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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

VOL. VI, No. 12. BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 15, 1890. WHOLE No. 272

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted exclusively to the interests of the Honey Producer.

Seventy-five Cents per annum in Advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

#### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.
1 month.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
3 months.....	3.00	4.50	5.50	6.50	11.00	17.00	
6 months.....	4.00	5.50	7.00	9.00	15.00	25.00	
9 months.....	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	
12 months.....	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	75.00	

#### Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

One-fifth column, \$8 per year; \$5 for 6 mos. All yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance.

#### Condensed Directory.

Occupying one-half inch space, THREE DOLLARS per annum.

#### Transient Advertisements.

10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil of which there are twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

#### Exchange and Mart.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion--not to exceed five lines--and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else it will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is specially intended for those who have poultry, eggs, bees, or other goods for exchange for something else and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, poultry, etc., for sale. Cash must accompany advt. Five insertions without charge, \$1.

#### STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. All advertisements received for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are inserted, without extra charge, in THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ld., Beeton, Publishers.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Clubbing Rates.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and	
THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL .....	\$1 00
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and premium queen 1 00	
Both JOURNALS and premium queen.....	1 25

#### Job Printing.

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

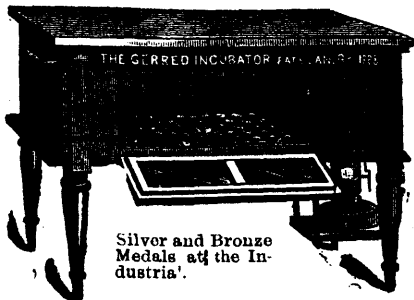
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Breeder of Exhibition  
**BARRED P. ROCKS**

White Wyandottes,  
S. G. and Colored Dorkings,  
Imperial Pekin Ducks.

**BIRED FOR SALE AT**  
reasonable rates.  
Eggs, \$3.00 per setting.



THE GERRED INCUBATOR PAT. JAN. 21. 1883

Silver and Bronze  
Medals at the In-  
dustria'.

Address **E. J. OTTEE**, Manager **The Gerred Incu-  
bator Co.** 90 De Grassi street Toronto

**A. J. GORDON,**  
ST. JEROME, P. Q.

—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 89½ to 94. Eggs  
\$3 per sitting of 13. Stamp for reply,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**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.

**JOHN A. 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  
BIRDS FOR SA

ANGUS, ONT.

**W. T. TAPSCOTT**

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

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

WITH A FEW OF OTHER VARIETIES.

This Year's Breeding Stock For  
Sale, Cheap.

Prices greatly reduced between now  
and November 1st.



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

**W. T. TAPSCOTT,**  
BRAMPTON, ONT

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

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

- Light Brahmans—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York,  
Williams and Bucknam strains
- Dark Brahmans—Three yards. Mansfield and Buck-  
nam strains
- White Cochins—Two yards. Lovell strain
- Partridge Cochins—Three Yards. Williams, Booth  
and Washington strains.
- Buff Cochins—Three yards. Gold Dust strain
- Black Cochins—Two Yards. Williams strain
- Langshans—Three yards. Croad strain
- White Plymouth Rocks—Four yards
- White Wyandottes—Two yards
- Silver Wyandottes—Two yards
- Barred Plymouth Rocks—Twelve yards. Drake  
Uphan and Corbin strains
- Houdans—Two yards. Pinckney strain
- White-Faced Black Spanish—Two yards. McMil-  
lan and McKinstry strains
- Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns...Two yards. Forbes  
strain
- Rose-Comb White Leghorns...Two yards. Forbes  
strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns...One yard
- Single Comb Brown Leghorns...Two yards. Bon-  
ney strain

I make a specialty of furnishing eggs in large quantities  
for incubators at reduced rates. Send for 1890 catalog.

**E. H. MOORE**, Melrose, Mass.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.



**PARK**  
**Poultry Yards**

DUNNVILLE.

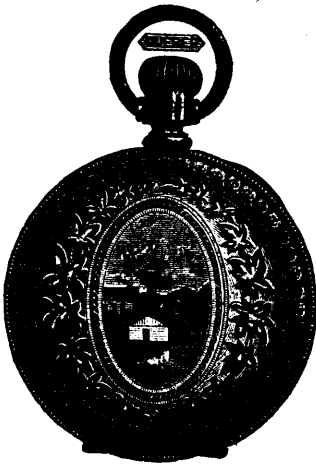
**C. H. MCCRAE, Prop**

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 reasonable. Correspondence kindly solicited.

WATCHES



WATCHES

**WHOLESALE PRICES !**

WE buy all Watches direct from the factories, and Watches that you would have to pay \$25 for we can sell you for \$18.75. We can furnish both gold and silver Watches, all gold filled cases, warranted for 15 to 25 years. Guarantee with each watch. We have done quite a trade with the bee-keepers of Ontario since putting out our new Price List for 1899.

Watches sent on approval, by sending 50 cts to cover express charges. Send for our new Price List of Watches at Wholesale Prices now out.

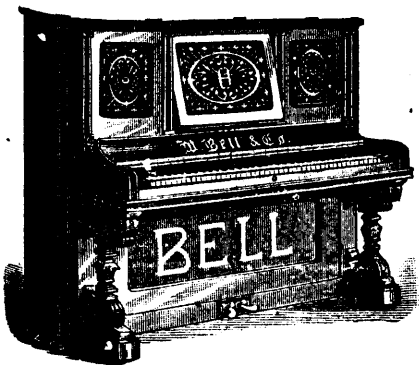
**R. E. SMITH & CO.**

WHOLESALE JEWELERS,

BOX 72.

TILBURY CENTRE, ONT.

**BELL PIANOS**



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

**W. BELL & CO.**

GUELPH, Ont

**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., Ltd., Beeton, 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.

Address Bee-Keepers' Review,  
W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Ed. & Prop. Flint, Mich.

**Bee-Keepers Guide**

—OR—  
**MANUAL OF THE APIARY.**

This fifteenth thousand much enlarged and more richly illustrated than previous editions. It has been fully revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. Price by mail \$1.50. Liberal discount to dealers and for clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,  
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,  
LANSING, MICH.

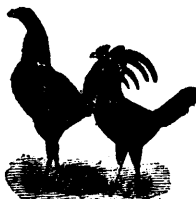
**FOR TRUE BLUE**

--: CARNIOLANS --:

See our advertisement in Aug. 1 No., of this paper.

**J. B. MASON**  
MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

**THIS SIZE AD.**



3 months..... \$3 00

6 " ..... 5 00

1 year. .... 8 00

Payable quarterly in Advance.



## 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

# WHITE LEGHORNS

My mating this season gives me a fine lot of young Cockerls which I will sell cheap. also one two year old cock, a grand bird.

Write for prices and get the best in America

**R. H. MARSHALL DUNNVILLE**

**WILL. A. LANE,**

Turnerville, --- --- Ont.

—BREEDER OF HIGHEST TYPE—

## BRONZE TURKEYS

Write for prices of young birds in the fall.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

# CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 5c.  
E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

## Poultry Netting & Fencing.

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

n.	30 n.	19 GAUGE.	48 in.	72. in
\$3 10	4 00	56 in. 4 85	6 00	9 50
\$3 25	4 00	18. GAUGE.	6 30	9 90
		5 00		

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/10 sq.ft.

The D. A. Jones Co. Lt'd., Beeton, Ont.

## CONDENSED DIRECTORY.

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

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

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

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

**CARNIOLAN QUEENS.** After June 15 untested \$1.00 each, six for \$5.00. Tested \$3.00 each. **L. 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., Lt., 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 those birds for 5 years and they are as good as any in Canada, United States or England. 1889 pullets 94 94 94 94, 96, 96, 96, cockerel 95, J Y Bicknell, judge. Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per 13. **WM. COLE, Brampton.**

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

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

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

**100 COLONIES** of Italian bees for sale with young queens and plenty of stores; hives hold 18 frames chaff sides and 2 division boards making double ends. Write for prices stating quantity required. **G. A. DEADMAN Druggist etc., Brussels, Ontario.**

## LOOK HERE!

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

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

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

## BROWN LEGHORNS AND BLACK MINORCAS.

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

Address **J. C. BENNER, Owen Sound**  
Care Polson Iron Works MENTION THIS JOURNAL



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

VOL. VI, No. 12.

BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 15, 1890.

WHOLE No. 272

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

### EDITORIAL.

THOSE who have colonies which are short of stores, should see to it, that all feeding is done before the first of October. Except a final look-over, all the work of preparation should be done early.

Henry Alley's new edition of "Thirty years among the bees," is just out. It contains the result of his years of experience in queen rearing, in 72 pages. The price, in paper cover, is 50 cents.

At the Toronto exhibition Mr. Jacob Alpaugh has three little bottles filled with the white headed drones, which Mr. Smith writes about again in the last issue of the BEE JOURNAL. Those on exhibit are well preserved, and are very similar to those which we have in our own collection.

We sent out some two thousand sample copies of our issue for Sept. 1st, about a week ago, and we are now receiving new subscriptions at the rate of five to ten daily. We are sanguine that by the first of January we shall

have our subscription list at least 1000 larger. To do this it will be necessary that our friends help us by recommending the BEE JOURNAL whenever they have a chance to do so. The fall fairs present many excellent opportunities.

The last frost has destroyed the bee-pasture in many localities and the bees are now consuming their stores. Those who wish to have them breed longer will feed a little each evening or the queens will stop depositing eggs. Cool nights and no honey coming in simply means a stoppage of the brood rearing.

On every side are we receiving commendations for the expose we have made of the wholesale adulteration of foundation which has been carried on by R. E. Smith, of Tilbury Centre, and in not one instance has there been a word against our course, which was taken at a considerable sacrifice to future business in that quarter.

A correspondent from Middlesex Co. writes: "Tell Mr. McKnight that in the St. Mary's market beekeepers sell not only the wood but all the propolis that they can coax the bees to stick on. Ask him about the honesty of that." The same correspondent says, in his letter, which was not intended for publication, that our remarks with reference to swarms drifting before the wind is directly contradictory to his experience.

## GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Apicultural Items.

#### MOVING BEES SHORT DISTANCES.

**Y**OU ask if any one can tell you how to do this? Now, if the hive to be removed is in strictly normal condition, that is, brood and queen laying, etc., just move it at night, and put a piece of white stone or piece of white broken pot in front of entrance, to reflect light into hive. Every bee, as it leaves next day will turn round to see what is the matter and will so note its fresh place; very many will go back to old site, but not finding their hive, will fly around and go to the new one—they have not forgotten the new site, it was only a matter of habit going to the old. Every bee will go back, as can be proved by dusting them with flour and having a confederate to count all the floured bees, at new site. I have moved bees so often on these lines that I am quite positive about it.

Another way is to remove queen and all brood eggs for two days. Move these to the new sight at night and give them a queen.

#### EXTENSIVE BEEKEEPERS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

In the issue for July 15th you quote from the B. B. J. that there are not more than a score of beekeepers in the United Kingdom, with 100 colonies or more of bees. The paragraph is calculated to make Americans believe we are only very small fry indeed. Now, while I am not prepared to deny or doubt the truth of the paragraph, though at least one person can be shown with 100 stocks in straw skeps, on the brimstone principle; there is not a place, excepting the barren moors, London, and perhaps Liverpool, that you can take a four mile radius and not find 500 stocks located on it; in most cases over 500 will be found, and bees will fly four miles for pasture, but the four mile radius only leaves them two miles. Now consider this, and then tell me what man, across the pond, would think of "locating" here with over 100 "colonies." There are thousands with 25 stocks, and this is as many as any man can hope to keep in one place, with profit, unless he has a four mile radius clear of other bees.

#### THE VIRGIN QUEEN BUSINESS.

I have the past season been rearing and selling virgin queens, safe delivery, introductions, mating, and freedom from winter dysentery guaranteed. The first time that such queens were sold, with introductions guaranteed, was by me last year, see C. B. J. for Nov. 20th, 1889,

page 837. This year I have added mating and winter dysentery. Two were lost in delivery; the first case the weather was too cold, the other was obstructed. Two only were lost in the introduction, where the directions were followed; at least so the receivers said, though the queens were all six days and upwards old. A good few were lost in mating, but in almost every case swallows, swifts or martins were numerous about, and must have got the queens when out mating. The reports of cases of winter dysentery will come in next spring. Not one of those sent last year produced dysenteric bees, and as these queens have gone out to any one, they stand a good chance of being fairly tested to decide the matter whether or not it is the manner of rearing queens, that is the cause of winter dysentery.

One fact is thoroughly established, viz., that virgin queens that have been among bees for 20 days, more or less, can, with almost absolute certainty, be introduced to any strange bees by my system of introduction.

#### THE PAST SEASON IN ENGLAND.

This has been very bad, no honey, and I have had to feed most of the summer; to a certain extent, I have been satisfied, as it has given me very valuable experience in rearing queens in a bad season, before I got involved, I have thus been able to learn very much that may be of service to me.

#### A HALLAMSHIRE BEEKEEPER.

We are glad to have the information you give us with reference to beekeeping in England. To one not acquainted with the facts, the paragraph you allude to would give an erroneous impression as to the extent to which bees are kept. If you can succeed in producing a strain of bees which will be free from dysentery, you will deserve the thanks of the whole fraternity. But do you really think that the queen has so much to do with it, that you can guarantee freedom from the disease?

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Heddon's Method of Controlling Swarms.

**T**HE fall flow of honey in this section has not exceeded that of last year. The spring was somewhat more favorable than that of 1889, but the excessive rains in May and June, coupled with cold weather, was against the flow of nectar. Swarming commenced a fortnight or two earlier than in either of the years '88 or '89, and this led us to hope

that the season would be extra good, but the white clover did not produce, and until the basswood opened out there was little or no surplus, and as soon as the basswood bloom was done the flow ceased. Last year the Canada thistle produced abundantly, this year it gave us little or nothing. From 15 colonies, spring count, I have taken about 500 lbs. extracted, and 375 of comb, and increased to 30, most of which are now in good condition. The result of several years of the bee industry is not, financially, very satisfactory, but I would keep them for the entertainment they afford me, and hope yet to make them a success, financially. The winter and spring management has so far jaffed me, but a visit from the Inspector satisfied me that Foul Brood has been the chief cause of my losses, and hereafter I shall hold over no colonies that are not in a good healthy condition and well supplied with good sealed stores. I have tried the Heddon system of limiting the colonies to one swarm each and am perfectly satisfied that swarming can be controlled to one swarm from each colony in this way, and without the trouble of cutting out the queen cells, and that swarms may be made equal to a first and second united—and then we have a hive that we can rely upon to produce well filled sections and plenty of them. I use no queen excluders, and have not half a dozen sections spoiled with brood this year. I find the full pound sections to sell the best. I am partial to the production of comb honey, as I find a ready sale for it at an advance of 50 per cent. over extracted, and consider it pays just as well.

S. BOOMER.

Linwood, Aug. 30, 1889.

#### Toronto Exhibition.

**A**LTHOUGH the past season has not been the best, yet as usual the exhibitors at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition are well to the front with a considerable quantity of both comb and extracted honey. The total amount of honey on exhibit aggregates nearly 12 tons, of which about 4 tons is comb. The only new exhibitor present this year is Mr. John McArthur, of Toronto. Mr. J. B. Hall, who has dropped out for the last three or four years, is again to the front with a large exhibit, apparently having had a very fair season. When we left the Exhibition Grounds the exhibits were not in perfect shape, hence we are not able to say much re-

garding them, the prize list, however, we append. In our next issue we shall have more to say of the various exhibits when we shall have had more time for a further examination. The officiating judges were Messrs. Allan Pringle, Martin Emigh and C. W. Post.

Display of 200 lbs. of extracted granulated honey in glass. R. H. Smith, Bracebridge; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; John McArthur, Toronto.

Display of 500 lbs. of liquid extracted Honey, of which not less than 250 lbs. must be in glass, quality to be considered. Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas; R. F. Holtermann, Romney; J. B. Hall, George Laing, Milton.

Display of 500 lbs. of Comb honey in sections, quality to be considered. J. B. Hall; Jacob Alpaugh; J. Davidson, Unionville; Wm. Goodger, Woodstock.

Display of 20 lbs. of comb Honey in sections, quality to be considered, that is to say, clean sections and best filled. J. B. Hall; Will Ellis, St. Davids; Jacob Alpaugh, Wm. Goodger.

Display of 100 lbs. of extracted liquid Linden Honey, in glass, quality to be considered. Geo. Laing, J. B. Hall, Wm. Goodger.

Display of 100 lbs. of extracted liquid clover Honey, in glass, quality considered. R. F. Holtermann, Geo. Laing, John McArthur.

Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs. (manufacturers of comb foundation excluded). Jacob Alpaugh, R. F. Holtermann, John McArthur.

Foundation for brood chamber. Will Ellis.

Foundation for sections. W. Ellis, C. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill.

Apiarian supplies. E. L. Goold & Co., Branford.

Style and assortment of tins for retailing extracted honey. E. L. Goold & Co., R. H. Smith.

Style and assortment of glass for retailing extracted Honey. Jacob Spence, Toronto, R. H. Smith.

Section super for top story and system of manipulating, product to be exhibited in super as left by the bees. J. B. Hall, Jacob Alpaugh. R. H. Smith.

Most practical new invention for the Apiarist never shown before at this Exhibition. Jacob Alpaugh, George Laing, R. H. Smith.

Largest and best variety of uses to which honey may be put, illustrated by individual samples of the different articles into which it enters as a component; for example say one or two samples of canned fruits, cakes, pastry, meats, vinegar, etc. R. H. Smith, R. F. Holtermann, Geo. Laing.

Best and most useful Queen nursery cage. Jacob Alpaugh.

For the most tasty and neatly arranged exhibit of honey in the Apiarian department, all the Honey to be the production of the exhibitor. \$20 of this prize is given by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association. J. B. Hall, R. F. Holtermann and Jacob Alpaugh, 2nd; J. Davidson, George Laing.



FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## Chopping Honey by the Cord.

READER, did you ever have the good fortune to spend an hour in the company of an old French Canadian when he was in a story-telling humor? If so, I congratulate you. This class of men, having no settled homes, wander about the country and meet with many curious adventures in the course of their lives. But, better still, they know how to relate the same in an interesting manner. We had a specimen of this class helping us in haying this year. He is grey headed and deaf as a gate post now, but he can still do a big day's work. In the evenings we used to sit and talk awhile before retiring, and, on account of his deafness, the only way we could give the old man a part in our conversation was to let him have the monopoly of it. He told us many queer stories about his early life, but I never knew him to over-step the bounds of truth; and I am as ready to vouch for the following as if I had been there myself. Without saying more, therefore, I will tell his story as I heard him tell it, only exchanging some of his slang expressions for "dictionary language."

"Forty-five years ago, the summer I was married, I worked for old John Leitch, a farmer who lived not far from Cowansville. One day I was out cutting corn when the old boss came out and called me. I am expecting Mr. Eugene Brown here on a visit to-day, said he, and we are going to rob a bee tree I found last spring away back in Mr. Marshall's woods. I want you to go over and ask Mr. Marshall if he will let us cut the tree down; it is a great pine five feet thick, in which the bees have their nest. I went, and Mr. Marshall said if the tree was sound he did not want it cut; but if they cut it they must give him half the honey, so right after dinner we started. I took two 16-quart sap pails on a yoke across my shoulders, Mr. Brown took two large old-fashioned milk pails, and the boss brought up the rear with the axes and a bundle of straw to 'smoke 'em out.' We had to go through about a mile of woods to reach the tree, and the woods was so thick it took us about two hours to get there. M. Leach set to with his axe, and at the first blow the bees began to swarm out. Soon they began to help him, with such a will that he would holler every two seconds, and between each blow he would offer up a fervent prayer, (one of Ingersoll's), in the meantime I felled off saplings crosswise to break the fall of the tree. After a half-hour's chopping the tree came

down, and, fortunately, the limb was unbroken. The bees now began to pour out of the hole so fast that it looked like a big black snake which fell to pieces as fast as it crawled out, but we soon found that each of those pieces contained as much venom as a whole snake ought to. At last Mr. Leach gave me a wisp of straw and told me to stick it in the hole. I tied my handkerchief over my face and got it stuck in, but the handkerchief slipped off and they stung me until my face felt like a mashed pumpkin. Mr. Leach then told me to chop a hole in the tree and get out some honey. 'No thanks, old cock', says I, I am willing to do my share, but if you fellows think you can stand there and see me stung to death you are mistaken. So Mr. Leach got up on the limb and cut the first notch. I then cut one six feet further up, and we split off a wide slab six feet long. The sight which then met our eyes I will never forget, the whole of the inside was filled with pure white combs, two or three feet wide and some of them six feet long, the honey was the clearest and thickest I ever saw, and there was so much of it we had to split off two more six foot slabs to get it all. We then began to chop the combs out with our axes, and cord them up along beside the tree, when we got them all piled up we must have had nearly half a cord of honey. We sliced up enough of our 'cordwood' to fill the four large pails and then the boss sent me home for a big cheese tub. I was completely lost in the woods and did not like to start; but the boss had a pocket compass which he gave me and showed me how to use it, and at last I found my way out. When I got back we soon heaped up this tub also, and then, having heard that honey was a cure for stings I washed my face and hands in it, and Mr. Brown did the same, but the boss said he didn't believe in such cures, so he went to the brook and smeared himself with clay till he looked like a 'blue nigger,' he then lit a fire and started to burn up the rest of the honey, I expostulated, and offered to carry it all myself, but in vain, he said he had all he wanted, and no one else should have his hard earned plunder. I have always looked back on that act as a crime, and whenever I see a nice box of honey in a store window, I think what would I not give for that quarter cord of honey we burnt up? The next morning the old fellow sent me over to Mr. Marshall's with his half of the honey in a little three-pint tin pail.

JOHN S. DENT  
Cowansville, Que., Aug. 8th, 1890.

Ask your friends to subscribe for the C. P. J.

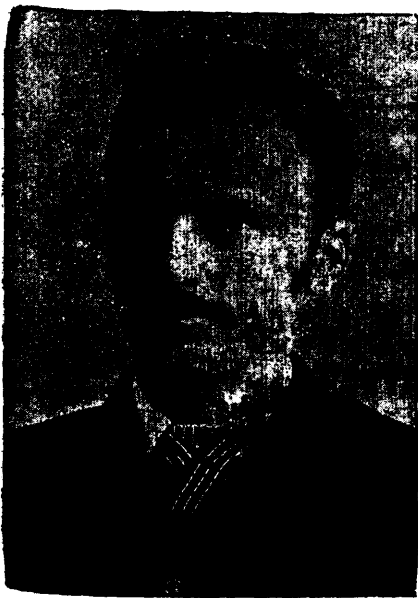
## BIOGRAPHICAL.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

WE present the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL this issue, with a very good likeness of Mr. R. F. Holtermann, who now resides at Romney, and who in addition to other duties keeps about 100 colonies of bees. Though we have not at all times agreed on many of the subjects before the apicultural world, and though Mr. Holtermann was for some time, in fact during the whole of its existence, editor of the *Canadian Honey Producer*, which paper enroached on the field peculiar to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, yet that does not prevent us from recognizing the fact that he has endeavored in his own way to extend apiculture in every way possible.

The following is a condensed biography of Mr. H.:

Richard Ferdinand Holtermann was born in the city of Hamburg, Germany, on June



R. F. HOLTERMANN.

14, 1860. Two years later, the parents, with their son and two daughters, emigrated to Canada, settling in the county of Renfrew, Ont. There, at the age of 12 or 13, young Holtermann received a portion of his education from a governess. Later, he was sent to a private school, and shortly afterwards he attended the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, at Ottawa. There his mind wandered, he says, in the direction of

boating, cricketing, swimming, etc., rather than toward study.

When about 14, his father moved to Toronto, and then sent his son to the Upper Canada College, where he received the "1 A. diploma." He then decided to go on the farm. Shortly afterwards he attended the Ontario Agricultural College, where he graduated with honors, being only 70 marks out of 4,000 behind the first medalist. It was in this school, in the capacity of librarian, that the subject of apiculture was opened up to him through the medium of several bee-books.

The next season was spent as a student with Mr. D. A. Jones, in the apiary. He next made the great mistake, he says, of embarking in apiculture a little too soon. The result was, he learned many severe lessons. With his apiary of 79 colonies he underwent the trying ordeal of a bad season, to begin with. However, he secured enough Alsike clover honey to enable him to secure the second premium at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Later, he entered into some speculations, and came out nearly \$1,000 in debt; but, unlike a good many young men, he was not discouraged, but went to work again, and paid 100 cents on the dollar, instead of trying to get out as he could have done, by paying a few cents on the dollar. He entered the employ of E. L. Gould & Co., of Brantford, commencing at 85 cents a day, and left as manager of the supply business, and editor of the *Canadian Honey Producer*!

He married on May 17, 1887, Lois, daughter of S. T. Pettit, of Belmont, Ont., whom he met at the last meeting of the North American Beekeepers' Convention, held at Rochester, N. Y. They have one son and a daughter; and in their home they seek to have God's will their own. As might be expected, Mr. H. uses neither tobacco nor liquor.

Mr. Holtermann has made beekeeping pay, and he has averaged, he says, latterly, \$8.00 per colony, income. He thinks that any body can do as well in a fair locality, providing they start with one or two colonies.

Mr. Holtermann has been active in bee associations, in which he has held various offices. At the meeting held in Columbus, O., his name was proposed several times for the presidency of the association; but he very modestly declined the honor in favor of another member. His name was next proposed for secretary, and was carried by the unanimous consent of the association.

He has held various presidencies, and a large number of secretaryships; and, at one time, the bee-departments in three agricultural periodicals.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## Incipient Foul Brood.

**H**AVE false ideas given place to the practical, or have the the superstitions of past ages only been white-washed? If Prof. Blank takes a dusty book from his shelf, and with great gravity announces some Latin name as being the cause of some disease, people seem as ready to believe he is the medicine man as they were in the days of witchery. The maggots on a dead animal are the result of its death not the cause. A doctor in his work of dissection has to be very careful that there are no sores or wounds on his hands, for if a wound comes in contact with putrefaction it would cause blood poisoning and most likely death. The diseased globules require soft soil in order to get rooted, and the wound is the only place they can get hold externally. Putrefaction is poison to some animals and insects as well as to mankind. The soft bee-grub is very tender, and presents the best soil for the sure and quick development of disease. I have seen colonies that had used all their stores in spring, and had uncapped their brood in their mad desperation to find honey, the brood of course died and was there rotting, and the man had only then discovered that they would have to be fed a little in order to pull them through, prompt action was all that saved his apiary from destruction by—not hollow sticks and hairs, but by being poisoned by foul brood. If he had continued to feed those colonies they would have tried to remove the dead, soft, stringy, bee-grub, and as the bees use no shovels or hoes as we do in cleaning our sinks, it is certain they would have to suck the juicy part into their honey sack to remove it, and as we would not like to clean a filthy place in that way, we can't blame them if they don't get the cells very clean. The queen, of course, lays eggs in the half cleaned, diseased cells, which after hatching and partaking of the diseased food in the cells, of course dies, and is removed by the bees as best they can, but when matters have reached this stage the disease becomes contagious, and the colony being weak by this time is attacked by robbers, and filth and disease is carried to all parts of the apiary causing a multiplication of disease and death, while the disease or virus becomes more malignant as it is passed on. The first stage, or hatching, might not produce contagion, but if allowed to go far enough a contagious disease will be the result. It is very mischievous for those who are supposed to know

what they are saying, to say that disease lurks in honey as it comes from the fields and causes foul brood. If honey will kill bees what will it do to people? Bee-keepers account themselves keen and intelligent, but why do they seem bent on the destruction of their own pursuit. A writer wants to see an incipient or mild type of wolf, lion, tiger, shark, eagle, etc., well when these animals and birds are only a few days old they are mild and incipient, and wont hurt anything any more than a bee-grub that has been dead that long, but not so when these animals are a few months old, like dead brood they become malignant. A superior intelligence made the law under which we can produce foul brood, simply by doing wrong, the same as we produce evil of any kind, but please don't accuse a superior intelligence of making foul brood. I guess you'll find it's an inferior intelligence that has been making all the foul brood.

JOHN F. GATES, Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

## Haldimand Bee Keepers.

**T**HE Haldimand bee-keepers' association met in the town hall, Cayuga, on Friday, August 29th, 1890, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Wm. Kindree, James Armstrong, J. H. Best, F. Mehlenbacher, Alex. Stewart, M. Schieler, John Bell, Jas. Jack, Israel Overholt, A. Hoover, B. Widerick, D. H. High, — Cunningham, Hugh Rose, John Booker, G. B. Jones and the Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

## REPORT OF THE SEASON.

	Spring.	Fall.	Ext.	Comb
W. Kindree.....	40	73	1600	100
Jas. Armstrong.....	110	160	2200	800
Jas. Jack.....	37	67	1800	
Israel Overholt.....	25	35	1150	150
F. Mehlenbacher.....	25	40	900	
J. H. Best.....	26	48	800	200
M. Schieler.....	5	10	350	50
John Bell.....	18	20		
Alex. Stewart.....	1	5	35	12
Robt. Coverdale.....	40	89	900	
A. Hoover.....	4	14	150	
T. McSorley.....	8	10	600	
D. H. High.....	6	12	500	12
E. G. Campbell.....	14	32	1600	150
G. B. Jones.....	80	198	6300	1000
Hugh Rose.....	22	40	700	
Frank Rose.....	76	104	3100	150
Henry Smith.....	4	9	200	

## HOW TO PREPARE BEES FOR WINTER.

Mr. Kindree said he wintered his bees in double walled hives on the summer stands. He first made sure that every colony had a queen and plenty of food, crowded the bees on to as

new frames as possible, and put a thick cushion on top of the frames.

Mr. G. B. Jones advocated taking all the honey from the bees and then killing them, buying new colonies in the spring. For those who pack their bees he recommended the use of hair felt. He said it was very necessary to have young bees instead of old ones, as old bees eat more honey than young ones, and gave two plans of getting rid of old bees, the one he preferred being to cage the queen during the month of August so that she could not lay, then releasing her and all the bees raised after that would be young.

Mr. Jack puts his hives in a clamp packed with sawdust, and has very little trouble in wintering.

Mr. Bell wintered his bees in a cellar, and never lost a colony. He put them in at the first frost, and took them out when the willows were in bloom.

Mr. Armstrong winters his bees in double walled hives and in clamps, with an abundance of packing on top and all around the hives. He did not like clover chaff for packing, as it had a tendency to heat and make the bees uneasy.

Mr. Mehlenbacher packed his bees in the same way as Mr. Armstrong and succeeded very well.

#### HOW TO PREPARE HONEY FOR MARKET.

Mr. Kindree said he had not shipped much honey and did not know much about it, but for home trade he used the self-sealing glass jars, and thought they were the best.

Mr. G. B. Jones said the 60lb can was the best package for shipping, but for the home market there was nothing better than the self-sealing glass jars. For section honey he advocated the 12-section crate, as it was easier to handle and not so liable to be damaged in shipping as the larger ones. He also impressed upon the meeting the necessity of giving directions on each package concerning granulated honey and how to liquify it.

Mr. Armstrong had used for a number of years the 12-section crate, made of light wood, and for extracted honey he used the 60-lb. tin. For home use he preferred small glass jars with a screw top.

A short time was spent in general conversation on a number of matters of interest to the association, and the association adjourned until evening, to hear Prof. G. B. Jones' lecture on the "Honey Bee."

E. C. C. REBELE, Secretary.

#### The Requisites to Success in Bee Culture; Sorting Comb Honey, Packing It in Cases and Crating the Cases for Shipment; Preparing Extracted Honey for Market.

HERE are three essentials in the character of a good bee-keeper, the absence of any one of which will militate against his success. 1st. To be able to manage his bees in such a way as to get the greatest return of honey for the least expenditure in time and money. 2nd. When procured, to prepare his honey for market in the best form possible. 3rd. To have some acquaintance with the market, and know where to place his goods on sale to the best advantage. Time alone will enable him to acquire the first and third of these qualifications. It is with the second we are more particularly concerned just now. "From the hive to the honey market," is the topic to be discussed; and this embraces only the preparation and shipment of the crop. If the text had been enlarged and made to read from the hive to the breakfast table, it would have included the work of every producer. As it is it embraces only the work of those who ship. As it stands it does not apply to the man who draws it off from the faucet of his store can into the pail or crock of his customer, and only partially to him who caters only for the home trade. There is a vast difference between the honey market of one man and the honey market of another, this difference necessarily modifies his practice. I live in a town of 5,000 people, but have not, for five years, solicited any one in the town to buy from me. I have left this market largely to the smaller producers of the neighborhood, and have sought and secured a market outside; not only for all I produce myself, but also for a portion of the product of others. I have, therefore, learned something of the best method of sorting, packing and shipping, which constitutes the passage from the hive to the honey market, when that market lies from fifty to one thousand miles from home. There are three requisites in making and maintaining a market. The first is to supply a uniformly good article, the second to pack it safely, and the third is when unpacked and exposed for sale it shall present a tidy and attractive appearance.

In comb honey a uniformly good article can only be had by careful selection. The first work of the producer is assorting his stock. Two grades are as good as any as it will pay to ship. Grade one should be all it claims to be. It should be good in quality, good in form, clean in itself and neat in its surroundings. Any departure from this rule is sure to produce results prejudicial.

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

cial to the best interest of the shipper. It will inspire a want of confidence and eventually lose him his trade. Honesty in packing is the best course to follow, even if begotten in no higher motive than one of policy. What is said of grade one is equally applicable to grade two.

Sorting completed, the next consideration is the kind and character of the cases in which it is to be packed. These should be neat and well made. They should be glassed in front and open at the back with a slide, after the fashion of a match or starch box. This is much preferable to having the slide on top. When opened at the back and glassed in front the purchaser has a full view of fully one-half the contents. When open on top he can only look down on the wood in which the honey is stored. A good deal has been written lately on the most desirable size of the comb case. Most people favor the one dozen section comb case. In my judgment they should never exceed that capacity. Experience has taught me that half dozen cases are better in every way. They preserve the honey better in transit than larger cases. They cost the bee-keeper no more, because they sell for a better price. They make double the display on a grocer's counter, and sell more readily. This is the way I now put up most of my comb honey.

Sorting and packing completed, preparation or shipment is the next thing to engage attention. There are but two ways of doing this: enclosing the section cases in outer cases, and sending them forward without any outside protection. When enclosed the outside cases should be strong and neat, and contain not more than six or seven dozen comb cases, or twelve half-dozen cases. If the outer cases are properly made no packing material such as straw, sawdust, and the like, need be used. This statement may take some people by surprise, but there is nothing haphazard about it. I believe I was the first man in America to adopt this method of packing comb. When going to the Colonial Exhibition in 1886 I wished to add more comb to my own contribution than I had in stock. I purchased 1,000 from Mr. Alpaugh of St. Thomas, in one dozen section cases. I instructed him to pack them in outer cases of six dozen each, without any packing material whatever, and he did the packing as instructed, shipping it by rail to my address at Toronto, about 100 miles. Here it was reshipped by rail to Montreal, 333 miles. It was there put on board the steamer and carried to Liverpool, where it was transhipped by rail to London, 205 miles, and when opened out, there were but half a dozen damaged sections in the lot. This was surely a sufficiently severe test.

But I have almost entirely discarded outer cases when shipping comb. The plan I usually follow is to put three comb cases together, one on top of the other. I wrap each case in straw paper, cutting out that part of the paper opposite the glazed front. I then bind these three cases together with common lath and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch screw nails, putting two pieces diagonally across the glazed front. This ensures careful handling, and everybody who handles them sees just what they are handling. I send honey to the North-west Territories every year in this form by boat and rail, over 1,000 miles from my home, and I have never yet had one case reported as damaged in transit.

Perhaps no industry in the land is so much abused in this respect as bee-keeping. We are wont to hear bee-keepers speak of themselves as an exceptionally intelligent class. Be this as it may, I am free to say that the product of no other industry is put upon the market in such a cumbersome, uncouth and slovenly form. What is the best package to ship honey in? is frequently asked, and from nearly all the tin shops and supply establishments comes the ready response, "The sixty pound screw cap can," and so the sixty pound screw cap goes out by the thousand to the great annoyance of the dealer to whom they are a positive nuisance, if he retails it from them. I once watched a store-keeper serve a customer with two pounds of candied honey taken out of one of these tins through the hole on the top. His wrists and knuckles were caubed with honey to such an extent, and evidently felt so uncomfortable, that it would be surprising if he ever had another one in his shop. Not until bee-keepers supply the dealer with wares as neatly done up and as convenient to handle as are preserved fruit or canned vegetables, will honey become a staple article on their shelves. Now-a-days honey is sold, both as a medicine and as food, in quantities ranging from half a pound to forty or fifty pounds. Both extremes, however, are the exceptions. From one to twenty pounds is the rule; hence packages ranging from one to twenty pounds are the proper packages in which to do it up. In my trade I use glass bottles—wide-mouthed—with cork stoppers, or screw tops ranging from one-half pound to four pounds, and square tins the capacity of which varies from five pounds to forty pounds; but my staple tins hold seven pounds and twenty pounds, the one to retail at one dollar and the other at two dollars and a half. With my tins a man can fill any order without too much value being in the empties. My seven pound tins are packed in cases holding eight each, and my twenty pound tins in cases holding three each. My tins are so made that when packed each occupies a separate compartment. The upper part of their rims and top of the cork are exactly flush with the top of the case, so that when the lid is fastened down it presses evenly upon all. I will guarantee these tins and their contents to carry safely to Hong Kong and back, whether they be top or bottom up, or end up. R. McKnight.

Owen Sound, Ont.

## SELECTIONS.

## A Good Report.

**J**OHAN CREIGHTON,—Some time ago I duly received your bee queen, with thanks, and always intended writing you but some how have not found it convenient till now, however, though late, I thank you very much. By some means or other, to me unknown, one of my hives had become queenless, and did not notice till robbers were busy with it. I took out all the frames but there was neither queen nor brood, and as your queen came along at the time I put her right in and the bees at once took quite kindly to her, and now have quite a good colony, which but for the arrival of your queen would have been lost—would like well to know what breed the queen is off, Carniolan, or what, my others are Italians and Holy Land crossed, received from Pringle, of Selby. Could you mention in next issue of BEE JOURNAL, if not asking too much I had four in the spring here having sent all the others to my son in Valleyfield, P. Q. last fall, these four have given me 10 swarms, so now there are 14 all in good condition and still busy at work. This is a good place for honey but price low. Farmers go peddling round selling 1-lb. sections to all and sundry for 16 cts. each. I have taken off this summer 432 of your half pound sections, and disposed of most of it at 15cts per lb. section included. From the four old colonies I took out both outside frames, and put in empty ones full to the bottom, and sold of strained honey from these 40 lbs., besides keeping some for household use unweighed—it was very pure and I got 11 cts. per lb. for this. I have still some 6 crates of sections on the colonies, some of which I expect will be filled by next week, so that on the whole I think that my bees have done well by me.

We did not keep a record of each queen bee sent out to know exactly from what source it came, but we think that the one sent you is a cross between a Carniolan and Italian. It is really a matter to be regretted that so many bee-keepers will sell their honey at such ridiculous prices. Eventually we hope they will become sensible to the fact that they are acting foolishly, and will stop such practices.

## PACKING IN CHAFF.

**P. BREWMAN:**—Would you please let me know what quantity of chaff could be put over bees without hurting them.

Lakeside, August 30th, 1890.

As long as you give them free access outside by a tube from the entrance so they will get plenty of fresh air, it would not matter how much you put on them, perhaps the more the better and pack

it tight around the hives, loose chaff especially on top allows the heat to escape, while if it is pressed fairly tight retains it much better, the finer the chaff the better. We think clover chaff preferable to even wheat. We would say from one to two feet would be all that is necessary. Six inches give good results.

## A FAILURE.

**A. BEEHTEL:**—I beg to inform you that bee-keeping has been a failure here this season, no surplus but a little from clover, basswood being a total failure. Some have no honey at all, and if the weather continues as hot and dry as it has been, some bees will starve here if not fed. I had 32 old colonies, and increased to 50; besides four I sold. I only got 1450 lbs. of extracted honey, and got no comb honey. Who pays for the foul brood inspector to go his rounds. I would like for him to come this way as there seems to be something wrong among the bees.

Port Elgin, August 13th. 1890.

Why, friend Beehtel, you havn't anything much to fret over. Your average is about 45 lbs per colony, and in this you are away ahead of those in many other districts. If you have reason to believe that there is foul brood in your vicinity you should take steps to ascertain for a certainty that it does exist, and then notify the President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association. Mr. Allan Pringle, of Selby, Ont., who will, if he is satisfied there is a necessity for it, send the inspector at the expense of the Association, which in turn receives a grant from the Government.

## THE MICHIGAN CONVENTION.

Prof. A. J. Cook sends out the following letter, which our readers who live contiguous to Detroit, will do well to bear in mind.

I wish to call attention early to the next meeting of our Michigan State Bee-keepers' Association, which is to be held in the city of Detroit, on Thursday, January 1, 1891. It will be remembered what a grand meeting the National Bee-Keepers' Society had in Detroit. We hope that this will be "a close second" in interest and profit. It is held on New Year's Day, so all may get one-half rates on the rail roads. It is hoped and expected that there will be a large attendance from Ontario, Ohio, New York, Indiana, and other States. Let all plan in advance to be there, prepared to take a part.

A. J. Cook, Pres.

\* \* \* Please take a postal card and write on it the names of all who keep poultry in your vicinity, and forward to us, that we may send sample copies.

## CAPPINGS.

FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS.

### Foul Brood.

WE do not remember that we have ever published the article by Mr. Wm. McEvoy, of Woodburn, which appears in the Bulletin relating to the cause and cure of foul brood. This has not been because we did not agree with that gentleman's ideas as to the cause, but was merely an oversight. We certainly think with Mr. McEvoy that it is highly desirable that dead or decaying brood should be kept out of all colonies, whether there is danger of foul brood in it or not. It will be seen that the principles of the cure are almost identical with that which we practice, though the way in which the details are carried out, and the extent to which the purification of the hive and surroundings are carried is somewhat different.

"Foul brood is a disease that is caused by the rotting of uncared for brood. It usually originates in spring in weak colonies that have spring-windled so badly that they have not bees enough left to cover or care for all the brood, and if the spring keeps raw and backward the bees will crowd together to keep each other warm, leaving the uncared for brood to die and rot in the cells. The brood covered by the bees in time hatches, which so increases the force of the colony that a wider circle of comb is covered by the bees taking in the space occupied by the decaying brood. Then the brood that is fed in these cells where brood lately rotted down will have to consume their food mixed with the remains of decayed brood; and that is the real and only cause of foul brood.

Some will say that many a time they have put combs with decayed brood in colonies and never saw any bad results. Very true, but they do such things in the honey season and put them in the strongest colonies, where the bees will clean them out at once. If we want our colonies to keep in a healthy state we must keep all decayed brood out of them.

Foul brood will almost be a thing of the past when every bee-keeper knows the real cause of it, looks well after his bees in the spring, and sees that the brood is well cared for in every hive; and those that are not real strong must be crowded up on a few combs by using division boards. The young bee destroyed by foul brood first turns yellow; as it decays further it becomes brown, rotten, ropy matter, and many of the capped cells will be suaken a little in the capping, with a small hole in each. The disease is spread by the bees robbing foul brood colonies, and they carry the disease just in proportion to the amount of diseased honey they convey to their own hives.

In the honey season, when the bees are gath-

ering honey freely, remove the combs and shake the bees into their own hives in the evening; give them comb foundation starters and let them build comb for four days. In the evening of the fourth day remove the comb and give them foundation to work out, and then the cure will be complete. Fill an empty two-story hive with the combs of foul brood that have been removed from two or more diseased colonies; close them up for two days; after that open the entrance and when most of the sound brood is hatched remove those combs and give the bees starters of foundation in single hive and let them build combs for four days. Then in the evening of the fourth day take out those new combs and give them foundation to work out.

Let it be remembered that all of those operations should be performed in the honey season and done in the evenings, so that bees will become settled down nicely before morning. Before extracting from the diseased combs, all the combs that were not sealed must be cut out of the frames or some of the decayed brood will be thrown out with the honey. Then after cutting out the unsealed comb, uncup the sealed honey; extract it, and bring it to a boil. All the foul combs and the new combs that were built in the four days must be made into wax, and the dross from the wax extract must be buried, because what runs out with the wax would not be heated enough to kill the spores; and if it was thrown out where the bees could get at it, it would start the disease again. When the diseased brood that we placed in the two-story hive is hatched and the bees are given full sheets of foundation, then they should at once be given a queen cell ready to hatch out, or a young queen. Then everything will be all right."

### SALT A REMEDY FOR THE NAMELESS BEE DISEASE.

Mr. Joshua Bull, Seymour, Wis., thus discourses on the subject of the nameless bee disease in a late issue of the A. B. J.

It appears from what we read in the bee-papers from time to time, that the "nameless bee disease" continues to be troublesome in various places, and that information is wanted concerning a remedy. Perhaps it may not be amiss for me to report my little experience with this strange disease; although not very extensive, yet the little experience which I have had therewith has been of such a nature that it has been very conclusive and convincing to me, at least, in the following points:

First, that the disease originates with the queen; second, that it is not contagious; and third, that common salt properly administered will effect a permanent cure.

In support of the foregoing conclusions, I offer the following facts:

In the summer of 1888 I obtained two queens from parties living several hundred miles distant, and I introduced the queens into good, healthy colonies. Previous to this time I had never noticed any signs of the "nameless disease" among my bees, neither did it appear in

These colonies during the remainder of that season; they wintered on the summer stands, built up very strong in numbers in the early spring of 1889, but about the time of fruit-bloom they were both attacked with this disease, and began to dwindle very rapidly.

When their numbers were reduced about one-half, I commenced experimenting with one colony by sprinkling them with salt water, which did not seem to do any good. I also dissolved about a table-spoonful of salt in a little water, and mixed it into one gallon of honey, and fed it to them as fast as they would take it; this seemed to arrest the progress of the disease somewhat, and when the brood began to hatch, which had been nursed with this salted honey, they began to recruit, and increase in numbers again.

The old diseased bees continued to die off until they were all gone, after which the colony became healthy, strong and vigorous, and have never shown any signs of disease since. The cure appears to have been complete and permanent.

The other diseased colony, which was not medicated with salt, all dwindled away and became extinct, queen and all.

Then, to demonstrate whether or not this disease is contagious, I put a healthy colony on the same combs in the same hive where the diseased colony had died, to see what the result would be; and they are to-day healthy and vigorous, and have never had any symptoms of disease, so far as I know, and the disease has not appeared in any other colony in my yard, except those two having the imported queens.

Without doubt it was the salt that effected the cure. The object in putting the salt into the honey, is in order to get the bees to feed it to the queen and the young larvæ."

Seymour, Wis., Aug. 19, 1890.

#### WRITING FOR BEE JOURNALS.

Henry Ally does say some sensible things, and among others, he voices our sentiments in regard to the above. When we say "our sentiments" we do not wish to be understood as meaning that all those who write, do so for the mere love of gain, but there is often a certain tell-tale style about them that is easily recognizable.

Friends, I want to say here that we cannot afford to pay for articles sent us except in rare cases. We do not object to sending a queen or a drone-trap to those who call for them. I cannot pay \$5.00 and \$10.00 for articles. Then, again, I notice that these paid-for articles are not so interesting as those we get for nothing. When a fellow is getting \$5.00 for an article he is working for the \$5.00 and not for the interest of those who will read his sometime, yes, most always long-winded sermons. Now if beekeepers will give their experience in their own aparies, or that of some neighbor who can't or will not write, we shall have all the interesting matter we can use. Don't say you can't write. Just your style of writing is what will interest all. Don't put on "airs" when you write.

Write your article just as you would relate it if you were talking to some person.

#### MEAD HONEY CAKES.

A correspondent of the *British Bee Journal* writes to that paper, asking a recipe for Mead and Honey Cake and the editor gives the following:

"Into twelve gallons of water, slip the whites of six eggs; mixing these well together, and to the mixture adding twenty pounds of honey. Let the liquor boil an hour, and when boiled, add cinnamon, ginger, cloves, mace, and a little rosemary. As soon as it is cold, put a spoonful of yeast to it, and tun it up, keeping the vessel filled as it works; when it is done working, stop it up close, and when fine, bottle for use" (From a book dated 1727).

Honey, 1 quart; fresh butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; juice of two lemons; grated nutmeg to taste. Warm sufficiently to soften the butter, and mingle by hard stirring. Mix 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. to 2 lbs. flour to make a dough stiff enough to roll easily, beat well with the rolling pin until the dough is compact, make into a sheet half an inch thick, cut into cakes with a floured cutter, and bake on slightly buttered tins.

#### BEE NOTES.

Thos. G. Newman, editor A. B. J., judged the exhibits at the Detroit exhibition.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Augusta, Ga., has been laid up for some months with sciatica.

W. Z. Hutchinson awards the premiums at the Port Huron fair on the 17th.

Ernest Root has been visiting beekeepers in the states of New York and Vermont.

R. E. Smith and N. Smith are at the bedside of their mother, in New York state, where she is lying very ill.

#### G. B. JONES LECTURES ON THE HONEY BEE.

On the 29th ult. Mr. G. B. Jones, of Toronto, delivered a most interesting and instructive address upon the subject of "The Honey Bee," in the town hall, Cayuga, under the auspices of the Haldimand Bee Keepers' Association. By means of diagrams he gave a lucid illustration and description of the queen, drone and worker. He then entered upon the anatomy and physiology of the industrious subject, using plates magnified a thousand diameters. Mr. Jones is evidently well up in his work, for he gave a most minute expose of points so fine that they could have been demonstrated only by long study and with the aid of a powerful microscope. Hon. Dr. Baxter made, as usual, a most efficient chairman. A vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer on motion of Dr. Cameron, seconded by L. Kinneear, Esq., B. A.



## 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.

[NOTE.—The queries Nos. 275 and 276, together with most of the answers, appeared in last issue. Those which follow arrived too late.]

### Reducing Colonies in Fall.

QUERY No. 275.—Suppose I have twenty colonies and am pretty sure of wintering successfully, but wish to have only ten to commence next season with, and have no sale for extra colonies in the neighborhood. Is the following plan to be recommended: Shake all bees from frames of ten colonies and destroy them. Then replace frames and set one hive on each of the ten colonies I wish to keep, until brood hatches out. Then remove and store frames away just as they are to hive swarms on next season. Of course this is to be done after honey harvest, and soon enough to allow time to remove hive from above before putting into winter quarters. If the plan cannot be recommended give reasons.—H. E. B.

THE EDITOR.—If they have stores, winter all and sell in spring, or double up and give plenty of ventilation and stores.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—If the twenty colonies are all strong and you are, as you say, pretty sure of wintering them successfully, I don't know but that under the circumstances you mention your plan *might* do, but I would not recommend it. There is nearly always a market for bees in the spring, and if I were in your place and the brood chambers were well filled with stores, I would try to winter all of them, then advertise and sell the surplus. If I could not sell them I should give them plenty of room and unite them at commencement of honey harvest.

A. PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—A part of your plan is good enough and a part not. If you want ten good colonies to start with next spring and *only* ten, your safe course would be I think the following:—After the honey harvest is over, out of the 20 colonies you have pick the five poorest ones. Treat them as you propose doing with the whole ten, putting the extracted brood of the five condemned colonies with those of the remaining fifteen which require it most, or, should all appear equally strong, give the brood to those having the oldest queens. In selecting the five for despatch you probably need not be told to take the oldest queens, other things being

equal. A queen of 1888 may be considered an old queen this fall. Now, the probability that out of the 15 colonies you put into winter quarters you will lose one or two or possibly more before say June 1st. Should you have any or all of the surplus five left, then about from bloom, or say about two weeks before the main clover flow commences, pick out the weakest colonies over ten, or those, as already directed, with inferior queens, and after destroying the queens unite them brood and all with those of the ten most requiring re-inforcement. Judgment and care, however, must be exercised in distributing the young brood so as to place it where it can be cared for, not giving any colony brood out of proportion to its strength. Should you follow the foregoing course you will in all probability have ten good, strong colonies to begin with next June. Should you follow your own plan you "mout and you mout not, and you would be more apt to mout not than to mout," for even should you have the complement, ten, they would not all be as strong as in the other case. Nor do I agree with the disposition you propose to make of the surplus frames of honey taken from the dispatched colonies. Given to new swarms the next season in the brood-nest, of course, it would, under ordinary circumstances and a correct system of management and manipulation, remain there as a part of the next winter stores, and would be granulated and unfit for winter food by that time. Dispose of your frames of honey in this way:—If your 15 colonies that you put into winter quarters are supplied with abundance of winter stores, as they ought to be, they will not need much food assistance next spring; but it is best to be on the safe side and keep some for that purpose. The outside frames from the five hives will be full or nearly full of honey, while the inside ones which contained the brood will only be filled at the top and will contain most of the pollen and the former but little if your management is good. Take the first mentioned frames that are full and extract the honey from them, and save the others for use next spring should they be needed. If not needed, before hiving your new swarms on them extract the honey from them.

### Is Late Breeding Necessary?

QUERY No. 276.—Do you consider it necessary to keep up breeding until the end of September or middle of October in order to have young bees with which to go into winter quarters? If not, how do you get your young bees?—H.F.H.

THE EDITOR.—September is usually late enough here, but it depends on locality and climate.

A. PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—No, it is not necessary. If the bees keep it up themselves in consequence of abundant fall forage without any assistance from you, well and good. If not let them stop when they like; and if you do your part by seeing that they have abundance of winter stores and young queens the bees will be young enough and will do their part.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—Glad you gave your initials my friend, for then I can *guess* who you are. I wish you had given your full name, but why did you not give your locality. You may live in my county or the South Sea Islands for all I know; but if you live in the Niagara District, you know that bees often gather stores as late as November, and sometimes rear considerable brood in October, at least mine do, and my losses have been very light, and I think young bees are a great factor in the result.

#### Which way Should Hives Face ?

QUERY No. 277.—Do you find that it really makes any difference which way hives are faced? I have tried facing them in all directions, and the difference is not appreciable to my mind.

THE EDITOR.—We prefer south-east.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—No difference. Consult your convenience only.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—That's my experience, too. Have hives facing every point of compass, and I can't see as it makes any difference.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I find little resulting from the different directions in which hives may be faced, provided they are well sheltered.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I think it practically little difference. Theoretically they should face to the East, so as to feel the early morning sun.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't believe it makes much difference. A hive facing East lets the morning sun shine in the entrance, and sometime this may start bees to work a little earlier.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, O.—I have had hives faced East and South only, but never noticed any difference, but I like to have them face East so that the first rays of the morning sun may shine on them.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—When convenient I prefer to have them face South or South-east, especially if wintered on summer stands. When so faced the bees often get a cleansing flight in winter, when they would not if facing North.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I prefer to have hives face East in summer and South in winter. Some of ours face each way, and we hardly ever turn them to accommodate the season. Our preference for East in summer is owing to the fitness of the adjustment of artificial shade.

W. M. GORTON, McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—I don't know because I have always faced mine South and South-east. Some springs we have a good deal of cold rain storms from the North and North-east, and about that time I would

rather have the storms blowing against the back of the hive as in the entrance.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO' MASS.—Yes, and no, depending upon the position of the apiary. I face as nearly South as possible; still if not convenient to do so, I should face in the most convenient direction. In my own locality, I have to guard against North and North-west winds, and if I faced northerly I should use some protection against such winds.

A. PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I think it would make a difference were the bees to be wintered outside and remain the year round on the stand; but when they are wintered inside, unless in very exposed situations I don't think there is much difference between South, East and West. Mine are facing in all these directions to suit my convenience, with a solitary one facing North and that one I always think looks blue and lonesome except in "dog days."

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—When some years ago I was experimenting with hives I kept eight colonies for several years in two tenement hives, and the entrances to these tenement hives pointed to all points of the compass, and I discovered no difference as to the prosperity of the colonies, but I prefer to have my hives face towards the South-east because the entrance to the hives dry off quicker after rains when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. This alone is reason enough for me.

#### Section Honey Affected by Dampness.

QUERY No. 278.—I have some section honey, the capping of which has become very dark, and has a watery appearance. What causes this, and how shall I treat it to bring it back to its proper state?

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—It has lacked the proper ventilation or warmth. Try a warm room.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, O.—I don't know, but presume the honey has not been kept in a dry and warm place, where all honey should be kept.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—It is caused by dampness, and can be partially remedied by placing in a warm, dry room for a few weeks.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—The cause of the capping becoming dark and having a watery appearance is moisture. Put the honey in a dry place, and let ripen as much as it will.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I fear you will never be able to bring it to a good color. The discoloration and watery appearance has been caused by storing or keeping it too long in a damp place.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—Why did you not tell us whether your honey was in that state at the time it came off the hive, or some time after. If the latter, you probably kept it in a

cool or damp place. You might put it in a warm place.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I presume it has absorbed water, which fills cells to the cap. There is no way to remedy this except to extract and let the bees fill again. I presume it would pay better to sell it for less money—to sell it at a reduced price.

WM. MCEVOY, WOODBURN, ONT.—Friend, you have kept that honey in too cold a place, and that is the cause of its watery appearance. Comb honey should be kept in a warm room, the warmer the better, for a long time after it is taken from the bees.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—You can't do anything to cure it. You may prevent it by keeping it where honey will dry out. Dark capping probably comes from leaving too long on hives. If it looked watery before taking off the hive, you must change your bees.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO', MASS.—There are various causes for the above, and I don't know of any remedy therefor. It may be caused by taking off too soon from the hive, or by keeping in a cool, damp place. Probably the honey was not well ripened before being taken from hive. I should extract it and allow it to ripen.

A. PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—You have probably had it in a cool, damp place, and that is the cause. You cannot "bring it back to its proper state." So far as it can be remedied or brought back a warm, dry place will do it. Always keep comb honey in a warm, dry place at all seasons of the year.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—It will never be brought to the state of good nice honey for the simple reason that it never was good. I would cut out all such section honey and pack the combs in small tin buckets say 8 lbs. to the bucket, then fill the corners with a good bright article of thick, clear honey—extracted. The 8 lb. packages should contain about 5 lb of comb and 3 lb. of clear honey. I have sold all my poorly filled sections and those that were out of shape, in this way. They sold readily in the city marked for \$1.20 a package, or 15c. per lb. My nice sections crated, 24 sections to the crate, brought 16c. each. You can make your order figures and see that the sections that were not in shape to crate were as profitable as the nice ones were.

THE EDITOR.—It is caused by moisture going through the cappings, causing the honey to swell and fill all the air space usually left between honey and capping, which makes the capping look white. Set your combs in a warm dry room, which causes the moisture to dry out again, and the honey will be improved both in appearance and quality. Thin comb honey may be refined and thickened in a warm dry room.

\*\*\* Clubs of five, at one time, to any address for \$3.25; ten at one time \$6.00; 20 at one time \$11.00; 50 at one time \$25.00. This is an excellent opportunity for associations.

## Do Bees Select their Future Homes in Advance.

ON Sunday, July 20th, while watching for an expected swarm it issued and instead of clustering bolted for the woods and I thought was lost, but my neighbor coming from church told me that he saw it and thought it was going to cluster. We went down and found it on a hollow tree, and not much chance to get it out, so I asked permission of the owner of the tree to bore a hole in the tree and smoke them out and so get them. I smoked them and drove out a great many of the bees and stopped up the holes with moss, hoping they would go back in the evening, but they persisted in staying and did so for two-and-a-half days, although I went down and drove them out by smoking all I could. The second and third day, when the bees returned to the old hive, the hole in the tree was about an inch in diameter but the tree quite hollow. Does not this instance look as if the bees had chosen the tree for a home. The tree was on the outside of the woods facing south. I never saw the queen, I suppose that she remained in the tree, I gave her plenty of time to come out; after driving the bees out I fastened a piece of mosquito netting over the hole to prevent the ingress of the bees, and to cage her if she came out. I was skeptical about scouting bees, but this instance seems confirmatory of their doing so.

WILLIAM HOLT.

Fairville, St. John, N. B., Aug. 23, '90.

## Buttermilk for Bee Stings.

IN the matter of bee stings as brought up in the JOURNAL, and the use of ammonia for them. I think if you would try buttermilk you would find a safer and better remedy. It is the only thing I have used for some time and I never found anything more effectual. I have seen it used by a person who became very sick from being stung, with almost magical effect. Try it, it won't cost you much, and will certainly do you no harm. If sick, drink freely; to ease the pain apply freely externally.

My bees are doing very well, I began with 12 colonies, have only increased to 20, lost two over that, have taken about 1000 lbs of honey to date, mostly extracted, the basswood flow being very fine and lasting longer than usual.

The JOURNAL has been of good service to me, quite a number of valuable pointers having been culled from its welcome pages. Wishing you success in the future, I remain

Yours etc.,

JAMES ELLIOT,

Milton Grove, Ont., July 27, 1890.

**OUR OWN APIARY.**

HOW LONG WILL BEES REMEMBER THE PLACE WHERE THEY ALIGHT WHEN THEY SWARM?

THE other day a second swarm lit on the limb of a pear tree, some distance from the yard. Being busy at the time we did not hive them until they had been on the limb between two and three hours. We felt satisfied that there was no danger of the swarm leaving, as it was rather late in the afternoon, and they were duly hived and placed on a stand. The queen commenced laying and there was considerable capped brood in the hive. When after a period of some fifteen or eighteen days, we removed the queen and a part of the bees to make a nuclei, which had been sold, taking also capped brood and leaving only eggs and larvae, the bees at once commenced hunting for the queen, flying about the yard in a sort of lost manner; fully a half of them came out of the hive and assisted in the search, being apparently determined to find her. When we first noticed the bees in the air, we thought that it was a small swarm, that was about alighting on the pear tree in the same spot as they originally clustered, but after noticing their movements for a time we soon discovered that the bees came from this disturbed colony. Sprinkling some flour over them we observed them going between the hive and pear tree, searching every limb of the tree, as it were and being apparently in great distress. From one of our queen nurseries we took a fine young queen four days old and placed the cage containing her at the entrance of the disturbed colony. The bees began at once to cluster about the cage being seemingly willing to accept any queen that was offered to them. After we had allowed them to cluster on the cage for about an hour we gently opened it and let the queen pass out and into the hive with the bees. They seemed quite satisfied and went to work immediately. What we desire to point out is that after a period of fifteen to twenty days from time of swarming bees seem to recollect quite well where the swarm had clustered.

**THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL**

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

BEETON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890

September 1st issue of *Gleanings* comes out in a new dress and it looks quite charming.

We have any quantity of 10 and 60 lb. tins now ready to ship by return freight or express.

We are glad to note that a very large section of the country press have made mention of the Foul Brood Bulletin, and we have no doubt but that many beekeepers, whose names we have been unable to furnish, have written directly to Mr. Blue for copies of the Bulletin.

We have decided to pay a good big price right through the winter for beeswax, in exchange for supplies, and until further notice we will put the price at 35¢ per pound for a good article, free from sediment, delivered at Beeton. The supplies are to be furnished at our regular catalogue prices, without any of the discounts we make from time to time through the winter months.

After the first of January the BEE JOURNAL will have a new dress. Each week the type will be made specially for it, and every issue will present a freshness, which it is impossible to have when the same type is used constantly. The matrices for a whole line are thrown together, and the line is cast and placed in a galley in proper order. One machine will do as much work as three men, the entire cost of distribution will be saved. The machine which does all this work is called the Typograph, and we are the fourth office in Canada to put in these machines.

Nearly all the BEE JOURNALS have reiterated friend Root's request, not to send samples of foul brood by mail, the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL being the only one that had anything to say in its favor at all. It may be well to emphasize what we have said before, viz: that unless the samples are thoroughly packed (see page 153) we as strongly object as any of them to the practice. Another thing that makes it less dangerous for us to receive foul brood, is that

the packages never leave the post office. Mr. Jones, who is postmaster, examines them all, the moment they come in, even before he knows from whom it comes, and the moment he is through with his examination the whole parcel goes into the stove, and is at once burned up. But all the beekeepers do not have post offices quite so handy.

COMPLIMENTS FROM OUR NUMEROUS PATRONS.

GREATLY BENEFITTED BY THE C. B. J.

I have been greatly benefitted by taking the C. B. J., and I wish it to be continued. I enclose renewal subscription.

H. B. STEVENS,

Shetland, Sept. 5, 1890.

THE C. B. J. AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

I have to thank you for the editorial note in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, re. my young basswood trees, and it will please you, and cannot help but be satisfactory to your numerous subscribers who make use of your columns to find that the JOURNAL is so good a medium for advertising. I have had letters in reply from both sides of the line, and will do my best to suit all who send orders as to choice, packing, etc.

F. C. MATTHEWS.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 3, 1890.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Bees Remember the place where they alight how long? 271
Bee Notes 267
Biography, E. F. Holtermann 261
Chaff Packing, in 265
Chopping Honey by the Cord 260
Do Bees Select their Future Home in Advance 270
Failure, A 265
Foul Brood 265
Good Report, A 265
Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association 262
Incipient Foul Brood 262
Late Breeding Necessary, is 268
Mead Honey Cakes 267
Michigan Convention 265
Reducing Colonies in Fall 268
Requisite to Success in Bee Culture etc. 266
Salt a Remedy for the Nameless Bee Disease 259
Toronto Exhibition 269
Which Way Should Hives Face 267
Writing For Bee Journals 267

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25 cents will pay for 6 MOS. a trial trip of

The Canadian Bee Journal

EDITED BY D. A. JONES,

And published on the 1st and 15th of each month, containing all the good things in the apicultural world as they come to the front. Think of a whole winter's reading for a quarter. Stamps, American or Canadian, of any denomination accepted at par. Sample copy free on application.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Beeton, Ont

Please mention this paper.

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We have about 40 nuclei—Carniolans and Italian crosses—which we will sell at \$2 to \$2.50 on three combination frames, with sufficient stores for transit. Each nucleus will contain a choice queen to breed from, raised from extra fine mothers, selected specially for the honey gathering qualities of the progeny.

We have a few imported Carniolan queens (received this season) which we will sell at \$3 each.

Fifty colonies of choice bees, in 8-frame combination hives, Italian and crosses, at \$4 to \$4.50, each with good queens and most of them with considerable stores.

The above prices are for immediate delivery, and to those who wish to change their queens or stock, this is an excellent opportunity.

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Beekeeper and Poultryman.

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BEES

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

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

WANTED to exchange or sell 1 six inch comb foundation mill, (Root make) nearly new, used very little. Will take in exchange good light honey or will sell for cash. THOS. H. MILL, Sarnia.

ON ACCOUNT of moving to Michigan I wish to dispose of my entire apiary consisting of over 80 colonies of choice Italians (Doolittle strain) in Jones hives principally. Price \$4 per colony. W. J. MARTIN, Belgrave, Ont.

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.

GET THE pleasantest bees in the world, the nonstinging Carniolans. A few more queens to part with. Tested \$1.50 untested 75c. Orders filled in rotation. Only a limited number to dispose of. A. H. BENNETT Barrie, Ont.

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WANTED to exchange 30 1-lb. and 46 2-2 lb. honey tins and labels for above tins at lot less each than Jones' price, also 1 queen nursery Jones' size, also several hundred combs Jones' size at 15 cents each, will take in exchange 60 lb honey tins, sections 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 single slotted. I have also several good colonies of Carniolans bees for sale at \$5.50 each in good Jones' hives. Address I. LANGSTROTH, Beaton, 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.

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

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WHEN SHIPPING EGGS USE OUR LABEL

Eggs For Hatching

HANDLE WITH CARE

PRINTED IN BOLD LETTERS IN RED INK.

Price 25c. Per 100.

CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

POULTRY

FOR SALE very cheap, some No.1 clean faced, well developed, White faced Black Spanish cockerls, also some very fine coloured Plymouth Rock and R. C. B. Leghorn cockerls. These are grand stock and parties wanting cockerls for the fall show will do well to write me at once. THOS. MALE, Listowel.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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

Box 450, CHATHAM, ONT.

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BLACK RED GAME

Clearing Sale to make room for young stock. Good birds from best ENGLISH and AMERICAN breeders. 1 breeding pen, cock and 3 hens (all yearlings) price \$10, cock alone is worth more money. Also a fine lot of hens for exhibition or breeding purposes from \$1 to \$5 each, none scoring less than 90 and some go 94 and 95.

For further information enclose a stamped addressed envelope to

E. F. DOTY.

47 Wellington Place, Toronto.

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.

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Rose Comb Brown, and White Leghorns,

Sing'e Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Lt. Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,  
Pile Games, B. B. R. and S. D. W. Game Bantams

**EGGS \$3 PER SITTING, OR 2 SITTINGS FOR \$5.**

Send for Circular.

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS, ANGUS, ONT.

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THE BEES**

This work now ready to mail, gives our **THIRTY YEARS** experience in rearing queen bees. One copy by mail, 50 cents, or if you choose, we will send the book, and one tested queen reared from our **HUNDRED-DOLLAR QUEEN MOTHER**, for \$1.50.

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The best and largest Exposition in the Dominion of Canada and attended annually by over 250,000 visitors. The greatest entertainment of the year.

**\$50,000 FOR PRIZES**

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The Newest and Best Attractions attainable. Grand International Dog Show, etc.

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Entries positively close August 18th

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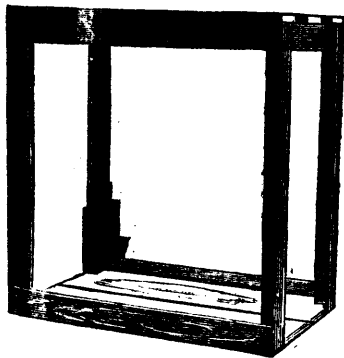
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Eggs from Brahmas or W Leghorns \$2 per 12; \$3.50 per 26. To parties purchasing birds, one dollar per sitting. **JAS MCLAREN, Owen Sound**

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Save money in express charges by buying light, well made coops—weigh only 5½ lbs.  
We keep in stock one size only, 20 in. x 13 in. x 20 in. for pairs or light trios.

PRICES MADE UP.

Skeletons, only,	Each	10	25	100
With Canvas,	30c.	\$2.75	\$6.2	\$22.50
	40c.	3.75	8.25	\$6.00

PRICE IN FLAT.

Skeletons, only,	50c.	2.50	5.00	18.00
Name and address printed on canvas etc. each extra,				\$3.00 per 100.

For Exhibition purposes, where coops are not furnished by the Fair Associations, strips are supplied, which are tacked on one side of coop, at 4¢ per coop.

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We make coops in any size desired, and shall, at all times, be prepared to quote prices. In asking for estimates please give size and number wanted.

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For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water.	Price,	Each	10	25	100
		15c.	\$1.40	\$5.25	\$12.00

The water cannot slop out or become dirty.  
Larger sizes made to order. Ask for Prices.



MAKE YOUR HENS

Earn their living by scratching for it.

—TRY—

Christie's Improved Feeder

It gives the fowl constant exercise and saves you the trouble of feeding them—they feed themselves automatically.

	1 qt.	2 qt.
Each, by mail,	\$ .50	\$ .60
Per doz.,	4.00	4.80

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BEETON, ONT.

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Mammoth Lt. Brahmas & Barred P. Rocks.

STILL to the Front, always winning first place in the sharpest competition, beating the birds that won at Toronto, London, Barrie, Detroit, Brampton, Markham. So buy your eggs and stock from where the prize winners spring from. Eggs from our prize winners \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per doz. Send for our Club circular..

AKERLY & CLARK,  
DUNNVILLE.

GARDINER'S  
STANDARD

BLACK LEGHORNS  
AND

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Eggs balance of season \$1 per 13. Send for free circular.

A. W. GARDINER,  
Box 1293, Springfield, Mass.

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 or 3

WM. MOORE,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL, BOX 462 LONDON, ONT

CARNIOLAN - QUEEN'S

From Pure and Gentle Mother's will be bred the remainder of the season at

SPECIAL PRICES.

Send for Special Circular to  
JOHN ANDREWS,  
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Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of bee-hives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W.F. &

JOHN BARNES, 544 Baby St., Rockford, Ill. 21



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Five banded Golden Italian bees and Queens and the Reddest Drones. Very gentle; very prolific; good honey gatherers—working on red clover—and the Most Beautiful bees in existence! Took 1st premium at Mich. State Fair in 1889. Reference, as to purity of stock, to C. B. J. Sample of bees five cents. Prices: Untested \$1.00, 6 for \$5.00. Virginia Queen 50 cts., 5 for \$2.00. Tested (at least 3 bands) \$3.00. Selected tested (4 bands) \$5.00. Breeding Queens none to offer, but will furnish them, 4 to 5 bands, for \$7.00. All former quotations are null and void. Arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Canadian currency and stamps at par.

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"Perfection Cold Blast Smokers; Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee Keepers." For circulars apply  
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### HIGH CLASS POULTRY!

An early strain of Light Brahmas White Cochins White Plymouth Rocks Single and Pea-comb Barred Plymouth Rocks, W. F. Black Spanish Black Minorcas and Buff Pekin Bantams. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13, & 5.00 per 26. BOX 18, DEER PARK, ONT.

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### Honey Tins.

We can ship with reasonable promptness all orders for honey tins, at the following prices:

No. lbs.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100	Less each
10.....	\$100 00	\$55 00	\$11 50	.12
5.....	65 00	34 00	7 00	.07½
2½.....	50 00	26 00	5 50	.06
1.....	30 00	16 00	3 25	.03½
½.....	26 00	13 50	2 75	.03
¼.....	12 50	6 50	1 40	.01½
⅛.....	7 50	4 00	1 00	.01

Pressed screw tops and screw caps for the above tins:

No. lbs.	Per 100	Per 50	Per 100
5 and 2½	\$23 00	\$12 50	\$2 75
1 and ½	15 00	8 00	1 75

Most of the leading beekeepers admit that for shipping honey in bulk, the 60 pound tin, encased in wood, is the strongest and best article to be obtained for the purpose. The prices are:

60 pound Tins, encased in wood, each...	\$ 50
" " " " per 10..	4 80
" " " " per 25..	11 25
" " " " per 100..	42 00

### Lithographed Honey Labels.

Every honey producer knows the advantages derivable from having his name on each package sold, and this series of honey labels are deservedly popular, being handsome, bright and attractive. Directions for liquifying are given and a blank in which the vendor's name is to be printed. They are varnished, and a damp

sponge will remove all dirt. Samples of all our labels sent for 5 cts.

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

### Shipping Crates for Sections.

Sample crates, glass included, made up holding 12 or 24 sections 3½x3½ or 4½x4½ each..... \$ 20  
Per 10..... 1 70

#### IN FLAT HOLDING 12 SECTIONS.

Without glass, per 10.....	\$1 00
" " " 25.....	2 25
" " " 100.....	8 00

#### IN FLAT HOLDING 24 SECTIONS.

Without glass, per 10.....	\$ 1 50
" " " 25.....	3 25
" " " 100.....	12 00

We keep in stock crates that hold

12 Sections.....	3½x4½x8
12 ".....	4½x4½x8
24 ".....	3½x4½x8
24 ".....	4½x4½x8

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BEETON ONT.