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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

VOL. VI, No. 8. BEETON, ONT., JULY 15, 1890. WHOLE No. 268.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted exclusively to the interests of the Honey Producer.

Seventy-five Cents per annum in Advance.

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

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

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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 arrears paid.

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

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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.

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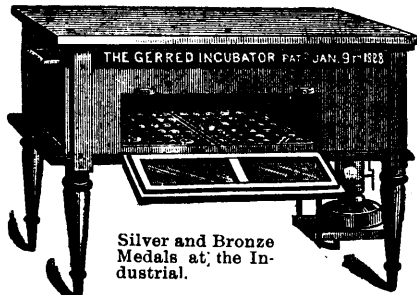
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BARRED P. ROCKS
White Wyandottes,
S. G. and Colored Dorkings
Imperial Pekin Ducks.
BIRDS FOR SALE AT
reasonable rates.
Eggs, \$3.00 per Setting.



Silver and Bronze
Medals at the In-
dustrial.

All sizes 50, 100 and 200 egg ma-
chines. Sent for description
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—BREEDER OF—

BLACK B. RED GAMES

(Heaton and Mathews Strains.)

At Montreal last winter I won first on cock;
third on cockerel; first, second and third hens;
second on pullet. Score from 89 1/2 to 94. Eggs
\$8 per sitting of 13. Stamp for reply,
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**GOLDEN
WYANDOTTES !**



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

JOHNA. NOBLE, Norval, Ont



THOS. BARRETT,
Norfolk Poultry Yards,
BREEDER
AND IMPORTER OF
Langshans,
S. G. Dorkings,
S. C. B. Leghorns,
White Cochins,
Black Hamburgs.

**Eggs in Season \$3 per 13 or \$5 per 26
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ANGUS, ONT.

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Has expended large sums of money in
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S.L. Wyandottes

Yet his prices are not advanced. Be-
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WYANDOTTES

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

+ + + + +

Send for his new Circular now
ready. Address.

W. T. TAPSCOTT,
BRAMPTON, ONT

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

EGGS, \$1.00 for 13.

- Light Brahmas**—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York,
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- Partridge Cochins**—Three yards. Williams, Booth
and Washington strains.
- Ruff 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 Rock**...Twelve yards. Drake
Upham and Corbin strains
- Houdans**—Two yards. Pinckney strain
- White-kneed Black Spanish**—Two yards. McMill-
lan and McKinstry strains
- Red Comb Brown Leghorns**...Two yards. Forbes
strain
- Red Comb White Leghorns**...Two yards. Forbes
strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns**...One yard
- Single Comb Brown Leghorns**...Two yards. Bon-
ney strain

I make a specialty of furnishing eggs in large quantities
for incubators at reduced rates. Send for 890 catalog.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass.

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Poultry Yards
DUNNVILLE.**

C. H. McCRAE, Prop



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

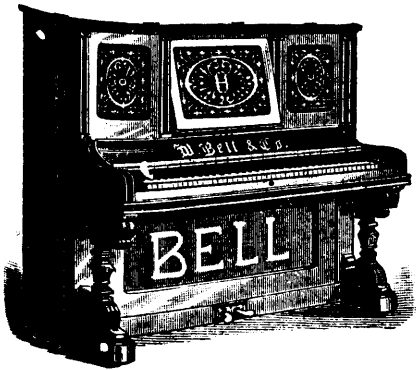
**S. C. B. Leghorns
and Black Minorcas**

The breeding pens should be seen to be appreciated. Eggs
and birds reason a ble. Correspondence kindly solicited.

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THE CANADIAN

Bee Journal	Poultry Journal
EDITED BY D. A. JONES.	EDITED BY W. C. G. PETER.
75 cts. per Year.	75 cts. per Year.

Until June 1st **Either Journal** on 6 mos. for 25 cts.
we will send trial trip for
The D. A. Jones Co., Ld., Beaton, Ont.

THE "REVIEW."

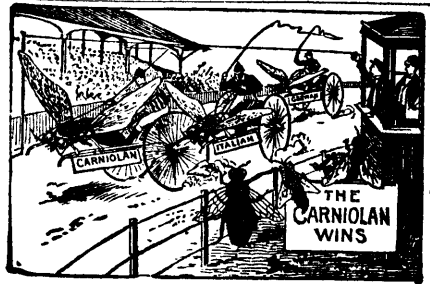
SOME OF THE TOPICS IT HAS DISCUSSED.
"The Production of Comb Honey," was the special topic of the April number.
"How to Raise Extracted Honey," was discussed in the May issue.
"Comforts and Conveniences for the Apiary," were named and described in June.
"From the Hive to the Honey Market," was the topic of the July issue.
"Marketing," Will be the Special topic of the August number.
 The "Review" is Published monthly, at 50 cts. a year. Send for samples (free) and see if you can afford to be without it.
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W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Ed. & Prop Flint, Mich.

Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—
MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

This fiftenth 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.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LANSING, MICH.



Hurrah for the CARNIOLANS! They take the lead; win the race; secure the prize. If you want

TONS OF HONEY!

Try the Carniolans. Hardest to winter; pleasantest to handle; best honey-gatherers. Our stock is the best that can be procured, and is bred miles away from other races.

PRICES: One Untested Queen, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$9.00. One Tested Queen, \$2.50. One imported Queen, \$2.50. One Imported Queen, \$3.50. **THE BEE KEEPERS' ADVANCE** and the Untested Queen, for \$25.

J. B. MASON,
MECHANIC FALLS, ME.



Safford & Kisselburgh

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

BREEDERS OF

Mammoth Light Brahmas, Laced and White Wyandottes,

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S C W Leghorns

EGGS

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

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

S. C. W. Leghorns.

GREAT SUCCESS PAST SEASON.

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

My Breeding Pen won the handsome Silverware

Given as a Special Prize at the

Ontario SHOW AT St. Catharines

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

R. H. MARSHALL, DUNNVILLE.

Prices to suit the Times.

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

WM. MOORE,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. Box 462 LONDON, ONT

I have decided to go out of the pure bred poultry business, and devote my time, energies and intellect to the exclusive breeding of the highest type of Mammoth **BRONZE TURKEYS,** and as an initiative in that direction.

BRONZE TURKEYS.
tion 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.

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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):

24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3 10	4 00	4 85	6 00	9 50
19 GAUGE.				
\$3 25	4 00	5 00	6 30	9 90
18 GAUGE.				

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/4c sq.ft.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.

Beeton, Ont

CONDENSED DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

W. COLE'S Black Minorcas. I have bred these birds for 5 years and they are as good as any in Canada, United States or England. 1889 pullets 94 944 943 942, 90, 96, 963, cockerel 953, 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.

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

ITALIAN QUEENS.—I can supply untested Italian queens from selected Doolittle stock for \$1 each or 6 for \$5. A few beautiful tested queens left, reared last season at \$1.15 each. 2 lbs. of bees or 3 frames brood and bees with either of above for \$1.75 extra. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, Brussels, Ont.

LOOK HERE!

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

J. & E. H. MYERS,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Box 94, Stratford, 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

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

VOL. VI, No. 8.

BEETON, ONT., JULY 15, 1890.

WHOLE No. 268

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

EDITORIAL.

THE Bulletin on foul brood, which the Minister of Agriculture so generously undertook to have printed for distribution, to bee-keepers throughout the province, is almost ready for mailing. The envelopes are now being addressed at this office, and at least 5000 copies can be mailed immediately the bulletins come from the printer. The balance will be sent out as fast as the names can be classified, and the envelopes addressed.

It may be news to many that there are probably not more than a score of bee-keepers in the United Kingdom who have a hundred colonies or over. At least this is the statement made by a correspondent in the *British Bee Journal*

At the last monthly meeting of the Committee of the British Bee Keepers' Association, the chief subject of discussion was the prevalence of foul brood. Statistics are to be obtained, and an effort made to procure an interview with the President of the Board of Agriculture

We have just had a pleasant visit from Mr. Charles E. Parks, of Watertown, Wis., one of the firm of G. B. Lewis & Co., whose factory was recently destroyed by fire. Mr. Parks has been in correspondence with us some time with reference to taking hold of a basket-box, recently invented, and patented by that gentleman, and his trip here was for the purpose of definitely arranging the matter, which was done. We will have a machine here in the course of a week or ten days, when we will at once commence the manufacture of these boxes, and all future shipments of beehives will be made in them. There is no question but that for all classes of light and bulky goods these boxes will come into immediate requisition, and the saving in charges on the weight of the box itself will be a very heavy item in the course of a year. As an instance, the box we now use to ship ten hives in, weighs 45 lbs., while a basket-box of the same dimensions will only weigh 15 lbs. They are just as durable, in fact we believe they will stand even more rough usage than a box of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. material.

An excellent little book is that just issued by the American Public Health Association, entitled "Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking, adapted to Persons of Moderate and Small Means," by Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel, which obtained the \$500 prize given by Henry Lomb, of Rochester, N. Y.

GENERAL.

Oxford Bee-Keepers' Convention.

HEREWITH we present the papers omitted from our report of the above convention in last issue.

PREPARING AND MARKETING COMB HONEY.

In attempting to prepare an article on this subject it will be difficult to find ground that has not been gone over previously by some person; but I feel that there are bee-keepers in our Province who do not pay nearly enough attention to this matter, and they are not only losers themselves, but the grocers they sell to and other bee-keepers are often affected. If a grocer receives a lot of poor looking honey, he does not readily sell it; and had he received nicely done up honey of good quality he would have likely sold much more money and have caused a greater demand.

It is somewhat difficult to say just when or where to begin to prepare honey for market, perhaps the best time would be before we have any. To be able to have the choicest comb honey it must be built in nice white sections, and to find what a nice white section is we can ask different supply dealers for samples and there will likely be some suitable samples of sections received to chose from. Another article of importance is nice thin foundation. With this fastened in your sections, they have a neat appearance. Now, before placing the supers as filled with the sections on the hives for the bees to fill, you would likely have nicer comb honey if you scrape all the propolis possible from the hive and fixtures, as when the bees travel over the propolis there will be some stick to their feet and soil the cappings of the honey and sections. Some may think the propolis of little injury, but to those they might take the following precaution, which a gentleman claimed to have taken that showed some nice honey at one of our country fairs. A gentleman showing honey in competition with him wanted to know how he got such nice white comb, "well," he says, "If you do not tell any person, I'll tell you. I just fasten little mats at the entrance of the hives for the bees to wipe their feet on before going in." Now I do not know whether the mats were placed by the second gentleman or not, but I know that there are many that do not trouble with the mats, and there are enough and too many that do not scrape the propolis off. I usually find that comb honey taken from a swarm with new combs, frames and hive is nicer looking than if

taken from a swarm with new combs, frame and hive. With these precautions, and if their be a good yield of bright honey, you will be apt to have something fit for market. When you have the honey nicely filled in the sections, you will require nice shipping crates to hold from six to eighteen sections. Before putting the sections into the shipping crates, the propolis will have to be again looked after and scraped, and it is always better to have the manilla paper dish in the bottom to hold any leakage, that there may be.

In regard to the size of section to use, I believe a section that holds a pound of honey or as near it as possible is the best. I know there are many bee-keepers that use a section to hold an ounce or two less than a pound, but the objection I find to this is that it is sometimes used to deceive buyers. Sometimes the grocer is deceived and sometimes he is the deceiver. I believe the grocer often buys sections of honey for a pound and they are short, and the bee-keeper may sell him those sections at a cent or so less than his neighbor sells his sections, but the section that costs the most may be the cheapest. I know all bee-keepers do not sell sections by the piece, and I believe it to be generally unfair to do so.

I have no doubt but many bee-keepers have had grocers ask them for sections weighing an ounce or so less than a pound, as they can sell them for about the same as one that weighs a pound; but they want to buy the honey by weight from the bee-keepers all the same, and no doubt but there are bee-keepers who get sections out so that they can sell them for a cent or so less than their neighbors, who have them weigh a pound.

My best customers are men that wish sections that weigh a pound or as near it as possible, and they buy by the pound and sell by the pound. Are not these men deserving of confidence much more than the man who asks for a section less than a pound to sell by piece for a pound? I prefer to deal with the man that wishes to sell by the pound.

It would perhaps be well to give you an account of a purchase made last winter as an example. Not having enough comb honey to supply the demand I wrote to a gentleman that I heard of having comb honey for sale at a certain price, and I sent him an order for so many pounds of first-class honey at a certain price. Well, the honey did not come as ordered, it was not first class, it was dark, the comb soiled, the sections not cleaned of the propolis, shipped in a grocery box, some sections broken and generally daubed, and weight short by about

ounce and a half per section, although the invoice was by the section for the amount I offered by the pound. In closing this article I would ask all to endeavour to have their comb honey done up as neatly as possible, and of good sample, for if done up as the above lot, you need not expect a good price for your honey and you will demoralize the trade to a certain extent, and not only be injured yourself, but you would be the cause of injuring others, and you would only be able to sell to a man once, and when you had made one sale to each of the grocers or bee-keepers in your neighborhood you would have to look for new customers farther away or eat the honey yourself.

Wishing you a profitable and enjoyable meeting.

W. COUSE, Streetsville, Ont.

FOUL BROOD AND WHY IT REQUIRED LEGISLATION.

OUR object is not to write a scientific article on foul brood, but to give such facts as everyone may understand and have clearer conceptions as to the passage of the recent bill by the Ontario Legislative, dealing with the contagious disease among bees, known as foul brood, or perhaps, more properly *baillus alveus*. Foul brood is by no means a new disease. It has existed in all ages. We read of its attacks upon apiaries long before America was known to civilization, ages before good old England was thought of, or the Christian era established. The facilities of conveying knowledge at the present time inform us that foul brood is doing its deadly work in all countries where bees are kept. Here and there, all over the continent, whole apiaries are being swept out of existence, even whole districts succumb to its fearful ravages, and yet ninety per cent of bee keepers throughout the country do not seem to realize the consequences to the bee industry. Let a contagious disease appear among cattle, sweep off fifty cows for some farmer, pass on to the next and kill ten, to another and a hundred are worse than useless and so on for a radius of a dozen miles. How would the disaster effect dairymen? How much greater would the calamity appear, were the disease raging in fifty localities throughout Ontario, and this is exactly the bee keepers position to-day. Foul brood is more or less undermining the bee industry of Ontario. Whole apiaries have gone under, and in some cases the bee-keeper has been forced into bankruptcy. The disease is far more prevalent than most people are aware of.

Young bee-keepers, and old ones too, are slow "to own up," hence their neighbors become victims to its deadly doings before they have even dreamed of its existence in their vicinity. This should not be, nevertheless it is a fact. Large bee-keepers all over the land are "hauling in sail" for fear of the subtle storm. Had open frankness existed along this line, many an ably equipped and successful apiary to-day would have been remunerating hard toil. Every bee-man ought to throw out the danger light. Every bee-keeper does not do it and every bee-man will not do it, until compelled to by "a whip to keep a coward to his track." I will illustrate by one fact, for "facts be stubborn things." An honest man, for so he is called, rushes into the bee business, without at all acquainting himself with its "ups and downs," its "cloud and sunshine," much less with its scientific and practical working. His grand-dad had bees, and he heard a lot at a meeting, didn't pay for it either, and read some more in a paper, and saw some honey at a store in cakes, and knows a "heap o' things." This bee-keeper boomed along by the old swaring method until he had fifty or more colonies. He gets some more knowledge, and must have a queen. "Cheapest best," (?) and despite every warning, makes the contemplated improvement, from a foul broody district, of course. Two years, or thereabouts, Neighbor Caution, on making enquiries regarding his friend Know Much's apiarian success, finds that the booming apiary had collapsed with foul brood and the proprietor was sorry to admit it. This actually took place within two miles of a flourishing apiary of over one hundred colonies. On close examination it was found that forty per cent. of the apiary was affected, and that all the bees for miles around were dying from some cause. Three hundred colonies went under. Why? Just because the "red light" was not thrown out in time. This thing is being repeated in more than one place in this province. This illustration shows up but one class, the most dangerous of all. We do not wish to illustrate the every-man-for-himself man, who, to close his accounts in balance, disposed of his bees at his neighbors cost; or the misery-loves-company man, who allows his neighbor to get the disease without warning him of the danger; or the absolutely selfish and jealous man, who throws diseased combs into his neighbor's bee yard. We know a man who sat at the entrance of his worn-out colony of blacks and vindictively killed "them ere Hittations of Joneses whas bin a robbin on of his honey." The joke in this case turned on him-

self, for he destroyed his hybridied colony, mistaking them for Italions. It is the spirit of the action. He not throw foul-brood into your bee yard! He'd do it every time. Fortunately this class is few. Without more, danger lurks around and to protect honest bee-masters, it was necessary to hedge them round and to say by law "hitherto shalt thou come but no further."

Though it be not our province in this paper to discuss fully the many exciting theories regarding foul brood or its origin, yet it appears quite necessary at this juncture to ask and answer the question, "what is foul brood?" From scientific and practical observations and researches the name *bacillus alveus* has been applied to the disease. The term means a hollow stick or hair, or in plural form sticks or hairs with or without a seed or berry on the end, which appear to be very rudimentary in foul brood. A good illustration of bacillus would be thistle down, dandelion seed, burdock seed, or beggar lice. When applied to foul brood, there appears to be but one stick or hair, but having the power of adhering to any and every thing. Hence the disease is very contagious. Those "wee," for they are so exceedingly small that thousands of them can adhere to the point of a cambric needle, seeds may be, and are conveyed in many ways. They adhere to anything, float in any congenial liquid and fly by means of the hollow hair or hairs, upon the "wings of the wind." These little seeds when dormant or ripe are partially carried out by the bees and distributed long distances by the wind on flowers, or at the entrance of other hives and thence carried by unwary workers to their homes, there to repeat its destruction. Some of the seed adheres to the walls of the cell and young larva born then die, or rather are eaten up. Bees manipulating this disease carry some of the sticks to other cells. So the contagion goes on. It can be and is carried in a hundred ways. The most prolific source of contagion being by honey, in which the sticks float with amazing ease.

The disease is highly malignant because it is "hostile to life," in fact, it is fatal. It is now an undisputed fact, that a larva attacked by this insect, seed, germ or whatever it may be, certainly dies, is eaten up, and converted into a thousand other animalcules, some say a billion, just as a farmer converts corn into beef and pork, grass into milk and butter or hay and feed into other animals. Let us magnify. Turn a pair of wolves into a sheep-fold. If left to "nature's course," they will eat up the sheep, reproduce themselves, go to the next fold and repeat, and so on. Death to the sheep, certain

death. The phenomenon is easy of solution. A similar process goes on with infinitesimally small foul broods. We simply see the results, death to larva bees.

We take strong grounds against the expressed views that there is incipient or mild type of foul brood. I expect to step on corned theories. If they hurt, kick. An incipient or mild type of wolf, lion, tiger, hawk, eagle, Canada thistle, hay cholera, small pox, etc! Surely the idea is ideal. We would like to see a sample. If you have a pair, so to speak, of foul brood, death is in the cell. You simply have a little, and if not irradiated, you very soon will have much.

One germ is as malignant as a million. It is only by the difference in numbers-quantity. The less the number or quantity the less slowly contagion goes on, the greater the number, the more rapid and violent the contagion. One seed or pair of seeds attack a larva. A very short time and millions are produced. One larva is eaten up, a thousand "seeds find a lodging place, and a thousand bees go the way of all living." Death of one, and death of a thousand that is all! It is malign! It is death, all the same!

In order to correct a few false ideas, which have a specific bearing upon the requirement of legislation, we will endeavor to make clear the origin of foul brood. Where is or was the beginning or origin of anything, either animal or vegetable? Foul brood certainly belongs to one of the great kingdoms of life. It is not a chemical process. In the beginning, etc., and again everything brought forth seed after its kind. It simply had its origin away back in the ages. It was, like every other living thing, created by a superior intelligence, and like every other living thing, it has been endowed with reproducing faculties. All that is needed is that the seed take root in some appropriate soil or congenial atmosphere. Decapitated drones, filthy hives, and such things have nothing to do with the matter. Why not rats, mice, vermin, etc., spring into existence in similar ways. Cut off the heads of bulls and rams and men will spring spontaneously into being. Fill the valleys with filth and look for noble herds to come forth. Nonsense! Put the seed into the ground and harvest will be sure; the male and female into the herd and the cattle upon a thousand hills appear, the seed germ, or whatever it is, male and female, into a clean, pure, white, sweet, young bee and millions of foul brood are born in a day. Foul brood beings do not like filth. They want just a living, juicy bee or similar food, and the work goes on.

Can the disease be cured, is the critical question of the day? Yes. Why is it not generally and satisfactorily done? Why are not all the rattle snakes in America killed, the cobras of Asia, the lions of the jungle, the rabbits of Australia or sharks of the sea? A lion can be shot if seen, or poisoned if pursued to take bait. If either cannot be done a thousand shots fired into a jungle may not take effect. A rattle snake come in contact with may be killed, but all the sticks and stones hurled at the rocks will not reach those in its crevices and holes. Foul brood can hide in the holes and crevices of bee cells and in the forests of growth upon their walls as safely from all the drops of acid or other missiles that may be fired at them. Many may be and are killed but some escape, live and reproduce.

Once in a while a bee-keeper may, and does succeed in arresting the disease, but it is under very favorable circumstances that it can be successfully accomplished. It is doubtful if there be a method in existence that will work satisfactorily in anything like a maximum percentage of cases under all circumstances. We have tried the best known methods. They cure, but in circumstances similar to ours, the cure about equals the loss by disease in cost. Were we again to be similarly placed, the most perfect of all purifiers, fire, will do the work of curing. It is the simplest, quickest and best in the long run.

These facts, merely hinted at, carried out in practical detail have led a goodly number of our best and most successful bee-men to put forth effort in securing legislation. These facts laid before our legislators, aroused their sympathies toward an honest and profitable industry, and to-day the business has its first protecting barrier. The bill may be severe. If anyone should lose one to five thousand dollars through the wanton abuse of privilege would they say "Own up. Be honest for once and fall in line. Magnify our law and give to the world, to our neighbor, the purest, cleanest, highest, healthiest bees in existence."

J. E. FRITH.

Woodstock, May 20th, 1890.

Weighing Sections in with Comb Honey.

HONESTY VS. COMMON PRACTICE.

MR DEMAREE'S practice of selling comb honey by weight, deducting therefrom the weight of the sections, led someone to ask through the JOURNAL if this is the

common practice. The answers to this question brought out a variety of opinions. I ventured to say Mr. Demaree's plan was the honest one. Your own note goes to show that you coincide with the views of those who believe it right to weigh the sections and charge for them; your language is "we cannot say with Mr. McKnight that it is the honest one (deducting the weight of the sections) if by that he implies that the other and common method is a dishonest one." Well, what is honesty! May it not be defined as an absence of deception. If there is a distinct understanding between the seller and the buyer that the wood in which the comb is built is to be charged for as honey, then there is no deception and no dishonesty, but if no such understanding exists and the seller weighs up the basswood or spruce and charges for it as honey the transaction is dishonest. It may quiet the conscience but it will not remove the injustice to say "the sections costs the producer money. If you buy a barrel of flour and you get 190 lbs. of flour and 6 lbs. of wood you would be very likely to ask the miller "why this shortage?" You would not be satisfied if he replied the barrel costs me money." If you buy a lb of tea from your grocer and you get 15 1/2 oz. of tea and 1/2 oz. of paper, you would be very likely to suspect the honesty of the grocer. In all branches of trade the cost of the *original package* is supposed to be covered by the profit on the gross sale, unless it is distinctly understood otherwise; a thousand examples might be quoted in commercial practice to show that your position is not tenable for ten you can show to support your contention. Unquestionably Mr. Demaree's practice is the honest one, and the "common" one (unless in cases where there is an acquiescence on the part of the purchaser) is dishonest, because there is deception in it.

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound, June 30th, 1890.

We must still confess that we do not see this matter in the same light as Mr. McKnight. Common consent makes a law, that law is looked upon as honest, and in law would not be characterized as *dishonest*. If we take the very example quoted by Mr. McKnight, but few will be found who will characterise it as dishonest. The paper is weighed in with almost every pound of tea that is sold, and the calculation is that the cost of the paper is by this means covered. This is the rule with tea, sugar, rice, and all other groceries of like nature, and the same rule applies to honey in the comb. Perhaps, if we come right down to the fine thing, it may be morally wrong, but common usage makes it legally right, because there is "an acquiescence on the part of the purchaser," just as Mr. McKnight says.

Premium Lists.

Below we present the premiums offered at the Detroit (Mich.) International, and the Western (London, Ont.) Fairs.

DETROIT INTERNATIONAL—AUGUST 26 TO SEPTEMBER 5, 1890.

Exhibitors will not be allowed to remove honey from their exhibit during the fair, but will sell from a reserved supply, for which no charge will be made.

Exhibitors who sell honey, must enclose it securely in paper or cartons.

Honey exhibited or sold must be this season's crop, and all honey must be the produce of the exhibitor.

Exhibits competing for a single premium cannot be included in a display.

Colonies of bees must be exhibited so as to be readily seen on at least two sides.

A breach of these rules will forfeit all premiums that may be awarded and the right to exhibit the following year.

In judging bees purity of race will constitute the competing points.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Most attractive display of comb honey.....	\$35	\$30	\$10
Specimens of comb honey, not less than 20 lbs., quality and manner of putting up for market to be considered....	10	5	
Most attractive display of extracted honey.....	35	20	10
Specimen of extracted honey, not less than 20 lbs., quality and manner of putting up for market to be considered....	10	5	
Display of comb honey by a lady.....	20	10	
Display of extracted honey, by a lady.....	20	10	
Most attractive display of bees-wax.....	20	10	
Specimen of beeswax, not less than 10 lbs., soft, bright yellow wax to be given the preference.....	6	3	
Single-comb Nucleus Italian bees	10	5	
“ “ “ black bees	10	5	
“ “ “ Syrian bees	10	5	
“ “ “ Carniolan bees.....	10	5	

SWEEPSTAKES ON BEES.

Display in single-comb Nuclei, of the greatest variety of the different races of bees.....	10	5
Assortment of honey candies, quality to govern.....	6	4
Assortment of fruits preserved in honey, quality to govern....	6	4
Display of pastry made with honey.....	6	4
Honey vinegar, not less than one gallon, shown in glass.....	6	3
Specimen of comb foundation for use in brood-chamber.....	6	3

Specimen of Comb Foundation for use in section-boxes.....	\$ 6	\$ 3	\$
Comb Foundation, for use in the brood-chamber, made on the grounds.....	20	10	
Comb Foundation, for use in section-boxes, made on the grounds.....	20	10	

SWEEPSTAKES.

The largest, best, most interesting, attractive and instructive exhibition in this department, all things considered..... 35 20 10

Competent judges will carefully view and pass upon any new and meritorious improvement, and invention and make such honorary rewards as they may deem just.

WESTERN—SEPTEMBER 18 TO 27, 1890.

Exhibitors showing honey not the product of their own apiary, in competition for prizes, shall forfeit any prizes awarded, and be barred from exhibiting for two years thereafter.

Reasonable space will be given exhibitors for a proper display. A fee will be charged those only requiring the privilege of selling honey. Removals from the exhibit must be filled at once from a reserve supply.

Exhibitors are not allowed to sell less than one-pound sections of honey.

Queens and colonies cannot compete for more than one premium.

Entrance fee, 25c each entry.

Display Comb Honey, in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1890.....	\$5	\$3	\$2
Display Extracted Honey in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1890.....	5	3	2
Display of Comb and Extracted Honey in most marketable shape, by a lady, product of her own apiary in 1890.....	5	3	2
Comb Honey not less than 20 lbs., quality to govern.....	3	2	1
Extracted Honey, not less than 20 lbs., in glass, quality to govern..	3	2	1
Best Granulated Honey, in glass, not less than 10 lbs.....	3	2	1
Crate Comb Honey, not less than 20 lbs., in best shape for shipping and retailing.....	3	2	

SPECIAL PRIZE GIVEN JOINTLY BY THE ONTARIO

KEEPERS' AND WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Best general display of Comb and Extracted Honey, Wax, etc., arranged in the most attractive manner, the product of the exhibitor.....	20
Colony of Bees, properly named, be the progeny of one queen, and exhibited in such shape as to be readily seen on two sides. Purity of race, docility, size of	

and let a little blow over them and they will go down out of the way, fix the frames, put on the quilt and shake the bees out of the cover in front and they will go in. I saw him afterwards and he had succeeded well. If I had given him the smoker and let him go at it his own way most likely he would have had them all out of order, chased them down one place when they would have boiled up another and would have had a general stampede and wherever he wanted to take hold bees would be there.

I use very little smoke, no more than to keep them out of the way of my fingers. In extracting time a great many of the bees in the hive are already full for the manufacture of wax for sealing purposes. I drive them down lift out the comb and shake the bees off in front of the hive, sometimes I have the rest of the bees on the comb to fill with honey, and go on taking all the combs out that I want, and by the time I am through, the few remaining ones will shake or brush off easily. It is necessary, after giving the bulk a shake off to at once withdraw the comb back, thus preventing many from alighting on it as they fly up. I like to have spare combs to put in the place of those removed, and in a few minutes a person would not know that they had been molested. I endeavor to so handle them that they are the least disturbed possible. While I am working with them the field bees come out of the top and go off for their load.

There are special occasions when a good deal of smoke is required, as the taking off of comb honey or driving, but in the general work you do not want to get the bees racing down one side and up the other and over the frames—but rather to work steadily and carefully, and let the bees as much as possible do the same.

THOS. STOKES.

Minesing, July 3rd, 1890.

Thank you Friend Stokes for the valuable hints in your article. No doubt many people smoke bees more than is necessary causing the bees to fill themselves with honey, and loaf in the hives for a long time. In the height of the honey season very little smoke indeed is required, because, as you say, most of them are either in the fields or filled with honey in the hives emptying it. Those not filled soon leave for the field in another lot, and just a slight puff of smoke on the top of the frames to cause those remaining in the hives, that are old enough to fill themselves with honey to do so, is all that is

necessary. Instead of blowing the smoke directly down between the frames, to merely cause them to run down is all that is necessary, but when no honey is coming in and especially when bees are killing off the drones sometimes if they will hold the smoker in the top the queen becomes frightened and runs down on to the bottom board when the bees seeing her excited condition catch and ball her. This can be prevented by blowing smoke in the entrance first then a little on top after they have all become alarmed from the smoke in the entrance.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Fairness in Discussion.

“A Hallamshire Beekeeper” is the first one that ever accused me of unfairness in discussion, and I am perfectly willing that the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL shall judge as to who has been “doubting” and who has been “pinned.” He first was amused because I didn’t know (?) that the temperature of the brood nest was 95° instead of 65°. I explained that the temperature was 65° in winter and early spring (the time we had under discussion) when he slips out, “doubting” by saying that a brood nest isn’t a brood nest unless it contains brood. Now he has the coolness to say he had no idea he was fighting on a “correct nomenclature” footing; and this is the manner in which he has conducted his part of the discussion all the way through. I do like a discussion with an opponent who meets the question squarely, and whose desire to arrive at the truth is greater than that of putting his adversary in an unfavorable light by the employment of some quibble.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Flint, Mich., June 25, 1890.

Delighted With the Journal.

ERWIN L. Brown.—I keep bees on a small scale. Wintered six colonies, put them out on April 2nd, they have done well, although we have had a rather poor season so far; much cold wet weather. I have had four swarms to date. Will take most of my surplus honey in sections. Bees are bringing in honey fast the last few days, taken mostly from alsike and white clover. I am always delighted with the BEE JOURNAL and eagerly devour its contents. I send you a list of all the beekeepers in Darlington township.

Hampton, June 24, 1890.

CAPPINGS.

CUT FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS.

Catching Grass from the Lawn Mower.

THE following sketch of an apron for a lawn mower appears in *Gleanings*. If it works nicely, it will be a nice thing to have, but we don't see just how one is going to get close into the corners with such an apron before the knives. The writer is credited with having rather the nicest lawn in Beeton, and he never thinks of raking off the grass, but instead leaves it lying right on the lawn. Of course it is cut so frequently as not to be at all so long as to be noticeable, and this short grass makes a splendid manure:

Get a piece of heavy steel wire, about six feet long, and two strips of pine $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch—one 18 and the other 20 inches long. Also two thinner strips the length of the knives on the mower. Lay the first two strips on the edge, with the shorter one to the right hand, and then nail the thin strips down on top. Bend the wire, and fasten it on top of the framework, with either staples or small wire, leaving about 4 inches at each end for a hook. The wire should project further toward the left hand, as the knives throw the grass that way. The other side should not reach beyond the wheel, as it would be in the way of running close to trees or buildings. The hooks are made long, so that there may be a chance for fastening them, after passing round the roller bearings, thus holding it firmly in place. The front ends of the runners should be rounded, so they will not catch in the grass. Fasten stout strings to the back of the runners, long enough to tie to the handles. Now cover over all with enameled cloth, with the enameled side up, and hem the edges under. Hook on to the machine, fasten securely, tie the string to the handles, so the back of the apron will just clear the ground, and it is ready for business. Unless the grass is quite tall it will run quite a while without being emptied; then it may be shoved off in a pile in a convenient place, and afterwards gathered up. The weight of the extra load is scarcely noticeable. I think any one who uses a lawn mower will find it a saving, both in time and labor. I have not found it necessary to have a curtain around the sides, as but little will fly over unless it is very windy.

AMMONIA FOR REMOVING PROPOLIS.

Dr. A. B. Mason says that ammonia in water will remove propolis from the hands.

ANOTHER PREVENTATIVE FOR BRACE-COMB.

Mr. A. E. Manum says in *Gleanings* that he has used with success hard soap on the top bars and the bottoms of the sections as a preventative of brace-comb building.

SWARM HIVERS.

The editor of *Bee Hive* says: "The best kind of self-hivers we ever tried was queens with clipped wings."

STORING COMB HONEY.

Remember that a damp cold cellar is a bad place in which to store comb honey.—*Ex.*

THE COMING BEE.

A correspondent of the *Beekeepers' Record*, (Eng.) says of the coming bee:

"A black queen crossed with Carniolan drone, is supposed to give the most amiable progeny, though the workers from a Carniolan queen mated to black drone, are still better honey-gathers; but the latter way of crossing brings the most vicious bee imaginable.

"A very desirable cross is secured by using a Ligurian queen mated to native drone. The workers are not so gentle as pure Ligurians, but their temper is no worse than that of our own old-fashioned bee. They have again and again stored heavily in seasons when natives could do little or nothing, and are always ready, under fair treatment, for the earliest honey flow.

"There are other kinds which could be used to advantage in crossing, but it is useless to go further until we have found an improvement upon the foregoing. The two crosses mentioned are the nearest we can yet attain toward the coming bee."

MAKING LATE SWARMS PROFITABLE.

G. M. Doolittle, in A. B. J., thus discourses on the subject of late swarms: "As soon as a swarm is seen issuing, I take six frames of comb and two wide frames of sections, putting the same into a box or hive which is convenient to carry, and when I arrive at the hive from which the swarm is coming out, I take the frames from the box and place them down by the hive. The hive is now opened, and the frames of brood and honey, with the adhering bees, taken out and placed in the box, after which the two wide frames are placed one at each side of the hive, and the six frames of comb placed between them. The hive is now arranged and closed.

"If the weather is warm and there are many bees on the frames of brood in the box, about one-third of them are shaken off in front of the hive, when the box is placed in the shade a rod or two away, so that none of the bees from the swarm will find it while they are being hived, which is the next thing to do; hiving them in the re-arranged hive on the old stand. If the weather is cool, or but few bees are on the combs of brood, omit the the shaking off, for it will want all of them to keep the brood in good condition.

"Now take the box and place the combs in an empty hive, placing the hive where you wish it to stand, and after all is nicely fixed, leave them until next morning. At any time during the forenoon give them a virgin queen or a queen-cell just ready to hatch, and you will have no trouble with after-swarms, for the bees feel so poor at this time that they are glad of anything in the shape of a queen.

"However, if the delay is longer than 18 hours, they often get so strengthened by the rapidly hatching brood, that they will destroy the queen cell, or kill the virgin queen, and after-swarming is the result. Do not give them a laying queen unless you wish a prime swarm from the colony in from two weeks to 18 days, for the bees will surely use her for such swarming if the honey harvest continues for that length of time."

A NEW REMEDY FOR FOUL BROOD.

The *British Bee Journal* in speaking of foul brood, and the various cures extant, says:

Naphthaline is a new remedy for foul brood proposed by Dr. Lorter, and from experiments made so far it seems very effective. The crystals are spread on the floor-board of the affected hive, and in mild cases it succeeds in curing, but must be given in solution in bad cases, so that the bees take it inwardly. It is a powerful disinfectant and destroyer of microbes."

We know absolutely nothing of this treatment, and of course cannot recommend it. We have tried scores of decoctions of various kinds with varying success, and have never yet succeeded in finding any plan, which cost less in the end than the "starvation" method. If we remember correctly this is the remedy mentioned by Mr. McKnight at the Belleville convention last January.

KEEPING MISCELLANEOUS MATTER OUT OF BEE JOURNALS.

Brother Hutchinson gives us his idea on the above subject in the paragraph which follows. He tells the truth exactly. There isn't one man in a thousand who can run a paper intended to be devoted to a single interest, and mix in a lot of other stuff, and make a success of it. Our effort in that direction was not satisfactory in a way, because of the varied interests represented, and though the list of subscribers to which both the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL is sent, is by far the largest of the three, yet there are many who could not have been retained to the joint publication:

"We are glad to see that the bee journals have about abandoned the idea of sandwiching humor, fiction and general miscellany in with their regular matter. If a man desires humorous reading, he can find it in periodicals devoted to that subject—far superior to that which the bee journals can afford to buy. The same is true of fiction, etc. There is just one thing in which a bee journal can out-do the world, and that is in furnishing information upon apiculture; and the closer it sticks to its legitimate business, the greater will be its success."

BORING FOR HONEY.

The following stupendous lie has appeared in several of the dailies—at least we consider it as a mere fabrication of some reporter's fertile brain. Notice that the boring was in North Tennessee, while the bluff was near Franklin, Kentucky:

"A successful boring for honey has been made in North Tennessee. For many years swarms of bees have been noticed by boatmen at Fox Bluff on the Cumberland River, near Franklin, Ky. The Bluff is 170 feet high, and the river's channel runs directly under it. The bees have been observed about a big fissure near the centre of the bluff, and the opening could not be reached from above or below without great danger of being stung to death. As the bees had never been robbed it was believed a large amount of honey was stored in the cliff. Recently a well-borer named Starks visited the bluff and was at once impressed with the idea that he could reach the wonderful honey storehouse with his drill. After coaxing, he persuaded a number of farmers to undergo the expense, and a 3 inch hole was bored from the top of the bluff. At a depth of 85 feet the drill struck honey. Barrels and tubs by the score were filled and carried off to neighboring farms, and the syndicate has sent to Louisville for more receptacles.

POISONING BEES.

In the *Montreal Witness* of June 26, 1890, a correspondent asks:

"Can the law keep any body from showering fruit trees with Paris green on account of honey bees, and is there any law for honey bees?"

The editor of the *Agricultural Department*, the Rev. W. F. Clarke, very properly answers him thus:

"Surely no one would be so inconsiderate and foolish as to spray fruit blossoms with Paris green for the purpose of killing bees. These useful insects do no harm to fruit trees, but rather good, mixing the pollen, and so helping to fertilize the blooms. There is no law to prevent such an act, but people ought to have enough knowledge and common sense to abstain from doing anything of the kind. There is a law regulating the ownership of stray swarms, and an act has recently been passed in Ontario to prevent the spread of foul brood, but I think that is all the legislation we have respecting honey bees."

CLUBBING LIST.

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

	COMBINED CLUBBING	CLUBBING
The Canadian Bee Journal.....	\$.75	
and American Bee Journal (w).....	1.75	\$1.60
Gleanings in Bee Culture (6-m).....	1.75	1.60
Beekeepers' Review (m).....	1.25	1.15
Beekeepers' Guide (m).....	1.25	1.15
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Beekeepers' Advance (m).....	1.25	1.15

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.

Extracting Honey from Cappings.

QUERY No. 271—I should like the best plan of extracting honey from cappings. What methods do your different correspondents suggest?—G. M.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—Use a solar wax extractor, there can be nothing better.

A. B. MASON, AUBURDALE, O.—Put the capping in a solar wax extractor, and the honey will soon be formed in nice shape in the bottom of the dish that catches the beeswax.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—Drain out all you can, and then by gentle heat, such as a solar extractor provides the remainder can be saved in pretty good condition.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—The one followed by Mr. Alpaugh of St. Thomas. It is the best of any yet given. You will see all about it in the C. B. J. of March the 1st page 1114.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—1, Wash out and use for vinegar. 2, Carefully melt and take the wax off when cold.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Put the cappings in a solar wax extractor, thereby extracting the honey and rendering the wax at one operation.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS.—Drain them from 24 to 48 hours in your uncapping can, then put them in a solar wax extractor.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I use an uncapping can with wire gauze near the bottom and faucet at bottom, and keep in a warm place.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Place a box having a wire cloth bottom over a can or other vessel. Mark so as to have the cappings fall into this box and let them drip.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Strain through a sieve or place them in a hive like box and place this in the extractor.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—One way is to put them in some receptacle with perforated bottom and set them down cellar to drain. Then soak with water and drain again for vinegar.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—I do my uncapping on a wire screen and let the cappings drain, then wash them and make vinegar or bee

feed of the washings. A sun wax extractor might be more economical.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I know of no better way than to expose them to the sun in a box with wire covered bottom. The wax and honey will all be extracted, but the honey can easily be drawn off and the wax left. This may not be the best way, but it answers my own purpose.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Make an uncapping box with a wire screen bottom, uncap over this and let the cappings drop into it. Taking care to set the box on top of a suitable vessel where it is to remain and the honey—most of it—will drop into the vessel below.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I use a large uncapping box made in the form of an old style mill hopper, with tinned wire cloth strainer at bottom. A drip pan catches the honey as it drains out of the cappings. The cappings are then passed out to the solar wax extractor where the wax and honey run into the wax molds together and when the cake of wax is removed the honey is found at the bottom of the molds. It will surprise any body to see how much honey the cappings contain after they have been left to drain over night. The honey by reason of the heat of the solar wax extractor is somewhat red in color but is immensely thick and good. My cylinder form wax extractor pan is peculiarly adapted for this purpose.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Nearly twenty years ago I began practicing a plan which I consider the very best for to-day, provided you are not constantly accumulating too large quantities of cappings, in which case there is a better plan. After your cappings have drained all they will, loosen them up and place them in flat pans, slide these pans into the oven and leave the oven door open. Have the damper turned back so that the most of the heat will come down on top of the pan instead of from below. After a time the whole thing will be liquid, and yet none of it has been heated but little above the point which will melt beeswax. Carefully set the pan away to cool. After the wax is caked over the top of the honey, and while the honey is yet warm, tap a hole at the edge of the pan. Tip the pan and the honey will nearly every bit of it run out into a dish. It will not be colored nor injured at all in flavor, and will be very rich and nice. Some of the finest honey I have ever seen came from this process. After the pans have drained, pour them full of water then after soaking and draining the cakes of wax will not be dauby or sticky. For extensive work in extracting honey from beeswax or cappings, no doubt a solar apparatus would be profitable.

Fertile Workers.

QUERY No. 272.—What experience have you had with fertile workers, and how do you get rid of them?

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—None.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I can give no satisfactory plan.

H.D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Break them up and distribute the frames in other hives.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOROING, N. Y.—Don't allow them, by seeing that no hive goes any length of time without unsealed brood.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Give them a frame or two of brood in all stages, and a young queen, or run in a small swarm.

PROE. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I have only had a few cases, and found a sure cure in uniting such colonies with others, that had a good queen.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I prefer shaking them all into a box with a wire netting over it keep them in a dark place for a day and unite them with other colonies—i. e. if they are worth the trouble or before the honey flow ceases.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—Have had some experience. Move the colony a few rods from the old stand and put another hive with combs, or foundation, on the old stand. Then shake all the bees on the ground where they have been carried to, they will find the way home. Then introduce a queen or give queen cells.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—I have had but very little trouble with fertile workers. I look very close after the young queens about the time they should be laying and see that every colony has a good queen.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—As a queen breeder for years I have seen lots of cases of laying workers. My plan is to take away all the laying worker brood and eggs, and give fresh brood from some colony that can spare it, with adhering bees, and in two or three days later introduce a queen or give a maturing cell.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Lots of it. I brimstone the whole batch and use the combs some place else. I can make a new swarm just as cheap as I can patch up one of those lazy unruly things.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I have had no experience with them, and don't intend to have any so long as I can rear or purchase queens as easily and cheaply as at present.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I have not been troubled in that way for a long time and I forget just how I managed with the few cases I had. The beebooks and periodicals will help you out.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I haven't had many cases, and am likely to break up the whole concern and give combs and bees to colonies needing them.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Am bothered some in the last of the season, take the honey from the colony and let them go any place or stay at home just as they like. They are not worth bothering with.

ALEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Were my object more bees I would deal with the fertile workers, but as I always have as many bees as I want and sometimes more I never of late bother with the pests to get rid of them when one occasionally turns up. I extract their honey and change their frames every four or five days and when the honey season is nearly over I forget some day to give them their frames back after extracting them.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Plenty of experience with fertile workers, but our methods of getting rid of them are several, all of which are simple and sure and what one we choose is always governed by the condition of the colonies its location and other things. A description of any one of them is too long for this department. It is something you cannot succeed with satisfactorily by undertaking to go by any stereotyped rule. You must know the nature of bees and then have gumption enough to act according to circumstances.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A Cheap Paint for Hives.

LAST spring, being laid up from the effects of a runaway, and having more time (and less money) on my hands than I knew what to do with, I thought I would try an experiment in hive-painting. The receipt I found in an old scrap-book, and it read as follows:

WEATHERPROOF WHITEWASH:—Take a lump of unslacked lime and about half the quantity of coarse salt, and slack with just enough water to wet thoroughly; when well fused, add sweet skim-milk until the mixture is of the proper consistency; it should be left very thick, and when dry it will not peel off like common white wash.

I found a pound of lime, a teacupful of salt and a quart or two of milk were sufficient for ten hives. The first two coats made hardly any impression, but by the time the fourth coat was dry the hives were of a most beautiful milk-white. The main thing is to get each coat well dried before putting on the next. This is not as lasting as oil-paint, but makes a fair substitute; one fresh coat each spring will keep the hives good and bright, and do much to keep the wood from rotting; the cost is nothing, and with a white-wash brush you can go over an apiary in a short time. Perhaps some of your readers can suggest some ingredient to make the mixture sufficiently storm-proof for outdoor wintering hives.

BLOOD-POISONING FROM BEE-STINGS.

A correspondent of "Farm and Home" thinks bee stings gradually poison the blood, and render the system liable to all kinds of humorous and skin diseases, etc. With regard to the "humorous" side of the question, did you ever hear of any one being attacked by the "hives" after being stung by the bees? J. S. DENT.

SELECTIONS.

WHY THE BEES VISITED THAT STRAW STACK.

PETER BRENNAN.—You wish to know why the bees visited that straw stack, and I believe I can tell you. In the spring of 1888, I first noticed that our straw stack was completely alive with bees, and they were gathering smut, and carrying it off on their legs as pollen. I have watched them at it an hour at a time, and this spring they were at it again.

Lakeside, July 7, '90.

We rather think yours is the correct solution to the problem, and it is the first time we have heard of smut as a substitute for pollen. We should like to have the ideas of some of our scientific friends as to whether it is a good substitute. We know that when pollen is scarce the bees will gather almost anything, as we have often seen them gathering sawdust and conveying it into the hive.

CLEANING HIVES IN SPRING.

F. L. BROWN.—Please tell me through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, how you clean the Jones' hive in the spring, with the bottom board nailed on, so as to prevent robbing. I have always lifted the combs out into another hive, but have always incited robbing. Also when had it best be done so as to prevent robbing?

Fitch Bay, Que., April 25, '90.

We use a tent in changing the combs from one hive to another when there is any danger of robbing. We did use loose bottom boards on our hives once, but for many years now we have been nailing them fast. At first we nailed them on water-tight, when we used to feed for winter by pouring in the syrup in the bottom of the hive, but since we have used the improved feeder, we have not been so particular about nailing so securely. We found more trouble from robbing when we used the loose bottom boards than we do now through them warping to a more or less extent. Perhaps you do not have a tent, in which case we would suggest that you use a pair of rubber cloths, such as Dr. Miller has in use in his apiary, a description of which you will find on page 130, issue of June 15th. We have never used any of these, but we can just fancy they would be extremely handy and nice to throw over the colony you were working with if you had to leave it for a moment.

BASSWOOD FLOW LIKELY TO BE GOOD.

G. Strangways.—I have fifty colonies now, and some to swarm yet. The honey is coming in now, very fast. We had a beautiful warm

shower yesterday, and the prospects are good for basswood. I expect the yield from this to be the best we have had for many years, and white clover is yielding well at the present date.

Elora, July 2, '90.

WHEN DOES THE YOUNG QUEEN MATE.

LYDIA SWANSTON.—I put in three colonies last fall for wintering and took out two this spring, and now I have five nice swarms all doing well. I am very much pleased with and have been benefited by the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Will a young queen comes out to mate before the swarm comes off?

Rockwood, Ont., June 28, '90.

Yes and no would both be a correct answer under certain conditions. If there is an old queen in the hive queen cells are started and after the first queen cell is capped over, the bees then swarm, and it is from 7 to 8 days before the young queen hatches and usually from 3 to 5 days before she goes out to mate, but second swarms come off before the queens are mated and they usually go out to mate, all things being favorable, the next day after they swarm, but it is not an unfrequent occurrence for an old queen to be superseded just before swarming time, in that case the young queens match out and lead off a swarm before they mate just the same as second swarms and it is not an unfrequent occurrence for several queens to go with a swarm of this kind or second swarms, but as soon as they get settled in the hive the destruction commences and they are all killed but one.

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING.

S. E. WILEY.—I enclose subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. I find so much to instruct and interest me in it, that I do not wish to be without it.

Poughkeepsie, July 12, '90.

* * 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.

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

CONVENTIONS.

July 7-8, 1891—Ontario Beekeepers Association, at St. Catharines; W. Couse, Sec., Streetsville, Ont.

July 17, '90.—Carolina, at Charlotte, N. C., N. P. Lyles, Sec., Derita, N. C.

Sept. 1, '90.—Lambton County, at Petrolia, J. R. Kitchen, Sec., Weidman, Ont.

OUR OWN APIARY.

The Comb-Foundation Swindle.

OCASIONALLY we have had complaints in reference to badly made comb foundation and sometimes a case of adulterated wax in foundation, but the almost wholesale operations that are being carried on now by some party or parties deserves special attention. Every day brings us samples and complaints of comb foundation made from parafine or cerasin, and occasionally a mixture of bees wax in it but in the majority of cases there is little or no bees wax mixed with it but simply pure parafine or cerasin or both. Now, it seems to us quite impossible for any person accustomed to handle wax to use such quantities of adulterated trash as must have been used in this case, and send it out to the public without *knowing* what they are doing. Neither parafine or cerasin melts at the same temperature as bees-wax, but at a much lower one than bees-wax. The sheeting and running it through the foundation mill is quite different from bees-wax. A few years ago when bees-wax was high like it was this year, an Eastern firm sent us a large quantity of cerasin for bees-wax, but the weighing and inspecting clerks had no difficulty in detecting it; in fact, we question whether it would be possible for the slightest adulteration to pass the inspection of our foreman in this department, as he has been over ten years with us. Many of the samples of parafine and cerasin foundation sent us might be very easily detected by the parties receiving it before they even place it in their hives. In the first place; it has little or no smell of bees-wax; by taking a lamp and placing it under a cup of water getting a thin piece of pasteboard if wood is not convenient slightly longer than the width of the cup, having it pressed down into the water, say one inch, and one inch above the water, then with the thermometer in the water you can tell just what temperature you have, and screw your lamp up or down to give you the desired temperature you want, or if you have no thermometer convenient simply dip the beeswax and a little

of the spurious comb in the cup. You will soon see by raising the temperature gradually that the parafine or cerasin will melt and stand on the top of the water while the bees wax is only just starting. This is a very simple and easy way of testing the two kinds in the same dish of water, but care must be taken just as it shows signs of melting to lower the blaze in the lamp so there is less heat going up around the tin in order to prevent raising the temperature of the water above the necessary temperature for melting the parafine or cerasin; then, again by breaking off a little piece of the comb-foundation and putting it in the palm of your hand and with the point of your thumb pressing on it tightly and by rubbing the hand up and down the friction will cause it to become soft and indicate the odor. When you smell it you will find an almost entire absence of odor in the parafine and cerasin, which in contrast to the strong smell of bees-wax will indicate at once the spurious from the pure, or if there is any grease in the bees-wax this is a very quick and easy way of detecting it, as the greasy odor omitted by the friction with rubbing it is very apparent. Now, parafine and cerasin instead of becoming tough and pliable like bees-wax, becomes very brittle and scaly, especially the parafine which sometimes becomes just like parafine scales. No doubt many have seen them. Then, again, in looking at the comb foundation closely you will be able to detect it in another way. It has whitish specks all through it, perhaps they might be properly called air spaces in the foundation, or spots where the wax is not thoroughly melted together. In running bees wax too cold through the foundation mill sometimes shows this slightly. We believe, from the number of complaints there has been hundreds of pounds of this adulterated stuff placed on the market. Years ago we tested foundation made from parafine or cerasin, and every other substance that we could get, in very closely wired frames. If the hives were kept cool it partially prevented melting down in the brood chamber, but sections built from it would fall out in hot weather, and is always stretching, and never reliable. The bees will work at it as readily, and

SEASONABLE GOODS.

GOOD BOOKS

Sections at Kingston.

—FOR THE—

Beekeeper and Poultryman.

We have 3,000 sections at Kingston. 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 1 1/2, slotted all round, which we will sell at \$3.50 per 1,000, f. o. b. cars.

Lawn Mowers.

We can furnish the best lawn mower manufactured, at the following prices, shipped direct from the factory—10in. \$4.00; 12in., \$4.25; 14in., \$4.50; 16in., \$5.00.

Lithographed Honey Labels.

We have sizes to fit all but the one-pound tins. Send 5 cents for samples which includes our catalogue of printed labels.

Honey Knives.

We now have none in stock but the No. 1—ebony polished handle and mirror blade, price \$1.35. We will not be able to get any further supply of the two cheaper grades for this season's trade. For orders already in for these two varieties we will substitute No 1 unless advised to the contrary.

Sixty Pound Honey Tins.

We have lots of tin in stock, but find great difficulty in securing competent hands to make them up. We expect to fill orders with but little delay after the 15th. Prices we maintain as last year: each, 50c.; per 10, \$4.80; per 25, \$12.25; per 100, \$42.00. Each tin is encased in wood.

Honey Scales, 240 Lbs

These we ship direct from the factory at \$6.50 each, with stamping 50c. extra. Either flat or scoop top furnished as may be desired.

Honey Extractors

We have some extractor bodies, used a short time as ripening cans last season, which we will fit up with new castings and baskets to suit, for \$7.00; or we will furnish the cans alone for \$3.50.

One Pound Screw Top Glasses.

We have lots ready to ship by return freight or express, at the following prices: Gross, \$9.00; half-gross, 5.00.

The following books we can supply direct from Beeton, at the price named opposite each, by mail postpaid.

A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. U. C. Miller.....	75
A.B.C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root, cloth.....	1 25
A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by Rev. W.F. Clarke.....	25
Success in Bee Culture, paper cover...	50
Production of Comb Honey, by W. Z. Hutchinson. Paper.....	25
Cook's Bee-Keepers' Guide in cloth...	1 50
Foul Brood, its Management and Cure by D. A. Jones. price by mail.....	11
A. B. C. in Carp Culture, by A. I. Root, in paper.....	50
Queens, And How to Introduce Them	10
Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
Wintering, And Preparations Therefor	15
Bee-Keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25
The undermentioned books are supplied direct from the office of publication, postpaid, at the prices named.	
Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
Felch's Poultry Culture.....	1 50
Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper	50
Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, etc.....	50
Boards...	
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable Management.....	1 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C. Root. Price in cloth.....	1 50
Bee-keepers' Handy Book, by Henry Alley, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Standard of Excellence in Poultry....	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised...	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper... ..	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-Growing	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	3 75
The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth...	2 00

THE D. A. JONES Co,
BEETON, ONTARIO.

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EXCHANGE AND MART

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200 Combs in combination frames for sale. \$15.00 per 100. F. O. B., Aultsville, BURTON BROS., Onabruk Centre.

TO BEE-KEEPERS.—I manufacture and keep on hand all kinds of Beekeepers supplies, such as Extractors, Storing cans and Honey cans, all sizes; at prices that will surprise you. Send for price list to G. R. HANNAH, Shelburne, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.—If you want to make money, take hold and sell our choice Nursey stock. Now is the time, write us at once for terms. MAY BROS., Nurseymen, Rochester, N. Y.

25 SWARMS in single board 1 1/2 story hives \$4 and \$4.50, Hybrids and Italians, fine Italian tested queens \$1 apiece, Hybrids 40 cents each, 3 \$1, 2 Frame Nuclei and tested queens \$2, 3 Frame Nuclei with tested queens \$3. Address ADIN BUKRHOLDER, 1238 Chene St., Detroit, Mich.

EASTERN Customers.—We have 900 sections 3 1/4 x 1 1/4 at Aultsville, C. P. R. station, which were shipped a customer by mistake. \$3.00 will take them. THE D. A. JONES CO. Ld., Beeton.

BEE SWAX wanted. Will pay 30 cents in cash or 33 cts in trade for any quantity of pure beeswax. Comb foundation for sale to suit any size frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station C. P. R. If by mail to ABNER PICKET, Nassagawaya P. O. Ont. Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies.

WILL sell 200 eight frame Combination hives complete for ext. Honey at 50 cts each. Reversible honey boards 15 cts each. Supers 5 cts each, reversers 5 cts each. Part of the above have been in use for two seasons. Also brood foundation in 20 lb lots 45 cts, in 50 lb lots 40 cts per lb. For goods or further particulars apply to BURTON BROS., Onabruk Centre, Ont.

A RARE chance for farmers, mechanics and others to increase their income. Having successfully kept bees for the last twenty years I am not now able to attend to so many as formerly. I will now sell or exchange for anything I can use a quantity of bees hives, surplus glass boxes, bee tents, &c., &c. also about 50 empty hives surplus. My hives are considered by experts to be the very best in this country and takes the improved Jones and Langstroth frames. WM. SNELLGROVE, Woodstock, Ont.

Lawn Mowers.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We can furnish the Gowdy Lawn Mowers (Philadelphia pattern) at the following prices, shipped direct from the factory:

10 in. 12 in. 14 in. 16 in.
\$4.00. \$4.25. \$4.50. \$5.00.

THE D. A. JONES CO.,
BEETON.

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

A \$40 Gerred Incubator (200 eggs) nearly new. Lot of Plymouth Rock fowls, 3 very highly-bred rusters, 2 Pekin drakes and 7 ducks and a lot of young duces. Will sell cheap or exchange for bees, any portion or whole. G. VANDEVORD, Jr., Weston, Ont.

HOUDANS.—Eggs one dollar per setting, three settings \$2. Won at Kingston, Sept., 1889; Houdans 1st on fowls, 2nd on chicks; Light Brahams and on fowls; Red Caps 2nd on fowls; Houdan eggs only for sale. Chicks to sell in the fall. WM. LAMBERT, Williams-ville, Kingston, Ont.

FOR SALE—The finest Black Red Games in Canada as follows; First and second hens 94, 94, first and second Pullets 94, 93, Owen Sonnd, second Pullet 94 Ottawa, two pullets 93, 92, two hens 94, 93, the whole lot for \$30.00, or offers singly. Imported cock Sam \$30.00. Having got burned out in Owen Sonnd I have now no place to keep my poultry so they must be sold, until sold will sell eggs from above birds for \$2 per setting. R. B. SMITH, care Brignall & Thompson, Belleville.

BEE MEN Should send five cents for Samples of our lithographed honey Labels. The D A Jones Co., Beeton

W. A. CHRYSLER,
MANUFACTURER OF
BEE SUPPLIES.

Single and Double Walled Hives, Sections, Shipping Crates, Feeders Etc. Price-lists free. Box 450, CHATHAM, ONT.

ADVANCE NOTICE.

Owing to an increase in the price of tin the following will be the figures at which we will supply Pressed Screw Tops and Screw Caps.

No Lbs.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 and 2 1/2	\$23.00	\$12.50	\$2.75
1 and 1/2	15.00	8.00	1.75

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Beeton Ont.

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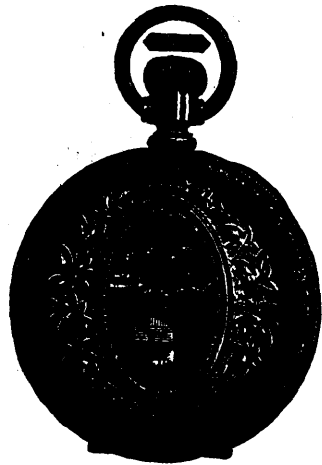
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