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

VOL. VI, No. 13.

BEETON, ONT., OCT. 1, 1890.

WHOLE No. 273

CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL

ISSUED 8TH AND 23RD OF EACH MONTH

W. C. G. PETER,

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

F. H. MACPHERSON,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

EDITORIAL.

WE regret very much to learn of the death of Judge W. H. Andrews, of McKinney, Texas, which occurred on the 6th Aug., of paralysis. Readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, will remember Judge Andrews as one of the many who replied to the questions in the "query" Department, when it was first started. The judge was one of those who attended the International, on the occasion of its first Canadian meeting, held at Toronto in 1883, and afterward he, and Rev. L. L. Langstroth, spent a week with us here at Beeton. Before leaving Toronto, Mr. Langstroth, Judge Andrews, and Mr. D. A. Jones were photographed, the two first sitting down and Mr. Jones standing behind and between them. One of these photos is before us while we write. Little did we dream at that time that he would be the first of the trio to be called home.

Speaking of the Rev. L. L. Langstroth we are glad to observe that he is improving in health. His daughter in

writing to Mr. Thos. G. Newman says: "You will, I am sure, be glad to hear of the improvement in my father's health. He is yet very far from being well, but 'the dark cloud' of sorrow and disease is much lightened; and I am not without hope that it may soon pass away, leaving him once more bright and happy and able to enjoy life."

It has been suggested that the next (1891) meeting of the International Beekeepers Association be held at Plum Bay, N. Y. being on the border line between N. Y. State and the New England States. This suggestion comes from Ernest Root. It will be remembered that the New York State beekeepers tried hard to have the meeting for this year at Buffalo, while in convention at Brantford last December. The present suggestion should therefore meet with their views pretty well. We are in favor of having the meeting somewhere in the vicinity of the States mentioned but we want to locate it at some point where we will be sure of good accommodation, and for a large body, that cannot well be obtained at so small a place as Plum Bay. It may be well to consider that those who attend these conventions do not always do so for the sake of the conventions themselves, but because, also of a desire to see the sights in that vicinity and to visit friends.

GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Foul Brood.

THE INSPECTOR'S WORK.

THE readers of the C. B. J. will doubtless want to know what the Foul Brood Inspector has done since he commenced his official work in May last. Having received from him a pretty full report, both oral and written, I shall now submit to the C. B. J. a digest of the desired information.

At the outset I may say that for my own part I am well satisfied with the work done. I may say further that as the orders for the inspector's services rained in, and as his reports came to me from time to time I became astonished at the wide extent to which foul brood prevailed in this province. Any doubts that may have existed as to the necessity of legislative assistance in this matter ought surely by this time to be dissipated. In many localities yard after yard was found to be fairly rotten with the disease. Many had concealed the fact till the law unearthed them. Others were quite ignorant of the presence of the disease among their bees, attributing their inefficiency and general decline to other causes.

It would seem that the inspector had succeeded in discharging the difficult duties of his position efficiently, and with good judgment. Only in one or two cases would I feel disposed to take any exception in the course taken, so far as I know. And it is gratifying to find that he has been eminently successful in his treatment of the disease, as have those operating under his instructions. Another gratifying fact is that he has encountered but comparatively little opposition from the bee-keepers in his rounds among them to perform unpleasant duties. With a few exceptions they rendered willing acquiescence and gladly assisted him in his remedial measures. He did, however, run across a few "black sheep" in the bee-keeper's fold. In his own language they are "bad men," "scoundrels." They knowingly sell the disease and their innocent victims suffer the consequences without redress. But this will be stopped—must be stopped. Those wholesome penalties, "made and provided" by that Act of ours will be visited upon these unprincipled offenders perhaps sooner than they expect. We have the names of parties who knowingly sold diseased colonies before the passage of our Act, and of

others who have knowingly or unknowingly sold such since; and we warn all that in future the law will be applied to their cases as the evidence against them may warrant. When a man sells diseased bees, pleading ignorance of the fact when challenged, and at the same time refuses to wholly or partially make good the loss of his victims the case is *prima facie* against both his word and his honor. But these are only the exceptions to the great rule of right which is the guiding principle among the great majority of bee-keepers. At the inspector's suggestion I beg to name Messrs. Jas. Stewart of Meaford and Mr. Birt of Simcoe as deserving the highest commendation for their efforts to prevent the spread of the disease and save their neighbors, involving much personal sacrifice and loss. The inspector reports that the former during the past four years has lost through foul brood over one thousand dollars, diligently striving meanwhile to rid himself of the plague—not, however, at the expense of his fellows, as he steadily refused to sell a colony so long as there was a taint of disease about his yard. The latter, he reports, voluntarily destroyed eight hundred dollars worth of bees the past spring to save himself and neighbors, which, the inspector says, might have been cured and the loss averted had Mr. Birt waited. The inspector also wishes me to mention in this connection Mr. Greutzner of New Dundee as an example worthy of imitation. These, of course, are but the exemplary representatives of a large majority class of Ontario bee-keepers, capable, honest and honorable. As to the obverse side of the picture which we have already painted—that minority few of "black sheep"—we withhold their names for the present, but warn them to sell no more foul brood and mend their ways generally as speedily as their constitutions and environments will admit.

Up to time of report, about Sep. 1st, the inspector had officially visited eighty one apiaries in twelve counties and three cities, viz. the counties of Halton, Peel, Waterloo, Grey, Huron, Perth, Oxford, Norfolk, Lincoln, Wentworth, York and Prince Edward; and the cities of Stratford, Hamilton and Toronto. In these 81 apiaries he examined about six hundred colonies and found foul brood in about three hundred and fifty of them. In some apiaries "every colony was rotten with the disease," the inspector reports. He further says, "In some apiaries where I found foul brood I only examined part of the apiaries, enough to show the owners and tell them how to cure it and then rushed on to other places, so that there were

far more than 350 cases of foul brood in these 81 apiaries.

Out of all these diseased colonies (about 300 being very badly diseased,) it is encouraging to know that but three colonies had to be destroyed—the rest all having been placed under treatment and, so far as we know at the present writing, cured with two or three exceptions. It strikes me that this is very creditable to Mr. McEvoy the inspector. Armed with the authority which the Act justly and properly gives the inspector he might have burned a large number of those badly diseased colonies instead of working with them and over them for hours and even days together till the stench had sickened him as it did do once or twice. I am always in favor of giving credit where credit is due and I certainly think much credit is fairly due our inspector. With a kind heart and willing hands he set himself about saving every man's property when it was possible to save it consistently with the public interests. His errors were on the side of leniency and generosity, which, of course, was much better than to err in the opposite direction. And this course has entailed upon him a great deal of extra work which a less generous man could have easily avoided by a different course. After showing the victims of foul brood how to proceed with the treatment it seems he was in the habit before leaving them of freely telling them to write him from time to time telling him how they were getting on with the treatment and asking any further information or explanation they might require. This, of course, brought him a deluge of letters which sometimes took the time of both night and day to answer. The results of this generous and judicious course have been highly satisfactory, as almost all the cases placed under treatment have been cured and yards nearly rotten with the disease entirely rid of it.

FALL TREATMENT OF FOUL BROOD.

The orders for the inspector's services are still coming in from new quarters, while a few others who have been fighting the disease all summer on their own account are still at it and desire information for fall treatment, as it is now too late to use foundation in the curative process. For the benefit of such I here give an effective plan of fall treatment as practised with entire success by the inspector:

Remove all the combs and honey from the hive of a diseased colony and give them either in their own hive so emptied or another clean hive as many sealed frames of honey from healthy colonies as required for winter, placing

a division board on either side of the frames, and the work is done. This is a simple process, is thoroughly successful if properly carried out, and is practicable up to November with ordinary fall weather. Should the healthy sealed honey not be on hand it can be obtained by feeding the strong colonies which you are sure are perfectly free from the disease. The combs of honey must be completely filled and sealed so that there will be no place in them for the bees to deposit the diseased honey they may bring with them. It will then be used first, and will be digested and out of the way before it can do any mischief in brood rearing, which will not be commenced till a space in the combs becomes emptied and clear; and in 19 cases in 20 will not be begun at all so late in the fall. This is a sure, short and easy method of cure for fall. Mr. Bray, the deputy inspector, has also been in the field doing some work, but so recently that I have no report of his work as yet. All shall appear, however in due time.

ALLAN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., Sep. 20th, '90.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Destroying Surplus Bees—Selling Sections with Honey.

WHAT will do for you, Brother Demaree please arise and let us be dismissed; and you, living in *Christisan-burgh*, say in cold type that you force all the honey into the surplus cases, and at the close of the season take all the honey from the hives and leave the bees to look out for themselves. Ain't that tough? You know they can't take good care of themselves without honey, and you are ashamed to come right out and say you rob them and leave them on purpose to starve to death, so you use smooth language. I'd give five dollars to see you say grace over some of that honey when it is on your table. 'Sentiment,' is it? Mr. G. B. Jones fills five columns of the C B J, trying to prove that a man should dispossess himself of sentiment and kill his bees. Well, I pity the man that has no sentiment, or none of the finer feelings of justice and right, like Daniel Webster had when he wanted to "let that woodchuck go." A man can be too sentimental, and he can so blunt his sensibility that he degenerates into a savage, who would as soon kill a man as you would a bee. Some have so far lost all sensibility as to not only rob the little bees of all the fruits of their labor, but torture them by starvation on purpose to cause their death. But the finest point

comes when, as Mr. Demaree says, he makes the starving bees take care of empty combs during their starvation in order to keep the moth from them. Oh, ye *business* men, what high aspirations, noble sentiment, and still such people expect to go to Heaven. I suppose their blunted minds cannot realize that a bee can suffer as much accordingly while starving as a horse. You think they are so small that they can't suffer. Well, is not a whole swarm of bees as big as a lamb? Now, suppose you don't want any increase in sheep, would you leave the lambs in the field away from their mothers to starve in the cold, or, as you say, "to look out for themselves?" Business, is it? Well if people let all their actions be governed by business principles of that character, subduing all sentiment, smothering their conscience, how civilized would you be. What is it that makes people civilized anyway? Won't some of you say that over again what you were saying a few years ago about the poetry of bee-keeping, and the intelligence of bee-keepers, their perceptibility, etc. Oh, ye people, who blow hot and then blow cold. Dishonest, is it, to weigh the sections with the honey when selling it? Brother Demaree says it is; but I have been in the grocery business and am well acquainted with these terrible honest people. I don't mean to infer that Brothers Demaree or McKnight are dishonest by any means; but you have heard of him that strained at a gnat but swallowed a camel, well it's him I'm talking of, and the woods is full of them, those very honest people who owe me for groceries they bought of me many years ago. My experience has taught me that where honesty is on a man's tongue it seldom gets down to his pocket, Mr. McKnight is right so far as selling tea and some of the finer goods is concerned, at least I never practiced weighing the paper with such goods; but custom makes all laws that are too small or unimportant for our law makers to bother their heads with, and I followed the customary rules or law, call it which you please, for what is law but the consent of the majority, and if the people were all honest and could remember what all the laws were, there would be no need of any written law. I followed the law of custom, and did not deduct the weight of section from honey, or the pits from peaches or prunes, or the rind from pork or cheese, or the bone from fish or ham or other meats, or the thousand and one things I might mention that are sold as they are, including the canvas on hams, bran in meal, etc. These things are all sold as they are, and a price set on them accordingly, to save the trouble of deducting weight of those portions not eatable, and I hope I did not

buy honey of any man who took all the bees stores, and left them to look out for themselves."

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

Brant County Fair.

THE prizes awarded at the Brant County Fair were as follows:

Display of extracted honey, 200 lbs., C. Edminson, J. R. Howell.

Display of comb and extracted honey, 100 lbs of each, D. Anguish.

Best 10 lb. clover honey, C. Edminson, J. R. Howell.

Best 10 lb. Linden honey, J. R. Howell, D. Anguish.

Best 20 lb. comb honey, D. Anguish, C. Edminson.

Best honey vinegar, D. Anguish, J. R. Howell.

Fruit preserved in honey, J. R. Howell.

F. A. Rose. Balmoral, Judge.

Burford Township Premiums.

THIS show will be held on the 16th and 17th of Oct., at Harley.

Best 100 lbs comb honey	3 00
2nd do	2 00
3rd do, by D. Anguish, foundation "fastener"	
Best 100 lbs. extracted honey	3 00
2nd do	2 00
3rd do	1 00
Best 20 lbs, comb honey	2 00
2nd do, by T. Murray, tested queen, value	1 00
3rd do	50
Best 20 lbs extracted honey	2 00
2nd do, by D. Anguish, smoker, value,	1 00
3rd do	50
Best 5 lbs. clover extracted honey	75
2nd do	50
3rd do	25
Best 5 lbs, linden extracted honey	75
2nd do	50
3rd do	25
Best 5 lbs. buckwheat extracted honey	75
2nd do	50
3rd do	25

CONVENTION NOTICES,

The 23rd Semi-annual Session of the Central Michigan Bee-keepers' Association will meet in Pioneer Room, Capital, Lansing, Mich, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1896. Every one interested invited. A special invitation to the Ladies. Be sure and come.

W. A. Barnes, Sec.

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.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
Lambton Beekeepers.

THE Lambton Beekeepers Association met in Petrolia on Sept. 1st. The attendance was not large but a very interesting meeting was held. The forenoon session was taken up with routine business, the election of officers resulting as follows: President, R. Auld, Warwick. Vice-President, G. Forbes, Kerich. Secretary, Treasurer, W. E. Morrison, Alvinston. Reports of committees appointed to interview the different Agricultural Societies in connection with grant from O.B.K.A. were called for. Brooke and Alvinston reported good success. The others reported having been too late in taking action. Committee for Forest, no report.

In the afternoon a great many questions were asked through the Question Box and were fully discussed by those present. Some of the most interesting questions with answers are here given.

What causes bees to kill their drones in June? Messrs. Kitchen and Brown gave the opinion that it was from sudden cessation of the honey flow by reason of cold weather.

How long should queens be kept as good layers? T. K. Brown said three years. L. Travers reported a queen having done well for five years and all queens raised from her were very long-lived and vigorous.

A discussion was held as to the advisability of superseding queens. It was generally conceded that while it was better to supersede old queens it will not pay the average beekeeper to do it. R. Kitchin reported taking a failing queen from her old colony and placing her in a nucleus with the result that she did well.

Will a colony give more honey to swarm or not to swarm? C. Boyd and T. Travers said without swarming, while Messrs. Kitchin, Brown and Auld were in favor of having one swarm from each colony.

Is it essential to spread combs for wintering? It was thought best not to tinker with them in the fall.

Mr. Sainbury of Strathroy, gave a very interesting account of his method of packing for outside wintering.

Which is best? Starters or full sheets of foundation in brood chamber for the production of comb honey? J. R. Kitchin and L. Travers preferred starters while others were in favor of full sheets.

What is the best way to stop robbing? L. Travers removes the robbers and places an empty hive in their place, when the robbers come home full they have no place to unload and are forced to give up robbing as a bad job. W. E. Morrison and R. Auld practice moving the colony being

robbed to some safe place and putting an empty hive on their old stand.

Are Bee Conventions any use to the experienced beekeepers? It was thought they were and a great many amateurs expressed themselves as having derived great benefit from the discussions.

The following is a list of the beekeepers present with numbers of colonies spring and fall with amount of honey taken. It will be seen that the past season is rather a poor one and honey should not be thrown on the market at a low price.

NANE.	SPRING.	FALL.	COMB.	EXCT'D.
L. Travers.	60	80	1,000	1,500
W. E. Morrison.	90	105		3,000
Geo. Forbes.	38	55		600
Mr. Couse.	6	18		300
C. Boyd.	28	38	80	800
J. Dupee.	2	3		
R. Auld.	60	100		1,500
J. R. Kitchin.	15	26	200	125
E. Dewar.	13			300
J. Armstrong.	2	7		
A. Newell.	27	40		800
T. K. Brown.	47	80	100	1,500
W. Bulloc.	1			
Rev. W. Huggins.	22	38		400

The meeting adjourned to meet in Watford on the second Monday in May.

W. E. MORRISON,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Alvinston.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
A Discouraging Report.

BY the above heading I refer to my report for the present season, but I will first give my last years report, which I consider most encouraging. I began the season with one colony of blacks; increased to three, all in finest D. W. Hives, and took over 20 lbs. kept over winter in brood combs. During my absence my first swarm cast a large swarm which went off to the woods or I would have done better still. I introduced an Italian queen to the after-swarm, but lost her. When I put my bees into the cellar they were the three strongest colonies I had ever seen, and I expected to do great things with them this year. Accordingly I bought ten combination hives, (extracting), a honey extractor and two nuclei, extracting, during the winter, with the aid of one or two box hive colonies, to fill all the hives with strong colonies, and take nearly 500 lbs. extracted honey by fall; and so I would, had the colonies done as well this year as last. But during the month of March I got the idea that they had not enough stores; so I raised the chaff cushions and placed a comb of honey over each brood nest. This bulged the cushions up in the middle and left them hanging loose over the sides so that the heat escaped from the cluster. I did not notice this until I came to set them out in the spring, when I found that the two

colonies that had been strongest had hardly a pint of bees left, while the other had about a quart. I attributed this difference to the fact that this colony had less dark fall honey than the others. I might have saved the other two by doubling them, but I tried to build them up separately and both died. The other never swarmed, but I divided it late in July and now have two weak colonies and about 30 lbs. honey. I also have one Italian nucleus which is now a fair sized colony. They are still gaining in stores but I shall extract it all and winter them on sugar-syrup. I have partly made up for my failure of the bees by my method of selling the honey. I put it up in one pound tins, nicely labelled, which cost me about four cents each, and sold them readily at 20 cents each, though the best clover honey can be bought here at 12 cents per pound. I allow the grocer 10 cents per dozen to sell them for me, and he says he would rather handle honey that way than buy it in bulk at 12c and sell it at 10c. When I have learned to produce honey as easily as I sold it this year I will call myself a successful bee-keeper.

JOHN S. DENT.

Cowansville, Que., Sept. 12th. 1890.

The Honey Exhibit of Toronto.

It has been prophesied by some that the interest in the honey department at the Toronto exhibition would wane, and that beekeepers would cease to take the interest in it that has been exhibited for some years; this, however, does not appear to be the case, as the honey show of this year presented quite as large an appearance as it usually does, though there was perhaps not quite so much in quality, the whole exhibit presented a most creditable appearance and considerable taste was displayed in arranging the various exhibits. The experience of former years has been of much service to those who have shown this year. The judges found considerable difficulty in awarding the O. B. K. A. prize.

The sales of honey this year were not up to the expectation of exhibitors nor do they compare at all favorably with sales of former years, owing perhaps, as much as anything to the fact that honey is being sold at very reasonable prices in the retail stores throughout the city; one exhibitor, however, informed us that he sold almost as much on the Saturday following the exhibition as he did through the entire week, and he would have had no difficulty in disposing of his entire crop, had entries not been made at other shows and had it not been necessary to keep a supply therefor.

The London Fair.

THURSDAY, Sept. 25th, we spent at London, and we were pleased to meet many old friends. The London fair management do not encourage apiarists and honey exhibits to the same extent as does the Toronto Industrial, and as a consequence less exhibitors enter the list. This year there were only three exhibitors of any moment, viz., John Rudd, J. W. Whealey and John Newton. The sweepstakes prize of \$20 was taken by the last named of these. Mr. Martin Emigh, Holbrook, was the judge, and we are able to say that we heard no word of complaint as to his awards, which is a high compliment to his decisions. In this connection the Western fair people have advanced a step over former years, probably a result of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL'S crusade against the former method of appointing judges who knew absolutely nothing of honey or bees. Following is a list of the awards:

Display comb honey, in most marketable shape, 3 entries, John Newton, Thamesford, J. W. Whealey, Kintore.

Display extracted honey in most marketable shape, 3 entries, John Rudd, London, J. W. Whealey, John Newton.

Display of comb and extracted honey in most marketable shape, by a lady, one entry, Mrs. John Rudd, London.

Comb honey, not less than 20 lbs., quality to govern, 3 entries, John Newton, J. W. Whealey, John Rudd.

Extracted honey, not less than 20 lbs., in glass, quality to govern, 3 entries, John Newton, J. W. Whealey.

Best granulated honey, in glass, not less than 10 lbs., 2 entries, John Rudd, John Newton.

Crate comb honey, not less than 20 lbs., in best shape for shipping, and retailing, 3 entries, J. W. Whealey, Hugh Whealey, Brooksdale.

Best general display of comb and extracted honey, wax, etc., arranged in the most attractive manner, the product of the exhibitor, 3 entries, John Newton.

Colony of Bees, 2 entries, John Rudd, Horton & Walker, Fargo.

Display of queens, 3 entries Horton & Walker, John Rudd.

Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs., 3 entries, John Newton, J. W. Whealey.

Comb foundation, surplus, 1 entry, John Rudd.

Comb foundation, brood, 1 entry, John Rudd. Honey vinegar, not less than one gallon 2 entries, John Rudd.

Display of apianian supplies, 1 entry, John Rudd.

Display of queens, John Rudd—Bee hive, for all purposes, John Rudd.

Moving Bees for Fall Pasture.

I HAVE had some experience in moving bees for fall pasturage and I have got enough to pay me for my trouble. There was an abundance of flowers, but not of nectar, as nights were too cold for secretion, some of them were dull. If honey when they were taken into new fields and they have gathered sufficient to carry them through winter. The way the queens have filled the comb with eggs is surprising, whether it is the effect of the moving or because of the honey coming in, which caused the queens to lay so abundantly I do not know. Some of the queens were not satisfied with filling the lower stories but went up into the supers. I shall have lots of young bees which are necessary for safe wintering.

I think my outside yard (ninety-three colonies) is in good condition for the winter. My intention is to leave them right where they are, packed in clamps—they are in chaff hives—they will thus be ready for next season's big yield of honey—if it comes:

PREPARATION OF BEES FOR MOVING.

I observe what you say with reference to the bees being cross when moving them. I think perhaps I would feel cross too if I had to move around as lively as you did on that occasion. You also say that it is necessary to have wire screens over the hives. I am of the opinion that there are other plans, which are just as good and probably cheaper—and cheapness as well as convenience is to be considered—I tacked strips across the floor in the lower story and put on a super with three or four combs fastened in it, I then tacked five-cent cotton over the top of the super and put wire over the entrance, which gave the bees sufficient air and did not necessitate my making extra supers or screens and did away with cost of wire. When I take the first lot down I put them in the wagon and set them in their places and put the cover on them, I then got my smoker, puffed some smoke in at the entrance and pulled off the wire. The day was very warm and the bees went to work carrying pollen in, in less than an hour after they had been liberated. My bees were very strong but I found that the three or four combs in the upper story gave them lots of room to cluster, and by leaving the frames in the super you know that they are there ready to be filled with honey if there is any extra flow. You will remember, I said that I intended moving them to the Indian reserve, which is some nine miles from my home yard in the summer time. There should be an abundance of clover and lucifer, also considerable Canada thistle, and if there is any honey in these next year I ought to get it as

there is no officious individual around here to trim the tops off the Canada thistles just when they are of some use.

D. ANQUIST.

Brantford, Sept. 25, 1890.

Selling Honey through the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

AN Irish Bee-keepers' Association has just arranged for an experiment in the line of the disposal of the honey of its members. The thought crossed our mind, why wouldn't this be a good thing for the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association to take up? Would it have the result of keeping the price of honey at a point where a fair profit could be returned to the producer by preventing the slaughter of the crop which is usual every fall, amongst small beekeepers? We do not know that it would, but the thought may be worth discussing. Our views in this direction were strengthened when we received, a day or two ago, a letter from a customer who desired to know whether the Bee-keepers' Association had, or would have, an agent or place where members could send their honey, and have it sold. "Would it not recommend itself to beekeepers, and induce more to become members?" says our correspondent. Why not look into the matter a little, and see what there is in it? We submit the conditions upon which the Ulster Bee-keepers' Association is accepting the honey of its members.

The honey will be received by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons, at the depot, under the following conditions, as regards both the Association and themselves:—

1. The honey must be delivered at 55 Royal Avenue carriage paid; it must also be clean and neatly put up. It will be received at the following times only, viz.:—Between 1st June and 15th July, between 1st and 10th of September; between 1st and 10th of December; and between 1st and 10th of March. Parcels received at any other times will be returned to the sender at his expense and risk.
2. When sending honey, the sender must mark it distinctly with his name and address, and at the same time inform the Hon. Sec. of the despatch of the parcel, so that it may be valued and taken into stock immediately on its arrival. The honey will be carefully stored and insured against fire, but must remain at the owner's risk. If any damage should occur, the loss shall be borne by the owners of that class of honey *pro rata*.
3. A sub-committee of one or more mem-

bers shall be appointed to inspect the honey, and to price same for sale. Honey will be divided into classes—viz.: one-pound sections and jars; it cannot be received in any other form at present. These classes will be kept under separate accounts.

The Sub-Committee shall have the right of testing the honey, and returning any which they may consider impure. They also may send for honey in case the demand exceeds the supply.

4. When honey is received and priced, the value of the lot shall be entered opposite the owner's name (each sort in its own class), and the amount so entered shall determine the owner's share of the proceeds of sale to be sent him on settling day. As the selling prices may be frequently altered to suit the demand, the amount paid each owner on settling days shall be his proportion of the actual amount realized, with 20 per cent. agents' commission deducted. Settling days shall be—31st August, 30th November, 28th February, and 31st May; the first settling day for each new season being the 31st August. In case any honey remains unsold on 20th May in each year, it shall then be sold by public auction, and the proceeds divided as above.

5. Honey, when sent to the depot, and taken into stock, cannot afterwards be returned to the owner. This rule is necessary to prevent confusion. Empty boxes will be returned at owner's risk and expense—except instructions to the contrary, be sent—the cost of carriage being deducted on first settling day. Empty jars or sections cannot be returned.

If you agree to these conditions, sign the attached slip and send it to the Hon. Secretary. Honey cannot be received from those who do not sign the agreement.

AGREEMENT:

I hereby agree to the conditions of the Ulster Bee-keepers' Association, regarding any goods I may send to their depot in Belfast, as set forth in the portion of this document, dated 5th November, 1889, which I retain. And I hereby certify that all the honey I may send to the depot will be the pure and unadulterated production of my own bees. And I accept all risks on same.

Wintering—Consumption of Stores

IN the spring of '89 I set out six colonies of common black bees, five of which had plenty of stores, but the sixth starved to death. The year previous I thought I did not put on my sections soon enough, so last spring I determined to be in time and put them on just as the apple trees were in full bloom. The bees went right into them, and by the first of July I saw that they were full and all capped, and I thought I was going to have a nice lot of honey to sell on the fourth. On the third of the month I went out to take the sections off, and to my surprise I found them full of brood, with a little honey on the top. Being a new beginner I did not think that the queen left the hive. I took my knife and cut out all the brood and threw it

away, and set the sections back again, and this time they were filled with honey, and only a little brood was found in two or three sections. One colony did not swarm during the season, nor did it swarm the previous year, but it gave me 125 pounds of honey in sections all told, and 450 pounds mostly into two-pound sections, and I had an increase of four swarms. One day a wild swarm came along and rested on one of the apple trees in my orchard. I gave them a home, and had in the fall nine colonies. I put them in the cellar on the 29th of November weighing each from 60 to 70 pounds. On the eighth day after they swarmed I lifted all the frames and out ever thing that looked like queen cells. Talking with a bee keeper he told me that I should have left one queen cell otherwise I might have left them queenless. I told him I could have a colony, but never could have a swarm until a new queen was hatched out. What do you think about it? However, they did not swarm again, and that was what I wanted. I would like to know how much honey it takes to winter a good strong colony of bees. I ask because I noticed in the BEE JOURNAL of last year, page 338, some one said they should have 25 or 30 pounds per hive. On page 331-2, some one says 7½ pounds inside and 15 pounds outside; on page 332 another one says 5½ to 9½ pounds inside and 13 pounds outside, for five months' confinement. Please tell me which a beginner is to go by. When I started bee-keeping with two colonies I weighed them in the fall, and again when I set them out in the spring, and each hive weighed 19½ and 20 lbs less respectively. Surely there must have been something wrong with that man's scales, who wintered them on 6 to 10 pounds, or else he did not have many bees. I mention this because I do not like to have a beginner to think that if his bees have 10 or 12 pounds per colony of honey that they are all right, and then have them come out in the spring dead.

J. H. COOK.

Scioto, Ohio.

Amateurs are not the only ones who are the victims of starvation, we have lost bees which have had over 30 pounds of honey per colony when they were very strong and commenced breeding in the winter quarters, consuming all the honey in that way. Why did you not have perforated metal honey boards, their use would have saved you several times their cost. It was too bad, that you should throw the brood away; could you not have fastened it into another frame and placed it in the body of the hive to hatch out. Putting sections on so early no doubt had something to do with the prevention of swarming, you gave them more room and that always keeps down the swarming fever. Your friend was right when he advised you that you

should have left one cell in each of the hives. We would not advise you to try to winter your colonies on any less than 30 pounds; if the temperature and everything is not kept just right they are liable to consume just twice as much food, as they will under proper circumstances. The quantities spoken of in the JOURNAL were simply special cases where the bees lay very dormant and were wintered under prime conditions, no account, however, was taken of the honey which the bees required after they were let out in the spring and the consumption of stores is very large the first few days after they are placed in summer stands; not one of these beekeepers would think of putting their colonies away for winter with the 7 or 8 or 10 pounds of stores which they actually consume, because honey would have been scattered around amongst the comb in a way the bees could not have got at it and the cluster would have become broken. You understand that if there is lots of honey in the hive and it is sealed, there is liable to be sufficient in the close proximity of the brood nest to enable the bees to remain closely packed together. The deduction therefore which is to be drawn from this statement is that the greater the quantity of stores in the hive the less will be the consumption, if there are lots of stores the probability is they will be of a better quality than if there is barely enough to keep the bees from starving and this is a point that does not usually receive sufficient consideration.

SELECTIONS.

DUMOUCHEL'S SWARMING CART.

A. DUMOUCHEL:—I must thank you very much for the good illustration of my bee cart and for the insertion of the article which accompanied it, also for your observations. I see that I must wait until next season till swarming comes again before I can have a chance to convince you of the possibility of inducing swarms to alight under a platform on wheels in preference to trees. There is no doubt whatever with reference to the fact in my mind. After mailing my last article I was reading not a little with reference to automatic swarming and the idea struck me that in following the instinct of the bees by making a hole three inches in diameter on the north-east corner of the platform, the bees when they alight will naturally and eagerly move into the hive above.

This experiment I will continue next season when, if it is satisfactory, my invention will deserve the title of the "Canadian Automatic Bee Cart," when the swarm may be hived without machinery or necessary change of the hive.

St. Benoit, Que., Aug. 25, 1890

We shall be only too glad if your device will prove practical, think what a pleasure it will be if all that is required in swarming time is to place the hive prepared for the new swarm on the hand cart when the bees will enter at will, moving the bees of course to the place where we desire to have the new hive stand. It reads very nicely if it will only work out as well. What a great convenience it will be to lady beekeepers, and there is no doubt but beekeepers generally will owe you a debt of gratitude if not something more substantial if your invention works out in practice with all of us as well as it does with you. We should of course be glad to have full particulars of your operations next spring. We think that the biggest trouble will be to have the swarms cluster on the under side of the platform; if you can always have them do this we are of the opinion that it may be possible to have them pass up quite readily through an auger hole into the hive above.

J. F. DEAN:—The season in this county has been good. Clover yielded well. Linden, light, buckwheat, and fall flowers astonish me, they are yielding more than for several years. I am aiming to get most of it in the brood chamber. Swarming has been more prevalent than for many seasons. No trouble to make sales of honey this year at good prices, although some beekeepers in this section are foolish enough to rush their honey in and sell it for 12½ cts per lb. (fair quality in sections) Fruit in this locality, in fact throughout the Niagara district, is a very light crop, which helps the sale of honey. Am getting new customers almost every day, and selling lots of honey right at the door. Clover has seeded heavily.

Ridgway, Sept. 5th.

GEO MORRIS:—Bees have done middling well this summer, and we are expecting some surplus yet, as the buckwheat is just coming in, and the prospects for a good fall seem good.

Stony Point, August 18th 1890.

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 a few minutes time will do it.

Subscribers who fail to receive their copies of the JOURNAL promptly, will kindly advise us. Missing numbers are always replaced, where possible.

CAPPINGS.

FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS.

The Foul Brood Bulletin.

THE last issue of *Gleanings* contains an article from Mr. Pringle, regarding the working of the foul brood bill. The editor of *Gleanings* in referring to the respective errors as given in the bulletin by Mr. D. A. Jones and Mr. Wm. McEvoy, the inspector, agrees with the former in every point, as will be seen by the paragraph which follows:

In another part of the bulletin, before discussing the method of cure, the cause of the disease is assigned to rotten or decaying brood, either from chilling or other wise. In fact, the inspector, Mr. McEvoy, lays particular stress on this. We can not believe that foul brood starts without at least the germs of that disease. We have had a great many colonies in the apiary during the spring that had more or less chilled brood; but they never developed into anything serious. Rotten brood may be a favorable medium for the growth of the germs if they are already present in the hives; but we can not think that this is of itself a cause. We have the very best of land in which to grow corn; but corn will not grow unless there is the first seed. Further on in the bulletin we notice that there is a difference of opinion as to whether it is necessary to scald or disinfect diseased hives. We have tested that matter very thoroughly in our apiary. At one time we took twenty that had contained diseased bees, and put in healthy bees on frames of foundation. In every one of the twenty, foul brood broke out in from one to two months. At the same time we tried another lot of about an equal number, putting diseased bees on frames of foundation in hives that have been scalded, and a complete and permanent cure was effected in every one. Where hives had not been scalded long enough the disease reappeared. We are very certain that Mr. McEvoy is wrong in thinking or advocating that diseased hives taken from diseased colonies are harmless, and we are equally sure that Mr. Jones is right in advocating that all such should be disinfected. If the bee-keepers of Ontario get the impression that hives from foul brood colonies will not again transmit the disease, they will find sooner or later, that they are making a most fearful blunder. As Mr. Pringle says, it is better to be on the safe side, for "if the disease might in one case in a hundred be so propagated, the precaution of disinfection would be amply justified." We are glad to notice that the act itself directs that all hives and appurtenances in contact with foul brood shall be disinfected.

CLOSED END FRAMES.

Earnest Rort has been visiting a

number of the leading bee-keepers of New York State for the purpose principally of learning something more of the advantages of closed-end frames at fixed distances. He says he found that they can be handled in actual work just as rapidly as the hanging frames and with no more danger of killing bees. Going on in his article he says:

"I am well aware that this is a heavy testimonial for the closed end frames on the Quinby plan, but I deem it but just to give it, because I know the bee-keepers of the West, and those who have been using the hanging frames have somehow got the idea into their heads that the closed-end frames were simply intolerable, and that the bee-keepers who were using them were either very much behind the times, or so stubborn as not to be open to conviction that there might be something better. Indeed, when we consider the fact that nine-tenths of the bee-keepers of that section of New York, where I visited are using fixed frames, and are intelligent and progressive men; and when we consider the other fact, that they make bees pay, we must admit that their system is not so clumsy and awkward after all. Captain Heatherton, ten years ago, used hanging frames faithfully, and finally discarded them for the closed-end Quinby. Heatherington, with his three or four thousand colonies; Elwood, with his 1800, and a great many others owning from 300 to 400 colonies in this part of New York, use only fixed frames, some Quinby and some Hoffman.

NO BURR-COMBS.

While Mr. Elwood was examining the hives I was pleased to note that there were no burr-combs on the tops of the frames. No, I do not believe I saw a single small spur. When I came to inquire into the matter I found he used top bars fully an inch wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick—perhaps in some cases $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick with fixed distances. I emphasize this purposely because I believe that this is one of the secrets. I could not discover that any of the bee-keepers who had used fixed distances with top bars $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick and an inch wide, in this section of the country had used honey-boards. No, a honey-board was a thing that none of them had ever tried. With no burr-combs, what need have they of them? Now, if I am able to judge correctly, with fixed distances we can have thinner top bars, but with hanging frames and no arrangement for automatic spacing, in order to do away with burr-combs there must be thicker top-bars. I examined into this matter very carefully all through this trip, and since my return home I feel confirmed in what I have said above in regard to the presence or absence of burr-combs, their cause and prevention.

ASAFETIDA TO STOP ROBBER BEES.

What next. A correspondent in the last issue of *Gleanings* used it with good results. No wonder, the smell from it would almost stop a clock. But why not try bone-dust? It is bad

enough we should think as far as pronounced odor goes, if only the bees would carry the odor with them.

I have used it two or three seasons, and find it good, that is, on colonies that rob, through a poor honey flow. They go in and out without being detected. I had one colony that was going it strong this season; but after a 5-cent cake of asafetida had been on their bottom-board 12 hours they were challenged as soon as they entered a hive; and as they could not give the password they were soon ejected or killed. Their perfumery gave them away.

BOGUS FOUNDATION.

The editor of the American Bee Journal reiterates our advice regarding the purchase of any class of goods offered at greatly reduced prices as will be seen in the attached paragraph:

Canadian Apiarists are considerably exercised of late about a supply dealer by the name of R. E. Smith, who has been selling Comb Foundation which was badly adulterated, and trying to palm it off as Dadant's foundation. He offered it at retail for less than Dadant's wholesale prices. When such is the case buyers may be sure that there is deception somewhere. Beware of any article that is offered at unreasonable prices, unless a valid reason is given for such sacrifice.

SPIDERS IN THE APIARY.

Mrs. L. Harrison remarks as follows in the Prairie Farmer about her treatment of spiders in the apiary: "I used to make war on them. Sorry to own it, but I formerly killed every one that I could. Ugh! the great ugly things! How horrid! They might bite me. But I have repented in sackcloth and ashes. We have kissed and made up and now we are the best of friends. I catch every one I can and carry it to a hive containing unoccupied combs and put it in. You see our good friend Father Langstroth ("may his shadow ne'er grow less") called our attention to the fact that the spiders keep all the moth-worms from combs. Where the mother spider has her home, the moths cannot flourish. I sometimes take their eggs encased in a downy web, and place them in a hive of unoccupied comb to live and flourish.

DESTROYING WASPS.

A correspondent in B. B. J. says that he has destroyed several wasp's nests by a very simple method:

"In the evening when all is quiet I take about the eighth of a pint of turpentine in an old champagne bottle, turn it in the hole and leave it until morning."

A HORRIBLE CONUNDRUM.

Any action which may be instituted for perpetrating this joke on an unsus-

pecting public must be commenced against the B. B. J.:

"Sam. 'Look here, Bob—I hear you've started bee-keeping, so can you tell me why a beehive is like a diseased vegetable?' Bob. 'No!' Sam. 'Because a beehive is a beeholder, and a beholder is a spectator; and a specked-tater is a diseased vegetable—see?' Bob. 'No!'"

ANOTHER BROOD-SELL.

Jno. S. Dent, Cowansville, sends us the following:

"Here is a new 'brood-cell' which may tickle the soul of our Pennsylvania humorist: What is the difference between a diseased colony of bees and a box of sitting hens? One is a case of foul brood, and the other a case of brood fowls.

HONEY BOARDS FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

Wm. Camm writes in the *Guide* that he finds it a necessity in raising extracted honey to use a queen-excluding honey-board. He says:

"I have now a number of supers that I should like to remove for the season but they are brooded so badly that I cannot take them off, while the brood chamber seems almost deserted. To lift the brooded frames out of the upper story and put them in the lower would be a painful and difficult operation, and impossible without starting robbing that would be hard to stop. Last fall I found eight or ten colonies in the same condition and had to let them remain in the second story throughout the winter."

He says:

"Will the use of perforated zinc strips or sheets, keep the queen out of the supers used for extracting? Second. Will the use of perforated zinc strips or sheets prevented the bees from storing honey in the supers as freely as they would if a Heddon honey board, or no honey board at all, should be used?"

The answer to the first has been given in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL time and again, in the affirmative, providing metal having proper sized perforations is used, and the queens are of ordinary size. The second question has gone through the query department of the C. B. J. and the general consensus of opinion is that there is no appreciable difference in the quantity of honey stored in hives, with or without perforated metal between the brood chamber and surplus chamber, and this is certainly our decision after repeated and extensive tests. The correspondent who asks the question can easily test the matter himself by trying half his colonies with, and the other half without.

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.

Black Ants.

QUERY No. 279.—I am greatly troubled with small black ants, in my beeyard, dwelling house, and cellar, and even in the garret. My yard is a sandy soil. Please give me a remedy.
—W. J. B.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—No experience.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Try Prof. Cook's remedy.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, ONT.—Find the nest and destroy them.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, O.—Carbolic acid solution placed in their run-ways will fix them.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—That's me exactly. I listen for the remedy—one that is not more troublesome than the ants.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Have never been troubled with ants, and will let some one of experience answer your question.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONIE, ONT.—I would like an answer to this query myself, although not annoyed by this pest as some others are.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Destroy them in their nests with tobacco water, or coal oil. If that don't do stock your rooms with toads.

J. E. POND NORTH ATTLEBORO', MASS.—Find out their nests and destroy them. This is the only remedy I can give. Setting the legs of hives in cups of water, will prevent them from troubling the bees. Insect powder thoroughly sprinkled through the house may drive them away. They are a nuisance and hard to get rid of.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—Never had much trouble with ants, but my neighbor, Mr. C. H. Matthews, once got rid of a colony of ants that had pre-empted and partly emptied the hollow wall of a saw dust hive, by turning the bee smoker on them. They soon came hustling out carrying their valuables with them, and left the place in disgust.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—If you can find the hills, you can kill the ants with bisulphide of carbon as I recommended in bulletin 58, otherwise trap them in liquid syrup, or poison with Paris green mixed with honey of syrup and place so as no bees but only ants can get at it, as in a box covered with wire gauze.

A. PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—There are a great many remedies recommended—kerosene, salt, tansy, etc., etc. They are numerous around my yard and honey house and are annoying, but I cannot say they do much damage. At any rate I never take the trouble to fight them as I do the potato bugs and some others of Dame Nature's blunders.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—Last season the ants troubled my honey house very much, and became a great nuisance at times. I scattered common salt all around the floor next to the walls, and I have not been annoyed by them since. You can keep them at a distance by the use of wet salt, but in my experience they are more annoying than harmful in the beeyard and about the hives. Ants can be successfully exterminated by poisoning them. I use a small box with wire cloth cover so that nothing else can get at the poison. Keep the poisoned "bait" in the box, and set the box in their haunts. Bits of pork and pieces of honey comb make good "bait."

THE EDITOR.—We are not troubled with them here at Beeton. As a rule, we do not advise their destruction, but there are circumstances when it would be a considerable nuisance to put up with them. So great a friend does Sir John Lubbock consider the ant, that in his book, *Ants, Bees and Wasps*, he does not even give a method of destruction. The method to which Prof. Cook refers we presume is the following:

"By the use of a crowbar make a hole in the middle of the ant hill, down to the bottom, which is easily found by the more open or less compact earth. Then turn into this hole a gill of the bisulphide of carbon, and fill and crowd down with earth. As the liquid is very volatile, and cannot pass out of the now compactly filled hole, it quickly evaporates and kills the ants. If clay be near, always use this to crowd into the hole, as it is more impervious than is sand, though by firmly pressing with the foot the sand can be made to hold the liquid. Kerosene may be used instead of the carbon, but it is far less effective. So, too, of carbolic acid. By means of syrup, so covered with gauze thy bees are excluded, the ants can be trapped in great numbers and destroyed. I have often done this, and by adding Parris green have poisoned the ants."

Swarming out of Second Swarms.

QUERY No. 280. —(1) Is it advisable to cage the queen to avoid swarming out in the swarming season? (2) If the bees do leave their queen will they invariably return when they have discovered their loss?

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—(1) I'd rather clip her. (2) Yes.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—(1) It may be, though usually it is not. (2) Yes.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—It will serve the purpose, but keeps her idle when she should be busy. To the later question, yes.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—(1) I will let those who have practiced that method answer. (2) Yes, they invariably do with me.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, ONT.—All first swarms will return provided they do not meet with another swarm in the air.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—(1) No, never. They will rear a young queen and go off with her in spite of you.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—(1st) Hardly. (2nd) Bees will not swarm out and leave a caged queen, unless, another hatches to lead them out.

A. B. MASON, AUBURDALE, O.—(1) No. To prevent swarming as much as possible, give plenty of room before the colony has the swarming impulse. (2) They always have at "our house."

EUGENE SECOR, FORREST CITY, IOWA.—(1) I think not. (2) Yes, I think so, but not always without alighting. I have seen a swarm without a queen remain clustered for several hours. But this is unusual.

A. PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—(1) No, it is not advisable, except for a short time under exceptional circumstances. As to when the "exceptional" comes round you must be your own judge of that according to circumstances. (2) Not invariably, but well nigh.

J. K. DABLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—(1) I should say not, would rather have her wings clipped. (2) No. A young queen in the air might upset all calculations, and some times they will try twenty wrong places rather than go where they ought to. They act out "There is no place like Home."

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—(1) never use the plan. (2) Bees will always come back after swarming if no queen is with them. Caging queen, however, or otherwise confining her is apt to work badly. I prefer the alley queen and drone trap for the purpose of preventing excessive swarming. On the whole, I do not advise caging queens to prevent swarming.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—(1) I would not advise caging the queen, I prefer to have her wings clipped. (2) The bees are sure to leave the queen if she cannot go with them, but they will as surely return when they miss her, unless they chance to fall in with another swarm that have a queen with them. All my queens had a wing clipped so that they cannot fly and out of 30 swarms only two swarms "missed fire" by falling into other swarms that were out in the air and tumbling in with them. Sometimes two swarms would mix up, all in air or on a limb at the same time, but generally they will separate and each go to their own hive. But look here, my querist, you have got to satisfy in some way swarm desire. If you expect the bees to give up the swarm project because their queen is caged or is unable from any other cause to go with the swarm, you are mightily mistaken. They will keep on swarming and returning till the first young queens hatch out and then they will go with the young queen to new quarters, and after swarming will follow till the parent hive is exhausted of its population. If the old queen cannot go with the swarm her life will pay the penalty in the end, unless the apiarist interferes.

THE EDITOR.—We prefer using a perforated metal division board, giving the queen a few combs to occupy. The bees always return back to the hive if the queen does not leave. We suppose our correspondent may have meant swarms just hived. The answer is for ordinary colonies, but would answer for a swarm just hived. Perforated metal entrances will prevent the queen leaving.

PACKING BEES IN THE BARN.

JOHN STUMPF.—Would it do to pack bees in the barn over winter, where there are no cattle in it, in saw dust the same as out doors.

Arnprior, September 1st, '90.

We see no objection to using the barn for a cover to keep rain and snow from your packing, they might be set back from the outside boards of the barn from six to 12 inches to allow sufficient packing in front, but you should place a tube over the entrance, cutting a hole through the boards, and connecting it with the outside, this would give them an opportunity of flying where they chose. But the difficulty I see in packing them is when you want to remove them in the spring to their summer stand a great many of the old bees will return where they were packed in the barn unless you placed them in a dark place for some days; then smoke and excite them so they will mark the new location. Even then doubtless some would return, and be lost.

OUR OWN APIARY.

The Disease which is Akin to Foul Brood.

A SHORT time since, we visited the apiary of Mr. James Nolan, about seven miles from Beeton. Mr. Nolan will be remembered as the man whom we spoke of as having a large number of colonies which were effected with a disease very similar to Foul Brood; but which was not the genuine thing. We referred to this matter quite fully last year, and we explained how we had taken several of his worst affected colonies right into our own apiary and cured them. No doubt very many would have decided that the whole apiary was troubled with Foul Brood, and would have worked to that end. We were satisfied, however, that it was more a case of dead brood in an advanced stage; we treated it to this end and changed all the queens, we also advised that Mr. Nolan do the same, which he did, and his apiary is now in a thoroughly healthy condition. Last year his yield of honey was large, while the present season has not been quite up to the mark, though he has done fairly well. He has had considerable increase, and has found it necessary to divide his apiary, leaving one-half at his residence near Newton-Robinson, taking the other portion to the centre of a district which was once an immense swamp, but through which the fire has gone, since which time there has grown up a large variety of wild flowers. When we were there the bees were working so rapidly, that one would almost imagine they were gathering from bass-wood or clover, and his yield from fall flowers is likely to be very considerable.

MOVING FOR FALL PASTURAGE,

After we had moved our bees to the new location we spoke of in last issue, there was a slight frost for two or three nights, sufficient, however, to kill snap-dragon and other tender plants, but golden rod, mint, asters, boneset, etc., are not affected by it. The warm weather which came after the frost brought many asters into bloom, and the bees succeeded in gathering consid-

erable honey. It is not very thick, but sufficient has been gathered to start the queens laying again.

No wonder friends in Texas get large yields of honey from mint, if what they have gives as much honey as our mints do here; they seem to give more in proportion than even clover, but we have so few of them that the total yield does not amount to much. Mints are always ahead of asters as to honey yield, but the latter is predominant in quality, and just now the bloom from white asters looks like a huge snow drift in places it is at all plentiful.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

BEETON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 1, 1890

It will be remembered that Rev. W. F. Clark was appointed to represent the Ontario Beekeeper's Association at the forthcoming meeting of the International American Beekeeper's Association, which will be held Oct. 29, 30 and 31st. We fear that the representation from Canada will be small, as the railroad kings on the other side of the line, will not grant special rates, and the profits of the business the present year being small, will probably deter many who would otherwise have gone.

The International American Bee-Association will hold its annual Convention in Keokuk, Iowa, October 29, 30th and 31st. Copies of the programme and reduced hotel rates will be furnished by the Secretary to all who will address him for this purpose. A large attendance is expected, as this is the first meeting west of the Mississippi, many beekeepers will take this opportunity of becoming acquainted with the leading beekeepers and publishers. For information, address all communications to C. P. Dsdant, Hamilton, Ill.

We had a number of the basket boxes, which we are now making, on view at the Toronto exhibition, and one day a market gardener came along and stood looking at them for a while, and all at once he wanted to know why those boxes wouldn't do for potato boxes, made the right

This gave us the idea and we are now making up a number of them to hold just a bushel. We are making them so they will hold exactly a bushel when level full, and may, in loading on the wagon, be piled one on top of the other. Of course they may be used for a dozen other purposes around the farm and garden. These are a great deal more substantial than ordinary baskets, and are no heavier to handle, while they are ever so much lighter than the ordinary wooden or slatted box. Price, each, made up, 250; 10, \$2.25; 100 \$20.00. In panels, including nails, 10, \$2 00; 100, \$18.00

For the first time since we have been in the business, we will run our factory right along through the winter. Consequent upon this, we will be in a position to meet the demand for goods much more promptly than we were this year.

We are advised that the barn and contents belonging to Mr. J. W. Whealey, Kintore, were destroyed by fire on the 22nd Sept. The fire caught from the engine of the steam thresher, which was at work. Loss on barn and contents \$1,500.00, partly covered by insurance.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, is a great newspaper success. That a weekly paper in Canada could reach a circulation of one hundred thousand would have been considered almost incredible, but the Family Herald and Weekly Star is a prime favorite with all classes, irrespective of politics, religion or nationality. It has large numbers of subscribers in this section.

Since the first forms were made up, we have received from Secretary Morrison, of the Lambton-Bee keepers Association, the following paragraph, which was omitted from the regular report:—J. R. Kitchen, who has served the Association in the capacity of Secretary ever since its inception, resigned, pleading too much business; a vote of thanks was tendered him for the able manner in which he had always filled the position.

We have been told by two or three of our customers that we charge more for perforated metal than other dealers. We looked into the matter, and find that the zinc we have been supplying right along, has been one gauge heavier than that supplied by others, and it cost a full cent a square foot more than the lighter gauge, which we can supply by the sheet at 9 cents per square foot. We shall keep both gauges in stock next season, and shall ask our customers to designate

which they desire. We certainly advise using nothing lighter than that which we have been selling right along. It may work all right when cut in the narrow strips for queen excluding honey boards, but it will not do at all for full sheet honey boards.

We are making some pretty extensive alterations in our factory, which will result in greatly improved facilities for turning out orders. Heretofore all material had to be conveyed upstairs after planing, to be cross-cutted and worked up; now all machine work will be done on the one floor, and the machines will be so arranged that the parts of hives, sections, etc., will be conveyed from one machine to the other on trucks, and will then be run out on a track to the storage sheds or packing room. We will then get almost a half more work done by the same number of hands. We are also putting in some improved machines, so that we can turn out sections at a less cost, and we hope to drop the price to \$4.00 per 1,000 for next season. There will be reductions in other lines as well.

R. F. Holtermann suggests the advisability of urging upon the Dominion Government the importance of securing the enumeration of the number of colonies in Canada, when the census is taken next spring, and to this end he asks the bee-keepers to write the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. We would first ask if it is the intention of the government to do more than take the census of the population? If not there will be little use in making the request.

We observe that the *Canada Live Stock and Farm Journal* has opened in its columns a department similar to our "Queries and Replies," under the heading of "Around the Counsel Table." The object is to obtain from those best qualified to give them, opinions and suggestions on the varied and many undecided problems of the Agricultural industry. The subject of Farmers' Institutes is treated of in the first issue containing this new department. The C. L. S. & F. J. is a model farmer's magazine.

CLUBBING LIST.

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

Publication	Price	Club Price
The Canadian Bee Journal.....	\$.75	
and American Bee Journal (w).....	1.75	\$1.50
Gleanings in Bee Culture (s-m).....	1.75	1.50
Beeskeepers' Review (m).....	1.25	1.15
Beeskeepers' Guide (m).....	1.25	1.15
Agriculturist (m).....	1.50	1.35
Beeskeepers' Advance (m).....	1.25	1.15

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Asafetide to Stop Robbers	282
Bogus Foundation	283
Black ants	284
Brant County Fair	276
Burford Township Premiums	175
Closed End Frames	282
Destroying Surplus Bees	275
Discouraging Report	277
Dumouchel's Swimming Cart	281
Disease Akin to Foul Brood	286
Foul Brood	274-282
Honey Boards for Extracted Honey	283
Honey Exhibit at Toronto	278
Moving Bees for Fall Pasture	279-286
Lambton Beekeepers	277
London Fair	278
Packing Bees in the Barn	285
Preparation for Moving Bees	279
Selling Sections with Honey	275
Selling Honey Through O. B. K. A	279
Swarming out of Second Swarms	285
Spiders in the Apiary	283
Wintering	280

LOOK HERE.

WHITE
MINORCAS.

At Toronto Exhibition I was first, second and third, on cockerel first, and second on pullet. I exhibited twelve birds and won eight prizes. I have the following birds for sale ;

- White Minorca Cockerels, \$2 00
- " " Pullets, 1 50
- Silver Wyandotte cockerels, large vigorous birds, 2 00
- Brown Leghorns(Hamill & Laing's) each, 1 50
- Patridge Cochins, Cockers and pullets, (Hett's) large and good birds, each 3 00
- Black and SilverSpangled Hamburgs, and Red Caps. No disqualified birds sent out.

JOHN GRAY,
Todmoden, Ont.

Sept. 23. 1890.

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Beekeeper and Poultryman.

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. C. 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 Poultry : Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, etc..... Boards... 50
- 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
- Bill's Farm Gardening and Seed-Growing..... 1 00
- Barry's Fruit Garden: New and revised Farm Appliances..... 2 00
- Farm Conveniences..... 1 50
- Farming for Profit..... 8 75
- The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth... 2 00

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