which hung in the inside of the room. I went in, shutting the door behind me, lit a candle, (the room was totally dark) but oh! What a sight! I cannot describe it, other than to say that the whole inside was one big swarm of bees; the floors and walls were covered, and hardly a hive could be seen, all bees, anywhere and everywhere, and the roaring made me dizzy, and I tell you sorry feelings came over me. I



found that the thermometer registered 68° above zero. By this time night was approaching, so I tore up the upper floor and as soon as night came on I opened the door too. In the morning all was quiet at 42°, but a great many bees were dead on the floor, and hanging to the walls, etc. The loss in bees was very heavy. Shortly afterwards some of them got dysentery. I set them out about four weeks after the occurrence I have related, and I found a great many dead bees; a good many of the colonies were weak but most of them came through all right. I do not desire any more 68° above zero temperature in my bee-house. It makes me shiver when I see such statements as the feasibility of wintering bees at 70° and 90°. With me, if the temperature is kept much above 45° for any length of time, the bees will go to breeding, and dysentery is sure to follow, toward spring. The vitality of the bees is taxed to the utmost by breeding in winter, as they cannot get all the material needed, such as the salts, etc., in confinement. It is not pollen that makes them die.

Thielmanton, Minn.

We have had experiences similar to the one you have described and we have invariably found that when the temperature ran above 60° that the bees were very uneasy and gorged themselves, while at 80° they literally swarmed out. The only case we can recollect in any way bearing out the statements advanced by our German friend is, that of Mr. Ira Barber, of Dekalb Junction, N. Y., who made the statement that his bees wintered splendidly at 70° to 90°—if our memory serves us. When cornered up, however, he admitted that it was only guess work, not having a thermometer in his repository.—Feeding wheat flour to bees while in winter quarters will surely give them dysentery; we know it because we have tried it. The discharge instead of being dry, as described, was moist and adhered to whatever it came in contact with. We do not advise anyone to try experiments in this direction, unless they have the bees to lose.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### The Foul Brood Bill.

**I**N regard to the first section of the Bill conferring and locating the power to appoint the Inspector and sub-inspector I may make an explanation.

In my original draft of the Bill I had given the O. B. K. A. power by a majority vote to say at each annual meeting whether the Inspectors should be elected by the Association itself or be appointed by the Executive Committee, but investing the latter with full power to act in the interim between meetings should the occasion arise. I still think that is as it ought to be, though others may think differently. My co-delegates agreed to it, at any rate they made no objection. Since the annual meeting would have the option of either directly electing the Inspectors or naming a committee to appoint them, nobody could reasonably find fault, and there would be no arbitrary centralization of power. It would seem, however, that the printers or the Legislative Committee, by omitting, or expunging a few words of the section, have left it a little ambiguous on this point—it not being clear whether the Association shall always and exclusively make the annual appointment or have the option of delegating the appointment to the Executive. I have written Mr. Drury about this, and the missing clause will probably be restored, if not too late.

Now, as to whether the full board of Directors or the Executive elected by the Association from year to year, ought to exercise the power of appointment, etc., there seems to be a difference of opinion.

Since the Association would have the option in its hands referred to above, I thought it best that its delegated power should rest with an Executive of its own naming as being more wieldy in an exigency, and less expensive than a full Board of Directors. While I am still of that opinion, certain circumstances or developments, since the Bill was drafted, have led me to advise a change in its first section, giving the alternative or supplementary power of appointment etc., to the full Board instead of the Executive. This I trust will prove satisfactory all round. For my own part, though I probably would have been but once called upon under the Executive form in the appointment of an Inspector I am better satisfied at the responsibility being diffused over the whole Board than concentrated upon an Executive of three.

I must, however, Mr. Editor, dissent from a remark you make in this connection in your comments following the Bill in your last issue. When you say that two members of the Executive committee, as at present constituted, "know nothing whatever of the disease," i. e., foul brood, you say, I think, a good deal more than you mean, because more than the facts would warrant. You probably mean that those two members have had no personal experience with

the disease, but that is quite different from what you say. You might for instance just as well say that a young doctor who has just come out of college with his diploma, but without hospital or other practice, knows nothing of the diseases he is soon to treat. For my own part so far as foul brood is concerned I am content with the pathology of the disease and cheerfully leave the practical and experimental therapeutics of the malady to others.

I trust the Bill or Act (soon to be) will meet the approval of bee-keepers generally, and above all that it may prove effectual in the hands of the Association in serving the purpose intended. There are a few minor points in its original provisions to which the Legislative Committee took exception, or on which they desired explanation, and Mr. Drury has very kindly submitted these from time to time, and it is hoped in the end we shall have an act which will be at once thoroughly comprehensive and effective in its various provisions. On the points referred to above I may have something further to say if necessary later on.

Now, with regard to the proposition in *re* the preparation and distribution of a suitable pamphlet on the Foul Brood question, including the Foul Brood Act as it becomes law, I am strongly in favor of that, and think most of our members will be.

As I shall feel it my duty as president of the Association to call a meeting of the Board as soon after our Bill becomes law as practicable, for the important purpose of appointing an inspector and sub-inspector under its provisions, this matter of pamphlets can be dealt with at the same time.

While it might have been practicable for an Executive committee of three to appoint the inspectors, etc., without a meeting, it will scarcely be practicable for the whole board to do so. And as I have just been advised by the Minister that the request to transfer the power of appointment from the Executive to the full Board, has been complied with, I shall feel justified in calling a formal meeting.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont. Mar. 19, '90.

We thank you for so kindly calling our attention to the sentence wherein we stated that two of the Executive committee "knew nothing whatever of the disease." We certainly meant just what you say viz., "that these two members had no *practical* experience," and we apologise for the omission of the word which would have made it acceptable. It certainly was far from our in-

tention to impugn the intelligence of two of the best read, most practical and energetic members of the Association, and we trust that the sentence alluded to will be accepted in the spirit in which it was written. Being in Toronto when the Foul Brood Bill came before the special committee appointed to report upon it, the Minister of Agriculture requested us to be present while the Bill was going through committee. We had a good many explanations to make in order to prevent serious changes in some clauses of the Bill. We presented our idea of preparing a pamphlet on this subject, and distributing it broad-cast throughout the Province, and the Legislative Committee heartily recommended that such a course be pursued.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.  
Foul Brood Legislation.

I WAS very much pleased to see by the BEE JOURNAL of the 19th inst., that Mr. Pringle, our worthy president had given your readers such a good account of the interview our Committee had with the Hon. Mr. Drury. I fully intended doing likewise, as you desired me to keep you posted in regard to the matter, but my time of late has been considerably occupied, and I was unable to do so; however it is quite unnecessary attempt to add more to what Mr. Pringle has already given you.

This question is to me the most momentous, and certainly the most important of all things connected with the pursuit, and I doubt not that such is also the case with nearly all keeping bees in any quantity, and my only hope now is that as we have succeeded so well up to the present time, nothing will occur to prevent the passage of the Bill and its becoming law.

One thing has surprised me in some few instances, and that was the impossibility of securing the sympathy of bee-keepers who were in a great degree isolated from others engaged in the same pursuit, they apparently not realizing its baneful effects, nor the chances of it at some future time ravaging their own apiary, while others again seemed to regard it as a blessing in disguise, giving as a reason, that there were too many bees in the country already, and one would quite naturally conclude they were sincere from their modes of doing business.

I am very sure, however, no honest bee-keeper, no man having a spark of integrity, would willingly sell foul-broody bees, yet we have men, with assurance enough about them to impress any ordinary mortal they were the 'most con-

scientious and upright "bee-keepers," forsooth in the country, who have actually done so. There are others again, and all honor to them, who would as soon think of parting with a limb, as to sell colonies out of an apiary in which the disease existed, and I am aware of one case where a seller actually returned money to the parties to whom he had sold bees, and afterwards found out he had unknowingly sold the disease. I also know of another who refused one hundred dollars in cash, and who could hardly turn his would be purchaser away, and on stating the facts to another bee-keeper was in a mild way advised to go right on selling just as though nothing was wrong. Gentlemen and bee-keepers, what think you of such kind of work?

I suppose we will now have some advocates (there are a few) who will still inform your readers that towns and villages are not the proper places to keep the "animals"; that the farm is the place where they properly belong, and they can see no reason why every farmer should not keep a sufficient number of colonies to produce honey for his own use, and while I do think a farmer has such a right, I also contend a person living in a town has just as much, and at the same time I suggest to all while keeping bees in this manner, that they also keep their hand on their pocket book, or allow their good wives to have charge of the same, (as in my own case) until they are sure of striking a balance on the right side, and make a success of following it up, at the same time I will add, that I know for a fact that those small bee-keepers as a rule are the very worst mediums for the propagation and diffusion of this disease partly through ignorance and neglect, and very often through arrogance and avarice.

We certainly have sufficient to contend against, but the wintering problem and all the other drawbacks are a mere drop in the bucket as compared with this trouble, and the sooner the industry is placed on a sound basis the better for all, the supply dealer included, as no one is going to invest much capital only to find unscrupulous jehu too ready to take advantage in plunging his innocent neighbor into further trouble by placing obstacles in the way of making it a paying investment. Let all this fear of too many bees, too much honey, and no sale for our productions vanish, and instead of so much worry about imaginary evils, use some common sense, a little talk and some work in the proper channel. Bee-keepers bestir yourselves, do not allow the motto "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," to quietly take possession of you in this instance, living from

day to day in the hope that because you want nothing to do with this fell destroyer, that you may never find it. That's the poorest kind of poor policy. Look around you, visit neighbors, and it is just possible you may find this scourge, nearer for comfort than your nearest friend, and yet the one having it be in entire ignorance of the fact. Get acquainted with the disease in its incipient first stages, read up all the symptoms connected therewith, and do not, whatever you do, wait like most people, until you discover it in your own apiary by the smell, for should you once be knocked down by the effluvia, I fear you will not readily recover either your senses or all invested therein. In conclusion, at the expense of my being called a "howler" let me just add, the very fact that it has been necessary to call so much attention to this subject is to a great extent the one cause of so much injury to our honey sales. Let us put a stop to it. The sugar question is nothing in comparison to it.

Let us have the legislation is the prayer of

F. A. GEMMELL.

Stratford, Feb. 27, 1890.

Mr. Gemmell's article was in hand for the last issue of the BEE JOURNAL but the Foul Brood Bill, coming in at the last minute, compelled us to lay it over. The Bill has since our last issue passed through committee, and has been amended as to give the selection of the inspectors into the hands of the Directors, the President of the Association and chairman of the Foul Brood Committee having written the Minister of Agriculture advising the change. Several other slight changes were made as well, as will be found in another column. A correspondent writing us from the vicinity of Listowell tells us there will be lots of work for one inspector around there for one season.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Setting Bees Out of Winter Quarters.

ON page 1062 of the C. B. J. for Feb. 12th, Mr. Geo. Wood asks if bees can be taken out of winter quarters without closing the entrance. My answer is, it can be done. Of course we all know they can be carried out with the bees flying and crawling all over, to the great delight of the person carrying them. That is the way I used to do, and I believe the way it is usually done. Now for a better way. Last spring my brother and I set out seventy-

nine colonies on the 16th of March, enduring the usual amount of stings, and set them in on the evening of the same day. I will here say that the bottoms are loose and were left on summer stands, placing the hives on scantling with the bottom of hive open. On April 10th I set them all out alone. On the evening of the 9th, I opened the doors of the bee house gradually so as to disturb the bees as little as possible by admitting the fresh air, and in the morning I began carrying them out. I carried out about one half of them, and as it did not seem to be a promising day I left the others. In about two hours, then as it was quite warm, I carried the rest out, and I do not think there were over a half dozen bees left their hives during all this time, and what is just as important, they did not rush out when they were set down, all at once, but came out quite slowly and contentedly as they felt the heat of the sun. I think this last fact is important, as it does away with the great uproar and confusion made by closing the entrance, for as soon as the blocks are removed the bees rush out and become excited and are apt to swarm out. I hope that those who have bees to set out will try this plan; I feel sure they will be pleased with it.

W. E. MORRISON.

Alvinston Ont, Mar. 13, 1890.

The principle governing your method is that of allowing the temperature in the bee-house and bee-hive to become equal with the out-door. This we have frequently practiced and always with good results, and when this is done it matters little whether the entrance blocks are on or off, but as the blocks have to be placed anyway, it is just as well to have them on, and then when the hive is placed in position, open them to suit the requirements of the hive and the temperature outside.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Foul Brood and Inspectorship.

**H**AVING just read your remarks on the Foul Brood Bill, a copy of which I received in print from the Minister of Agriculture before seeing it in the C. B. J. of the 15th inst. I am pleased to observe you think all things considered it is a good one, and also very stringent, the latter, by the way, being one of its best features.

I agree with your remarks in the main, and also believe the funds of the association could be very well spent in circulating a pamphlet concerning this disease to every known bee-

keeper, especially in Ontario—in fact this is exactly in accordance with my views as expressed while in Belleville, and the plan which I then thought the most expeditious, as I did not at that time think legislation was going to be secured so soon, nor so satisfactorily. I therefore still believe the idea a good one, as the bill could be embodied therein as well, so that all could see on what ground they stood regarding this matter.

But Mr Editor, when you state this method alone would almost appear to require the services of an inspector little if any, there you and I differ materially. To be sure I am not in favor of making the position a good fat berth, and applying funds that could be put to better use, but I do believe in paying a good competent conscientious inspector a reasonable salary for his services while actually on duty, and I am sure he is not going to be paid any other way,—moreover it will take considerable to make me believe all the literature in existence is going to counteract the spread of this plague, unless we have stringent legislation and a competent inspector also to enforce it.

When men's consciences only are to be relied on in this matter, with no fear of some official to pay them a friendly visit occasionally to see how things actually are in their apiaries, very little will be accomplished, as I have heard more than on bee keeper say they would like to see any man come into their premises and overhaul their bees, and they would do as they pleased with their own property—which they have already done as I know from sad experience.

Again when one considers there are only a few months in the year when bees can be handled and treated, there is little fear of any amount being squandered in this way, and this will, as a matter of course, be spent where most required.

As to when and how such inspector should be appointed is a question that will soon have to be decided. I believe our worthy president has concluded to call a meeting of the whole board soon, for this purpose, as he has after, taking all things into consideration concluded this the better plan in this particular instance.

F. A. GEMMELL.

Stratford, March, 19, 1890.

We do not wish it to be inferred that there was going to be no work for an inspector. Our idea was, and is still that if a pamphlet such as we spoke of was circulated, that much work for the the inspector will be done away with, but we do not say that the necessity of appointing an inspector is going to be obviated.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## Jottings.

SOME time ago the editor of the A. B. J. offered three prizes for the three best essays on extracted honey. This was a commendable but dangerous bit of enterprise on his part. The delicate part of it lay in making the awards. Every parent thinks his own baby the best, and most writers have a high opinion of their own productions. It must have been a foregone conclusion on the part of the editor, when receiving the many papers in response to his offer that dissatisfaction and disappointment would result—however just the awards might be. "Number two" thinks the one mistake the editor made was in not making known the judges. Doubtless he is as capable of making a selection as anyone else, but the fact remains the contributors are still in the dark as to whether those chosen were competent or incompetent for the task assigned, and where there is no guarantee of competency in the judges, there can be little confidence in the justice of their awards. Discontent might have been averted (if such exists) if some such plan as the following had been adopted. If when the papers were in his hands, the editor had sent to each contributor the names of say a dozen people of recognized literary bee-keeping ability and requested the writers to name three out of the number to act as judges. When all had returned the marked list the three having the most votes to be judges. The plan adopted however does no one any great injustice, because week after week the several papers are being published and submitted to the tribunal of public opinion before whom the papers would be judged on their merits. As far as these papers have yet appeared there is room for a diversity of opinion as to whether the best articles were given the prizes. To the careful readers of these articles there is one thing clear enough, viz., that the judges were largely influenced in their decision by the description of "how to extract honey." It is a question in the writer's mind if this should have had any weight at all in leading up to a decision. The articles were for the perusal of the readers of the journal, and it is doubtful if there is five per cent. of their number less familiar with the *modus operandi* of taking honey from the comb than the writers of the essays. There is no information to be gained from the communication of what is already known. I think it will be conceded that the merits of these papers are in proportion to the information they convey, and not in well rounded descriptions of what everyone is famil-

iar with. "Extracted honey" was the subject given—the machinery and manipulation by which it is procured is a minor part of the topic.

If I continue my jottings I may earn for myself a reputation of being a grumbler. Well, call me what you please, if you don't call me too late for dinner. I always feel the better for saying what I believe ought to be said. I have had a desire for some time to say that I don't like one result that followed from the last meeting of the International. I refer to the fact that notwithstanding the overwhelming number of Canadian names on the membership roll, all officers of the Association are United States beekeepers. Admitting as I freely do, that they are good men in their respective places, yet there is an appearance of monopolizing selfishness in the selection that is not creditable to the nominating committee.

NUMBER TWO.

## Foul Brood Inspection.

AN INSPECTOR WANTED FOR EACH DISTRICT.

A CORRESPONDENT who does not want his name given writes us as follows:

"In reading the draft of the Foul Brood Bill, in the last issue of the JOURNAL, the thought came very forcibly to my mind, as to whether it would not be better to have more inspectors, and as the editor says, give the power of appointment to the directors, or I think better still, to the members in annual meeting, and elect one inspector for each district. By so doing the expenses would be much lighter, the inspector having only short distances to travel. Think of an inspector having to travel from one end of the Province to the other to look after a colony or two of bees, and then to be called back again, perhaps in a day or two, to the same place, by my plan all this would be avoided. An inspector would be more interested too in keeping down disease in his own immediate vicinity. I think there would be no trouble in appointing a capable man for each district—anyone that has had experience with foul brood would have no trouble in detecting it. I would by no means have a fixed salary—pay the inspector according to the work done. The other provisions of the Bill are A 1, and I hope its passage will have the desired effect."

About May 1st Dr. G. L. Tinker, New Philadelphia, O., will issue a small hand book on "Bee-keeping for profit, or how to get the largest yield of comb or extracted honey." We have not yet learned the price.

**CAPPINGS.****CUT FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS.****Moving Bees Short Distances.**

IT is pretty generally considered to be next thing to impossible to move a colony of bees from one yard to another, or even a few rods in the same yard, without the bees going back to the old location. We have tried most every plan that has been suggested, or that we could think of up to the present time, with but indifferent success. A correspondent of the British Bee Journal thus relates his success:

"I bought four stocks from a friend of mine living in the same town, and not more than three or four hundred yards from my garden. I thought for a long time of a method for removing them without the bees going back to their old stand, so I hit on the following. It was on the first day of November, 1889, the weather was mild and fine in the day, and I was forced to move them; so I went there after it got dark, packed them up, and brought them to my own garden, placed them on their stands, opening the entrance full to let them have air. Early next morning I went there before any of the bees were out and closed the entrance, then opened same just as it got dusk next evening, and got there next morning and closed the entrance as before. I did this for four nights, and am glad to inform you that I don't think I lost one bee. They took to their quarters well, and have been doing well ever since."

We won't say that this plan may not work out all right, but it is totally impracticable during the summer months, and besides, who wants to keep their bees closed in a hive four or five days during the honey harvest. We have proven by actual experience that it takes bees a good deal more than four days to forget their location. To prove this set a colony or colonies of bees out of winter quarters for a fly; put them in again, for a month if you like; then place them on a different stand at the final setting out, and watch developments. We want to know how to do this thing if anyone will tell us.

**DETERMINING A QUEENLESS COLONY.**

The North Eastern Michigan bee keepers in solemn convention assembled, amongst other things decided as follows:

"The best way to tell is, by the shape of the capping to the honey. The caps will be of oval shape, rather than flat; by the uneasiness of the bees in the hive; by the bees coming out at

the entrance of the hive and looking about, as if in search of something; bees set up a humming and shaking of their wings—then, last but not least, remove the frame and look into the hive."

**SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.**

The combined wisdom of the same body passed upon the above subject to the effect following:

"It should not be done until the blossoms are dropping off, or otherwise it might possibly injure the bees; besides, there is no advantage to be gained as far as the fruit is concerned. It is rather a loss of labor and capital."

**PLANTING BASSWOOD TREES.**

At the Wisconsin Bee Keepers Convention, A. I. Root is credited with saying:

"We are going to buy timbered land and cut the common timber and plant out basswood trees. Under these conditions they will be more apt to grow."

**WOODEN COMBS.**

If, as Dr. Miller asserts, a hive with wooden combs, costs about \$8.00, the chances of Bro. Aspinwall making a fortune out of his wooden-comb invention, are small.

**NON-WIRERS BEHIND THE TIMES.**

Did Dr. Miller really say what is credited to him at the Madison convention, viz.:

"That a bee keeper who does not wire his hives is far behind the times."

We hardly think he did, but if so he impugns the intelligence of at least three-quarters of the bee-keepers of this country. What great benefit is to be derived from wiring frames anyway?

"The bee is a Granger," says the Detroit Free Press, "and started the first co-operative store; established the first savings bank; and organized the first mutual aid association."

**NO FURTHER USE FOR V-SHAPED TOP BARS**

For years we used the V-shaped top bar on all our frames, but since foundation has come into general use, we have done away with them entirely, and adopted a top-bar into which the foundation can be quickly and truly put. In Gleanings, Dr. Miller gives the reason why V-shaped top-bars were used, and asks if there is any advantage in continuing to have them so made. The above is our reply.

"There was a time when V-shaped top-bars had the advantage, that bees built straighter

combs on them: but now that foundation is used in brood frames, is there any advantage in having the lower edge of the top-bar bevelled?

DEEP TOP BARS HAVE MORE TO DO WITH FEW BRACE COMBS THAN WIRE ONES.

Talking of top-bars and brace-combs, James Heddon grasps the situation with a masterly hand, and in the following short paragraph sums up the whole matter in a practical and correct manner.

"You will find that the depth of the top-bars has very much more to do with discouraging brace-combs than does the width of it. If I were bound to space my top bars just  $\frac{5}{16}$ ths apart, I would use them only  $\frac{1}{8}$  wide, and then put more combs into a hive. Don't you see, that, the more space you give a comb, the more apt the bees are to store honey just below the top-bar! Of course, you know that where the top cells of the comb are used for honey instead of brood, brace-combs are much more apt to be built between the top-bars and between their top surface and the receptacle or cover above."

Regarding the use of the honey-boards he then goes on to say:

"Let me now tell you what I believe I know is the best method, and I have a number of hives arranged accordingly, which I have had in use for years. Use a top bar  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  deep. Do not space them more than  $1\frac{1}{8}$  apart from centre to centre to centre, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  will do very well. Use the break-joint bee space honey-board above them, and any kind of sections you prefer above that. Let your bee-space in the honey-board and in the top of the hive below the honey-board be  $\frac{3}{8}$  scant, or  $\frac{5}{16}$ ths. Then you are safe against brace-combs above the honey-board. You will have much less below the honey-board; you will have a solid top-bar that will not sag; one in which bees will build nicer, straighter combs when they are not compelled to build them so by the use of wires and full sheets of foundation."

#### A DOUBLE TOP-BAR.

A correspondent in Gleanings says that by using a double top-bar, he creates winter passages over the frames and prevents burr combs. He writes:

"My first object was to get a permanent bee-passage through the frame—one they would not close up as they did in case where I cut holes through the combs; and, recognizing the fact that heat rises, and that this passage must be in the warmest part of the hive, I simply put in an extra top-bar, just under the original top-bar with just a bee space between the two. This false top-bar just fitted the inside of the frame, and was held in place by nailing through at each end, and in the center a block one inch square (the thickness of the bee space) is slipped in, and a wire nail passes down through both top-bars and this block, which holds the two as solid as if they were one piece. Width

of top bar is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches; depth, including bee-space, 1 inch. As I have said, I have used this frame two years, and in that time I have never had a brace comb built on top, nor have I had a loss of a single colony of bees wintered on these frames; and, better still, I have never had a queen get above when put on these frames. I consider them far ahead of a solid thick top-bar."

This plan may work very well, as friend Root says. We made and used reversible frames on the same principle some years ago. We will talk on this subject in next issue.

#### KEEP THE BEES PACKED.

The following sensible advice we clip from the Bee Hive, and publish it as a reminder of what has often appeared in the BEE JOURNAL.

"Do not remove the packing from the bees until the weather has become warm and mild. During the early spring months all the warmth that it is possible to confine to the brood-nest is needed to keep brood rearing going in full force. The more we do to advance egg laying and the subsequent hatching of young bees, the better will be our chances for securing a good crop of honey; for it is these early-hatched bees that put life and vigor into the colony, after its winter's repose; that gather the freshly secreted pollen and the first honey; they nurse the on-coming throngs of workers for the early harvest and are the mainstay of the colony; so keep them warmly protected, give plenty of honey, and the first step—a long one, too—is taken toward getting ready for the honey flow."

#### PUTTING FOUNDATION IN SECTIONS.

"Rambler" in Gleanings, describes a novel way of putting in section foundation which he found practised by one bee-keeper whom he visited.

"The foundation was cut a suitable size and put in by heating the edges. It was put upon a little stand with an edge against a piece of sheet metal. A lamp adjusted so as to keep the edges at just the right temperature, was placed in front. You see, the temperature can be nicely controlled. Mr. B. thinks this the very best way to put in foundation.

This should do very nicely, especially for the amateur or the one who has not very many sections to fill. It is certainly an inexpensive method.

#### THE SPOT FOR A BEE YARD.

Near a creek or river bottom, where plenty of alder, willow, and soft maple grow to afford early pollen, and near a good deal of pasture land containing much white clover, and near a large body of basswood timber; and if asters and other fall flowers grow thick in the bottoms and wild raspberry on the hills, so much the better.—S. I. Freeborn.

## 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.

### Most Profitable Weight of Section.

Query 257.—What weight of sections will yield the largest profits to the producer for retail purposes.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS.—One pound sections.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—The pound section.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—Fourteen to fifteen ounces I like best.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—It varies with different markets.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Sections that will weigh what they are represented to weigh.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, O.—One pound in this market, Toledo, O.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I believe the pound section by far the most desirable.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I use one and one-quarter pound sections and see no reason for changing.

WM. McEVOY, WOODBURN, ONT.—Those that weigh from 15 to 16 ounces.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—I sell all my honey by weight. Would prefer pound size if I could manage it as it takes as much time and costs about as much money to handle the smaller sizes; anything larger would hardly be suitable.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—One that will weigh about fourteen ounces when filled. Section honey should always be weighed when retailed and not sold by the section.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I don't just see the practical utility of this question, but would advise any bee-keeper not to over-reach himself.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—In my own locality the  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  with separators and  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  full without. These will run about 14 to 16 ounces of comb honey, and will always sell readily. A few half pound sections might sell, but there is little call for less than pound packages in a retail market. Anything

smaller than a pound package looks too small, and poverty stricken. to take well here.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Our choice in this locality is four and one-quarter by four and one-quarter by one and three-quarters scant or seven to the foot, which are a little under a pound weight each. We also produce considerable comb honey in half pound sections, and we can sell a certain amount of half pounds when and where no others can be sold.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I have tried half pounds but am not in favor of them unless to sell at fairs or exhibitions. The one and a quarter pounds make a nice 20 or 25 cent section according to the market. The pound section seems to be the best general purpose size so I prefer them as the demand for their size is certainly the most.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I should say about one pound, but I do not sell any section for a pound weight, for there is really no such a thing as a pound section. They are sure to vary in weight. When I retail them they go at so much apiece. When I ship sections by the crate I ascertain what the tare is by weighing a crate filled with empty sections, and this is deducted as tare from every crate. There is nothing that will ruin a man's reputation like short weights.

Where sections are sold by weight there will be little or no difference, but when sold by the piece, by grocers or at exhibitions, the narrow section which shows the largest surface will bring the best price.

### Thickness of Comb in Sections.

Query 258.—What thickness of comb in section will the bees cap quickest at top and sides, and top and bottom of sections?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—One and five-eighth inches.

WM. McEVOY, WOODBURN, ONT.—I don't know.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Answered in 256.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY ONT.—The narrow ones.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I should think the thinnest comb would be filled and capped the soonest.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Could not say but would think brood comb thickness, seven-eighth inches.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—They will cap thin combs sooner than thick ones. I don't



know what you mean by "and top the sides" etc.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—I prefer that the honey in sections should be about nine-eighths in thickness. I do not understand the last part of your question.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I am sick with la grippe and my head full of quinine, so you must excuse me if I don't understand the question as it is asked.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—They would no doubt cap cells one-quarter of an inch deep quicker than those of one-half inch and one-half inch quicker than three-quarters, yet I would not have less than one and five-eighths in sections.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—One and one-half to one and three-quarters in the sections contains the thickness of comb which the bees will seal the quickest and most completely one time with another.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I have thought that comb built in sections one and one-half to one and three-quarter inches thick would be capped sooner than where the cells are longer because the honey in shallow cells ripened, but perhaps I am wrong, though.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—A thin comb will be filled and capped before a thick one but not to the wood, a thick comb will be filled to the wood and capped before a thin one.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—Perhaps from one and a fourth to one and a half inches. The fact is density of nectar when gathered, and a regular flow of it induces rapid sealing. These conditions have more to do with than depth of comb.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—In my experience about five-eighths inches. For brood they never seal up more than seven-eighths in thickness and if thicker combs were used for brood the bees will either cut them down or seal them up inside the ends. This rule is invariable and forms the basis of the close working of frames, a plan I discovered and gave to the world some four years or so ago. It depends upon room given or to how thick comb honey is sealed up. I have had comb cells filled two and a half and three inches deep, room being given therefor.

Ordinary worker comb.

\*\*\* 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.

\*\*\* Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, that we may forward copies of the BEE JOURNAL to them. A postal card and five minutes time will do it.

## SELECTIONS.

MICE IN HIVES,—ROBBING, ETC.

GEORGE MILLEN.—Last season I worked for increase, and I succeeded very well. I put five colonies into winter quarters (in my cellar) and they came out in the spring, good and strong, and went to work in earnest. Had I saved all the swarms I would have had 31 colonies, but some took wing, and bade their companions farewell, and never returned. I disposed of some and doubled up others, and so put 21 colonies in the cellar. These are all doing well excepting two or three in which I found traces of mice, but I have not found the intruders themselves. Will some one please tell me how to get rid of these pests without doing injury to the bees? The flow of honey was light with me, not exceeding 150 lbs. I lost the premium queen you sent me. I introduced her to a hive having four frames of brood just coming out, and the next day she had a fine lot of young bees ready for work as soon as able. All seemed to go well with them till all at once they seemed to dwindle away, and I could find no queen; then other bees commenced a raid on them, and cleaned out all the honey, in spite of all I could do. I shut them up so that but one or two bees could go out or in at a time. The average temperature of my cellar is 45°. I leave the caps on just as I have them when out doors. I would gratefully accept any information or advice you or any of your readers can give me. I very much approve of the change you have made, in the division of the BEE AND POULTRY JOURNAL, and I wish you success.

Picton, Ont., March 10, 1890.

You certainly did well in the way of increase, and naturally couldn't expect much of a honey yield, but we suppose you are laying out for a good honey flow next season. Arsenic, granulated sugar, and flour, mixed dry, and laid where they can get it, we have always found good. J. W. Whealey, of Lakeside mixes "Rough-on-Rats" with lard, and puts it in a dish at the entrance of the hives. The lard keeps the poison fresh and toothsome, and will not need renewing until all used up. You did not try the "wet hay" process to prevent robbing. We use it with good success, and others who have tried it, say they found it a grand preventive. Go to work as follows: Throw the entrance wide open, and shake down loosely, to the depth of six or eight inches, dry hay. Then soak some more hay in water, and spread the wet hay over the dry to the depth of a couple of inches. The robber bees will then have to crawl through the wet

hay, getting their wings and body wet, before they reach the hive the fight is all taken out of them, and instead of entering the hive they will turn and head for home.

#### BEES KILLING OFF EACH OTHER.

H. F. C.—In some of my colonies the bees commenced killing off each other last fall, and would do so every warm day, though I would shut them up tight in the morning, before daylight and leave them until afternoon. The killing was done outside the hive amongst the workers. Even now they are at it some. They have lots of honey are packed in straw out-doors. I took off the straw, and set them out about the middle of February. I neglected to say that there were no bees on the outside of the hive when I had them shut up. I should like to know what the trouble is, and what I can do to save them.

Davison, Mich., March 11, 1890.

From the data you give us we cannot say what the trouble is; perhaps a case of robbing. We should advise you to call in some neighboring bee keeper with more experience than yourself, and he will probably help you out of your difficulty.

#### BEES DYING OFF FROM NO APPARENT CAUSE.

JAS. TAIT.—Nov. 6 I put my bees in the cellar in good shape, and they have been getting along fine till this last month, since which, a lot of them have been dying off, and seemingly there is nothing wrong with them. Two, of the three, are colonies that I did not allow to swarm, and one of the two gave me 186 lbs of honey. You can see they were good ones. The cellar, with a sandy bottom, has been dry and the temperature has not been below 42° nor above 45°. The colonies are in frames 8x12½, 12 to the hive. Please advise me in next issue of the BEE JOURNAL. Perhaps a little sketch of my career as a bee-keeper may encourage the beginner. I bought two colonies of bees five years ago, and now have nineteen all in good shape with the exception of the three mentioned above. My yield from eleven, spring count, was 950 lbs, one giving me 186 lbs. That is not a bad record for one who does as the BEE JOURNAL tells. I take the Review, too, and these and God's help have given me my success. I think Mr. Jones and Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson should receive all commendation, for their good work. There are some who think they can do without a bee journal, but they are generally found in the back ground.

Lynedoch, Feb. 28, 1890.

It is quite usual for bees to die in winter quarters, and yet leave the colony good and strong. Dysentery often depopulates them very much but by what you say we imagine it was just the old and worn out bees dying off. Perhaps the very strong colonies you speak of commenced brooding, and

when they rear brood in winter it appears to exhaust their vitality, and they die off more rapidly than those not brooding. Being exercised similar to the summer season they age more rapidly; this may account for the loss, but without further particulars it would be difficult to say positively the difficulty. We do not know anything that could be done for them. They may have got queenless, and queenless bees will never winter as well as those having queens, for they always scatter about and die more rapidly.

#### AFRAID THE CLOVER IS KILLED.

WM. A. PEARSON.—Last year was a poor year here for bees; too much rain and wet and cold. Lots of bloom but no honey. Our crops here were a failure on account of too much rain and wet. The hay crop was the best we had and that was only about half saved in condition, so we count this the hardest times we have had for years on account of loss of crops. The outlook is not good for another crop of honey for I am afraid the clover is going to be badly winter killed; very little snow to protect it. However, we are never short of bloom here if we can get favorable weather for the bloom we can always get an average crop.

Lacolle, Que.

#### OVER 125 LBS. PER COLONY.

S. BRAMEL.—I began 1889 with 23 colonies, increased to 51, and extracted 2,400 lbs., and took 500 lbs of comb honey. How is that for a greenhorn?

Canton, Feb. 17, 1890.

You have done excellently. May the present season be equally good.

#### PLEASED WITH HIS DEALINGS.

FRANK WILKIN.—Please continue the BEE JOURNAL to me, I would not miss having it come for five dollars. I have fourteen colonies in good shape, and prospects are good for next summer. The two pounds of bees and queen you sent me last summer is a large fine swarm now. They filled their hive full of honey from Golden Rod. I never saw bees work like them before, and I would not take \$25.00 for them. I shall have some more soon.

Pelham, N. H. March 3, 1890.

#### ANOTHER REPORT OF OVER 100 LBS. PER COLONY.

R. E. EMRICK.—My father and I started last last spring with over 13 colonies; we increased to 31, and took over 1500 lbs of honey (comb and extracted) and left ample winter stores. Got four first prizes on honey at the Waterford township show, and three firsts, and one special, at the Norfolk county fair at Simcoe.

Tyroll, Ont., Jany. 16, 1890.

You did well, indeed, but you do not give anyone a chance to estimate, how well, as you bulked the quantity

of honey taken. Comb honey is generally looked upon as being equal to double its weight in extracted, and if each is given the readers of the JOURNAL, they can estimate your success better.

INTRODUCING QUEENS.

JNO YODER.—I was told a few days ago by a pretty good bee keeper the way he introduces queens very successfully, viz:—Make a cage of perforated metal and press it down quickly on the queen after setting her on a comb; that makes the space too small for the bees to ball the queen and still allows the bees access to her, do you think that is practical?  
Springfield, March, 1, 1890.

The plan you mention is practical, but not advisable. We would not care to trust a valuable queen to the mercy of the bees under a perforated metal cage, when we can, with no more trouble, be sure of her safety, by other methods. It is probable that in nine cases out of ten the plan would work out successfully, but if the bees were so disposed they could so worry the queen even through the perforated metal, that life would for her be scarcely worth the living.

SMOKER FUEL.

J. S. M.—What is the best material to use in a smoker? and what are the objections to using the dried leaves of tobacco plant?  
Smith's Falls, Ont., March 17, 1890.

There are dozens of different things all "best" for use in the smoker, chief among these are partially decayed maple, beech, elm, or apple wood, dried fungi, cedar, felt paper, etc. Cut any of these into small pieces, and dry thoroughly. They will then light readily, and burn steadily and long yielding good smoke. When it burns too rapidly lay the smoker down in a horizontal position,—at other times set it on end with the nozzle up.

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

CLUBBING LIST.

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

	COMBINED, CLUBBED.	
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

Our Own Apiary.

**D**URING the winter season very little can be said under this head. The most we can do is examine them once in a while, and report.

We shall strive to do this, and to give full notes during the summer months, so that all who read this department may know what we are doing here at Beeton. We have in the bee-house here at our home apiary 202 colonies. We moved all that we did not dispose of by sale, in the fall, to this apiary, as we have a better, and more modern bee house here than at the out' apiaries. This may seem a small number of colonies for us to have, but our attention has been so taken up this last year or two with our supply business, and with outside affairs that we have endeavored to reduce our stock as much as possible. One hundred colonies of these we are now wintering are disposed of so that, all being well, we shall commence the season of 1890 with 102 colonies mostly in Combination hives.

OUR WINTER REPORT.

The winter thus far has been very favorable for outdoor wintering, and for those wintering indoors too, for that matter. The general reports published in the last numbers of the BEE JOURNAL, were very interesting in this particular. We have just been examining the colonies in the bee house, and find them all alive, and apparently all strong in numbers. Some of them were so quiet, that we almost thought they were numbered with the dead. Looking down between the frames scarcely a bee could be seen to move, and they seemed to be clustered on the bottom board and the bottom of the combs. So far as we can tell all colonies have an abundance of stores; some of them will have 50 or 60 pounds of honey left over. You will say that this does not show very judicious management, and we must admit the soft impeachment. Truth to tell, they were put into winter quarters with but scant attention, excepting to see that there was sufficient honey. The surplus of one we will divide up with others which run short, or extract it, as occasion demands.

WINTERING IN TWO STORY HIVES.

Some of the colonies were so strong

in bees that we could not crowd them down to a single brood chamber of either Jones or Combination, and as a consequence, we have a number of hives of each kind which have second stories, and both brood chamber and second story are filled with bees. We shall note how these come out in the spring, as compared with those in the single stories. We do not think that the plan of wintering in double-hives is advisable, as good strong colonies in one-story will, we think, give as good results. Still, the use of the second story is advisable if the bees cannot have comfortable room in the lower story. You will remember our experience with some very strong colonies which we wintered at the Richardson yard two years ago, as reported on page 126 Vol. IV. The quieter the bees can be kept the better; if they are disturbed too much they age fast, while if left in a dormant state they retain their age and vitality, and when they commence brooding in the spring, they build up rapidly in proportion to their strength. Besides, when natural pollen can be gathered in the warm spring time, the bees are stimulated and invigorated, and brooding is carried on much faster than in winter when the heat required must be had at the expense of the consumption of stores.

#### SIGNS FOR SETTING OUT.

Don't be in too much of a hurry to get your bees out the first sunny day in the spring. Wait until there is a little something for them to gather. Wait till the swallows, bumble-bees, butterflies and spring flowers put in an appearance, and you will be less liable to make a mistake. With these signs, we can depend upon suitable weather from that time on.

#### SELLING GRANULATED HONEY.

One evening last week, we had a short visit from Mr. John McArthur, of Toronto, and we had a splendid bee chat, or "crack," as our visitor put it. Mr. McArthur is a canny Scotchman, of no mean ability, with many original ideas. In the course of our conversation it came out that he has been in the habit, for some time of selling all his his honey in granulated form, and he has popularized the sale of it in this shape very much by selling it in small

quantities to the children in lieu of confectionery. He cuts it up in small square chunks and puts a piece on a cracker all for a cent. This nets him 15 to 20 cents per pound for biscuit and honey. It is much healthier and more desirable for the children than ordinary confectionery, and the youngsters "get more value for their money" in quantity. It is, says Mr. McArthur, no uncommon thing for a dozen or more children to come in for a "chunk of honey on a cracker," sometimes as much as two or three dollars worth being disposed of in a day. This is surely a good way to educate the rising generation to the use of honey. Mr. M. has a large number of regular customers who came to him through this very means. Many of these can readily distinguish the various flavors, as clove, thistle, basswood, buckwheat, etc., and in ordering they mention their preference. He is just now disposing of a lot of buckwheat honey in "chunk" fashion to the children, and they like it.

#### HONEY VINEGAR.

Mr. McArthur is now manufacturing honey-vinegar on a large scale—having seven thousand gallons on hand at the present time. It is rivaling the best English malt vinegar, and he has many customers, who prefer it ahead of the malt. It can be sold at a handsome profit, and if properly made and kept up in quality, a very large trade should result. This will give us a market for buck-wheat, and other dark honeys, which we have never had heretofore.

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## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

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BEETON, ONTARIO, APRIL 1, 1890.

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The price for beeswax is still 35c. per pound, delivered—in exchange for supplies.

We are having the cold weather of January this month. Bees are in good shape, however, so far as we can learn and can stand it.



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EXCHANGE AND MART

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

#### POULTRY

**F**OR SALE or exchange some fine R C W Leghorns cock, cockerel, 9 hens and pullets, want Langshans or Partridge cochins. JOHN GRAY, Todmorden, Ont.

**M**B SMITH, Grimsby, Ont., will sell eggs this season from his prize winning birds, 8 C Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks at \$1 per 13. Now is your chance to secure good stock at low prices.

**F**OR SALE—Silver Wyandottes. As I am leaving Georgetown I offer my pet Birds at a great sacrifice. From Hawkins and the best Canadian stock, 1 cock and 2 cockerels. JOHN T. MOORE, Milton.

**E**GGs—We are selling eggs this year from our prize winning light Brahmans, Silver Wyandottes and Partridge Cochins at \$1.50 per setting. All birds score over 90 and all are well mated. WM & CHAS SPARKS, Chatham, Ont.

**E**GGs—Silver Laced Wyandottes, Grand River strain; Plymouth Rock, True Blue strain; Black Minorcas, imported stock, Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, and Black Spanish. \$1 per doz. Chicks in the fall. MATTHEW WILKINSON, Cheltenham, Ont.

**P**IT GAMES for sale, four Irish Bellast Red Game Stags bred from birds imported from J A Bentley of Rhode Island, won 1st and 2nd prizes at Owen Sound show, must sell as I have no room. Eggs \$3 per 13. Address WALTER ADAIR, Owen Sound.

**E**GGs for hatching from fine Buff cochins (Hare strain) Golden Pencilled Hamburgs (Griffin Strain). Well mated and will produce fine chicks. Price \$2 per 13 and sure hatch guaranteed. Scores and prizes won on application. S & P JACKMAN, Bowmanville, Ont.

**D**ARK BRAHMAS—Having imported a grand high scoring pen of Dark Brahmans, (cock alone costing \$85) we will sell a limited number of eggs at \$5 per 13. Cash to accompany order. CACHE & OTTER, 472 Parliament, St., Toronto.

**E**GGs FOR HATCHING from Heudans, \$1 per doz Won at Midland Central Kingston. 1st on tows 2nd on chicks, Light Brahmans 2nd on fowls, Red Caps 2nd on fowls. Birds for sale in the fall. Would exchange a few settings for eggs of other standard varieties. Wm. LAMBERT Williams ville, P O Kingston Ont.

**F**OR SALE, two White Minorca Cockerels and five pullets, also two white Plymouth Rock cockerels and 4 pullets. Eggs from W Minorca, W P Rock, Am. Dominique and D Brahma, price on application. Stock A 1. ROBT SCOTT, 726 Adelaide St. London, Ont.

**B**LACK Hamburgs, T Smelts stock, Langshans, my own strain. See prize lists for both. Eggs \$3 per 13 \$5 per 20, express paid, No birds in pens less than 92. B Hamburg Cockerel and Pullet for sale score at 'St. Catharines 93 and 904. Langshan cockerel, score Milton, 934. Cards with birds. C J EISELE, Guelph.

**A**KERLEY & CLARK, Niagara River Poultry Yards sell a few more settings of eggs from their prize winning L. B & B P Rocks our eggs are well fertilized. Set four hens, 42 eggs, 37 chicks, in incubator 60 per cent. Eggs from same yards as we breed from ourselves, one sitting \$2.50 two sittings \$4. Dunnville, Ont.

**T**HE HAMILTON Poultry Yards. Eggs from Light Black, Brahmans, Houdans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Langshans, White and Brown Leghorns, Black Spanish, Black Red Games, Golden Polands, Silver Wyandottes, Hamburgs (black) also Black Red Game, Duckwing and Sebright Bants \$1.50 per setting. Black Javas, Dark Brahmans, Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, White Bearded Polands, White Cochins, and Cayuga ducks, \$2 per setting. I won upwards of 30 prizes, the past year at the leading shows, also 2 diplomas for breeding pens. Won the diploma for best collection of fowls at Kingston. A few fine birds for sale. A G H LUXTON, Hamilton.

### POULTRY.

**W**. F. Black Spanish a specialty. Eggs for hatching from two grand yards \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 per 20. One fine cockerel for sale. G. H. SHEERES, Clarksburg, Ont.

**C**OOPS—We have on hand ready to ship quick, large number of coops, sizes and prices as mentioned in advertisement in another column. The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd, Beeton.

#### BEES

**W**ANTED—Assistant apiarist to take charge of an out apiary, also a student wanted to help in the home apiary J ALPAUGH, Box 704 St Thomas Ont.

**F**OR SALE—700 lbs of extracted honey, in 60 lb tins, and 500 lbs. comb honey in sections, will make mostly buckwheat, and bees in simplicity hives. Write for prices. Address J L GROSJEAN, Cobourg, Ont.

**1000** LBS. of Bees for sale at \$1 per pound, discount for large orders. Will sell 100 hives of bees at \$5 per hive or 10 for \$45. 1000 lbs of foundation 40 and 45 cts. J. A. FOSTER, Tilbury Centre.

**60** or 70 swarms of pure Italian bees to sell cheap. Anyone taking a quantity can have them at \$4 a swarm in Jones' S. W. hive. The reason for selling too much other work. THOS CHRISTIAN Lorraine, P. O.

**W**ILL exchange Italian queens or bees for a breach loading gun, honey extractor, uncapping can, comb foundation or Berkshire pig. Tested queens \$2 untested \$1 COLWICK & COLWICK, Norse, Borque Co. Tex.

**B**EEES! yes, bees three hundred swarms for sale. Bees by the pound. Nuclei, queens and full swarms and all kinds of supplies at rock bottom prices also a new Root, 10 inch mill, cheap. Send for our 8th annual price list for 1890 just out. R. E. SMITH Box 72, Tilbury Centre, Ont.

**W**ANTED to begin work 1st May, an experienced beekeeper; also one who has had some experience. To the right parties good wages will be paid. Address stating salary wanted, experience, age etc, at once. F W JONES, Bedford Que.

### 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

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

**P**OUULTRY-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.

**S**END 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, St. Louis, Hamilton, Hancock Co. Ill.

**1890** Early Italian queens from bees bred for business. Each \$1.00; six, \$4.50. Ready May 1st. Order now, pay when arrives. Satisfaction. **W. H. LAYBURN**, Lavae, Sebastian Co., Ark.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



**W. C. G. PETER,**

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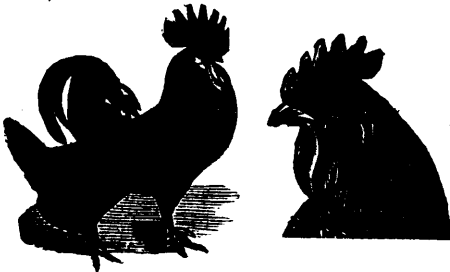
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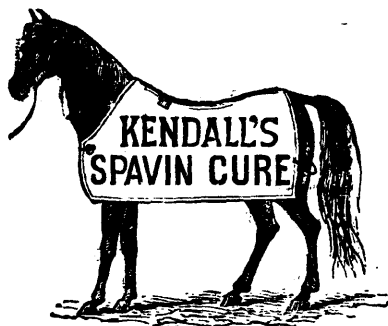
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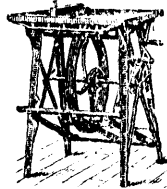
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