

...The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. X, No. 5.

BRANTFORD, ONT., DECEMBER, 1902.

WHOLE No
484.

THE SEASONS

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
are but the varied God. The rolling year
is full of Thee. Forth in the pleasing SPRING
thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and love.

When comes thy glory in the SUMMER months,
with light and heat refulgent. Then Thy sun
shoots full perfection through the swelling year:

thy bounty shines in AUTUMN unconfined,
and spreads a common feast for all that live.

WINTER awful Thou; with clouds and storms
around Thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd,
in stic darkness; on the whirlwind's wing,
thy being sublime.

—THOMSON.

BARRIE

The Convention Town
of the O. B. K. A., 1902

By HECTOR D. CAMERON.

The town of Barrie is situated at
the head of Kempenfeldt Bay and is
the County Town of Simcoe County.
The population, including Allendale,
is a little over 7000. It is easily acces-
sible by rail, as its railway system
and connections bring it into ready
communication with the continent,
east and west, north and south. The
R. enters the town in four
different branches, and during the
warmer months, four excursion
vessels, besides several private
boats, regularly ply the waters of

Kempenfeldt Bay and Lake Simcoe.

It is not my intention to go into a
detailed history of the town from its
early days to the present, but a few
facts will prove of interest:

The history of the town really
begins with the days of the war
of 1812, when the Imperial govern-
ment constructed the famous high-
way from Toronto to Holland
Landing, familiarly known as Yonge
street, and which is at present the
busiest and principal thoroughfare
of the city of Toronto, and continues in
almost a direct line for 40 miles to
the Landing; from there the stores
were taken by boat to the head of
Kempenfeldt bay, which is now the
site of the town of Barrie; thence the
goods were portaged to Willow creek,
the head waters of the Nottawasaga
river, which flows into the Georgian
bay. This route was used until they
completed the Penetanguishene road.

The site of the first habitation of
civilized man within the present
confines of Barrie is comprised in the
music hall block, immediately west of
the post office. Here David Edgar
found a stone house which had been
used by the Hudson Bay Company as
a half way house. A settlement was
soon formed and called Barrie, after
the commodore of the British fleet
stationed at Kingston. In 1853,
Barrie became a separate munici-
pality from the Township of Vespra.
The same year the Ontario, Simcoe
and Huron railway was opened as far

as Allendale. It was connected with Barrie in 1863. In 1870 Barrie became a town and in her picturesque location she presents one of the prettiest pictures in the whole continent.

Barrie of to-day is an important shipping port, a solid commercial town, the county seat of a large and wealthy county, the home of financial institutions controlling millions of local capital, has a beautiful and healthful situation, and a community thoroughly abreast of the progress of the age in all the attributes of enlightenment and civilization.

Barrie has never taken that place as a manufacturing centre, which her natural position and railway facilities would indicate as properly belonging to her. She has, however, a number of establishments of considerable importance. Among these may be mentioned two foundries, woollen factory, grist mills, large tannery, two breweries, planing mill and factory, carriage factory, saw mills, soda works, creamery, wicker works, two furniture factories and the G. T. R. shops at Allendale. The town has both gas and electric light plants, the latter being owned by the corporation. In banking facilities it is well supplied by agencies of the bank of Toronto, and Canadian Bank of Commerce as well as several private banks. There are several fine large stores and public buildings including music hall, built in 1901; goal, court house, town hall and market, opera house, police court, fire hall, armory, electric light station, post office and custom house, public library, new hospital, collegiate institute, central school and three ward schools, separate school and convent, salvation army barracks, and eleven churches. The waterworks system is a complete one and they have a perfect system of fire protection. The waterworks system is also owned by the town.

Although, as we have said, not es-

entially a manufacturing centre, Barrie has a sure source of future prosperity in the extensive area of excellent agricultural country of which it must always be the business centre. Its geographical situation, splendid railway connections, which makes access to seats of commerce easy, and fishing and hunting near by, all go to make it a desirable place of residence for those who wish for a short time to retire from the rush and bustle of the large cities, and also for those who wish to enjoy for the summer months the pure, cool air of the lake, and the bracing atmosphere of the high altitude.

Barrie is one of the healthiest towns in Canada, in fact, it ranked first in this respect at one time, according to the Dominion statistics. When you have visited it and seen the position it occupies, affording the very best natural drainage, the cleanliness of the streets and the taste displayed by its citizens in keeping their places neat, and have quenched your thirst with the pure water from their artesian wells, and breathed the cool, exhilarating air, that is always floating around even on the hottest days, you will readily acknowledge the possibility of it retaining its high reputation from a sanitary point of view, which makes it more desirable as a place of residence. The natural beauty of the place seems to effect everything and everyone in it, for no matter where you go the efforts of the citizens all tend to add to its lustre with their well-kept lawns and pretty gardens surrounding their homes, however small or humble they may be, giving the town an appearance of thriftiness that must impress even the casual observer, and which is fully borne out by a better acquaintance with its hospital people. Its public interests are carefully guarded by efficient local legislators and its moral standing is un eclipsed

Canada; its social and fraternal interests are fostered by the intelligence of the people in the various societies incident to Canadian towns. With magnificent public improvements of all kinds and business and property values constant and steady, unvexed by either depression or boom, the citizen of Barrie is happy to feel that the lines have indeed "fallen to him in pleasant places."

Two of the youngest members of

mention but space does not permit.

Ontario Bee-Keepers have made no mistake in their choice of Barrie as the convention town for 1902. Although at that date her summer and autumn glories will have long passed she will have assumed with her winter robes new beauties and attractions and the visitors will receive a warm, cordial welcome from her genial inhabitants.

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 1st, 1902.



COURT HOUSE, BARRIE.

the Dominion Parliament, Messrs. Leighton McCarty and A. E. Dymont, were born and brought up in Barrie; also William Bennett, M.P., who now lives in Midland. Some of the most prominent men in Canada claim Barrie as their home at one time, among whom are Judge Lount, Senator Gowan, Judge Ardagh, Lieutenant Col. Wm. O'Brien, ex M. P. The late Dalton McCarty was a Barrie boy and lived there for years. There are many others whom we might

The Jamaica bee-keepers are waking up, and looking forward to great things in the English market. Sending a man to Bristol with a salary and commission to push their honey. There is nothing new under the sun. If they knew all the efforts made by Australians in the same direction during the last ten years might it not be instructive to them.—Austrian Bee Bulletin.

“Shook Swarms”

By A. BOOMER.

This is perhaps the latest fad introduced to the bee keeping world. It is not claimed as a new discovery, as many bee-keepers have practised it on a small scale for different reasons, for years in the past. Having all the colonies I want or have room for, and not desiring increase, I have carefully read up all that a number of writers have had to say on the subject, and from my own experience and judgment I would advise bee-keepers to “make haste slowly along that line.” There are always some enthusiasts cropping up who think they can beat nature, and are very zealous in pressing their opinions upon others.

It is not always the most populous colony that casts the first swarm, in fact, it is mostly the “unexpected” that happens, that is, colonies will swarm that you had no expectation of whatever, at least for some time to come. I have had colonies so populous that if supers were not put on the whole front of the hive would be covered with bees, and yet upon examination I could find no queen cells. Now, to be constantly opening hives at the swarming season and looking for queen cells to determine the proper time to shake out a swarm is to my mind hurtful to the proper working of the colony, has a tendency to make them cross and troublesome, and where you have a hundred or more colonies, would involve an amount of labor that I am not ready to undertake, for at this season the supers should be on and at least partly filled; these with the excluders

would have to be removed, the colony quieted by smoke, and their work for that day greatly retarded—especially if the result of the examination proved that the time had not come and the apiarist might not be able to determine just how many days would be required to bring the colony to the condition when it would be proper to shake out a swarm.

Then again, they one and all about agree on giving the shook swarm only starters. This may do if you are running for comb honey and have sections already partly filled to put out at same time, but in following this latter course my success, as set out in my last letter, has not been such as to encourage me to try it again, and if it will not work well with natural swarms, I see no reason why it should work better with artificial or shook swarms.

Some years ago I reported my experience in a small way with reducing the size of the brood nest and using starters. In one case the bees positively refused such accommodation, and swarmed out several times. In the other, after building some comb, not much and mostly drone at that, they built some 24 queen cells and swarmed out in just sixteen days, and did no good afterwards.

I am somewhat conservative and feel like making haste slowly in adopting all or even any of the newfangled ideas that interfere with the natural instinct of the bees. There are other methods well known to most bee-keepers for limiting their natural propensities, and that have worked very well, and I would therefore advise practising, to a very limited extent only, until more and better evidence of its advantage have been adduced than has yet been. Cases will arise in every large yard, such as abortive attempts at swarming, and other evidences when

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it may be resorted to with advantage, but to make a business of it, as some of the writers recommend, is going too far for me. Neither am I convinced that the use of starters is better than full sheets of foundation for reasons already given.

Linwood, Ont.

Organization Necessary.

BY H. G. SIBBALD.

Two important phases of bee keeping, viz:—managing out apiaries by the "shook swarm" method, and organization of bee keepers for the purpose of marketing more advantageously "the likely to be" increased product of these apiaries, are occupying much space in our most progressive bee journals at present.

The first means more honey, or in a word, expansion.

The latter: progression and co-operation:—To every thinking, intelligent, business bee keeper the thought will come. "If we keep more bees, and our honey product is greater, what will become of it; must the prices drop if we over produce?" and the answer must readily come: "Yes, unless we keep the business end up with the producing one." The demand for honey must be increased by a systematic distribution, steady even prices, judicious advertising, and by producing the best quality possible, and also labeling each package with the name and address of the producer, thereby giving the consumer more confidence in the purity of honey. By our present haphazard way of marketing, systematic distribution is impossible. Honey being crowded to centres, and other places left bare, prices are unsteady, and dealers are afraid to buy unless they buy very low. Producing honey of a quality is rather discouragad than otherwise, because, honey is honey, and the fellow who extracts thin un-

capped nectar sells for as much as his neighbor who takes it ripe. If the producer labels his goods, the dealer scrapes his name off so that others will not get his address. Honey is hardly ever advertised in a way to be likely to increase its consumption. It's everybody's business to do it, and nobody does it.

Competition also is an evil at present, and has a tendency to lower prices. One bee-keeper quotes a dealer at 8c; another is told that if he wants the order he must sell lower. Consumers, Dealers, and Wholesalers are frequently quoted same price, which discourages any large concern from dealing in honey.

Therefor we must advance along the line of marketing, and remedy the above noted evils by co-operation and organization which has done much for other industries and will certainly help us.

Let there be a big rally to Barrie where this matter is to be taken up by the O.B.K.A. and some definite work may be done. Come with ideas and not stumbling blocks and there is no reason why Ontario cannot have a honey exchange and wholesale honey depot, controlled and managed by themselves where honey may be handled economically, systematically and honestly.

Claude, Ont.

The editor of the Review advises against putting exhibits of bee supplies in the same room in which a convention may be held, because it divides the attention, and groups of bee-peepers will be persistently gathering about the exhibition talking in an undertone, very greatly disturbing the general discussions that may be going on during the sessions of the convention. I agree with Bro. Hutchinson. A hint to those who are getting up conventions will not be amiss.—Editor "Gleanings."

Thoughts and ...Comments

ON CURRENT TOPICS

By a York County Bee Keeper.

A VISIT TO DR. GANDY'S

As promised by Editor Hutchinson, October "Review" is somewhat of a "Gandy Special." On their way home from the Denver Convention, Editors Root and Hutchinson and Mr. Whitcomb, paid the Dr. a visit to ascertain for themselves the truth as to his recent assertions about large honey yields, artificial pasturage, etc. At the time of their visit, no honey had been taken from any of the Dr's. apiaries this season, so needless to say, plans to make his honey yields infallible are yet to be perfected. It seems the Doctor in his article in "Gleanings," instead of describing conditions as they are with him, was telling us how they should be with the IDEAL bee-keeper. Of course that fellow is yet to be born. Contrary to expectations, the visitors found no fields of catnip or sweet clover. Editor Hutchinson, (in speaking of the Doctor's reported yields), says, "that artificial pasturage cut any great figure in its production I saw but little evidence." On one point all agree — that the Doctor is wealthy, the rental from his farms each year is about (\$40,000) forty thousand dollars, a man with an income like that don't care if we small fry, should happen to question any statements he might make.

"SHAKY" BEE-JOURNALS

About the first thing that strikes the eye, when we pick up any of the bee-keepers of to-day, is the ungram-

matical expression, "Shook Swarms," one would think a gold mine had recently been opened up for us bee-keepers, (perhaps there has been), with such an amount of influence at work, surely the bulk of the bee-keeping fraternity will be "shakers" by next season. The inimitable "Hasty" after looking through his "unreliable glasses," says in connection with this subject, in A. B. J., page 698, "Its a phrase to conjure with, 'shaken swarms,' or would be if it were not for that dreadful word 'sometimes.' Sometimes look out for infuriated bees and a grist of queenless colonies." W. S. Poudler, gives in "Gleanings" his method of using the brood combs taken from the "shaken swarms," when increase is not desired: "I have always disposed of the brood in two ways — by strengthening weak colonies and by tiering up over an excluder for extracting. I have tiered up as high as five stories and it seemed to me that such colonies contained a barrel of bees. In such cases I allowed only three or four combs of brood in the lower chamber, filling the remainder of the hive with empty combs or foundation in order that the queen might have plenty of room. As fast as the brood hatched in the upper stories, they filled the empty cells with honey, making the way possible for a large yield and greatly improving the results from the hives from which the brood was taken.

METHODS OF SELLING HONEY

In a paper read at the Minnesota Beekeeper's Convention by a Mr. Shepard, the 'exchange' plan is advocated. He places an ad. in the local papers something like this: "Wanted—To exchange honey for oats, corn, potatoes, eggs and silver dimes." Wouldn't it be fun starting out in the morning with \$50 worth of honey in a hayrack, returning

the evening with the value of the same in general farm produce. I hope some of our Ontario bee-keepers will try the plan and give us the benefit of their experience through the columns of the C.B.J. No doubt the rest of us would prefer to change said ad. a little and have it read: "Wanted—to exchange honey for silver dimes—no exception taken to greenbacks."

LOSS OF BEES BY FEEDING SUGAR SYRUP

Mr. Boomer's experience, as related in Nov. C.B.J. is something peculiar to say the least. While none of us will for a moment doubt the veracity of our friend, I feel sure he will pardon me when I venture to think that he must surely have been mistaken in some way or other. I have been scratching my head a little, trying to recollect if I ever heard of any evil effects from feeding sugar syrup. The only thing that comes to my mind in that line, is that some of our English brethren across the sea, claim that continual feeding of sugar syrup will weaken the constitution of the bees. Of the thousands and thousands of pounds of sugar fed every year to bees, the general opinion seems to be that bees so fed invariably winter the best. Personally, while not feeding as much as some bee-keepers, I am bound to say that the colonies I have fed, nearly always wintered the best, probably because the necessity of feeding caused me to contract the hive and put them in better shape for winter.

SEALED COVERS FOR OUT-DOOR WINTERING

Editor Root in answer to a correspondent, advises a sealed cover over the bees in the northern and east central States. Of course he would include Ontario.

I am inclined to think that the

most of the Ontario bee-keepers would hesitate to take his advice.

I hardly know what to think about it myself, For a few years I renewed the cotton quilts each fall, but for the past three or four seasons have paid no attention to the matter. They are left "any old way" just as they are in the summer. So far, I can see no difference as to the wintering of the bees. It is only fair to say, that a lot of these quilts have holes in them while hardly any of them are thoroughly propolized. If I had to make a choice in the matter, as to sealed or porous covers, guess I would choose the latter and take chances.

Split Top Sections.

"Spyglass," in the Irish Bee Journal, remarks:

"The Canadian experts are dead nuts on split tops. J. D. Hall, one of the largest comb honey producers in the world, is happy in having never used them; says 'they are good enough for an amateur, but require too much scraping for a professional, for, wherever there is bees-wax the bees add more to it and you have to scrape it off,' and the convention cried out 'agreed.' I suppose that we use 1,000 split tops to one not split in Ireland, aye, and three split sections also. Do we have to scrape more now than we did in the old days of the melted wax fixing? I think not. Friend Hall is on for saving time. He ought to come over here and see our 'amateurs' fixing foundation in three sections with one squeeze. Give me the three-split for time saving." Editor Digges adds, "We have never had bees add wax to the foundation outside the sections, whether one-split or three-split; they don't get the chance with 1/4-inch carriers. Editor Hill, (A. B. J.,) does not consider the split top an improvement, but perhaps, like Friend Hall, he hasn't tried it."

THE
CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers,

Published Monthly by

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.
(LIMITED)

BRANTFORD - CANADA.

Editor, W. J. Craig.

DECEMBER, 1902.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our friend, R.H. Smith, St. Thomas, and his good wife are contemplating a trip to Merrie England, and to sail on the 13th inst. We wish them bon voyage.

After a most successful season's operations with the Bow Park Company, Limited, Mr. R. F. Holtermann has severed his connection with that Company, buying their entire stock of bees and bee appliances. Mr. Holdermann has succeeded in interesting, and connected himself with, Mr. George Foster, one of Brantford's most influential and successful business men, being senior partner in George Foster & Sons, wholesale grocers, president of the Brantford Starch works, and owning many farms in the Connty of Brant.

Besides the stock of bees purchased from the Bow Park Company, some seventy colonies have been purchased in addition, the intention being (D. V.) to engage largely in operations in Brant county next season.

We give in this issue the full programme of the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association convention as definitely arranged by the executive and which will be held on the dates announced in our last issue, viz:—December 16th, 17th and 18th. Secretary Couse says that "there promises to be a good attendance." Simcoe County Bee-Keepers' Association is one of the most progressive local societies in the Province of Ontario and has a large and intelligent membership; this will certainly add to the pleasure as well as to the profit of the Barrie meeting and we are sure that a very hearty welcome will be accorded the visiting brethren.

The usual arrangements have been made with the railways. Single tickets should be purchased by each person going and a convention certificate obtained from the agent selling the same; special return rates will be secured provided a sufficient number of certificate holders are present. Hotel accommodation has been arranged for at the Queen's, \$1.50 per day and the American, \$1.00 per day.

Secretary Couse has evidently forgotten to announce the place of meeting. This, however, will have been provided for and will be easily found by the delegates when they arrive at either one of the above hotels.

According to Mr. Cameron, who writes in this issue with all the enthusiasm of a late resident and one who has been well treated when there, Barrie is a very desirable place

to go to, and we hope to see a large attendance at the O. B. K. A. meeting,

We are indebted to Mr. S. Wesley, editor and publisher of the "Northern Advance" for his kindness in securing for us the cuts which we use in this issue to illustrate some of the local scenery of Barrie. Mr. Cameron omitted to state that there are three weekly newspapers published in the town, "The Examiner," by J. A. McLean, "The Gazette" by N. W. E. King, and "Northern Advance" by Mr. Wesley. The "Advance" was established in 1851 and has now an average circulation of about 1,500.

W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the "Bee-Keepers' Review," has been appointed Foul Brood Inspector for the State of Michigan. From what we know of friend Hutchinson we are certain that the work will be carefully and faithfully attended to. His new duties will not in any way interfere with the work of publishing the "Review."

In the matter of nominations for the office of General Manager of the National Association, U. S. We have since our last issue discovered that the names of Messrs. C. P. Dandant, E. T. Abbott and R. L. Taylor were also proposed, but that Mr. Dadant and Mr. Taylor have withdrawn leaving Mr. France and Mr. Abbott in the field. Whilst we Canadians, perhaps, should not have much to say in this thing, and not for a moment prejudiced, or discriminating against Mr. Abbott, we believe that it would be in the better interests of

the National Association to select some good man who has not been in any way connected with the recent complications in the Association. Pleased to learn that our friend Mr. McEvoy, Inspector of Apiaries for Ontario, has been proposed as a director of the National—he is all right of course.

We were much struck with the sad announcement made in the following letter, from Editor Hutchinson of the "Bee-Keeper' Review," Flint, Mich.:
Friend Craig,—

I have some sad news for you. Dr. Mason, the kind and genial secretary of the National Association has left us forever. On the 30th of October he went out into his summer kitchen with a lighted lamp in his hand and there was an explosion of natural gas that had escaped from a stove. In the explosion and the attempts to extinguish the flames that followed, in which attempts he was successful, his hands were so severely burned that the skin came off. The shock and terrible pain prostrated him. He lingered until November 12th and then left us forever. He had been a close and intimate friend of mine for about twenty years. Those who know him will understand what that means. He will be sadly missed and sincerely mourned by the entire fraternity.

As ever yours, W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Dr. Mason was a man beloved and respected by all who knew him. The National Association has lost a faithful officer, we feel that we have lost a friend and sincerely sympathise with his sorrowing family.

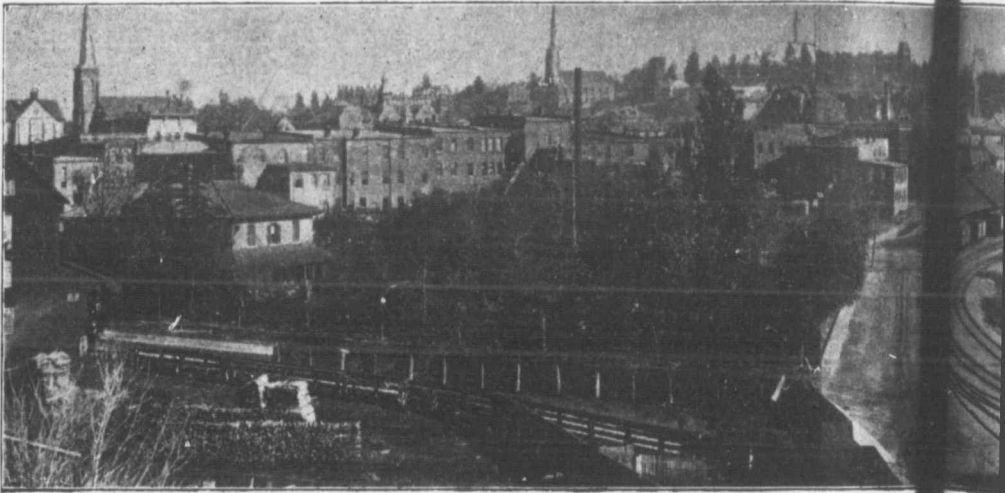
Notes by the Way

By G. A. DEADMAN.

BEES ON SHARES

There are two ways of working bees on shares, at least I will mention two in these notes. One is, the owner of the bees doing all the work

what is required for his share of the honey. Friend Whiteside, of Little Britain, told me that he sometimes agrees to pay so much for every swarm hived and has given as high as 75c each for these. Possibly I would rather pay this price than lose them but I would take great care that I would not have to pay for many, and for none after a given date. The question was recently asked in Gleanings: "What would be a fair compensation to the farmer in whose place I keep my bees and I to



GENERAL VIEW OF

and being indebted to another for the privilege of placing his hives on his property or maybe for having such swarms as might chance to come off when he is absent; and the other is where the owner of the bees does nothing except to supply such things required as hives, cans, extractor, etc., but not containers used for shipping the honey when run for extracted or the sections, section foundation and shipping cases when comb honey is produced. Then each should buy

do all the work and get the increase? The Editor suggests one-fifth of the wax and honey be given to the farmer or party who looks after the bees, or rather on whose place the bees are kept. As I understand it this is far too much. For example $\frac{1}{4}$ acre is ample for 50 colonies of bees, but we will allow $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre so that the danger of working with horses near would be lessened. I presume that ordinary land would not be worth a rental of more than \$5 per

acre and often not that, especially as it may be used at same time for fruit growing. Now if I gave \$5 worth of honey for the half-acre I would be giving double what could be obtained as rental and the land would be increasing in fertility; or if we estimate an average yield of 50 lbs to colony at 7c per lb. if I gave seven dollars' worth instead of five, then I would be giving 1-25 instead of 1-5 and keep all the wax or 1-35, on the basis of a yearly rental of \$10 per acre. As a matter of fact, there

been considered under this heading. Properly bees on shares should refer only to where one owns the bees and another does the work. I have bees on shares with three different parties and so far arrangements have been satisfactory to all concerned. I supply everything except what is sold when selling the honey, such as sections and section foundation shipping pails or cans for extracted honey, as well as the crates or cases for shipping these. If I cannot supply the num-



TOWN OF BARRIE.

are many little kindnesses we may receive that it is hard to estimate their value and should be compensated in some way if not in honey. Much the best plan is to say nothing about any shares of honey obtained but rather so many pounds, unless there should be a complete failure. 100 pounds of honey sounds much better than 1-25 of the yield and will not divulge how much your yield has been. The above can hardly be called "bees on shares" though it has

number of colonies required or desired, then we arrange for increase which is to be mine as follows: I supply hives, foundation, etc., and allow \$1 for each colony added to the original number. We estimate as follows: In the fall, the increase either has or is given 25 pounds for winter stores. This we estimate is worth \$2 but as half is mine, supposing we doubled back then the \$1.00 pays what does not belong to me and the other party is saved the work of taking it out,

doubling back, etc. In case swarms are hived on empty frames then the saving in foundation should be divided between us. I would never give bees on shares and the increase to be divided. I am afraid there would be trouble sooner or later. The wax is divided equally. I bear the expense of keeping hives in repair such as painting, etc. As they are mine, it is only right I should either do this or pay for having it done. When agreement ceases, the other party has to give back the same number of colonies as received or allow \$1 for every one short, the same as allowed for the increase. For example, I give a party fifty colonies say in May, 1901. We increase to seventy-five and I pay the other party \$25, but should he wish to give them up and in May of some following year the agreement closes, but it is found that there are only 60 colonies that have wintered over. There would then be coming to me \$15. In case party wanted to give up in the fall, there should be some understanding such as allowances for winter losses. This could be easily arranged for by wintering over a few extra, but all must average 25 pounds winter stores or its equivalent in cash. We endeavor to deal only with honest men and rather leave the dividing up with them. When I was out west a year ago, a friend remarked he was very busy. He said it kept him all his time going to his different farms to see that he was getting his share. It is hardly necessary to say we do not do that with bees. If you cannot trust your man better work your bees yourself.

Brussels, Ont.

Brant Bee-Keepers Meet.

The Brant County Bee-Keepers' Association met in the Court House, Brantford, on Saturday afternoon,

November 29th.

Reports from members preparatory to forwarding same to the secretary of the Ontario Association were received and showed a very ordinary season. Messrs. R. F. Holterman, Alex. Taylor and Jas. H. Shaver were appointed delegates to the Ontario Association Convention to be held in Barrie, December 16th, 17th and 18th, and the following officers were elected for the current year:— President, Alex. Taylor, Paris; vice-president, Jas. H. Shaver, Cainsville; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Craig, Brantford.

After the business of the meeting was transacted a number of bee-keeping topics were discussed, among them that of a honey association or "exchange" as it is being called, for Ontario, and what should be the attitude of the delegates as representing the Brant County Society. It was conceded by the majority of those present that such an organization is necessary and that its formation should be encouraged and supported but that the success of the scheme when floated would largely depend on the capability of those placed in management. Few bee keepers would care to place their product in the hand of an individual or individuals not capable of disposing of it to as good advantage as themselves.

A question on the advantage of membership in the National Bee-Keepers' Association occupied considerable time; most of the members considered that such membership guaranteed all the privileges and protection accorded Americans in case of law suits, etc. Some doubts however, were reflected regarding this point owing to reported difficulties in securing costs for defendants in the bee case of Brock vs. Patterson. The matter will probably be further referred to and discussed at the meeting of the Ontario Association.

Communications

Editor C. B. Journal :

Dear Sir,—Your to hand of the 18th, re honey exchange. This question has been much discussed of late among Western bee-keepers, and I have no doubt in their case it would result in great benefit if economically carried out, mainly because honey is produced in large quantities at a distance from the great centres of population.

In Ontario, however, the conditions are not the same. While there is (especially in some seasons) a lot of honey produced, there is a steady demand at good prices when compared with the market reports given in the American bee journals.

If some plan could be devised by which honey could be more evenly distributed, either by some form of honey exchange or by co-operation among bee-keepers it might be of great benefit in many sections of the country and prevent honey being sold at less than its true value.

Yours truly,
R. H. SMITH.

St. Thomas, Ont.

EDITOR C. B. J.

Dear Sir:—I have not read much in the Bee Journal lately, but I happened to notice in the October Number of C. B. J. an article on "Hives" by Mr. Holtermann, which interested me as it fits in with my idea. I have been using eight-frame Langstroth almost exclusively, but for several years I have had a few ten-frame Langstroths in use. A couple of years ago I deepened these hives to make a frame $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and this year I have about 40 of these hives in use. They hold ten frames

$17\frac{5}{8} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$, or equal to over twelve langstroth combs. I only use nine frames however, and a dummy. This however, is equal to over 11 Langstroth combs. I use the Langstroth combs in the upper story as they are big enough for that purpose, but I like the deeper frames for the brood chamber.

These large hives are certainly more awkward to handle, but for this section, and the production of extracted honey, they seem to me to be more suitable than the smaller hives, and it is my intention to put more of them in use.

Yours truly,
GEORGE WOOD.

Introducing Queens in the Late Fall.

Here is one thing I have learned of late which I have never seen in print, which is that it is almost the easiest thing imaginable to introduce a queen in the late fall after all the brood has emerged from the combs. Simply take the old queen out then wait a couple or three days, during which time the colony will find out that they are hopelessly queenless and being in this condition and not having even any sealed brood they will take kindly to any queen, even if she is dropped right in amongst the bees, so if you know that any colony has a poor queen in August and you have not supplied them with another until October it can be done during this month more easily than any other time. Therefore, do not put off this matter till another spring when it will be hard work to get a queen and hard to introduce her.—Editor Progressive Bee-Keeper.

The flavor and grain of honey are greatly improved by waiting until the honey begins to granulate then stir it up and draw it off into retail packages.—Editor Bee-Keepers Review.

**ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION.**

Programme of the Annual Convention

To be held in the town of Barrie, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 16, 17 and 18, 1902.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

2 p.m.—Meeting called to order and minutes.

2.30—President's address,

3.30—"Question drawer," W. A. Chrysler in charge.

4.30—Paper by J. L. Byer, on "Market Reports." W. J. Craig to open discussion.

7.30—Paper by W. J. Brown, "Why I am a Bee-Keeper." D. W. Heise to open discussion.

8.30—Paper on "Spring Management," by R. F. Whiteside. C. W. Post to open the discussion.

"Question Drawer" in charge of J. F. Miller.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

9 a.m.—"Minutes of previous day." "Exhibitions of practical work with bee fixtures." A general invitation is extended to all interested to bring any article or fixtures they have that would be beneficial to bee-keepers.

10 a.m.—"Official Reports."

"Question Drawer" James Armstrong in charge.

2 p.m.—Address by Frank T. Shutt M.G.F.I.C., chemist Dominion Experimental Farm, "On the Nature of Honey from Uncapped Combs."

3 p.m.—"Election of Officers."

"Question Drawer," F. A. Gemmell in charge.

7.30—Paper on "The Business End of Bee-Keeping," by W. Z. Hutchinson, Editor Bee-Keepers' Review.

Banquet at close of session.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

9 a.m.—"Report of committee on

honey exchange," H. G. Sibbald to open discussion.

10 a.m.—Paper by J. K. Darling, on "Producing and Marketing Extracted Honey.

Unfinished business and adjournment.

**The Ontario
Honey Exchange**

EDITOR C. B. J.

Dear Sir:—In complying with your request to write something in the interest of our Honey Exchange, would say that as I am on the committee so soon to report at our meeting on 16, 17, 18 December at Barrie, it will not be necessary to say anything definite regarding our report, but I might say something in its interest. It would also be useless to enumerate the many disadvantages the honey producers are at under our present state. There can be little blame attached to the bee-keeper who slaughters his honey at a small price if he has been unable to obtain a better price. We are not all market finders or big price getters. There is not in Canada a uniform price attached to uniform honey. Of course the distance from the source of supply and the probable demand will change prices somewhat. There will be no uniform price realized unless some one is prepared to handle or direct the handling of the bulk of the honey for sale.

Here comes in the need of grading rules and market price attached to each grade.

A set of grading rules should be adopted by the O. B. K. A. suitable for Canada, and published is the C. B. J. and also in card form for dis-

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tribution. The bee-keeper can then have an idea what proportion of his honey will grade—Fancy, No. 1, or No. 2, and can educate himself to grading that will be uniform all over the country, and will lessen the work of re-grading at central or other depots.

The exchange will successfully prevent a glut in certain portions of the country, and enlarge our domestic and foreign markets. There may be some that would not favor a honey exchange, as it would raise prices above their proper level at the expense of the consumer.

That is not the intention of the honey exchange. The consumer is now, in some instances, paying too much, and in others too little for the honey he consumes, while the middle man rakes off the largest profits by manipulating the unposted bee-keepers. The consequence is the bee-keeper and the consumer are both fleeced.

I may say, as far as I have been able to judge, the outlook for the success of a honey exchange is good. There will no doubt, be difficulties to overcome, as there are in all undertakings and in all pursuits. A good part of the spice of human life is the triumph over difficulties that results in success. Discouragements — we must not entertain them — they breed a recklessness which has no commercial value.

I hope to see the bee-keepers take a greater interest in attending our annual meetings of the O. K. B. A. It is like a revival meeting—it keeps your interest up. We have a topic that is of interest to every bee-keeper.

It is the part every bee-keeper's business to join the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association and attend its meetings. We know it is not prudent to neglect any part of our business. It is worth dollars if it helps us to

make our bee-keeping a greater success. Being that we are in the business let us get all there is in it, and come to Barrie on 16th, 17th and 18th December.

W. A. Chrysler,

Chatham, Ont.

Is There Any Safe Way
to Increase Faster Than
by Natural Swarming?

By WM. McEvoy.

This question was asked at our last annual meeting and was answered by only a few bee-keepers and one of these claimed that better results could be obtained by making the increase, and while I fully agreed with him to have the increase made, I differed some on the how the work was to be done, and since the Canadian Bee Journal for November has come to hand, I noticed that I did not give my method of making the increase, I will now do so which is as follows :

Early in the honey season I lift two combs FULL of brood, (ABOUT READY FOR CAPPING) above the queen excluders in many of my strongest colonies and leave them there for nine days (the time it takes from the egg to the capped brood) so as to get all the brood EXTRA WELL FED and capped over. After these combs of brood have been nine days above the excluders, I collect two combs of brood from one super and two from another and two from a third with plenty of bees to cover them and place these six combs of brood in an empty hive, and then give them a PROTECTED queen cell, or a comb with eggs in from one of my best colonies so that they can raise a queen, or cage a queen

on the comb for about twenty-four hours if I have one. The brood in these six combs being FAR ADVANCED when it is placed in a new hive, will all be hatched out in a few days after. I add brood to these young colonies from time to time un-

ter than bees reared from larvæ that has been rather poorly fed.

Woodburn, Nov. 19, 1902.

Australian Honey in London.

The following letter appears in the British Bee Journal, copied from the



TOWN HALL AND MARKET, BARRIE.

til they are very strong in bees, and place supers on the early made ones, and from these in fair honey seasons I get a super full of nicely capped honey. As a rule, the brood in an nucleus is not as well fed as the brood in supers over strong colonies, and bees reared from brood that has been extra well fed, work much bet-

Melbourne Leader of September 6th
SIR:—My attention has been drawn to an article in a daily paper under the heading of "Sweets to the Sweet." Making some allowance for embellishments, the facts are, no doubt, as stated, but they are new, for Victorian apiarists have been well aware of this state of affairs in

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London for a considerable time, and the Victorian Apiarists' Association has made every possible effort to overcome the difficulties in the way. Mr. Gregson, from whom the writer of the article obtained his information, is convinced that it requires capital to obtain an output for our honey in England, and suggests £5,000 as the amount necessary. This has been exactly the view of this Association, even to that amount. But so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned we have very little hope at present. Some six months ago the Victorian Apiarists' Association cautiously approached the Department of Agriculture on this subject, and received, before even mentioning financial assistance, the disappointing answer that the utmost the department could do for the bee-keeping industry was to arrange for shipping space for our produce. Some time previously the department invited bee-keepers to forward sample packages for the Agent General's office in London, each lot labelled with the name and address of producer, so that orders could be forwarded out to him.

Now, anyone at all acquainted with honey production knows that it is not grown or produced at will, but can only be obtained when Nature provides the nectar, which she does in Australia in an uncertain fitful way. Some seasons our yields equal, perhaps even exceed those of any other country, but there are also seasons of total failure. These facts have to be taken into account in any attempt to open up an outside market. The excess of a good season will have to be held over for the succeeding poor one, otherwise we shall lose again the customers we have won, and begin again afresh, when we have another surplus of production. Therefore nothing can be done

without capital. Producers cannot hold their honey or find the capital.

There is another difficulty in the fact that probably no other country has as many flavors, colors and varieties of honey as Australia. Honey differs so much, not only between different localities, but in the same apiary in different seasons, that an apiarist sending, say, red gum, yellow box or grey box to London, could not supply the same sample the following season. Hence a system of grading and possibly blending would be imperative to insure anything like uniformity of character. This matter also was suggested to the Department of Agriculture, and declared outside its province.

Having failed to obtain the assistance of the Agriculture Department in these two matters, we would suggest as an alternate some investigations and experiments for the reduction of color and essential oils in Australian honey, so that it may compete on even terms in the markets of the world—with American or European honey whenever we have a surplus in Australia, thus avoiding the necessity of employing capital to keep up a continuous supply for customers educated to a taste for the characteristics of our honey.

Yours, etc.,

R. BEUHNE,

Correspondent.

Victorian Apiarists' Association,

September 2nd, 1892.

As a remedy for bee or wasp stings in the throat or mouth is given the following:—Take a teaspoonful of salt slightly moistened with water, and swallowed slowly; the pain and swelling disappear in a very short time. This simple means has saved many lives.—Leipziger Bienenzeitung.

The Carniolan- Italian Cross

In response to a call for information concerning the Carniolan-Italian cross of bees, I will say that I have in one of my apiaries, side by side, 5 colonies in 10-frame hives, representatives of their respective strains, each having characteristics of its strain, and I could not say which I prefer.

First in the row is the Buckeye 3-banded long-tonged, every bee alike; their superiors do not exist. Next imported Carniolan, just ended her third season; next the Muth strain golden Italian; then two Carniolan-Italians.

It was exceedingly interesting to study closely the nature of each during the last three seasons. Early last spring the first three mentioned started off with the Carniolan the strongest, the 3-banders second, and golden third. For a time neither of them seemed to increase, owing to the unfavorable spring. Then all at once the Carniolan began to increase rapidly—just seemed to boom; it was not long until I gave the other two each a frame of brood and bees from them to start them agoing, because it was getting late if I expected honey. One could see the improvement in the two very quickly.

The latter part of May I noticed queen-cells in the Carniolan colony, and, knowing their willingness to swarm, I quickly changed their minds by making two nuclei, when it was time for mating, placed entrance-guards in front of all the hives except the 3-banders, and I now have two true-to-name of the Carniolan-Italian cross. Their bees resemble the 3-

banders, though somewhat darker, and bands narrower, with characteristics of Carniolans, gentle to the extreme, boil over when you open the hive; and breeders, never had better. It was no time until these two nuclei were as strong as any in the lot. The only objection that prevents them from becoming popular in the hands of novices and apiarists having many colonies, is their swarming propensity; however, I must say I give them close attention, and seem to catch them in the nick of time, as they never swarmed for me.

In the fall of 1901 I presented a friend of mine with one of the fine Carniolans, because he was "taken" with their gentleness; but last August he did away with them, "Because," he said, "that colony swarmed only seven times in less than 3 months," so it seems I averted their swarming impulse, and my friend failed to understand.

The Carniolan-Italians will always have my closest attention. I find they winter better, and breed up better in the spring. I helped strengthen weaker colonies with frames of brood and bees from them.

My other strains have good qualifications which these bees do not possess.

I often thought if I could combine only good qualifications of these different strains I would have a race that might be christened "Eureka" bees.

F W. MUTH, Hamilton Co., Ohio

Prolific Queens and Large Hives

Paper read at Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Convention by W. T. Stahmann.

Much attention has been paid by queen-breeders to color and beauty of queens, and too little to the prolificness, comp-building and honey-gathering capacity of their progeny. When a practical bee-man wishes to improve his bees he does not as

rule look for beauty, but he does want to know something about their ability to yield dollars and cents.

Breeders of live stock have some wonderful improvements in their stock by careful breeding. Why should not bee keepers do the same? It is certainly as easy, if not easier. I do not wish to give the impression that I think bee-keepers have not made much advancement along this line, they certainly have, and especially in color. But I do want to mention two very important points that I believe have been neglected, viz.: Prolificness of queens, and comb-building qualities of their progeny.

We cannot very well have a prolific queen without a large hive—the two, as a rule, go together. My experience is that a queen reared and allowed to lay eggs for the space of a week or more in a small hive, or having a small amount of bees, will seldom make a prolific queen, regardless of the stock she comes from.

Hence two things are essential in rearing prolific queens—a strong colony, and a large hive when she is about to begin laying. I also find that a prolific queen is injured by putting her into a hive too small for her capacity, or by confining her through a honey-flow. A prolific queen that has her brood-nest reduced to 4 or 5 combs through a honey season will seldom be the egg-layer that she was, and I am inclined to believe that where large hives are used and care is taken, when the young queens are about to lay, that they have a strong force of bees. In several generations the egg-laying capacity of queens can be increased, and on the other hand if kept in small hives the tendency is to degenerate and lessen the capacity of a prolific strain of queens.

Years ago I used quite a number of 8-frame hives—at one time I had 150 of them—and I also used the 10-frame

hive quite extensively. I noticed all along, year after year, that I got considerably more honey from the 10-frame hives, so I decided to try a 12-frame hive. I transferred six 8-frame colonies into the 12 frame hives, one having a young queen just starting to lay, and quite strong in bees; this was in the early part of the season, and that season all the bees bred unusually heavy, and it was also an unusually good season for honey.

The hive having the young queen filled all 12-frames with brood, leaving scarcely any honey in brood-nest, and kept it full until fall, while the other five had only from 6 to 8 frames full of brood. This is when I first began to notice or believe that egg-laying capacity of a queen was made when she was young.

The next season I put in use about 100 11-frame hives, the frames having no bottom-bar, which for brood have a greater capacity than a 12-frame hive having bottom-bars.

I took particular pains to see what differences, if any, there was in queens from the 8 frame hives, and young queens that started laying in the large hive, and I was convinced that there was a vast difference in most cases, and since then, in rearing queens, if I neglect to give a queen the required amount of bees in time—that is, when she is about to begin laying—I find, as a rule, such queens inferior as to laying eggs.

I wish to speak about comb-building. Nine years ago I bought 10 colonies, and in this lot I found a strain of bees that would not fasten the comb in the sections at the bottom or sides, and as I had lost nearly all my bees the winter before, and was practicing natural swarming, I reared several queens and found their progeny did the same kind of work. I bring out this to show the inherent tendencies in bees.

There are bees that fasten the combs on all four sides of a section—

fasten it before the comb is half finished; that makes comb honey that can be shipped with safety. This I consider a very important point in a good strain of bees, and one that should receive more attention than it has.—American Bee Journal.

A Honey Trust

BY W. A. H. GILSTRAP

The first thing to consider in the formation of a honey trust, as in anything else, is the right or wrong of the question. Will it injure the consumer if it is successful; cost him more, and how much more, than now? Is the effect on society good? How will it effect the producer? "Be sure you are right and then go ahead."

Many of our best statesmen are now busy with the great trust evil, All classes who are not actually benefited by trusts stand in dread of them. Trusts dread each other, Through the oppression of one trust, another trust is formed. Judge Brewer has expressed his fear that, in a great future struggle between capital trusts on the one hand, and labor combines on the other, our Republic will go down. He says that legislation is unable to successfully handle these questions. Who could be expected to know better the power of legislation? His hope in the great future smash lies in the Americans

who will be out of trusts and labor unions; which, from present indications, will be very few in five years.

From the above it would seem that the general tendencies of trusts are bad. Largely they are, but not necessarily. But some say, "We don't want a honey trust; we want a honey exchange." Few sentences should be wasted on that class, as it is more profitable to write to those who think. The "chills" or "shakes" are as serious as old fashioned "ague" regardless of the name.

But the evils from which society would gladly flee, which so often result from trust rule, are not necessary. Trusts can exist and do much good without having the evil so justly complained of. Competitive methods are wasteful. All the hens' eggs consigned to San Francisco could be handled by one house. The eggs could be handled for much less commission than now. The eggs could be handled by a much lighter force; less cost for rent, light, fuel, insurance taxes, etc. What could the other men so displaced do? They could come out in the country and produce more eggs. That should be a good monopoly. But, with the power thus given, the temptation is ever present to use that power against the public. But suppose all the chicken raisers combine and have salesmen to handle their eggs. The cost to consumers need not be raised; the business could be run on strictly legitimate lines; and it would be an honorable trust; my ideal, and almost up to date. I think honey usually costs the



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consumer as much now as it should.

If it is right to have a honey trust, it is necessary; it cannot be necessary unless it is right. In Gleanings (page 847) Stenog. quotes Mr. York on the cigarette evil: "But it pays in dollars and cents, don't you know? That's the test now-a-days. What does a few thousand boys amount to if some one can make a few more dollars?" As irony that is all right, but let's not put it into practice. According to the golden rule, we surely should have a voice in fixing the price of our honey. Have we? Little if any. Trusts make trusts. Manufacturing concerns can say, "Your honey is worth three cents," and that settles it. Even then our present method of getting the three cents is wasteful and unhandy.

A serious foe is the can-trust. We may never be able to make tin; again we may. At the present price of tin, there is a big leak that might be attended to. Individuals cannot do it; State bee-keepers' societies cannot; the National Association may.

If the present agitation takes tangible form, I expect to embark, if my honey is to be in the power of an honest man or a stranger. If I know the man to be tricky, you can mark me down on the missing list. History sometimes repeats—judges 9:8-15, A McIntyre or a Mendelsen is not likely to hunt for such work. But we have all the good men we need, and we shal' be glad to see the good work go on.

Modesto, Cal., October 28, 1902.

Co-Operation in Other Lands

IRELAND

A letter from the editor of the Irish Bee Journal, appearing recently in the American Bee Keeper, says:

"A great development of the in-

dustry is taking place in Ireland this year. The principle of co-operation has been introduced, and has done great deal to improve the prospects of bee-keepers. Co-operative societies are being formed all over the country and these are federated in the metropolis, where a depot has been organized for the purpose of marketing the honey and of supplying all requisites at co-operative prices."

JAMAICA

Another item from the same issue of the American Bee Keeper says:

"As will be seen by referring to the department of bee-keeping news in this number, Jamaica has scored several points along the line of solving the market problem. The little island in the sea, having an area considerably less than the state of Massachusetts, now has a corporation with an authorized capital of about \$50,000 to look after its honey crops, and their profitable disposition. The new organization, we are pleased to note, has chosen Mr. H. G. Burnet, of Kingston, an old and esteemed friend of the American Bee-Keeper, for its business manager. We trust the company may meet with the success which the enterprise deserves, in floating its stock."

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Rodney, Ont.

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