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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

VOL. VI, No. 22.

BEETON, ONT., FEB. 15, 1891

WHOLE No. 282

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted exclusively to the interests of the Honey Producer.

Seventy-five Cents per annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 col.	page
1 month.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
2 months.....	3.00	4.50	6.75	6.75	11.00	17.00
3 months.....	4.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
6 months.....	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	43.00
12 months.....	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	75.00

Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

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.

Transient Advertisements.

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

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

Exchange and Mart.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion—not to exceed five lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else it will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is specially 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 change, \$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., Ltd., Beeton, Publishers.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

Orders for copies are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt.

American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

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

The number on each wrapper or address-label will show the expiring number of your subscription, and by comparing this with the Whole No. on the JOURNAL you can ascertain your exact standing.

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

When sending in anything intended for the JOURNAL do not mix it up with a business communication. Use different sheets of paper. Both may, however, be enclosed in the same envelope.

Reports from subscribers are always welcome. They assist greatly in making the JOURNAL interesting. If any particular system of management has contributed to your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

ERRORS. — We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

We do not accept any advertisements of a suspicious or swindling nature, but our readers must not expect us to be responsible should our advertisers not do as they agree. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and in doubtful cases not to pay for goods before delivery.

Clubbing Rates.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL \$1.00
 THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and premium queen 1.00
 Both JOURNALS and premium queen 1.25

Job Printing.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.



THOS. BARRETT,
Norfolk Poultry Yards
BREEDER
AND IMPORTER OF

Langshans,
S. G. Dorkings,
S. C. B. Leghorns,
White Cochins,
Black Hamburgs,
EGGS IN SEASON \$3 per 13 or \$5
per 26, Birds for sale. ANGUS, Ont.

W. T. TAPSCOTT

Has some fine young stock of the following varieties, now ready for shipment,

Golden and Silver Laced Wyandottes,
Black and White Minorcas,
Black, White and Brown Leghorns,
Barred Plym. Rocks,
Dark and Light Brahmas,

WITH A FEW OF OTHER VARIETIES.



This Year's Breeding Stock For
Sale, Cheap.

Prices greatly reduced between now
and November 1st.

Will give full particulars in answer
to correspondents. State plainly
what you want. It will facilitate
business. Send for Circular.

W. T. TAPSCOTT,
BRAMPTON, ONT

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

EGGS, \$1.00 for 13.

- Light Brahmas—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York, Williams and Bucknam strains
- Dark Brahmas—Three yards. Mansfield and 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
- Silver Wyandottes...Two yards
- Barred Plymouth Rocks...Twelve yards. Drake Upham and Corbin strains
- Mendans—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 y^d
- 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 catalogue.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

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.



Poultry Netting & Fencing.

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

19 GAUGE.				
24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3 10	4 00	4 85	6 00	9 50
18 GAUGE.				
\$3 25	4 00	5 00	6 30	9 30

Less than full roll lots the price will be 12.5 sq ft

GOLDEN

WYANDOTTES !



White Wyandottes, Knapp & Croffets strain, Rose C. Brown Leghorns, Croffets & Eckers strain Pekin Ducks, Rankin's strain. Stock for sale at all times. My stock is choice.

JOHN A. NOBLE, Norval, Ont

Partridge - Cochins !

My breeding yard of P. Cochins for the year 1891 has been selected with the greatest possible care

“HANSLER”

a superb Cockerel has been placed in command and the
EIGHT LARGE HENS

under his care are noted for even pencilling and abundant middle to feathering. A limited number of eggs will be sold at \$2.50 per 13 or \$4 per 26. Our club circulars free.

R. H. MARSHALL,

Sec. Perfection Fancier's Club, Dunnville, Ont.

BROWN LEGHORNS
AND BLACK MINORCAS.

Will sell a few sittings of Eggs from my grand breeding pens this spring. My Brown Leghorns are second to none in Canada. At the Owen Sound Show I won every first and second prize given, winning eight first and second prizes, making a clean sweep. I have kept the honors at Owen Sound for 5 years in succession on Brown Leghorns. My Minorcas are grand birds. In looking over the prize lists this winter I find I had the highest scoring Minorcas in Canada (93 to 98). Eggs from each variety at \$2 per 15 or \$3 per 30 and will give satisfaction. Brown Leghorns, Benner's strain. Black Minorcas, Abbot Bros' strain from imported stock.

Address

J. C. BENNER, Owen Sound

Care Polson Iron Works

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEY'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC

SWARM HIVER

Thoroughly tested and guaranteed to SELF HIVE every swarm that issues. Sample by mail for \$1.00. American Apiculturist one year and swarmer by mail \$1.50. Sample Apiculturist giving full illustrated description of Swarmer free

H. ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

PATENTS!

Patents, Caveats, and Trade-marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH Washington, DC

W. A. CHRYSLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

BEE SUPPLIES,

Single and Double. Walled Hives, Sections, Shipping Crates, Feeders Etc. Price-lists free.

Box 450, CHATHAM, ONT.



BEES AND HONEY

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 Cleanings 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 200 cuts. Price in cloth, \$1.35. *CT* Mention this paper. A. I. ROOT, Medina, O.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. Parent, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"we cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inc cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal other work. This winter we have double the number of bee hives, etc. to make and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and price list free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 54 Ruby st. Rockford, Ill.

RIVERSIDE

Dairy & Poultry YARDS.

Jas. McLaren, Prop STEPHENS ST. OWEN SOUND.

Importer and Breeder Dark Brahmas Adams strain

S. C. W. Leghorns, High class fancy Pigeons, Lop eared Rabbits, Guinea Pigs & White Rats



Eggs from Brammas or W Leghorns \$2 per 13; \$3.50 per 26. To parties purchasing birds, \$1 per setting. JAS McLAREN, Owen Sound.

CONDENSED DIRECTORY.

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

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

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

TESTED ITALIAN QUEENS bred from selected mothers, principally of Doolittle stock. Prices as follows:—for those under 1 year \$2.50 each, shipped the 20th of April, or 2c. less each day until June 10th. Queens under 2 years old one-fifth less. G. A. DEADMAN Druggist & Apiarist Brussels, Ontario.

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

POULTRY-MEN—Do not order your winter 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.

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.** 25 CTS
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
CONSUMPTION

BEESWAX WANTED

We will pay 30 cts cash or 35 cts in trade for good pure Beeswax delivered at Stratford (sediment deducted, if any).

The best packed hives made for wintering bees outdoors. 60 lb tins neatly boxed. Shipping crates for Comb Honey or anything required by Beekeepers. A few colonies of Hybrid Bees for Sale at \$5.00 per colony.

Send for prices, Address, **J. & E. H. MYERS,**

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. Box 94, Stratford, Ont

POULTRY Netting.—See our advt. in another col with prices. Also for shipping and exhibition Coops, with owner's name printed on the canvas. Drink ing fountains and poultry supplies generally. **THE D. A. JONES CO. Ltd. Beeton.**



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

VOL. VI, No. 22.

BEETON, ONT., FEB. 15, 1891

WHOLE No. 282

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

EDITORIAL.

THE officers of the Mutual Bee-keepers' Union have been re-elected by large votes: President, James Heddon; Vice-President, Prof. A. J. Cook; G. M. Doolittle, A. I. Root, C. C. Miller and G. W. Demaree. General Manager, Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Replying to "Observer," who rather thought it childishness on the part of those who made so much fuss over "*nom-de-plumes*," etc., the editor of the *Review* says:

"Well, Bro. Observer, I can tell you why I wish to know who it is that is doing the talking. I have learned from experience that, although some editors may think the writings of certain men are worth printing, I don't think them worth reading. They may be worth something to others—to me they are valueless. Another man may discover that the contributions of some other correspondent are of no value to him. On the other hand, there are some men whose names at the head of articles are of sufficient guarantee to me that they are worth reading. Some men never have written anything that I would care to read, while others have never written anything that I didn't value. Every one who has kept bees and read the

journals for a number of years, has, I presume, had a similar experience."

We think that perhaps "Observer" was right after all, when he said:

"It would seem as if some of those who write in such a strain, have decided that they must know who writes an article before they will take the trouble to read it, and some articles they wouldn't read at any price, just because the right name wasn't at the head of the article."

THE question of "Foundation in full sheets vs. Starters" is agitating the minds of a good many of our leading bee-men. There are many arguments which may be advanced on both sides, one writer in an American periodical suggested that the publishers of the bee journals, who were also interested in the supply trade, were not anxious to allow a discussion, fearing the result upon their foundation sales. We are satisfied that this imputation on the impartiality of the journals was not deserved; certainly not in the case of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. We do not care what direction a reform shall take, so long as it is in the best interests of bee-keepers, a discussion of the subject on its merits will always be allowable in its columns. Of course, we cannot be on both sides, and will therefore, fearlessly and independently take a stand on the side which our experience and intelligence tells us is right and best.

* * *

OUR usual complement of "Cappings," is in type, but had to be held over for lack of space.

GENERAL.

POLLEN GRAINS.

Gathered from Far and Near by Observer.

I like to "talk back" at Dr. Miller. He enjoys it is much as I do.

I'd like to know if that fellow on page 58, *Gleanings*, is Dr. Miller's brother?

James Heddon wants his outside packing cases a dark red, in color. Good idea.

Your "Cappings Department" is just splendid. We get the "cream" there every time.

Has the Michigan association affiliated with the N. A. B. K. A. for 1891? The Ontario did.

When is Mr. Post going to give us a description of that "Whirly-go-round" he uses in his out apiaries?

The "cream" always goes with the "skim-milk" in this country, otherwise the milk-factory patron is fined.

I thought Hutchinson wanted to know the name of everybody that wrote in a journal Who's "Rambler"?

Will D. A. Jones give us his experience with the Hoffman frame. I am told that he tried it years ago and discarded it.

Twelve out of the sixteen respondents to the Queries in the A. B. J. favor 8 frame as against 10 frame Langstroth hives.

Where is the *Beekeepers Advance*? I haven't had my copy for the last two months. It is surely not "numbered with the dead."

I'm glad the C. B. J. devotes its space to news, instead of the use of "flesh-brush" described by "Number Two" in last issue.

If the types will make me say things I didn't write, can I be blamed, Dr. Miller? But say, isn't "stray swarms" a more suitable heading anyway?

I fancy I see the beekeepers of this country refusing to sell honey only for two months in the year. *Vide* James Heddon's suggestion at the Michigan State Convention.

If Heddon and Mason had been through some of the Canadian apiaries last spring they would have changed their mind about strong colonies, properly wintered, spring dwindling. Of course they won't if their spring-packed.

C. J. Robinson, in *A. B. J.*, says that "Each and every bee-brood grub can be made to develop foul-brood virus spontaneously," and that he has proved it. S. Corneil said at the late St. Catharines convention: "The microbe of foul brood is no more produced spontaneously than are pine trees or elephants." Which is right?

J. B. Hall has apparently gone back on his statement made at Brantford last winter, when he advocated cellar wintering, for I hear he has built "a little cellar around each colony," in a good many cases this last fall.

Dr. Miller can't find anyone who will "club with him" and do away with essays at conventions. If he doesn't drop the discussion, the chances are some one will drop the "with" out of that quotation, and give him the rest of it.

I see that Ernest Root says that what the bee-keeping world wants most, is a good reversible extractor, that won't need a house with a "barn door" on to let it inside. Just wait till he sees the description of the one which was exhibited (by model) at St. Catharines, and which I suppose we shall soon hear about in the C. B. J.

[Yes, as soon as we can get the engravings made—ED.]

It is well that Mr. Corneil left the extent to which foul-brood has been spread by the use of foundation, an unknown quantity, for the sake of those who use it; but if as he says repeated boilings "render the cultures sterile," why suggest the spread of the disease in this way at all. All wax is boiled at least twice before it reaches the consumer as foundation, and in many instances the wax is subject to boiling heat even oftener than twice.

Divisional Brood Chamber Hives.

(Reply to Dr. Tinker.)

ON PAGE 273, Dr. Tinker says that I am laboring under a misapprehension, and I do not know but I have been, and consequently should stand corrected. The Dr. changes his form of hive so frequently that I think he is possibly and I guess probably now using something different from that which he described a year or so ago. I supposed he was using close fitting frames, but it seems by this article that he is not.

Now, really, to be honest, I must say that I do not know as I know what "the new system of management" is. I have not heard anything about it on the part of our leading bee-keepers, nor met anyone who says he believes there is any new system, and really, to be frank, I do not myself. We all have different ways of operating, but we do not call them new systems, until we have something quite different by way of mechanical application and manipulation, and from what little I have read of the Doctor's writings lately and what I have heard other bee-keepers say, I guess there is nothing particular.

ly new or sufficiently so to call it a system.

I do not think the Doctor should have come out quite as bitterly as he did and make so many statements that certainly are not correct, because I filled a couple of columns with verbatim quotations from my book published long before he claimed any new system and while he was using the Victor hive with its continuous passage ways. The Doctor is still determined to make the manipulation of two brood chambers identical with that of one brood chamber divided into two parts, each used for specific purposes. Well, that he cannot do. I have looked over all this ground, read Mr. Quinby as quoted by him, consulted my patent lawyer faithfully on the subject, and it won't go; Doctor, it won't go.

The doctor does me injustice by saying that I design to lay claim to his new system of management. I claim nothing that I did not claim before he had any new system and when he was using the Victor hive with its continuous passage ways. If the two columns of solid, verbatim quotations from my book, lays any claim to his new system, why that proves conclusively that his new system is thus far claiming my invention, because I was prior, don't you see? There is no getting around this. Columns of aimless assertions will not disprove this self-evident fact.

I did not know before that the Doctor was using and recommending the Langstroth frame. I am glad if he has gone back to that, because, if nothing else, it will save all infringement upon other inventions.

The Doctor says that I patented a copied invention. That I could not do. The patent office would not allow it had I tried to do any such thing. The Doctor says I sought certain claims through a re-issue, and that I make claims that are an imposition on the bee-keeping public. One of these statements is just as true as the other. I did not seek any re-issue. I announced that I expected to do so, but later consulted more fully with my patent attorney, and he, while in Washington, looked the matter up carefully in the patent office, and said I did not need any re-issue. My patent was strong and valid enough, and would hold everything I desired or ever claimed in public print. It seems as though the Doctor did not mean to tell the truth about it. In regard to the truth of my statement above, the records of the patent office will show if I ever made any application for re-issue.

Another mistake the Doctor makes, is, I never claimed to be the author of the contraction system so far as I know. Ed. J. Oatman,

of Dundee, Ill., was the author, but he would not publish it, nor let me, until I had used it three years privately, and he had used it several more. I do not know how many before he told me about it. Then I did publish it, and another thing the Doctor is very mistaken regarding, or wilfully mistakes, I published it before Mr. Doolittle did. The Doctor forgets that Mr. Doolittle and myself had a controversy about that, and that the public records proved my claim to be prior, by several months.

It would seem as though this question of the wood zinc honey-board had been discussed enough. It is a well known fact that wood zinc honey-boards were made before the Doctor invented the device of slipping the strips of zinc between the slats, which we have given him credit for, but the Doctor cannot make, and does not make, and never will make a honey-board worth a cent, of combined wood and zinc, unless he uses my features of the bee-space and break-joint principles, one or both, in connection therewith. I think more of either one of these features than I do of the arrangement of the zinc. Perhaps I am not right, but the Doctor must understand that these strips of zinc had been tacked on both the upper and under side of my honey-board, and it is furthermore a fact that can be proved by good witnesses, that they were slid in grooves in the edges of the slats by several different parties before the Doctor ever described them. However, that may be, as he was the first to *print* it; he should have the credit and we have always given it to him. But suppose I had patented the break-joint, and bee-space principles when I invented the honey-board, about twelve years ago, and for which A. I. Root made me a present of \$100 as a token of his appreciation of the invention. Then the Doctor could not use his zinc slide system in any arrangement of any value.

The doctor accuses me of copying from Mr. Hetherington, when in reality I do not know, and never did know what kind of a hive Mr. H. uses. I never told of copying from Bingham. I mentioned the fact that Mr. Bingham's arrangement suggested to me certain things. Without occupying too much of your space I will say that Dr. Tinker was misstated dates. What was two years and was published as two years, he has called four years. I am not so anxious to have a reputation as an inventor as I am to protect my patent, and that I shall do and do it by law, and I guess there will be no trouble with the Doctor, for it seems now that he has gone back to the suspended Langstroth frame.

Another point, I never claimed to have invented the wood zinc, queen excluding honey-

board prior to Dr. Tinker's invention of it in the precise manner of sliding the zinc strips between the slats in saw kerfs. I have given that credit to Dr. Tinker, and that is all the credit there is to give, because everybody knows that I invented the honeyboard without the zinc strips, before the Doctor could see the advantage of using the honeyboard, and I have described before who invented, and who should have the credit of the one peculiar method of adjusting the zinc strips, which is a very good one, and the Doctor has had his due.

Now, the Doctor says that at first he thought of patenting this device, and then concluded to give it to bee-keepers. Now the records of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* and the patent office show that the facts are just the reverse, He gave it to bee-keepers through *Gleanings* in the first place, and then tried to patent it, and when the examiners saw the article in *Gleanings* his patent was rejected. Now, if the records do not show this, I am mistaken, that is all, I know what he wrote in *Gleanings* and I am very confident, and will wager ten to one that after giving it to the bee-keeping public in *Gleanings* he applied for a patent. At least a party wrote and told me so, who said he knew it. The records will show whether I am mistaken and have been misinformed or not, even if the Doctor will not own up to the truth.

Now, the Doctor knows that I did not try to deprive him of the credit of devising the saw kerfs in which to slide the zinc, as past copies of the bee journals will show, but if it should turn out that his "new system of management is not worth a straw" without a honey-board which contains the bee space or break-joint principle, then it seems to me he ought to be giving me some credit.

In the last paragraph the Doctor shows a great willingness to divide his inventions with the bee-keeping fraternity.

The old rule holds good that the least a man has the more willing he is to put it in a shake purse and divide up all round, but I understand the Doctor has a patent on his last invention and I think he has a good right to it. If his invention is worth anything he has a right to a part of the value, while the bee-keepers get the advantage of the rest, and that is what a patent means. If it is not worth anything, as I really believe, then the patent can do no harm.

Now the Doctor has a good many things to say about his inventions, and my own as far back as 1882. Now, let me quote verbatim just what the Doctor wrote to me, Oct. 9, 1886, and just what he published in his circular for 1887:—

"I have been able the past season (which has

been extra good in this locality) to make a full, and, as I think, satisfactory trial of your new principles, in the use of 38 hives. Your double brood-chamber of cases, made so as to be interchangeable and invertible, is a great success, in working for comb honey. The facility for contracting and expanding the brood space is perfect, and the advantages to be secured are so great that the practical apiarist of to-day cannot afford to dispense with the use of a system so valuable."

DR. G. L. TINKER.

New Philadelphia, O., Oct. 9, '86.

In his circular for this year, Dr. Tinker, says: "The new system of management of sectional bee-hives, recently introduced by Mr. James Heddon, has wrought a great change in the practice of many of our largest bee-keepers. * * * * * The justice of Mr. Heddon's claims (of invention) have been generally admitted and all should recognize his rights."

Now these printed documents are stubborn things, aren't they? and it seems to me that in the above I have given your readers some information, and at least cleared myself of the very vile accusations of the Doctor, who ought to be my co-worker and friend.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.,

The Premium to O. B. K. A. Members.

THE question of a premium for 1891 was discussed at St. Catharines, and the final arrangement was left with Mr. McKnight, who so well conducted the negotiations re "Langstroth," as to place one in the hands of every member for '87. He has about concluded for the delivery to every member of the Association of a copy of Thos. W. Cowan's new book, which we noticed in last issue. The extent to which the negotiations have gone will be observed by a perusal of his letter herewith. Every subscriber to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL should be a member of the O. B. K. A., and we only hope that they may half of them join. As it is, we have the largest and strongest Association on the American continent, but we should like to double or even treble the present membership. The Secretary's address is: W. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

"You may announce through the JOURNAL that the members of the Ontario Bee-keepers Association who pay their subscription of one dollar each, will receive, free of charge, a copy of "The Honey Bee, Its Natural History, An-

atomy and Physiology," by Thos. Wm. Cowan. Members of affiliated Associations who have not become members of the Ontario Bee-keepers Association by paying the membership fee are not entitled to rank as members for the purpose of receiving whatever may be donated by the parent society. I make this statement to prevent any misunderstanding on the part of accredited delegates from the affiliated societies, because, some of them have contended in years gone by that they were entitled to participate in common with paid members,

The selection and purchase of what is to be distributed amongst the members this year was entrusted to me by the Board of Directors, and I have about completed negotiations with the publisher for the purchase of the above excellent book, than which there is no more complete work of its kind extant. These books will be distributed in a month or so from this date. There is no good reason why the membership roll should not embrace 1000 names this year. The first consignment will only embrace 200 volumes, but arrangements have been made for filling repeat orders, so that every member joining the Association within a reasonable time, will receive a copy of the above work at his post office, free from any charge whatever.

R. McKNIGHT.

What I Don't Like.

DON'T like to see discarded hives, broken frames, smokers and other unsightly things lying scattered here and there over a bee yard.

I don't like to be addressed as "friend" by a man I never saw. A community of sentiment on one particular subject does not warrant men in employing it when speaking of or at each other. Nobody uses it under such circumstances except American bee-keepers.

I don't like so many editorial foot notes appended to contributions to bee journals. It looks as if the editors were dependent upon the brain of their correspondents for what they themselves write.

I don't like to be stung by a bee, nor to hear people say they don't mind being stung. I simply don't believe them when they say so.

I don't like to have a poor honey crop. I don't like to sell bees or honey on credit. People fancy they cost nothing and are not always prompt in paying for them.

I don't like leaky honey tins. I feel like throwing them at the head of the tinker who made them.

I don't like mistakes made in filling an order

for supplies; nor the clerks blamed for the mistake. It is a miserable excuse, and an unmanly one to boot.

I don't like too many devils in a printing office, they are apt to knock one's correspondence out of shape. They sometimes pie it—sometimes hash it.

I don't like to be a chronic fault finder, but sometimes we dislike to be what we really are.

NUMBER TWO.

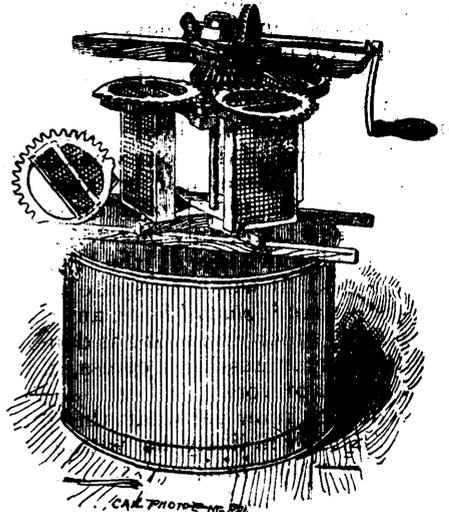
FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Lawson's Automatic Extractor, for Extracting Four Frames at Once.

MAILED you to-day a photo of Lawson's Automatic Reversible Honey Extractor. To

make it so the parts can best be seen and described, we set the working parts across the can on two strips of wood. The mode of operating it, that I can best give, is as follows:—

A comb is placed in each of the four comb baskets and power applied to crank. Now, the cog wheels at the top of the upright shaft are loose on the shaft, which causes the comb baskets to revolve as far as the stop cogs, thus presenting the sides of the comb baskets to the side of the can. As soon as the stop cogs strike the pinions of the clog wheel on the upright shaft, they can go no further, which starts the machine in motion. After the honey is thrown out of one side of the comb, power is applied to the brake, which stops it at once, but



LAWSON'S AUTOMATIC EXTRACTOR.

this has no effect on reversing the comb baskets. To reverse, simply turn the crank in the opposite direction, and the comb baskets all revolve round as far as the stop cogs on the op-

posite sides of the of the combs to the side of the can, when it again starts in motion. The working parts can all be seen in the photo, excepting device that holds the tops of the comb baskets in position. This consists of a circular flange, secured to the cross head and works inside of the cog wheel or ring at the tops of the comb baskets.

The whole machine is very strong and simple; any person can operate it. It is positive motion; if you reverse the crank the combs must and will reverse before the machine will start in motion. It can all be taken apart and cleaned in an instant, and put together again as quickly. In extracting, either the sides or edges of the comb baskets can face the operator, which even is most desirable.

C. W. Post.

Murray, Ont., Feb. 2, 1891.

Mr. C. W. Post had the model, from which our engraving was taken, at St. Catharines, and all those who examined it, were unanimous in the opinion that it would "fill the bill" exactly as an automatic reversible extractor, providing it worked as nicely when carrying four heavy combs as it did in the model without any. If the castings are made of malleable iron, we think there will be no difficulty on that score, however, and we do hope it may turn out as anticipated. If we mistake not, Mr. Post has actually tried an extractor of the full size, in his apiary the past season, and if he is prepared to say that it does the work required of it, we need have no hesitation in accepting it as just the Extractor which we want.

The diameter of the body when made to hold four L-frames will be about 30 inches; and for the Jones frame, 36 inches. The Extractor, therefore, will not be at all unwieldy as the Stanley Extractor is. It will not require a door any wider than it *should be* on any room or house in which extracting is done, to admit of easy ingress and egress, in the usual course of work.

We do not know yet what the price will be, but it will likely be within the reach of ordinary beekeepers.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Work of an Individual Bee.

It has often pained me when visiting the bee yards of aparians in different parts and also in reading the utterances of individuals to note

the carelessness of life exhibited with regard to bees. It often reaches the ears of many of your readers, no doubt, "oh it is only a bee," but has it ever struck you, Mr. Editor, apart from the humanitarianism of it, what that *one bee* means with regard to a season's crop. For the sake of argument let me illustrate by taking the past-month's operations here, as an example.

On Nov. 1st, I examined 22 hives with a view of working them for extracted honey on that date. I put on top stories, each with 10 frames (I use the Root Simplicity hive). Each frame had comb built out in it. Up to date I have canned up just 1000 lbs. of honey, which, for density and colour, is equal to anything I have ever seen. It weighs 15 lbs. to the gallon, and is so clear one can read through a jar full. This, I will admit, is a phenomenal yield, when it is remembered it will probably last until January 30th, 1891. But I am in a good country, with every inducement to bees to make large records. Now if we base our calculations on the computation that it takes 1,000,000 bees to carry a lb. of honey, that a fair hive has 30,000 workers available, and that the life of each worker is 6 weeks, it will be seen, I think, that during the month of November honey came into each of my hives at the rate of a little over 1½ lbs. per day. If each bee brought in an equal load, why then one bees record was 1/1250 oz. per day, for which it had to make 50 journeys of I suppose, at the lowest computation, 1 mile a journey. This would mean 350 miles per week for about 1/178 oz. of honey, and during its lifetime it would travel 2,100 miles for 1/29 oz. of honey. Now, when we take into consideration the many other duties that this bee performs, at night, coupled with the heavy work undertaken successfully during the day, does not the whole of our admiration go forth to the little worker? And is not our astonishment unbounded when we remember the whole of this work is done in such a disinterested way that it can never hope to participate in any such reward as a quiet restful winter? Does it not deserve a little more respect than many aparians accord it?

I am

Yours respectfully,

R. PATTEN.

We thank you for the above, and we shall be pleased to hear from you often.

Arthur A. Bell, Oro Station, writes: I received the goods which I ordered Feb'y 7th and am much pleased with them. Please accept my thanks for the prompt attention you gave my order, and also for the business-like manner in which it was attended to.

Oro Station, Feb'y 10, 1891.

Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

(Continued from issue of February 1st.)

RIPENING HONEY—CONT'D.

H. A. GEMMELL,—Asked if the aroma had anything to do with the flavor?

J. B. Hall,—The temperature has a great deal to do with the ripening of honey, as also has the frequent change of the atmosphere. If a better place than the comb in the hive could be found for this purpose he wanted to know it. The thin combs, and the constant change of the air over the combs, caused by the "fanning," makes it just the place. The aroma that we got with honey ripened in the hive, was what took the prizes at the fairs.

R. McKnight,—Contended that more honey was rendered *uncured* after it was a month out of the combs than was extracted in a green state. The moisture has a better chance of absorption. Mr. Corneil seemed to think that there was no difference between flavor and aroma, but flavor was a permanent quality, while aroma was a floating. The aroma was the volatile principle of the essential oil from the flowers whence it is gathered. If you chew the flower you get the flavor; smell it and you get the aroma. The aroma was at its best just as the honey was taken from the hive—it passes off in time. To preserve it, seal the honey air-tight quickly. Speaking of the point at which honey would boil, he believed that Mr. Corneil was the first to announce the degree at which honey would boil—235°. It was impossible to boil honey in water because water never rises above 212°. The only effect that putting honey in boiling water would have, would be the loss of the aroma. To keep this bottle at once, when taken directly from the hive.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election resulted as follows, entirely by acclamation:

President—Allen Pringle, Selby, Ont.
Vice-Pres.—F. A. Gemmell, Stratford, Ont.

DIRECTORS.

- District 1 —W. J. Brown, Chard.
- " 2 —J. K. Darling, Almonte.
- " 3 —M. B. Holmes, Athens.
- " 4—C. W. Post, Murray.
- " 5—S. Corneil, Lindsay.
- " 6—W. Couse, Streetsville.

- District 7—A. Picket, Nassageways.
- " 8—F. A. Rose, Balmoral.
- " 9—M. Emigh, Holbrook.
- " 10—R. McKnight, Owen Sound.
- " 11—A. W. Humphries, Parkhill.
- " 12—R. F. Holtermann, Romney.
- " 13—R. H. Smith, Bracebridge.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The Directors had the appointing of the next place of meeting, but it was thought advisable that the Annual Meeting should suggest a point; it was therefore, moved by R. Meyers, seconded by F. H. Macpherson, that the City of London be suggested to the Directors, as the next place of meeting.—Carried.

A THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Moved by D. A. Jones, seconded by A. Laing, that a three day's session be held.—Carried.

AUDITORS.

D. Anguish and J. B. Hall, were elected auditors.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following letter was read by the Secretary, regarding the

COLUMBIAN EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

HON. W. COUSE.

Secretary, O. B. K. A., Streetsville.

Dear Sir,—I hope your Association, at its meeting on the 7th, will take such action as will lay the foundation for an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, as shall represent your well known Association.

It is the purpose of this Department to furnish you such information as you desire, and to be of assistance to organizations like your own in every way possible. I shall be glad to have a copy of your proceedings, and shall take pleasure in answering any inquiries you may desire to make.

W. T. BUCHANAN,
Chief Dept. of Agriculture.

After considerable discussion, it was decided that until the Ontario Government decides what part it will take in regard to an exhibit, the Association would be unable to say anything definitely.

On motion of D. Chalmers, seconded by R. H. Myers, the sum of \$25 was tendered to President Pringle, as a slight compensation for the extra services in connection with the enforcement of the Foul Brood Act.—Carried unaimously.

The President was empowered to

appoint delegates to the next North American Convention.

EXPERIMENTS RE FOUL BROOD.

In conformity with the suggestion in Mr. Corneil's paper, the following resolution was passed:

Moved by S. Corneil, seconded by R. McKnight, That whereas it was generally admitted that the combs in hives infected with the disease of foul brood are contaminated, and where such combs are rendered into wax, it is feared that the heat required for the purpose is not sufficient to kill the spores of *bacillus alvei*, thereby allowing the disease to spread by the use of comb foundation manufactured from such wax, and

Whereas, the opinion is that the spores of the *bacillus* are carried by the bees in honey and in pollen from diseased hives,

Be it therefore resolved, That the President of this Association be instructed to communicate with the Director of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, asking them, on behalf of this Association, to have the necessary experiments made to determine whether the disease may, to any considerable extent, be spread by the above means or not.

DELEGATES' REPORT RE N. A. B. K. A.

The report from the delegates to the International, Rev. W. F. Clarke and R. McKnight, was then read.

The undersigned, delegates to the North American Bee-keepers Association, beg leave to report as follows:—

This organization, which has been in existence for about twenty years, comprises in its constituency both the United States and Canada. It was intended from the outset to be composed mainly of delegates from the several States, Provinces, and Territories of the North American Continent. It was part of the plan that local associations should send their best bee-keepers as representatives to the continental body, which was to form a sort of high court or parliament of apiculture. The original programme has never been fully carried out, and the meetings have been largely local, so far as the attendance has been concerned. The Association has met twice in Canada; once in Toronto, and subsequently (last year) in Brantford. The recent meeting was in Keokuk, Iowa.

This is the first time the body has met west of the Mississippi, and the experiment of going so far away from the centre, was not a successful one.

Those present were chiefly Iowa men. Though the place of meeting was close to the borders of Illinois, few came to it from that State. Fewer still came from Missouri, though that State was also contiguous to the place of meeting. Michigan had only one representative, Colorado one, Ohio three. All the other States were unrepresented. Ontario sent two delegates, Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Guelph, and Mr. R. McKnight, of Owen Sound, Registrar of the County of Grey.

The Association met Oct. 29-31, holding eight sessions. It was called to order on the morning of the first day, by the President, Hon. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Michigan, a gentleman educated for a lawyer, but who drifted into bee-keeping, and is now one of the foremost apiculturists in the United States. A full report of the proceedings would occupy too large an amount of space and only a brief resumé of the more important matters can be attempted. Interesting details of "Fifty years Progress in Apiculture," were given in a paper by T. G. Newman, editor of the American Bee Journal. "Apicultural Journalism" was discussed by Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the Bee-keepers Review, and a higher standard of bee-periodical literature strongly urged. The President's address which was not delivered until the second session, glanced at the past honey season, the markets and various general matters, but was chiefly taken up with suggestions about incorporating the Association, and making due preparation for the approaching World's Fair at Chicago.

A paper was read on the "Bee Pasturage of America" by Mr. A. I. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. Its main purport was the newer and less known plants that yield honey. The white sage of California; the mesquite, a small shrub or tree, bearing edible pods, and flourishing in Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and other parts of the United States; the Spanish needle, which grows abundantly in the Middle and Southern States; sweet clover, teasel, rape, and mustard were successively spoken of and their honey-producing qualities described. In the discussion that arose on the paper, it was generally agreed that it would not pay to raise crops for honey alone, and that bee-keepers must largely depend on wild flora growing in waste places.

Dr. A. B. Mason of Auburndale, Ohio, read a paper on "The Apian Exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893," which gave rise to a large amount of discussion, and resulted in the appointment of

Committee which reported at a later stage of the meeting. "What I don't know about Bee-keeping" was the subject of a humorous paper by Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Illinois, formerly a practicing physician, but now an apiarian specialist. The one practical point brought into prominence was, that notwithstanding the great progress made by their pursuit, bee-keepers have much to learn. Rev. W. F. Clarke read a paper on "The Work of the Association: its past and its future." It enumerated a number of benefits that had accrued from the organization, and pointed out how much its usefulness might be augmented by making it more truly representative of the best and most advanced thought in apiculture. A volunteer essay was contributed by Mr. Allen Pringle, President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association on "Foul Brood," calling attention to the prevalence of this terrible scourge of bees, and detailing what had been done in the Province of Ontario by legislative enactment and vigilant inspectorship to check the progress of the evil.

The question, "Is it best to use full sheets of foundations in brood and surplus combs?" was introduced in a paper by Mr. Eugene Sedor, of Forest City, Iowa, and had the effect of bringing out the views of a large number of bee-keepers in regard to this matter. Considerable difference of opinion was manifest. Some were in favor of using full sheets of foundation in both brood and surplus frames, and starters in section boxes. A few used narrow strips in brood frames, and full sheets in sections. "Fixed frames vs. suspended ones," was the next topic. It was brought forward by Mr. E. R. Root, of Medina, Ohio, who having recently taken a tour among eastern bee-keepers was surprised to find fixed frames in extensive use, and had been led to reconsider his preference for suspended frames in consequence of his observations. "The condition necessary to secure a honey crop," by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan State Agricultural College, dealt chiefly with atmospheric influence, which often lessened or wholly spoiled the harvest, when other conditions were apparently favorable. This is one of the difficulties of bee-keeping which human agency is powerless to overcome. "In an apiary run for honey alone, are Italians or Hybrids preferable?" was the subject of a paper forwarded by Mr. G. F. Muth, Cincinnati, Ohio. The author was warmly and even enthusiastically in favor of the pure Italian race of bees. Hybrids do sometimes develop a better aggregate of good qualities than the Italians, but they cannot be bred with any certainty, and often betray bad qualities, especially that of vicious temper. The un-

iform amiability of the Italian race, added to their many other excellent points, render them, on the whole, the most desirable strain of bees now available. Hybrids have usually warm champions at these conventions, but this time very little was heard in praise of them.

A question drawer was in operation, and many topics were suggested by its contents. Too many of them, however, had to do with elementary bee practice, with which the time of such a meeting should not have been taken up. Introducing queens, bee cellars; out-door wintering doubling up colonies, sugar stores, migratory bee-keeping, combination of bee-keeping with other pursuits, the proper space between brood combs, and the protection of bees from the inroads of rats, mice, and black ants, were among the more important queries considered.

The coming World's Fair proved a troublesome topic, and was not settled without much difference of opinion growing out of the matter, being mixed up with the question of incorporating the Association. The necessity of a Government grant in order to make a creditable display forced incorporation to the front, it being felt that it was unlikely that public money would be given to an organization that had no legal standing. The Ontario delegates contended that each State or Territorial association should seek incorporation and apply for a grant of public money as the bee-keepers of their own province had done, and that then a fund for exhibition expenses should be formed by each State or Territorial body contributing its quota. They also pointed out the impossibility of Canada being a joint applicant to the United States Government for an act of incorporation. Very little heed, however, was paid to these representations and a committee was ultimately appointed to seek incorporation for the Association, and to fix its headquarters at Chicago, Ill. It is very questionable if the Eastern States will consent to this arrangement, and be content to revolve, like so many satellites, around the State of Illinois, and the city of Chicago. It is quite certain that if this plan be consummated, Canada will be forced to retire from a partnership which has been pleasantly maintained for a score of years.

We visited a farm and apiary on the Illinois side of the river, about four miles from Keokuk, the place of meeting, which has a wide reputation, and is a remarkable illustration of the possibilities of bee-keeping. The establishment is carried on by Charles Dadant & Son. Mr. Dadant, senior, emigrated from France to this country many years ago, and took up eighty acres of land, on which he still resides. Accustomed

to bee-keeping in his native land, he commenced an apiary in a small way, and carried it on as an adjunct to his little farm. From humble beginnings, the apiary has grown until it now comprises about 400 colonies of bees. At an early period in the use of comb foundation, the Messrs. Dadant commenced the manufacture of this requisite, now in such large demand among bee-keepers. During the present year, they have worked up no less than 80,000 pounds of beeswax into comb foundation. The net profits of their apiary and factory last year were \$5,000. Their home is very pleasantly situated in a natural grove, under the grateful shade of which their 400 colonies of bees are distributed, presenting the appearance of a miniature city. The little farm is worked after the fashion of a large garden. There are ten acres of grapes. Part of the crop is sold for table use, and the remainder made into wine, which is sweetened with honey, and retailed at the low price of \$1 per gallon. The Messrs. Dadant, both father and son, are intelligent, wide-awake, and energetic men, who have evolved large results out of small beginnings, in a line of things which too many short-sighted farmers consider beneath their notice.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. F. CLARK, } Delegates.
R. McKNIGHT, }

FOUL BROOD INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

A written report from the Inspector, under the Foul Brood Act, was read, after which it was moved by R. McKnight, seconded by C. W. Post, that the same be received, and the Secretary advise the Government of the amount to be placed in the estimates for the enforcement of the Act, in accordance with the views of the Board of Directors.

Moved by D. A. Jones, seconded by A. Laing, that William McEvoy be the Inspector, under the Foul Brood Act, for the current year.—Carried.

Moved by D. A. Jones, seconded by J. Myers, that Samuel Bray be the Sub-Inspector.—Carried.

CANADIAN BEE LITERATURE.

The question of Bee Literature was brought up by F. A. Gemmill, acting for the Perth County Association, and a paper by J. E. Frith, was read.

A motion was passed that a committee be appointed to look into the matter and report at the next annual meeting.

OUT APIARIES.

Following this came a paper full of interest on the above subject, from C. W. Post, which will appear along with the others which are being embodied in the Government report.

There was little discussion on this paper, owing to the short time at the disposal of the meeting, as many were already leaving to catch their respective trains.

Votes of thanks for the use of the Court House, (which, by the way, was the nicest place in which the Association has ever had the pleasure of meeting), the City authorities, etc., were passed when the meeting adjourned.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Directors present was held immediately following the close of the last session, which is reported as follows by the Secretary :

Members present—Vice-President, Messrs. J. K. Darling, Brown, Cornsil, Picket, Emigh, Holmes, Rose, McKnight, Post and Couse.

W. Couse was reappointed Secretary, and R. McKnight Treasurer.

Mr. McKnight was appointed to arrange for premiums for members for the year.

The President, Treasurer and Secretary were appointed an Executive Committee.

\$200 was appropriated for affiliated Societies, no society to receive more than \$30.

The President was appointed a delegate to attend the Central Farmers Institute meeting.

A. W. Humphries was appointed a delegate to Western Fair Association.

Messrs. McKnight and Emigh were appointed delegates to the Toronto Industrial.

A grant of \$25 to Toronto Industrial; and \$10 to the Western Fair was made.

A committee, composed of the President, Vice-President and Jams E Frith were appointed to consider the danger of the introduction of foul brood into Canada from the importation of bees, and if found desirable, to take such steps as will insure the protection of bee-keepers, through quarantining imported bees when deemed necessary.

Messrs. Gemmill, Frith and Cornsil were appointed a committee to look into the matter of bee journalism.

The President and Secretary were appointed a printing committee.

The next annual meeting will be in London, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of Jan., 1892.

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.

Spring Packing.

QUERY No. 285.—Will it pay the bee-keeper, who winters inside, to make an outside case for each hive, and pack bees for a couple of months in spring, and say one month in fall before putting in cellar,—allowing that each case costs 50c?—A. L.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I don't know. I doubt it.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I couldn't tell without trying. Quite likely it would.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH. Yes, for spring. I doubt if it will pay to pack in fall.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—Probably it will, but the cost and labor are too much for me.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—It won't pay me. I have no time to spare in packing and unpacking bees.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—I think not; if I went to that trouble and expense I would winter them out doors.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—"Yes," in many localities it will pay. It makes extra work, but you will see extra results.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY.—Yes, it will certainly pay in Canada, and I should think in the northern and some of the central States.

C. W. POST, MURRAY.—It might pay if your apiary is located in a cold, windy locality; while in a warm, sheltered place, I doubt if it would pay.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Yes, but it will pay better to use chaff hives the year around. I've mine for wintering in the cellar, and like them there nearly as well as out doors.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE.—I think it would have paid me more than 100 per cent. last spring if I had done it. I believe it would pay, one season with another, if the cases cost \$1.00 each.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Yes, for spring, protection, but don't pack at all in the fall, when there is no brood. As soon as your bees need protection at all, in the fall, set them into your special repository.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—It would not pay me. I have too much other work, nevertheless. I believe it pays in the spring to have some packing around them, or use chaff hives altogether. See answer to 286.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY.—Yes, because you could use the cases for a good many years. But if you live in this part of Ontario, I would advise you to leave them packed on their summer stands and not take them in the cellar at all. Double-walled hives, made of 3/8 in. lumber and packed with planer shavings suit me best.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I have never practiced inside wintering, but judging from the literature on the subject covering a long period of years, I should most assuredly say, no. I can't see how, or in what manner anything can be gained by so doing. In fact, if the written evidence of the past, which is the actual experience of the many, is worth anything practically, the plan will work mischief and not good.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, N. Y.—I would not pay in my locality, but it would most probably pay in a cold climate. The way to demonstrate a proposition of this nature is to try it. In this moderate climate, I mean the climate of the Southern middle State of the United States of America. Bees winter better in common single-walled hives than they do in any sort of a packed hive. The reason of this is the sun shiny days warm up the bees and give them a chance to change position without loss of life. The sun cannot warm a double-walled hive.

BY THE EDITOR.—In a season such as last was, I should say it would have paid well, and we are now making cases, which we intend to use the coming season, in our own apiary. We will be able to speak more definitely about the first of July next, as to whether it pays us or not.

Best Protection In Spring.

QUERY No. 286.—What is the best method of spring protection for bees in S. W. Hives that are wintering in cellar? I expect some of them to be weak owing to queens stopping laying early last season, and I want to prevent spring dwindling.—R. H. S., Bracebridge.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—The best spring protection I have tried is to keep 'em in the cellar.

PROFESSOR A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—As suggested in 285, use an outside case, and pack with chaff, straw, shavings or excelsior.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—The best protection I know of is the cellar itself. That is, leave them in till the weather is warm and flowers are open.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—All the protection I use is a high board fence to break the north and west wind. If your cellar and stove is all right they will not likely be weak.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Use a thin outer case, with about 2 in. space all round and fill with chaff. I prefer 2 in. in place of more for spring protection.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BRODINO, N. Y.—Can't say that I know what hives the S. W. are. Chaff packing is excellent for spring, summer & winter.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE.—A box outside of the hive packed with 3 to 6 inches of straw, chaff, dry sawdust, leaves, or any porous non-conductor.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—I do not know, as I have never provided any for my own. I always winter in a very warm place, and have no spring dwindling.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Pack them in cases with sawdust, and have the cases painted dark-red, by using English Venetian. Pack them at once, when you take them from the cellar.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Make "skeletons" or outside cases, and pack with chaff or saw dust, all around between skeleton's and hive, and place saw dust cushions or woolen quilts on top.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—The simplest plan is to keep them indoors till the season is well advanced. An outer case packed with dry saw dust as high as the top of the brood chamber and comfortably cushioned on top will answer the purpose.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY.—Leave them in cellar, until quite late in spring. Then set them on summer stand and put a light case over and around each hive, filling space between hive and case with planer shavings or cut-straw. That's right friend, R. H. S.; I hope other querists will follow your example and give their locality, it helps very much in giving an intelligent answer.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—Put them into double-walled hives, having one inch or more of space filled with chaff. After doing this leave them in these hives all the year through, and either sell your single-walled hives or use them for queen rearing. The walls of your double-walled hive can be made of 3/16 inch lumber, and are, therefore, quite light. Once having these you will never return to single walls or worry about protection for your weak colonies.

C. W. POST, MURRAY.—Keep them in the cellar as long as you can keep them quiet, then get them out in a sheltered sunny place, crowd them up and put a division board each side of the brood-nest, and they will get there just as soon as if they were packed. Cover tops of frames with a cotton cloth and three sheets of

paper, and over this place one inch of dry, fine sawdust, and let your honey board or hive-cover rest on the saw dust.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Reduced the number of frames so that the bees will fully cover those that are left. Stop all upward ventilation, so that the heat is all retained, then build up the weaker from the stronger. In the fall all old and non prolific queens should be replaced, so that each colony has a good queen in the spring. Experience only can teach the best means as localities differ so much that no general instruction can be given that will apply to individual cases.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, N. Y.—I do not know what a S. W. hive is, No matter what pattern of hive you use it will pay you to make your bees warm in some approved way in the early spring. After the spring has opened so that the queens begin to lay eggs, I carefully shut off all upward ventilation. I know of nothing better than sheets of paper spread over the top of the frames to prevent the escape of the heat.

BY THE EDITOR—I should say a light, outside case, packed with dry, fine sawdust. I would pack them the moment they were placed on summer stands; at any rate, all the weaker ones. If the hives have lots of bees, and the season was not a repetition of the last one, the strong ones will be all right, but I am not going to say that it would not indeed be a benefit to pack them as well.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Middlesex Bee-keepers' Association meets in the town hall, Parkhill, Feb'y 24th. J. B. Aches, Pres.; A. W. Humphries, Secretary. Mr. Jones will be present, all being well.

The Western Bee-keepers' Association meets in Ridgetown on the 18th day next March. G. C. Scott, Secretary.

Extracting in Winter.

In your issue of Feb. 1st, page 404, you give a method of heating combs of sealed honey for the purpose of extracting, while the plan is very good, I can give you what I consider a much better one.

Make a frame of strips of wood to hang the cards in, in the same way they hang in the hive—strips nailed to upright pieces of sufficient length to place the combs as near the ceiling of the room as convenient—place the combs slightly apart, put a good fire in the stove, keep the room pretty well closed and, even if it is in the middle of the winter, we can commence extracting in less than half a day.

S. BRAY.

Alliston, Feb. 5, 1891.

"How Doth the Little Busy Bee."

MEETING OF THE PERTH CO. BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Perth Co. Bee-keepers' Association met in the Council Chamber, in Stratford, on the 18th Dec. The attendance was fair. Officers were re-elected for the coming year as follows:—President, F. A. Gemmill; Vice-President, John Myers; Sec'y and Treasurer, A. Johnston.

After some preliminary business, a discussion took place regarding apicultural journalism, in which Mr. J. E. Frith, of Princeton, sec'y of the Oxford Co. Association stated from what information he could gather there were in the neighborhood of seventy-five thousand bee-keepers in Ontario, owning from one to two, up to two or three hundred colonies each, and he thought a journal devoted exclusively to the interests of bee-keepers, independent of the supply trade, would be a good thing if it could be carried out. He, however, did not wish it to be understood he was finding fault with any such publication, even when issued by a private concern, but as the industry had now assumed large proportions, bee-keepers generally were desirous of all the benefits that might accrue from such a publication. It was moved by Mr. Chalmers, of Poole, and seconded by Mr. Worden, of St. Pauls, that this Association unanimously feel and desire that improvements be made in the matter of Canadian bee journalism, and that Mr. F. A. Gemmill, the district director, bring the matter before the Ontario Association, to be held at St. Catharines on the 7th and 8th Jan'y, 1891. Mr. Wm. McEvoy, the Foul Brood Inspector, then delivered an interesting lecture on the disease, which was very instructive, and stated he was fully aware there was quite a diversity of opinion as to its cause and origin, but so far as he was concerned it was settled years ago that the "decomposition of uncared-for larvae was the real and only cause of foul brood," and that time would bear him out in this statement. He also very strongly urged in no instance should dead brood of any kind whatever be allowed to remain in any hive, and regretted that unscrupulous individuals had, prior to the passing of the Act, sold colonies containing the disease, but was now glad such work could no longer go on, as legislation had been secured and no better law existed in any land than we now possess,—in fact, the only fault that could be found being that it was not in force 10 years ago, as had it been so, the industry would have been on a much sounder basis to-day. After giving some information as to

the extent of its ravages, he stated, in all two-hundred apiaries had been visited, including three cities and nineteen counties, and 150 of these contained the disease to a greater or less extent, and he did not believe there was a County in the Province that was free from the scourge. It was then moved by Mr. D. Chalmers, of Poole, and seconded by Mr. John Myers, of Stratford, that a vote of confidence in Mr. McEvoy's ability as Inspector be tendered him.

Mr. Gemmill then broached the subject of quarantine, and while expressing himself greatly pleased with what has lately and is still being done, he thought it might be a matter of regret in the near future if no restriction were placed on the wholesale purchasing of bees from other countries, without some guarantee that they were free from disease. It was therefore suggested that should it be found necessary to amend the present Bill a clause be inserted regarding this most important matter, as from information received of late, it is becoming quite a common practice for bee-keepers to destroy all their bees in the fall, instead of wintering them over, and purchasing anew from the Southern States the following spring. In concluding, he concurred in the idea that it was a good thing to fight the disease at home, but it would be of little avail if it was imported, as he was assured such had been the case, not only in full colonies but in purchasing bees by the pound.

After some suggestions as how to best apply the affiliation funds granted by the Ontario Association, it was resolved to secure the services of Mr. Frith to deliver a lecture at a special meeting of this Association to be held some time in February, on Foul Brood, and the relation bees bear towards securing an abundant fruit crop; also the danger of spraying fruit trees with Paris green at an improper time, a similar lecture to be delivered before a meeting of the Farmers' Institute to be held in St. Mary's on the 6th of January next.

Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association.

THE annual meeting of the Haldimand Bee-Keepers Association was held in the Town Hall, Cayuga, on Saturday, Jan. 24th, 1891.

Present.—Frank Rose, President, and James Armstrong, Wm. Kindree, Robt. Coverdale, Alex. Stewart, Israel Overholt, M. Schisler, Isaac G. Wismer, John H. Best, John Booker, James Booker, Joseph D. Rutherford, W. Kindree, Owen Fathers, Jr., and the Secretary,

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The election of officers was first taken up, when the following were elected:—

President—Israel Overholt.

Vice-President—Robert Coverdale.

Sec.-Treas.—E. C. Campbell.

Directors—Owen Fathers, James Bookers, J. H. Best, James Armstrong, Wm. Kindree, M. Richardson, John Bell.

Moved by Mr. Overholt, seconded by Mr. Schisler, that this Association affiliate with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association. Carried.

OUT-DOOR VS. CELLAR WINTERING.

Mr. Armstrong favored out-door wintering in clamps, and chaff hives. He never wintered in the cellar as he did not think his cellar was suitable. He thought the best and cheapest clamp was one that would hold two rows of hives, facing north and south, with chaff or saw dust packed around the hives.

Mr. Schisler had wintered in the cellar, but preferred out-door wintering in clamps.

Mr. J. H. Best did not favor cellar wintering on account of dampness.

Mr. Kindree thought the tenement hive was the best for winter.

HOW TO PREVENT BURR COMBS.

This subject was discussed by Messrs. Armstrong, Rose, Kindree and others, and the conclusion arrived at that proper spacing of frames in the brood chamber and about one-fourth of an inch between the brood chamber and supers would obviate the difficulty to a large extent.

Moved by Mr. Overholt, seconded by Mr. Schisler, that the next meeting be held at Wismer's School House, South Cayuga, on 3rd Saturday in May. Lost.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Coverdale, seconded by Mr. Kindree, that the next meeting be held at Nelles' Corners, on 3rd Saturday in May. Carried.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Getting Statistics.

THE plan followed by Mr. A. W. Humphries, secretary of the Middlesex Beekeepers' Association, is good, and is worthy of being copied by the Secretaries of other local associations, a part of whose duties is to prepare a statement showing the strength and prosperity of the members of their respective associations, for presentation with their annual report. A month or six weeks before the annual meeting of the O. B. K. A., he sent out postal cards addressed to himself, on the reverse side of which he has printed a form similar to the one given below.

For the convenience of Secretaries we will keep this form standing, and we will furnish the cards, printed, at the following prices: 25 cards, 50c.; 50 cards, 90c.; 75 cards, \$1.25; 100 cards, \$1.60.

A REMEDY FOR BLACK ANTS.

"My hives were covered with ants, and now I don't see them at all. The bottoms of my chaff hives are painted with coal tar. It costs 10 cents a gallon. One quart warmed and spread on quite thick, with a brush-broom, will paint the bottoms of 10 hives. It is cheaper than tarred paper; besides, it preserves the wood."

A correspondent in *Gleanings* writes the above, I presume he means to paint the upper side of the bottom board.

"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."

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 189

NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.	No. OF COLONIES.		LBS. HONEY TAKEN	
		SPRING COUNT.	FALL COUNT.	Comb.	Extracts
ARE YOU A MEMBER OF O. B. K. A.					

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

BEETON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 15, 1891.

An excellent article from Mr. A. E. Hoshal; on the advantages of the Heddon hive, will appear next issue.

Another good man gone wrong! This was the thought that struck us when we read that J. B. Mason, the editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Advance* "had gone off with another man's wife." This also explains the non-appearance of that periodical the past month or two.

We must not omit mentioning the very creditable samples of cakes and preserved fruits, in which honey was the sweetening power, as shown at the Ontario convention, made by Mrs. J. R. Howell, Brantford. All who tasted, agreed that nothing could be nicer.

J. F. Dunn, writing from Ridgeway, Ont., says: "Observer" is right, the "wintering on summer stands is gaining ground." He wants to know if it's true "that hundreds of hives are wintered out doors without any protection?" Yes, in single walled hives, hundreds of them, in this county; and although these often come through in good shape, the preference is for D. W. Hives, packed with planer shavings.

DEWEY'S IMPROVED PERT CAGE.

The improved queen-cage received from F. H. & E. H. Dewey, Westfield Mass, is ingenious, and will recommend itself as against the old style. The improvement consists in having a wire cloth slide inside the tin slide, which prevents the bees and queen from coming in contact with the tin, thus keeping the temperature uniform. As a combined introducing and shipping cage, it is ahead of the original, but we think a less expensive cage answers the purpose just as well.

THE BEST FLAVORED HONEY.

Here is a case in which another thoroughly good bee-keeper doesn't think it necessary to wait until the honey in the hive is all capped over before it is extracted. He says:

The best flavored honey I have ever seen or tasted, was extracted when partly sealed—and at different times—and different kinds of honey, clover, thistle, goldenrod, etc., all mixed. When extracted it was placed in open vessels holding several hundred pounds each, and put into a rather small room, 8x10. In the room is a large window facing the west. The sun shone right in on the honey. It remained in that way for about a month, when it was put into shipping cans.

Yours respt., SAM'L BRAY.

GRUBB'S COMB FRAME.

J. N. Grubb, of Glenville, Nebraska, on Jan. 27, 1891, patented a comb frame for bee hives. After reading the description and claims in the patent, we have come to the conclusion that he does certainly live in a "glen" or some remote place where none of the ordinary bee literature of the day, or very little of it at least, has ever found its way. If he had read a bee book or bee journal, and thoroughly posted himself before applying for his patent, we think he would never have gone that far with it, and he would have been amused at any one who would do so. It is really time that every person had learned that the first investments to be made in connection with beekeeping, is to procure a stock of the best bee literature of the day.

LOOK OUT FOR MICE IN WINTER QUARTERS.

We thought we were free from them, but on examining our bees in their winter quarters a few days ago, we found several mice had got in and were disturbing the hives. One the bottom board of one hive, near the entrance, we noticed the combs were being cut down, and a few bees had been bitten in two. Means should be taken at once, in cellar or other winter quarters, where there is any probability of mice entering, to catch them should they make their appearance. We set a metal pail partly filled with water, and with wheat chaff sprinkled on top, so that the mice might think it was a pail of chaff, and then put a slanting board for them to run up. This they would do, jumping down into the pail. In this way we caught quite a number. Wheat chaff floats on top of the water, and will remain there a long time without sinking. We have usually been more successful with arsenic, granulated sugar and flour—equal quantities—mixed together dry and put out in little heaps, which look like heaps of flour. Mice eat it readily.

HOW TO MAKE THE GARDEN PAY.

This is the title of a bright new book just published by Wm. Henry Maule, Philadelphia, written by T. Greiner. This is certainly an

able book, and is clear up to the present time. The description and comparison of the variety of methods of gardening under glass, commencing with the cold frames, then taking up cold forcing houses, next forcing houses with steam pipes or flues, and finally discussing the respective merits of steam and hot water, is worth to any gardener a ten dollar bill, to say nothing about the rest of the book. The engravings are beautiful: the print is second to none; and best of all, the author is a practical gardener—one who loves the dirt, especially when it is enriched up to its highest capacity, and who evidently loves every tool used in the garden. He is not only conversant with all the new seeds, plants and fertilizers, but he evidently has read up almost everything written in the agricultural papers on the subject of market gardening. The book is 6 inches wide, 10 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and contains 272 pages, and ever so many pictures. The price is \$2, post paid.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE N. A. B. K. A.

There are now twelve life members of the N. A. B. K. A., and the prospects are that there will be a number of others almost immediately. Perhaps some Canadian Bee-keepers would like to become members for life, and for the information of such we may say that the fee is \$10.00, which, when sent to the Secretary, Mr. C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., will be acknowledged. It is now 10 years since the senior editor of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL became a life member, and in this time there are at least a score of others who have regularly attended and who have as regularly paid \$1 per annum, and now they have, many of them, paid \$10 for life membership. The two old heads of the A. B. J. and O. B. J. looked ahead you see! Here are the names of those who are now on the list in their order of joining:

D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont.
 Thomas G. Newan, Chicago, Ill.
 A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.
 E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio.
 J. T. Calvert, Medina, Ohio.
 Charles Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.
 C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.
 Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.
 Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.
 O. R. Coe, Windham, N. Y.
 C. F. Muth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 A. N. Draper, Chicago, Ill.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Colwick & Colwick, Norse, Texas—Bees and queens.—8 pages.

Jacob T. Timpe, Grand Ledge, Mich.—folder—Bees, Queens, Poultry and Potatoes.

W. H. Laws, Lavaca, Sebastian Co., Ark.—Price List of bees, queens, etc.

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1882 Chester Poultry Yards 1891.

E. J. OTTER,

90, De Grassi St., Toronto, Importer and
Breeder of Exhibition

DARK BRAHMAS,

ORNAMENTAL BANTAMS.

My birds are second to none. They have won since 1890, 97 money prizes, 4 specials. Birds for sale at all times. Eggs in season, \$3 per 13, or 26 for \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DON'T - FORGET

where the BEST STOCK in the country is kept.

If You Want Eggs for Hatching

1st Prize Birds as Breeders,

W. LECHORNS, B. MINORCAS, B. LANGSHANS,

Eggs per Setting, \$3.00 per two settings, \$5.00.

FRANK TIER, - - - ARVA,

NO CIRCULAR.

COMMERCIAL

Relations with the Beekeepers of Canada in the past
have been encouraging. A

U N I O N

of those who have become our customers and those who will kindly give us a trial order this season will be appreciated. We make Single and Double Walled Hives, Sections, Feeders, Frames, Shipping Cases, Comb Foundation, etc., at the lowest prices. Send for new price list of 1891, and find out how you can get a Sample Chaff Hive for \$1.00. A Pelham foundation mill nearly new for \$10 cash or thirty pounds of nice Beeswax. Address all orders to to

W. A. CHRYSLER,

Box 450.

Chatham, Ont.

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

BEES

FOR SALE.—Lindon Honey, extra fine and white, well ripened honey, put up in cases of two 60 lb cans at \$13.00 per case. Sample sent for 5 cents. W. E. MORRISON, Alvinston, Ont.

EXTRACTED HONEY—For Sale, 2000 pounds, fine quality, \$6 per 60 lb, can encased in wood. Smaller packages of 7, 15 and 30 lbs. also for sale. E. & G. W. BARBER, Hartford, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—50 colonies of Bees in 8 L. frame hives, for lumber wagon, double set of harness, or bob-sleigh, or anything useful on a farm. Address W. ELLIS, St. David, Ont.

FOR SALE—Forty colonies of Italian and Hybrid bees, guaranteed in good condition. Wired frames 9 x 14 1/2 inches inside. Combs drawn from full sheets of Dadants foundation. Sample empty hive sent for inspection to intending purchaser. Address H. T. GARVEY, Igersoll, Ont.

2,500 LBS. HONEY for sale, good quality, light color, from 10c per lb. down to 8c., according to quantity. Also about 300 lbs. comb honey, quality first-class, for which I would like an offer. GEO. WOOD, Monticello P. O., Dufferin Co., Ont.

MENTION this Journal if you are writing about anything advertised in its columns.

READ WHAT THE

Michigan Agricultural College says in Bulletin No. 57 of March, 1890, of TIMPE'S NEW SEEDLING POTATOES. The prices, etc., I will add, and are my quotations.

TIMPE'S No. 1.—Round, flat, red." This variety was also critically tested against SCAB. Where untreated no scab was found. Stock limited. Only sold by the lb. Per lb., 75c.

TIMPE'S No. 2.—Long, round. Eyes few small, shallow. Color nearly white. Flesh white. Medium early. Yield per acre 340 bushels. A VERY HANDSOME and VALUABLE VARIETY." Stock small, only sold by the pound. Price, 75c

TIMPE'S No. 4.—Rather long, round. Eyes few, very large, shallow. Yellowish pink. Flesh white. Early. Yield per acre, 400 bushels. Quality good. A fine looking potato, and by far the MOST PRODUCTIVE of the EARLY varieties. Leaves medium green plants 16 to 18 inches high, with a spread of 3 to 3 1/2 feet. VIGOROUS." Per lb., 65c.; 2 lbs., \$1.00—post paid.

In conclusion the College then adds: TIMPE'S SEEDLINGS have been grown here for four years, and have SHOWN THEMSELVES to be VERY PROMISING varieties, WORTHY of GENERAL INTRODUCTION." 1 lb. of each variety, post paid, \$2.00, or 2 lbs. No. 4 and 1 lb. each of Nos. 1 and 2, prepaid, \$2.25. Give your Express office address.

Also, wishing to introduce my production, and my apary demanding my attention later, I must prepare to get these potatoes ready to ship by April 1st, I make the following SPECIAL OFFER to the FIRST person ordering to the amount of \$1.00 or over, from EACH STATE or PROVINCE, I will give a TESTED QUEEN FREE of my PREMIUM STOCK, or return your money sent free. To all others I will add several packets of my Choice Garden Seeds (who ORDER AT ONCE). Remember I am giving one full colony and 11 three-frame Nuclei for Largest Yields, 3 three-frame Nuclei for Largest Potatoes, and 3 three-frame Nuclei for Best Names offered. Distributed on each variety. Further particulars, in my new catalogue (now ready), mailed for stamp. Canadian currency and stamps at par, but would prefer express money orders. Be quick, and get a queen free, or your money returned. Remember I cannot do this to all, but to the first orders.

ADDRESS AT ONCE,

JACOB T. TIMPE,
GRAND LEDGE, MICHIGAN.

POULTRY

A FEW Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels for sale from American prize winning birds. Eggs for hatching in season. W. J. O'NEAL, Paris, Ont

IMPORTED INDIAN GAME—Poultry Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, Guinea Pigs, Shetland Ponies, Maltese Cats, Dogs, Garden Seeds and Flowers. Send for my Circular. Address' Col. J. Lefel, Springfield, Ohio.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from my choice White Wyandottes, Rose Comb White Leghorns, (Knapp's direct) White Javas and Pekin Ducks, \$2 per 13. There are no better birds in Canada, few as good. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. BLGYE, Todmorden, Ont,

FOR SALE—Four White Leghorn Cockerels, scoring 1 from 924 to 954; 4 Black Leghorn Cockerels, scoring from 92 to 954 by Smelt and Jarvis; 3 Black Minorca Cockerels, Pickell's strain, also one pair of White Bearded Poland Chicks. I guarantee satisfaction. JOHN FLETCH, Shakespeare, Ont.

GRAND clearings of Breeding Pens, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, P. Rocks, White Leghorns, Langshans and B. R. Games; also three grand S. B. Polish Cockerels, two L. Brahma Cocks, two P. Rock Cocks, two P. Rock Cockerels, two Langshan Cocks, one Dark Brahma Cock, one B. Minorca Cock, two B. A. Bantams, trio Aylesbury Ducks, two Pekin Drakes, Wilson Bone Mill, Webster Clover Cutter, Hot water incubator, 50 exhibition coops, L. W. EDSALL, Selkirk Ont.

BLACK AND WHITE LEGHORNS

AND
IMPERIAL - PEKIN - DUCKS.

Will be able to spare a limited number of eggs from the above varieties. My Black Leghorns have always won highest honors wherever exhibited and have genuine standard legs, "no artificial coloring about them," my whites are headed by "Snowball," recently purchased from R. H. Marshall of Dunnville, Ont., having scored 96 1/2 points last winter at the Ontario and 94 1/2 again this winter at Dunnville as a cock. I have him mated with Hens and Pullets, scoring from 94 1/2 to 97. I consider this as grand a pen as there is in Canada today. My pen of ducks comprise the 1st prize Drake and 2nd prize Duck at Industrial last fall, owned then by Allen Bogue, London, Ont., also 1st prize Duck at Milton this winter. Leghorn eggs \$3 per 13 or 2 settings one of each, \$5. Duck eggs \$2 per 11, packed carefully in baskets with handles. Address P. H. Hamilton, Hamilton.

25 cents will pay for 6 MOS.
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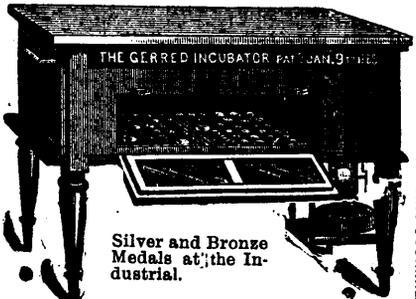
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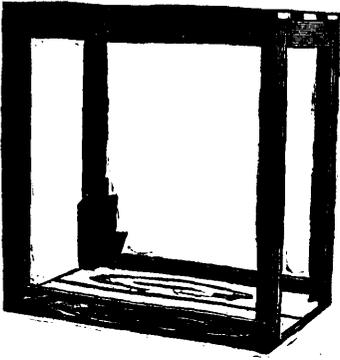
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No lbs.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100	Less each
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5.....	65 00	34 00	7 00	.07½
2½.....	50 00	26 00	5 50	.06
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½.....	26 00	13 50	2 75	.03
¼.....	12 50	6 50	1 40	.01½
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Pressed screw tops and screw caps for the above tins:

No. lbs.	Per 100	Per 50	Per 100
5 and 2½	\$28 00	\$12 50	\$2 75
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Every honey producer knows the advantages derivable from having his name on each package sold, and this series of honey labels are desirable popular, being handsome, bright and attractive. Directions for liquifying are given and a blank in which the vendor's name is to be printed. They are varnished, and a damp

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	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$.85
2½ " "	5 00	2 75	.60
1 " "	3 50	2 00	.45
½ " "	1 75	1 15	.25
¼ " "	1 75	1 15	.25
⅛ " "95	.55	.13
Labels for tops of tins	90	55	.13
Printing name and address, first 100.....			30
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			12
Printing name and address, per 500.....			75
" " " " 1000.....			1 25

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Sample crates, glass included, made up holding 12 or 24 sections 3½x3½ or 4½x4½ each..	\$ 20
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Without glass, per 10.....	\$1 00
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" " " 25.....	3 25
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We keep in stock crates that hold

12 Sections	3½x4½x8
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