

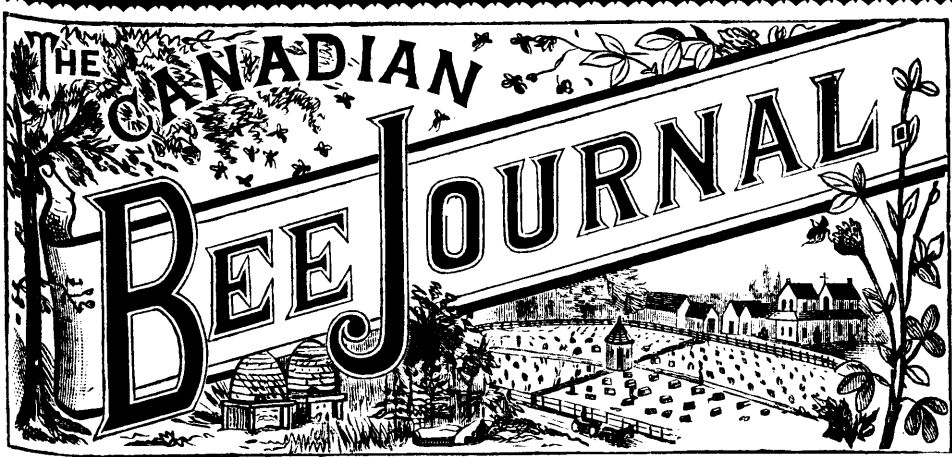
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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL



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

VOL. VI, No. 2. BEETON, ONT. APRIL 15, 1890. WHOLE No. 262

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
Devoted exclusively to the interests of the Honey Producer.
 Seventy-five Cents per annum in Advance.

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 col.	page
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One-fifth column, \$8 per year; \$5 for 6 mos. All yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance.

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

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

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

THE D. A. JONES Co., 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.

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

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.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and premium queen 1 00	
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All we ask is the privilege of an opportunity to estimate. Free use of all our cuts given to those who favor us with orders. Specimen sheets furnished on application.

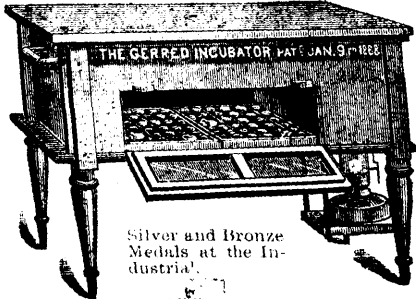
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Breeder of Exhibition
BARRED P. ROCKS

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

BIRDS FOR SALE
reasonable rates.
Eggs, \$3.00 per setting



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Medals at the In-
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Address **E. J. OTTER, Manager The Gerred Incu-
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All sizes, 30, 100 and 300 egg ma-
chines. Sent for descriptive
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PIT GAMES !

Chicks and old stock for sale cheap, also a few
White Leghorn chicks cheap. Going in for
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GOLDEN

WYANDOTTES !



McKEEN'S STRAIN
Cannot be beaten. Scored by
Judge Bicknell, 92, 90, 89, 89

EGGS \$3 per 13

Stock for sale. Pekin Duck
eggs, Rankin's strain, \$1.25 doz
One of my customers, says
"Out o 112 G W eggs I had 12
fine chicks."

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 SALE.

ANGUS, ONT.

W. T. TAPSCOTT

Has expended large sums of money in
improving his stock of



S. L. Wyandottes

Yet his prices are not advanced. Be-
fore buying anything in the line of

WYANDOTTES

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

+ + + + +

Send for his new Circular now
ready. Address.

W. T. TAPSCOTT,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

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EGGS, \$1.00 for 13.

- Light Brahmas**—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York,
Williams and Bucknam strains
- Dark Brahmas**—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 Rock**—Twelve yards. Drake
Upham and Corbin strains
- Houdans**—Two yards. Pinckney strain
- White-Faced Black Spanish**—Two yards. McMill-
lan and McKinstry strains
- Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns**—Two yards. Forbet
strain
- Rose-Comb White Leghorns**—Two yards. Forbet
strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns**—One yard
- Single Comb Brown Leghorns**—Two yards. Bon-
ney strain

I make a specialty of turning 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. McRAE, 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.

Carniolan - Queens AND BEES.

I INTEND to have a large amount of Queens and Bees bred from imported mothers, ready to send to those who want them, by the first of June next. Send for free circular.

JOHN ANDREWS,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. Patten's Mills, Wash. Co., N.Y

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Canada's most progressive and vigorously conducted agricultural Journal which is the undermentioned, if you desire to keep well informed in respect to the most advanced methods and practices of modern farming in all its varied phases. It is a spirited periodical, with firm principles, devoted to the interests of Canadian Agriculturists.

ADVERTISE IN

If it you desire to make quick and profitable sales, for it goes to thousands of the homes of the most progressive and enterprising farmers in the Dominion. Those breeding poultry of any varieties or handling poultry supplies of any kind, or those handling bee-keepers' supplies of any kind, will find this an effective and cheap method of reaching purchasers in all the Canadian provinces. The reliability of advertisements inserted in

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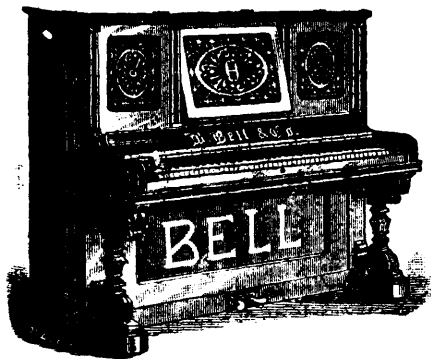
being high, its subscribers are ready purchasers. The subscription price is only one dollar per year, or six months' trial for 25 cts. It is printed on fine paper and beautifully illustrated each month with numerous engravings. Address **The J. E. Bryant Co., (Ltd)** 58 Bay street, Toronto, Canada.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 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 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.** 21

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

W. BELL & CO.,
GUELPH, Ont

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50 or 60 Colonies of Bees and a lot of Supplies for sale; also, if wanted, 23 acres of valuable land for sale or rent, eight acres under cultivation. Location central and one of the very best for honey. Best market in Canada. Sold 2000 lbs honey retail during Nov., Dec. and Jan without soliciting orders. Satisfactory reasons for selling. It is a fine place, too, for poultry, and an excellent market.

Or, will engage a FIRST-CLASS bee-keeper to care for bees and land, must be temperate and honest. Give references, experience, age, nationality, and all particulars. State salary wanted Address

C. F. BRIDGMAN

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. FERNTON, MAN

The Bee-keepers' REVIEW

A 50-cent monthly that gives the cream of apicultural literature; points out errors and fallacious ideas; and gives, each month, the views of leading bee-keepers upon some special topic. Three samples free. Send for them, and learn how to get the back numbers cheaply.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—
MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

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

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The Detailed Strongest, Best and Cheapest BEE-HIVE for all purposes. Please everybody. Send your address to the Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World for sample copy of Cleanings in Bee Outlets (with illustrated semi-monthly), and a 44 p. Illustrated catalogue of Bee-keepers' Supplies. Our A B C of Bee Culture is a cyclopaedia of 400 pp., \$2.00, and 800 cuts. Price in cloth, \$1.25. C.F. Menton this paper. A. I. ROOT, Medina, O.

Tested Carniolan Queens

We have just purchased all the Tested Carniolan Queens John Andrews, of the late firm of Andrews & Lockport, has now wintering in his 100 colonies, excepting those ordered prior to February 27th, 1890. These queens are to produce no bees showing yellow bands, and are to be shipped in May. Anyone in need of a fine breeding queen early in the season should correspond with me, or anyone interested in the Carniolan bees should read our catalogue describing these bees. Address **T. E. ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Safford & Kisselburgh

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

BREEDERS OF

Mammoth Light Brahmas, Laced and White Wyandottes,

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

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

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

S. C. W. Leghorns.

GREAT SUCCESS PAST SEASON.

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

My Breeding Pen won the handsome Silverware

Given as a Special Prize at the

Ontario SHOW AT St. Catharines

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

R. H. MARSHALL, DUNNVILLE.

Prices to suit the Times.

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

WM. MOORE,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. Box 462 LONDON, ONT

I have decided to go out of the pure bred poultry business, and devote my time, energies and intellect to the exclusive breeding of the highest type of Mammoth BRONZE TURKEYS, and as an initiative in that direction I have selected a breeding pen from three famous yards in the U.S. heading it with the 2nd prize gobbler (Arthur II) at Detroit Jan. '90. A few sittings of eggs to spare at \$3.50. Address WILL A. LANE, Turnerville, Ont.

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):

24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3.20	4.00	4.85	6.00	9.50

\$3.25	4.00	5.00	6.30	9.90
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In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/10 sq. ft.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.

Beeton, Ont

CONDENSED DIRECTORY.

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

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

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

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

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

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

W. COLE'S Black Minorcas. I have bred those birds for 5 years and they are as good as any in Canada, United States or England. 1889 pullets 94 94 94 94 94, 96, 96, 96, cockerel 95, J Y Bicknell, judge. Eggs for hatching \$3 per 13 or \$5 for 25. 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.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Pots, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee Keepers." For circulars apply

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

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,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. Box 94, Stratford, Ont.

\$4 LOOK ! \$5

BEST and cheapest Bees. 35 colonies of choice B Italian and Hybrid Bees at from four to five dollars per colony in L Hives; in healthy condition. 5 per cent off on all orders accompanied by cash or part cash before the 20th of April.

LEWIS JONES, Dexter P.O.

GO BE SACRIFICED

GOING into Black Red Exhibition Games exclusively, so I will sell the following stock at a sacrifice: 9 S. C. W. Leghorn pullets and one hen at \$1.50 each, scored by Felch 90 to 94; 7 Pit Game hens \$1.00 each; one stag, two cocks, \$2 each, cock winner of three firsts, Sherbrooke and Montreal; one Black Red Game pullet, winner third prize Montreal, \$2; Bl. Red Game stag exhibition, winner third prize Montreal \$4 Address A. J. GORDON, St. Jerome, Comte Terbonne, Que



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

VOL. VI, No. 2.

BEETON, ONT. APRIL 15, 1890.

WHOLE No. 262

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

EDITORIAL.

THE total value of honey imported into the United Kingdom during the month of February 1890, amounted to £657.

In the revised tariff just submitted to the Dominion Parliament by the Minister of Finance, the following paragraph appears:

"76. Honey and imitations thereof in the comb or otherwise, three cents per pound."

It seems to us that if we allow this to become embodied into the tariff permanently that we will be tacitly admitting that there is such a thing as "imitation" honey. This is especially bad in the case of "comb honey," because no such thing as "imitation" comb honey has ever been made or offered for sale. We are forced to admit there are adulterations of honey in its extracted form, but the wording of the paragraph can be changed to suit the case much better, as follows: "Honey in the comb, or extracted and adulterations thereof."

The membership roll of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association on the 4th of April was 200, and it will be by this time probably 250. The total membership for 1889 was only 162, so that the increase up to date above mentioned, over last year, is 38. We hope to see, at least, a membership of 300 by the 15th May. So far as we know three local associations have already affiliated with the O.B.K.A., viz.: Bruce, Haldimand and Western Ontario.

* *

The date of the Directors' meeting of the O.B.K.A. has not yet been named, as President Pringle is arranging to have the committee, which is to revise the Industrial prize list, meet at the same time and thus lessen expenses. All applicants for the position of Inspector will be notified of the date of meeting, so that they may be present in person if they so desire.

* *

The *Western Aparian* is vastly improved in appearance and make up. There is still room for improvement, and this is promised in the near future. There *should* be room for a good bee-paper on the Pacific coast.

* *

We have much good matter on hand, amongst them being articles from "Observer," G. W. Demaree, John F. Gates, Allen Pringle, "Hallamshire Bee-keeper." Our friends must bear with us till we find room for them all.

GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Foul Brood Bill.

IN the last issue of the JOURNAL a correspondent "who does not want his name given," thinks one or two of the provisions of the Bill wrong while approving all the rest.

Now, as that Bill, like all other mundane things, was not quite infallible in its origin, I trust nobody will be backward in coming forward to criticise it over his or her own name. This correspondent thinks it would be better to have an Inspector for each district than one with deputy for the whole Province. I do not think so for these reasons:—In the first place it would be I think impossible to get a suitable man in each district to act. I use the word *suitable* instead of *competent* because, be it remembered, something more than mere competency to detect and deal with foul brood is required in an Inspector under the provisions of that Bill. Indeed, a great deal more is required, and we shall be doing very well if we succeed in getting one or two suitable men at a time with the whole province to select from. The reader will observe that that Bill is very stringent and direct in its provisions, giving the Inspector a great deal of power, both arbitrary and discretionary. No milk and water affair would have been of any use for the purpose intended. Seeing then that so much power and responsibility rests upon the Inspector under that Act it behoves us to place none but suitable men in the position. Indeed I had to promise that much on behalf of the O. B. K. A. or the Bill would undoubtedly have been weakened if not emasculated in its most essential provisions. The Minister wrote me from the Legislative Committee while the Bill was in their hands stating the objection that such a power in the hands of the Inspector might be abused, and great injustice might be done. I answered at length, strongly urging that the power, prerogative and discretionary which the Bill placed in the Inspector's hands were absolutely necessary and indispensable to the accomplishment of the important work proposed to be done. In thus urging that the power complained of should stand in its ample integrity I could do nothing less in return than, as president of the Society, to promise that the O. B. K. A. or its representatives would exercise the utmost care and discretion in the selection of officials to fill so important and responsible a position. Under such circumstances I certainly never could con-

sent, so far as I am concerned, to the appointment of a dozen or two more or less unsuitable and irresponsible officials instead of one or two good ones. Nor do I think the Bill would have passed at all in its present efficient form with any such arrangement in prospect.

A little reflection will convince the objector that the proposed district inspectorship would not work on other grounds. He will agree that in making the appointments the best and most practical men should be selected. And as these are the very men who are engaged more or less extensively in the bee business they could not be induced to make such a sacrifice in their business as district inspectorship would inevitably involve, with the exception perhaps of one or two districts in Western Ontario. Except in these the district Inspector would have but little comparatively to do—not enough to pay him to go when he was called upon which would very likely be at his busiest time in the honey season. He would not be warranted under such circumstances, nor could we reasonably expect him, to leave his yard to attend to such a call when he would lose treble what he would make. On the contrary, a Provincial Inspector will be expected to, and must, hold himself in readiness to respond promptly to any call, or in the case of sickness or other sufficient cause, send his deputy, who, by the way, must also be a suitable man. This he can afford to do, while the district inspector could not. As to travelling "from one end of the province to the other," I say, certainly, he must do so whenever it is necessary, and the Government would rather pay the expenses of that than scatter the same amount over a dozen officials and run the risk of incompetent and blundering work and consequent injustice to the victim, and so ought we for that and other reasons.

As to how the Inspector is to be paid I find from correspondence received as well as from statements in JOURNAL that there is misapprehension. Of course even such a Bill as we have would be comparatively worthless in our hands without the *wherewithal* to back it up and make it "go." The Association with its present revenue could do little or nothing in supplying the "sinews of war." Being well aware of this, at our first meeting with the Minister of Agriculture, the deputation fully impressed upon the Minister this important aspect of the question. Mr. Drury accordingly promised that a grant should be made to pay the salary and expenses of the Inspector. I may say further that the deputation were unanimous in the opinion, the Minister also coinciding, that there should be no fixed salary for the Inspector.

However, he will be well paid for actual service, and no one, therefore who wants the position and feels qualified to fill it need hold back his application with the idea that he will have to work for nothing. The Board at its approaching meeting for the appointment of the Inspectors, etc., will deal with the question of salary. Send in applications at once for the position of Inspector either to Mr. Couse the secretary, or myself.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., April 1, 1890.

Our comments on the article referred to by Mr. Pringle, were crowded out for want of room, but were much in a line with the stand taken by Mr. P.—that there are not enough sufficiently suitable men in the Province to supply an Inspector for each district, nor would it be advisable to divide the grant from the Government up into so many small "bites" as to make it not worth bothering about. In the supplementary estimates submitted to the Local Legislature on the 4th inst., the sum of \$400 has been set apart for the purposes of the enforcement of the Act. The Bill has received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and has now become an Act.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Destroying Surplus Bees.

I HAD intended ere this to have written more regarding the disposal of surplus bees in the fall, but have neglected until the present time. With your permission I will make a few remarks on your comments on my article, which appeared in Jan. 29th issue of the C. B. J., and also on the other articles which have appeared since. You say this question is a new one to you, one you had never thought of before in connection with modern bee-keeping. You are mistaken in this; an item on this subject appeared in the C. B. J. of Feb. 17, 1886, page 746, by Mr. E. Schultz, of Lethbridge, Muskoka, being in that gentleman's report for 1885. As the item in question gives my views exactly, I will quote it in full:

"By selling several swarms and colonies (stocks) and uniting as much as possible, I found myself in the fall with 28 colonies. Having but room in my cellar for 27, and no immediate sale for another colony, resorted to the now most despised plan of brimstoning them, and think it under certain circumstances the best method of disposing of surplus bees. I say under certain circumstances, because I think I lost nothing by brimstoning them as

the following bill as an offset will show: One complete Jones' hive at the place \$2.00; 10 brood combs, \$2.00; 30 pounds of winter stores \$3.00; packing for shipment 50c; hiring vehicle to bring them to the nearest express office, seven miles distant, \$1.50. Had I even had the chance of obtaining the highest price for them in the spring it would have left me very little for my trouble, to say nothing of the risk of wintering."

The foregoing exactly expresses the 'fix' I am in, except, I don't value hive and combs quite as high as Mr. Schultz does, and I am 12 miles from express office instead of 7.

You say Mr. Editor you think I might find purchasers for bees in districts where there is a fall flow of honey; that is just when I want the bees myself, it is after the flow is over that I get rid of the surplus stock. You say you might raise a laugh at my expense by reminding me that "a bee is not an animal"; I did not say it was, and I don't think anyone who read my article would think I did, although according to Dr. Miller (page 1061) had I done, so I should not have been far astray.

You think the point I make in regard to killing animals is not well taken, as there is a profit from selling the carcase generally perhaps, but not always. I believe the principal object of all who keep living creatures (not merely animals Mr. Editor), with the exception of those kept only as pets, is profit, and when the question of saving or destroying a creature becomes a question of profit or loss there is generally no hesitation about which it should be.

For instance, take one of the largest of Canadian industries, that of dairying: What does the dairyman do with all the increase of stock that he gets? Beyond saving enough to keep up his herd the rest are sacrificed almost as soon as they see the light; there is no demand for the carcase, the object for which they are produced is accomplished, there is nothing more to be gained by keeping them, and that settles it, they are destroyed.

I was pleased to see the common-sense view of the question taken by Dr. Miller, on page 1061, C. B. J. He says, If more money can be made by killing off than by keeping bees, it is right to kill them, "that's the whole thing in a nut shell." He asks "don't you ever kill drones or queens?" Of course you do, and no one would say you do wrong. It is a question of profit and why is it any worse to kill workers for the same reason? I now come to an article on this question which appeared in the last issue of the C. B. J. (Feb 19) by friend Smith of Monticello. He begins by mentioning my success in wintering. Yes I have usually been suc-

cessful in wintering, and hope to continue so, but this unusually mild winter is hard on bees inside owing to high temperature, causing restlessness and large consumption of honey and possibly dysentery. He says, in regard to destroying bees, "a very unprofitable way of doing business." I say the opposite, profitable—a difference of opinion you see. Continuing he says "just think of it, only 15 colonies," and thinks I should have taken that 500 lbs. of honey (which I have reserved for spring feeding in case it should be needed) and used it for wintering those 15 colonies. I am in no trouble about that honey as friend S. seems to think, and I am not sorry that I destroyed 15 colonies, and only regret that it was not threetimes 15. The temperature in bee house has been too high all winter, and to have attempted wintering all my bees, as friend S. advises would have been like adding fuel to the flames.

Of course, if I had wanted the bees the case would have been different. I had intended to reduce my stock much more than I did, but on account of finding the bees in splendid condition for winter, I only destroyed colonies in a style of hive which I did not care to use again.

I have not heard of many colonies of bees being sold around here, so I do not know what he means by saying "other beekeepers have had no difficulty in disposing of surplus stock at fair prices."

Neither do I know what he means by saying it is childish to talk of giving bees away. I am stating facts, I offered to give the bees away last fall provided I got enough to pay value of hive, comb and honey and incidental expenses, or if anyone brought something to put the bees in, they could have them free. Friend Smith knew I intended to reduce my stock of bees last fall, but he made no offer for them, although he could have got them for the trouble of taking away. Apparently he has very little faith in his plans of disposing of bees profitably.

He says; "What is the use of an apiarist working for increase of stock and then giving them away or destroying them." As well say to the dairyman, what is the use of raising so many calves and then giving them away or destroying them? The cases are parallel, in neither case is increase of stock the end in view but only the means to an end.

The management which suits me best is to increase my stock as much as possible early in the season, then as soon as the honey flow is past reduce it to as near the number of colonies I wish to have next spring as I dare, allowing enough over for possible losses, judging from

past experience. If a neighbor had asked me for bees last fall he would have got them. I am not afraid of the "stiff opposition" friend S. speaks of, and am conceited enough to think I can manage an apiary as cheaply as any of my neighbors. Friend S. says: "advertise"; if I am not mistaken he advertised for several weeks one fall, he had a few colonies to sell and offered them at a reasonable figure, but could not find a purchaser, he kept them over winter and then sold them to a neighbor living from him a distance of four rods. Talk about "stiff opposition!" Had I known or thought that friend Smith's suggestions were born of experience I should have valued them more highly, but, as he never at any one time owned more colonies than I destroyed last fall it is easy to see they are mostly theory.

However I believe in advertising as much as friend Smith does, and I thank him for the suggestion and intend to act on it if I have any bees to spare in the spring. And now Mr. Editor this article is getting to be somewhat lengthy, but as many beekeepers (especially amateurs) are opposed to my position, I am sure you will allow me to make as strong a case as possible. In regard to destroying surplus bees we have the evidence of four witnesses: First the editor of the C. B. J., who is opposed to it, but says there may be "two sides to the questions," and admits that in doing so I may be "justified both legally and morally." Second Dr. Miller, who says "If he can make more money by killing off his bees than by keeping them then he is right to kill them. That's the whole thing in a nutshell." Third, Mr. Schultz thinks, "it under certain circumstances the best method of disposing of surplus bees." Fourth Mr. Smith, who characterises it as "unprofitable and wasteful" and giving bees away as "childish and out of the question in a common sense line." I think the evidence so far decidedly in my favor, but I have another witness yet, if you will allow me to quote from the American Bee Journal. The evidence this time is from no less a person than Mr. James Heddon, and is in answer to a question which appeared in the "What and How" department of the American Bee Journal for October 17th, 1883, page 517. I copy questions and answers in full:

"Will Mr. Heddon please answer the following question? I wish to dispose of a part of my bees as I think this place is overstocked. The demand is so small, and the prices so low that I think the honey and the empty combs will be worth more to me than I can get per colony. I want to know if it will be safe to unite the colonies and thus save the bees, and at the same time reduce my numbers. If so,

when is the best time to do it? My colonies are strong [and the hives are well filled with honey.]—J. B. Stanclift.

Answer.—“My own opinion is, that much uniting will damage you; that the single colony is worth more to go into winter quarters with, than the proposed “doubled up” ones. Often the results of such doubling prove less merciful to the bees than a sponge of chloroform. Where bees are to be destroyed I advise the following: “Take up” the colony at that time when they cease to gather more than they consume. About 21 days before that time arrives (as near as you can guess), remove the queen. This stops the breeding and the gathering of pollen to a great extent, thus giving you less bees and bee bread, and more honey at the time of reducing your numbers.

Some object to the killing of the bees, but some of these persons encourage the killing of cows and calves by daily consuming large proportions of beef and veal. Laying aside the question of “cruelty to animals” there are many advantages in this “taking up” plan:

- 1 By so doing you raise the standard of your colony rapidly, by destroying the inferior queens.
- 2 It saves the purchase of many supplies.
- 3 It tends to prevent opposition in your field and market.

If you reduce your number of colonies to just what you need the following spring you should be pretty sure of safely carrying that number through the winter.

You see Mr. Editor this question is not altogether new, the foregoing appearing in the A. B. J. over six years ago, and Mr. Schultz’ “murder” of a colony took place four years ago.

Both of these bee-keepers view the question in a reasonable manner, unlike many who, with rod or gun, will destroy innocent creatures just for amusement, but who are horrified at the thought of killing bees. I may say in conclusion that I don’t like to kill bees, and my object in writing to the C. B. J. in the first place was to learn of a better plan to dispose of surplus stock. I hope to hear from those who have had experience, as not every bee-keeper can sell to advantage.

GEO. WOOD.

Monticello, Feb 28th '90,

When we stated that the question of destroying surplus bees was a “new one” and “one we had never thought of before in connection with modern bee-keeping” we said just what we meant. The question had never before presented itself to us in a practical form, while friend Schulz did refer to it once incidentally, we did not consider the question then as one likely to become of any serious moment, but rather as an expedient in an emergency, and our treatment of the subject in our comments at the bottom of his article we wrote with that idea in our minds. Remem-

ber we have not objected to the practice so much from a commercial standpoint, as from an intense dislike to destroy the faithful workers after a hard seasons toil, and our opposition has therefore not been so very formidable. Since your avowed object is to get information as to an “easy, quick and cheap” way of getting rid of them we cannot do better than follow your article with one just received from Mr. E. R. Buller, in which he gives his method. We have already had information on this point from two or three others.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Destroying Surplus Bees by Brimstone.

HERE has been considerable discussion in the C. B. J. of late about getting rid of surplus bees. Although quite a number seem to be in favor of destroying them in some way, no one has yet given what I consider a good plan to accomplish that object. Now for fear some of our bee-keeping friends should be tempted to follow Mr. Alpaugh’s method, given on page 1114, Vol. V., I will venture to explain how it can be done more expeditiously and much less cruelly.

Get a few ounces of brimstone, melt it, and while in a liquid state, pass strips of cotton rag through, covering one side with a coating of brimstone; roll these strips up in pieces about the size of your finger. Take an empty section case or super, and place on top of hive, after having removed the cover: place the strips of cotton, as described above, on a plate or dish of any kind, putting the dish on top of the frames. Now light with hot coals, or any other way you prefer, cover tight with lid on top, and close the entrance of hive. In five minutes or less, nearly every bee will be lifeless in the bottom of the hive. It will be found on taking out the combs that most of the cells containing no honey now contain dead bees; to overcome this difficulty, place these combs in an empty hive, and shake the bees off the next ones to be smothered in front of this hive. They will soon all run in, when they can be treated the same as the first. In this way all combs will be free of bees but the first set used.

EDMUND R. BULLER.

Campbellford, Ont., Mar. 26, '90.

The Apiculturist speaks of the BEE and POULTRY JOURNALS in a kindly way, and says of the present mode of publication:—“This is a pretty good arrangement. The two papers are sent for \$1.00 per year. Subscribe for them. You will get more than you pay for.”

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Destroying Surplus Bees — Premium Lists, Etc.

ON page 1100 you say in an editorial note: "We think the method given by Mr. Alpaugh in another column is much ahead of the one you suggest, or do you speak from experience?"

I have found it necessary to wait some time after the honey flow ceases before destroying bees, as it is quite a while before the combs are free from brood; that is why I propose disposing of brood combs as stated.

I have allowed bees to starve as suggested, in the article you refer to, and there is no necessity of shutting them in, but thought brimstoning or chloroforming more humane.

A MODEL PREMIUM LIST.

The above subject was very ably handled by Mr. Macpherson, at the last meeting of the Ontario Bee Keepers Association.

In clause 1 the manner of putting up honey for market is taken into consideration. While not wishing to force the point, I doubt if it would be wise to do this, as it would exclude many who cannot afford to go to the expense of getting the best package for retailing, (I am not trying to hit any one in this matter), yet who may have the best honey. There should be a prize given for quality of honey alone, and I think no better place can be found for this than class 1; No. 2 for comb honey the same.

I should agree in three, four and five, although 500 pounds of honey is a large quantity to handle in glass, yet it makes the display better.

No. 6.—"Beeswax, not less than 10 pounds soft bright yellow wax to be given the preference over bleached wax," is very good; it indicates the best wax in the estimation of bee-keepers generally, for comb foundation.

No. 9.—I cannot see any use for. There is so little of an instructive nature about milling foundation; surely we can put that \$15.00 to better use. Suppose we give in place of No. 9, a premium as follows: "Best mode of selling extracted honey, practical value as regards cost to be considered.

No. 15.—Display of honey producing-plants, I see no great use for.

No. 16.—The idea that the supply dealer should make an exhibit without premiums is an absurdity. The argument that he should receive remuneration enough in advertising himself holds just as good in the case of the honey producer; the latter advertises his honey for sale. The fallacy of this argument was demonstrated at Toronto last year—no supply deal-

ers exhibited there; the year before only one. To avoid any chance of criticisms I should reduce the \$20.00 prize to \$15, and put it into a third at \$5.00, putting the supply dealer on the same footing as the one displaying comb and extracted honey. R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Romney, Ont., March 4, 1890.

I do not know but perhaps it might be as well that the question of "putting up for market" be left out in classes 1 and 2., but again, it doesn't make any very great difference, because the bulk of such exhibits will be in glass of some kind, and the range of glass that is suitable for market is so small, that this would count as but few points in the judgment. In class three, only 250 lbs of honey is necessary in glass—not 500 lbs. The object sought in class 9, was not so much one of instruction to the bee-keepers who might be present at the fair, as to the general public—it might have a tendency to disabuse the minds of certain people who still believe in adulterated honey, stored in combs made by human agency. My object was to supply a list suitable for an exposition similar to that held yearly at Toronto, but the amount of money offered in my list is even greater than is usually offered there. To bring it down to the amount usually given at Toronto, I would leave out classes 9 and 15, as the least beneficial of the entire list. I do not think the addition of a third premium in class 16 an improvement; you must remember that there are a dozen entries in honey to one in supplies, and the scale of prizes must be arranged accordingly.—F. H. M.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association.

THE annual meeting of the Haldimand Bee-keepers' Association was held at the Town Hall Cayuga Saturday March 22nd 1890. The following members were present: James Jack, William Kindree, Robt. Coverdale, Frank Rose, J., D. Rae, W. B. Best, Israel Overholt, John Bell, John Winger, Alex. Stewart and the Secretary. In the absence of the President, Mr. James Jack was called to the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

SPRING MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Kindree said the best way to manage for spring was to see that the bees had plenty of honey in the fall. He favored crowding the

bees onto as few frames as possible, and keeping them warm.

Mr. Rose agreed with Mr. Kindree as to crowding bees on to a few frames and keeping them warm. He did not approve of spreading combs too early. Packing in the spring is of more importance than in the fall.

The chairman said he had not much experience in spring management, but gave the plan of other bee-keepers.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then taken up, and resulted as follows:

President—Frank Rose.

Vice-President—Wm. Kindree.

Sec.-Treas.—E. C. Campbell.

Directors—James Armstrong, Israel Overholt, John Bell, Robert Coverdale, F. Mehlenbacher.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Mr. Coverdale asked whether it was advisable to start to raise queens in April so as to divide and make new swarms? The general opinion of the meeting was against the practice.

Mr. Overholt asked the best way to prevent increase of swarms? Mr. Rose said his plan was to put on extra stories, giving them plenty of room and putting two swarms into one hive.

Moved by Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Overholt, That this Association affiliate with the Ontario Bee-keepers Association, and that the Secretary be instructed to send \$5 to the Secretary of the latter association.

Moved by Mr. Kindree, seconded by Mr. Overholt, That the next meeting of this Association be held at Cayuga on Saturday, the 17th day of May, at one o'clock p.m.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Notes of a Recent Journey.

RETURNED home two days ago from a tour, in the course of which I gleaned some items that may be of interest to the readers of the C. B. J. The first of my stopping places was Essex Centre. I made for that point in pursuance of an engagement to attend the annual meeting of the Western Ontario Bee-keepers Association. I sent a report of this meeting to the St. Thomas Times, and thought I had made safe arrangements to have a copy of the daily, in which it appeared, forwarded to the C. B. J. As I do not see it in the issue of April 1, just to hand, I conclude that my arrangements must have miscarried in some way. It will not be very stale news even now, and acting on the maxim "better late than never," I append it herewith:—

WESTERN ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, was held in the Templars' hall, Essex Centre, on Thursday, March 12th. It was not largely attended, the roads being at their worst. Only those who could get there on foot or by rail were able to be present.

Ms. Geo. Morris, of Stoney Point, the President was in the chair, and opened the proceedings with a suitable address. The minutes and treasurers' report were duly read and adopted. Routine business having been despatched, Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Guelph, was called on to give a lecture on the general subject of bee-keeping. In so doing he sketched the progress and present status of the business, describing how to begin the pursuit, and enumerated the qualities necessary to success. He did not consider there was a bonanza in bee-keeping, but it paid as well as any other industrious pursuit, in proportion to the time and money invested. There was room for indefinite expansion in the business, as the demand for honey, like that for fruit, always increases with supply. Millions of tons of nectar go to waste for want of bees and bee-keepers to gather it.

Mr. Nicholas Smith, of Tilbury Centre, read a paper on "How to make bee-keeping pay." Three things were necessary to make the pursuit profitable: a good frame hive, a good location for honey, and a qualified bee-keeper.

Mr. Daniel Stewart, of Tilbury West, read a short but practical paper on "marketing honey." He advocated putting up the article in attractive packages, fixing a fair price according to the season's yield, and refusing to sell at a lower figure. When you cannot get your price in the home market, you will usually realise it by sending it to a distance. Discussion was then had on several subjects mentioned on the programme. The first was on the best method of wintering bees. A number of members gave their views on this point. The majority favored out-door wintering in double walled or chaff-packed hives. Cellar wintering was found to be successful, if the temperature was kept at about 45 degrees. The next topic was the best hive to use. This led to a long and animated conversational discussion, the upshot of which was that, provided movable frame hives were used, every bee-keeper must follow his own taste and preference. One member avowed his adherence to old-fashioned box-hives. The third topic was the comparative merits of extracted and comb honey. Much was said on both sides and it seemed evident that the method of management had a great deal to do with the question of comparative profit. The next topic was what business is the best to carry on in connection with bee culture. Small fruit growing, poultry keeping, fish-ponds, sheep-husbandry, and horse-breeding had their advocates, while examples were given of professional men and others who kept a few hives of bees to advantage. Foul brood was the last subject introduced. It was stated that the dread disease is not known as yet in this part of Ontario. In some places it has become a great obstacle to the business. A bill is now before the Ontario Legislature for the suppression of this evil, and the co-operation of all bee-keepers was requested to aid in enforcing the law when it comes into operation. The following are the office-bearers electric

for the ensuing year:—Geo. Morris, Pres.; W.H. Maynard, Vice-pres.; G. C. Scott, Chatham, Secy.; N. Smith, Tilbury Centre, Treas.; Board of Directors, C. J. Gardiner, Joseph Jackson, and W.A. Chrysler. The members of this Association are evidently an intelligent, enterprising and progressive class of bee-keepers. Several of them gave in their names to join the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, and the advantages of affiliation with a body recognized and aided by the Government seem to be highly appreciated. Considerable interest was manifested in the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1892, and the bee-keepers of this locality seem determined to do their part in helping to make the Ontario honey display a creditable one on that important occasion."

From Essex Centre I went on to Chicago "through by daylight," which gave me an opportunity of observing the country as I passed along. A comparison of the farming lands in Western Ontario and Michigan does not disparage the Canadian side of the lines. It may possibly be natural preference for my own country, but I saw nothing across the lines that I would wish to exchange for the agricultural capabilities of Elgin, Kent, and Essex. The two counties last named have wonderfully improved during the past few years. Great drainage works have removed the one drawback to these splendid regions. Here is the Garden of Ontario for grazing, corn culture, fruit-growing, and I may add, bee-keeping. In reference to the latter, a later fall, milder and shorter winter, and an earlier spring, are advantages which bee men know how to appreciate. I do not wonder that friend Holterman located himself in that section. It was a wise choice.

There are vast stretches of apparently waste, low land east of Chicago. It was badly water logged, too, when I passed over it, owing to the heavy and continuous rains. The prairie seemed almost on a level with the lake. It is a big change from the desolate wilderness to the suburbs of Chicago. Twenty miles out, the symptoms of a great city begin to show themselves and from that on, suburban villages, busy factories, churches and schools thicken. Lake Michigan spreads out to the right, while steeper buildings crowded closer, and inscribed with all manner of business signs, and advertisements, together with increasing crowds of people on the streets, proclaim that you are nearing the heart of the great metropolis of the west. At length "Chicago" is announced, and you step forth from the cars into the noise and bustle of the modern Babel.

It would more than fill a whole number of the C. B. J. to give even a brief account of the many interesting matters that attract one's notice in

this wonderful city, therefore, I shall not begin. I will only refer to my visit to the office of your Chicago contemporary located at 246 East Madison St., a very central spot, and not far from the place where the A. B. J. had its quarters when I removed it from Washington to Chicago. It was then 146 E. Madison St., now it is a short distance farther west, on the same side of the street. Friend Newman, though, at his post, looked rather woe-begone. La grippe and family affliction have made sad inroads on his handsome countenance. Mrs. N. has been bed-ridden, for a long time, and a short time since, was at death's door. She was rather better at the time of my visit, but still in a precarious condition. The A. B. J. office is a spacious, well lighted flat on the fourth story, with a passenger elevator at the front and a freight elevator at the rear. It affords ample accommodation for all departments of the business, except the carpenters shop which is located elsewhere.

On my return, I spent a day with Mr. Heddon at Dowagiac, Mich. He, too, was hardly recovered from the grippe and wore the peculiarly scare-crowish look which that malady prints on the countenances of its victims. Nevertheless, I had a good visit with him, a better one than I would have had if he had been quite well. He is a most mercurial man, and on previous visits, was so everlastingly bobbing around that a quiet chat was hardly possible. In addition to his bee business he carries on the Dowagiac Times, and is mayor of the town. As if this were not enough to keep one man out of mischief, he has lately been dabbling in electricity, for which his son Willie has developed a remarkable talent, as the result of which his father has lost his best helper in the apiary and supply business. Willie is a bright lad, and will make his mark as an electrician. He has charge of the electric light works of the town, which is beautifully illuminated, with a hundred incandescent lamps. Many of the better class of residence are lit up in the same manner, among them Mr. Heddon's own house. It would make this article too long to report any of our "bee-talk." In fact it is too long already, so I must forbear.

From Dowagiac I journeyed to Flint, and called on friend Hutchinson. He has a pleasant home in the outskirts of the city, where he carries on a small apiary, and the *Bee Keeper's Review*. I rather envy him. Such an establishment would suit the likes of me very well. But it would kill me off to go through such a struggle as he has had to "get there." And besides, we have bee papers enough. W. H.'s family life makes a charming picture, and I trust all the blessings of a kind Providence will crown the Home of the Review. The length of this communication forbids any further report of my visit or tour. I did intend to twist around to Medina, O., but circumstances forbade. That pleasure, is I hope, reserved for some future occasion.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, April 2nd, 1890.

CAPPINGS.

CUT FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS.

Just How to Extract.

HERE is a good deal in knowing how to extract, and this thought has been brought forcibly to mind by reading the following paragraph from Gleanings :

I know that we lose honey when we interrupt the bees ; for whenever we used to extract our colonies that were kept on the scales, there would be a loss. Sometimes the bees that were shaken from the combs would cluster in a body on the outside of the hive, and very often would not get to work until the next day ; and this very often resulted in making the yield next to nothing, from a hive that had been bringing in from 5 to 10 pounds of honey per day right along. Some colonies will go to work at once after being extracted from, I am well aware, but others will not. In working for comb honey it would be a much simpler matter to put a new crate, or a partly finished one, under the one that is ready to come off.

It is quite true as friend Root says, that some colonies will go to work at once after being extracted from, but others will not, but if the work of extracting be done properly, this will be reduced to a minimum. If the combs are all removed from the hive at one time, and the bees shaken off roughly, either into or in front of the hive, a great deal of their honey will be shaken off amongst them, dampening their wings and bodies. This is the way that some bee-keepers do and they will tell you they never need a feather or brush of any kind—a good vigorous shake will do it all. If on the contrary but a few combs are removed at a time, at first the bees are smoked then brushed gently from the combs, there will be but little daubing, the bees will be less disturbed and will continue to work right along. When extracting from the second story most of the bees can be smoked down into the brood-chamber, and what few remain can be brushed off gently. Do you not see that when the combs are shaken in front of the hive, bees, honey and all will be shaken off, and the former will naturally cluster about the entrance until they get cleaned up, and this will often take a whole day. There is therefore not only a waste of time—which means honey—but also of honey, which might as well be in the store

cans as on the bees and around the ground.

DESTROYING SURPLUS BEES.

A correspondent in the American Bee Journal, writes on this subject and gives his method of getting rid of the surplus bees :

"I first shake and brush the bees from their combs, and remove the combs and honey to safe quarters, and allow the bees to cluster in the empty hive. This I do in the afternoon or towards evening. If the hive has a stationary bottom-board (as most of mine have), I remove the honey-board and allow them to cluster in the cap. Early the next morning they are disposed of. I take a box 14 to 16 inches square, with one side hinged for a door, to be opened for the reception of a hot lid from the stove to be placed on a flat stone on the bottom of the box, to prevent burning. The top of the box should be a little larger than the largest hive or cap to be placed thereon, and a hole 6 or 8 inches square, covered with wire cloth, for the admission of the fumes of burning sulphur. The hot stove lid is placed bottom up (to avoid unpleasant smell when returned to the stove), and a good teaspoonful of sulphur thrown on, and the door closed. As soon as "killed" the bees should be buried, as they would revive in the air and warmth."

A DOUBLE TOP-BAR TO DO AWAY WITH BRACE COMBS.

On page 14 of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for April, we referred to a double top bar for the above purpose. We showed at the Toronto exhibition, nearly ten years ago, a frame got up on the same principle, but reversible. We also used reversible section-frames similarly constructed, with a bee space under the stationary top-bar. Our object was not to prevent brace-combs, nor yet to provide a passage way over the combs, but was simply an experiment in reversing. We found, however that there was no burr comb built between the two top-bars, so far as we remember. We had no need of experimenting in the direction of reducing brace combs, because with our top bars $\frac{7}{8}$ inch deep they were no serious bother to us. A serious objection to top-bars wider than thickness of ordinary worker comb is that, in extracting, they will prevent the combs lying tight up against the wire cloth of the extractor, causing them to spring, and in the case of weak combs, to break. If this device will work as well with top-bars $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide, and we can see no object in having them wider, it might be worth while for those having $\frac{3}{8}$ top-bars, to put in a

few of these extra bars, and try the plan, as a preventive of brace-combs. It will be a good thing as a winter passage over the frames any way.

STRAINING EXTRACTED HONEY.

J. F. McIntyre, of California, describes a honey strainer, in *Gleanings*, which will probably work very nicely, though A. I. Root improves on it by suggesting cheese cloth instead of wire cloth for the bottom of the inside strainer :

"The first is a tin box 15 by 18 inches inside, 6 inches deep, with a 3 inch pipe in one end, 2½ inches from the bottom. The second is a box made of ½ inch pine, 15 by 16, 5 inches deep. The bottom is wire cloth, 8 meshes to the inch. A piece ½ x 2 x 15 is nailed on one end at the top; a little block ½ inch cube, is put on each bottom corner. No 2 sits down in No. 1, the wire-cloth being held ¼ of an inch from the bottom of No. 1. As the outlet is 2½ inches from the bottom, the wire cloth will be about 1½ inches below the surface of the honey. The honey passes down through the wire cloth, under the end of No. 2, that has the little board nailed on, up under the little board, and out of the pipe. This strainer stands on the floor of the honey-house, and the pipe passes out through the wall to a 7-ton tank outside. The extractor and capping box stand up 6 inches from the floor, and both empty into the strainer. The strainer has never run over. You see it is a combination of the settling and straining principles. I skim off the bees, etc., once a day, because I do not think it would be clean to leave them longer."

PLANTING BASSWOOD.

The Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal has the following comments on an article re the above subject which appeared in a recent issue.

"We heartily endorse the sentiments of our contemporary the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, that are given expression in the following words: "The farmer and beekeeper can make no more profitable investment than by tree planting." Though there may be more immediately profitable fields for the farmer to invest in, yet we doubt with our friend if he could undertake a more profitable work that is lasting for all the time in its beneficial effects than that of tree planting. The farmer and beekeeper should be one in this matter. There is not a more beautiful tree native in our forests than the broad-leaved, clean clothed and rapidly growing basswood or linden, and the sweets that the bees may obtain from this variety makes the best of honey. From another economic standpoint the basswood has much in its favor. It is, perhaps, next to the white pine, the most universally used material for all forms of woodwork and carpentry. A feature that enhances the value of this tree still further is the fact that it will do best in odd waste places such as the sides of ravines, hills, or any rough ground alluvial in its nature. To our mind this tree has not been rightly honored in the past, and we think both the farmer and

the beekeeper should by practice and precept do what they can to encourage the planting of it throughout the country."

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

It seems to be pretty generally understood that it is unwise and dangerous to spray fruit trees during the time the blossoms are out, if in a district where the bees are gathering honey, and there is nothing to be gained by doing so under any circumstances if we are to accept the evidence of Mr. L. F. Abbott, in the last A. B. J.

The great enemy of the apple-orchard is the codling-moth larvae. These are propagated by a little miller which appears at intervals through the summer, and deposits its eggs in the blossom-end of the apple. Its appearance in early summer is governed by the season; but it may be confidently expected when the apples are just set, and the blossoms have entirely dried up. The codling-moth flies at night—and visits the small apples—never the flowers—and deposits one egg only in the calyx of the embryo fruit. In a few days the eggs hatch, and the little worm—the merest mite—commences to eat its way into the fruit.

Spraying the tree with the poisoned water even as soon as the eggs of the moth are laid, if no rain intervenes, will prove efficacious in destroying the larvae. To be most effectual, the spraying should be done once in ten days after the first application until the fruit tips and turns the clay down. The first brood of worms which infest the apples before they turn downwards, proves by far the most destructive.

The solution for spraying is either pure paris-green or London Purple, using one part of either to 200 gallons of water.

The only kind of bee whose kiss is agreeable is the husking bee.

WEBSTER'S AUTOMATIC SUPER CLEARER.

This is the name given to an apparatus having for its object the same intention as the bee-escapes of Messrs. Dibbern and Reese. In the words of the editor of the British Bee Journal :

"It consists of a board (¼-inch) sufficiently large to cover a section rack; in this are one or more pear-shaped spaces, covered with zinc, having a hole of about ¾-inch in the centre; over this hole is a wire network in a circular form, having a tube running from one side, raised at its exit a bee-space from its base. The bees can pass out, but have not sense enough to pass back through the same opening, and endeavor to do so through the base of the network just where it covers the hole in the piece of zinc. The escapes are within the thickness of a half-inch board, and so cannot get damaged by brace combs to prevent their efficacy or cause an accident."

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.

Planting or Sowing for Pasturage.

Query 259—I am moving to a locality where there is hundreds of acres of waste land that is not likely to be occupied for years, some of it is steep and rocky where stock could not graze, other parts of it has scattering timber. What would be the best kind or kinds of seed to sow that would pay best for bee pasture alone? How and when should I sow it?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Sweet clover.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS.—Do not know.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Pleurisy root. Scatter the seeds about waste places in the spring and fall.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Sweet clover. Sow in spring. It roots easy and remains long.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—White clover, sweet clover, pleurisy root, Chapman plant, catnip, etc., etc.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I confess my ignorance having never sowed for bee pasture.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—In your case I think that sweet clover would be best to sow, but it might not pay you.

WM. McEVOY, WOODBURN, ONT.—Alsike clover. Sow it by hand in spring.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—It would be well to try a number of kinds. Any time from fall to spring. Scatter some sweet clover seed where it will be tramped in along paths or roads.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—1 Sweet clover scratched in early in spring. 2 Rocky Mountain Bee plant sow or rake in in October. 3 Melissa. Sow in spring early. 4 Alsike clover would be good for both honey and pasture.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—You don't state the locality and that is everything. Study the natural flora of that locality and you will

soon learn what is best and the time to sow it.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—It depends somewhat upon where the locality is. For honey alone I like the Chapman honey plant the best and next sweet clover. Either can be sowed in the fall or early spring, and will be self seeding after the second season producing no honey the first season.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I don't think or believe that it will pay to attempt to sow for bee pasture alone. Whenever attempted so far as my information goes, it has been a failure. Any honey yielding flower seeds may be sown, but you will be disappointed at results no matter what seed you use in my humble opinion.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—The querist ought to give his locality. I cannot answer a question so general. I should plant seeds of plants known to do well in that locality but that would not prove a nuisance. Be careful on the latter point if you want to make friends for the bees and their keepers.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I could not answer your question without knowing more about your soil and climate. You might plant Linden trees in the low places, about hollows, Black Locust on the ridges. Scatter the seeds of the little white and pink asters, where there are few or no trees. It would require experience with the place to ascertain what would give the best returns.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Very much depends on the soil, some plants prefer cool, moist, heavy soils, some the opposite, and still others like the Chapman honey plant that are not a bit particular. This is a good one but I would advise "go slowly" for I believe under some circumstances it would prove perennial and might give trouble. Some roots have borne seed two seasons in my garden, they were stronger the last year and I am not sure they are dead now, however, it is a grand honey plant. White clover and some of the sweet clovers with suitable mints for dry soils, and others of the mints and worts for moist places. Do not overlook bonset, Wild aster and Golden rod.

Honey—What Kind of a Fall and Winter will best help the Yield.

Query 260.—What kind of a fall and winter is best suited to assist in a good yield the following season providing it is a favorable one?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—A favorable one.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Lots of rain in the fall, and plenty of snow in the winter.

WM. McEVOY, WOODBURN, ONT.—A mild fall and a mild winter with the ground covered

with snow most of the winter so as to protect the clover.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I do not know, does anyone? We may all have our theories, but they count for little in these practical times.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Such a fall and winter as will keep the clover or other honey yielding plants in best condition. In northern localities a mild winter may be good, but more important is it that the ground be steadily covered with snow.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—A fall with plenty of rain and a winter with plenty of snow although in a winter like this when so little freezing takes place the snow coverlid is not so important.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, O.—Why, a favorable one, of course, and a good time to find out whether it was a favorable one or not, is in the spring following. Neither too dry or too wet in the fall, nor too cold or warm in the winter.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—What is termed a good growing fall, enough moisture to ensure a good root development in biennials and perennials and not enough to start dormant buds prematurely. Ground protected with snow in winter sufficiently to prevent winter killing.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Don't know. My investigations have not gone far enough into the subject to speak with certainty. If anybody knows let us hear from them. In general terms we may say the fall and winter that won't kill out bee pasture plants.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I should say a wet fall with the ground well covered with snow during the winter unless the weather is mild like this year when I anticipate no injury to the clover. It might have a tendency to hurry it into fast and so bloom before the bees will be in good shape to gather it.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY ONT.—Wet fall and normal winter. A normal winter is one of plenty of snow to cover the ground continuously from November till April thus affording protection to the clover and other roots and temperature down most of the time to winter standard. This is an abnormal winter.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—In my opinion the answer to that question depends on where you live. In Iowa we look for a winter entirely different from what a Californian wishes for and yet both may be favorable.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I don't know. Does anyone? There is so much variation that I don't believe any rule can be predicated. This winter has so far been a fine one for bees on summer stands, but what the spring will bring forth, is only a matter of speculation. Even the keeping of a diary from year to year will do no good, or there is no reli-

bility to be placed on the matter, seasons have so many vagaries.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—A fall with an abundance of rain and with intervals of sunshine and mild weather. A winter open and mild with same kind of spring or if winter is cold the ground should be covered with snow which should continue on ground until danger from clover heaving out is past.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—A season following a rainy summer and fall and a mild winter is sure to be a good honey season if atmospheric conditions are also favorable. Nearly all the best honey plants are perennial and biennials and therefore they must have a seasonable year, to start them and have them thrifty and strong the second year at which time the clovers and some other plants of like habits are at their best. This state of things promises us one of the best honey seasons in Kentucky next summer, that we have had since 1883. The white clover was never more abundant and never looked better than it does at present.

A Successful Family of Bee-Keepers.

JOHN M. SWAN.—We commenced the spring of 1889 with 13 colonies and bought four more (two second swarms, one first swarm, and one old box of moveable comb); increased to 40 colonies and extracted 1800 pounds of honey. My brother, who lives a little way from me, had five colonies, spring count, and increased to 16, extracting 1000 pounds. One of his sons, the same season, bought two colonies (one of which was nearly dead when he got it,) but he increased to four, and took 240 pounds of extracted honey. Another of his sons commenced the spring with four colonies, increased to 14, and took 1000 pounds extracted. A neighbor had four colonies; he also increased to 14, and took 1000. I have given the yield in round numbers, all of them had dd pounds more than the numbers they gave me. This was all taken in about three weeks in the fall, as there was no honey in the clover to extract. My neighbor told me to-day that one of his first swarms swarmed three times, and he took a good quantity of honey from the third swarm.

Tweedside, N. B., Jan'y 31, 1890.

Well, we declare, but you have had a great flow. We figure up the aggregate and find the total number of colonies, spring count, 32; increased to 88, and the total yield, 5040 pounds of extracted honey, making an average of nearly 160 pounds per colony. Who will say hereafter that New Brunswick is not the banner province for honey? Tell us, please, how the colonies have wintered.

BEES SET OUT IN GOOD CONDITION.

WM. H. MOORE.—Have set my bees out of the respository all in first-class condition. Only one dead out of sixty-three is not so bad. Pelham Union, Ont., April 3, '90.

SELECTIONS.

FOUL BROOD LEGISLATION.

M. E. ANDERSON.—I have read the Bill relating to the Foul Brood as it appeared in the JOURNAL, and from the way it is got up there will certainly have to be some rules made by the Bee Keepers' Association before it is perfect. For instance, where there are bee-trees in the woods, the owner of the woods should be notified to cut them, where they are known; the inspector should have the privilege of transferring box hives himself, etc.

Ballantrae, Ont. March 24, 1890.

You will observe that the Bill gives the Directors of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association power to make such rules and regulations as they may think desirable, and suggestions such as yours will tend to assist them. Another point which will be the question which will require consideration will be: the question of the payment of the Inspector, on his second visit to examine, and give a "certificate of health," if the bees are found all right, and free from the disease. If he finds on his first visit to an apiary that the diseased colonies can be readily cured, and the owner anxious to attempt a cure rather than have the bees destroyed, he will give the necessary instructions, and will leave the case in the hands of the owner. The Bill places the owner under a ban, and prohibits (clause 6) the sale of bees, etc., without authorization from the Inspector. The Inspector, whoever he may be, will scarcely think of furnishing the certificate asked for without a personal examination. The question then arises, who should pay for the second trip of the Inspector?

ITALIANISING.

JOHN S. DENT.—If I destroy all the drones in my present colonies (Blacks) do you think my premium queen will get fertilized from the drones in the nucleus you are to send me; that is, would it be safe to do so, and try it?

Cowansville, Jan. 1890.

We can put in enough drones in the nucleus we are to send you, so that the queen would stand a fair chance of being fertilized by them, but there is always a risk to run in a locality where there are so many black drones about. By getting a number of unfertilized queens, and introducing them to the

various colonies, you would have a preponderance of pure drones the second season, and if you then get a number of virgin Italian queens the second year you will then have pure bees. You could rear Italian virgin queens then and give them to your neighbors who have black bees; this would give them pure drones the second season, and your entire neighborhood would thus be freed from black bees.

HOW TO WRITE REPORTS.

ROBERT COVERDALE.—I have taken the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL since its first issue, and I like it well; it gives me a great deal of information, and I renew with pleasure. We have 45 colonies now, all wintering well. Took 600 lbs of honey last year.

Canfield, Ont., March 20, 1890.

It is a pity you do not give the number of colonies you commenced the season of 1889 with. From the data you give, no one can estimate what your actual season's work was. You may have had but very few colonies, and a large increase, in which case you would have received credit for a better season than we can now think of giving you. We mention this for the sake of others who send reports just like yours.

CARNIOLANS VS. OTHER BEES.

W. McL.—As regards honey gathering qualities and quietness when handled, how does the Carniolian bee compare with the Italian?

They are quieter and less liable to sting but are not as ambitious in honey-gathering as the best Italians.

FULL SHEETS VS. STARTERS OF FOUNDATION.

Is it advisable to use full sheets of foundation in brood chamber when hiving swarms, or merely place strips of foundation on brood frames thus satisfying the natural propensity of bees for comb-building.

Victoria, B. C., March 26, 1890.

It depends solely upon what you run your bees for. If you want comb or extracted honey from the second story you would perhaps get more by giving only strips of foundation in the brood chamber, that is, providing honey is coming in freely. It is even more desirable where comb honey is worked for, as it causes the bees to go into the sections more readily.

. Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, that we may forward copies of the BEE JOURNAL to them. A postal card and five minutes time will do it.

A GOOD REPORT.

W. A. HILLSDON.—In the fall of 1888 I put up 10 colonies packed in chaff in large boxes, which came through in what I considered pretty good condition. The spring of 1889 opened out very promising, they commenced to get ready to swarm when the weather turned wet and cold and the bees killed off the drones. This lasted three weeks then white clover came out and they got to work again. I made 16 new colonies and took 200 pounds of comb and 200 pounds of extracted honey. The former I sold at 20c per pound and the latter at 15c, right at my own door, and I could have sold a great deal more. I am only a beginner, so leave you to judge whether I have done well or not.

North Oxford, Jan. 3, 1890.

A GOOD FALL FLOW.

JOHN REYNOLDS.—We have at this date 44 colonies in the cellar, all in good shape, at a temperature of 45°. I think they are wintering best of any season I ever knew. The summer of 1889 was far below the average in yield of honey. I did not get more than 11 pounds per colony surplus, and had it not been for one of the heaviest fall flows ever known in this section, they would have starved without they were fed.

Clinton, Me., Feb'y 19, 1890.

INCREASED FROM 5 TO 13 COLONIES.

JAMES ZUMSTEIN.—I began the season of 1889 with 5 colonies of Italians and Carnolians. Took 200 pounds of honey, and increased to 13 colonies, which are all in good condition.

Caister, March 15, 1890.

NO LOSSES IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

W. A. CHRYSLER.—I am well pleased with the change the JOURNAL has undergone, and also with the increased interest taken in it, and the comments on the articles by its editors, which have a stimulating and interesting effect upon the readers. Bees in this section seem to have wintered well, and so far I have not heard of a single loss. It has, however, been a very mild winter; there has not been ten days at one time but bees could fly and not get chilled. Out-door wintering is practiced by nearly every bee-keeper in this county, (Kent) and this year's experience will tend to strengthen the arguments in favor of out-door wintering.

Chatham, Ont., March 17, 1890.

VEGETABLES AND BEES IN SAME CELLAR.

J. BULL.—I commenced the season of 1889 with 11 colonies; increased to 27; took between 400 and 500 pounds of extracted, and 200 pounds of comb honey. They are now wintering in cellar, and are in the same compartment as are the vegetables, and though the cellar is opened daily to get what vegetables we use, the average temperature has been 40° to 45°, though it was down to 30°, one morning last week. There have been very few dead bees, all are in good condition with no signs of dysentery.

Uffington, Ont. March 12, 1890.

OUR OWN APIARY.

OUR bees are still in their winter quarters, and we intend leaving them there until there is something for them to gather. There is at least one report in the present issue of bees being set out, and we presume that by this time there are a good many others. We certainly advise caution in this respect. As we have not made any further examinations, we cannot say more than we did last issue, excepting that the temperature has been pretty steady at 45°

PREPARING BEES FOR SHIPMENT.

A few words on our mode of putting up bees for shipment by freight, and the work necessary to put them in working shape on arrival—this latter is more intended for amateurs to whom we are constantly sending colonies, and who have perhaps never had anything to do with bees—may not be amiss. The ends of the frames are nailed down by using slender wire nails, 2½ inches long, and this is all the fastening we give them. We have found from experience that there is much less chance of breakage of the combs if the bottoms of the frames are not fastened down. A strip of green wire cloth is nailed over the entrance, and a rim or super, covered with wire cloth, is placed over the top, to give the bees sufficient space over the frames, and is fastened on with strips up the four corners. The cover is nailed to the back of the hive.

CARE ON ARRIVAL AT DESTINATION.

In order to remove the wire nails it is necessary to lay a stick across the frames, to get a leverage by which to draw the nails, and prevent the frames from lifting. A smoker may be used to advantage while the nails are being drawn. After this has been done the frames should be spaced close together, only allowing sufficient space for a bee to pass over them; should there be more combs in the hive than the bees will nicely cover, the bees should be brushed off gently, and the combs put away in a safe place for future use. Very often there are more frames in the hive than are needed, because when we sell a colony in a nine frame Combination hive

We always calculate to put in the full number of frames. But the colony at time of shipment may only be large enough to cover seven frames, hence the instructions given above. The cover should then be placed on the hive, and the entrance blocks placed in position and adjusted to suit the size of the colony, and the weather; in warm weather a fairly wide entrance, while in cool weather they should be closed up allowing one-bee-space. On cold nights the entrance should be closed entirely, and not opened again the following morning until the weather is suitable for the bees to fly. Combs may be added as fast as the needs of the colony require. The bees should not be handled or examined in cold weather; there is a chance of the bees "balling" the queen, and of the brood becoming chilled.

SPACING FRAMES.

In this time of so much talk of wide and deep top-bars preventing the building of burr combs, the width the frames are spaced apart comes in for its share of attention. Our usual practice has been to space the frames apart one-and-a-half inches from centre to centre, but of late years we have been experimenting a little and we now advocate somewhat closer spacing. There is more tendency on the part of the bees to build drone comb when wide spacing is resorted to. If new and fresh combs are hung perfectly true, and the hives set level, one-and-a-quarter inch spacing will give the best results, while older combs are the better of a little wider spacing, say one-and-three-eighths inches.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

BEETON, ONTARIO, APRIL 15, 1890.

A new and enlarged edition of A. B. C. (the 42nd thousand) will be out in a few days. Our stock is just out and any orders we receive from this date we shall hold until a shipment of the revised edition comes to hand.

A short time since we received a consignment of honey, nearly 600 lbs from a bee-keeper put up in round tins holding about 50 lbs each. It was shipped without any protection around the tins in the way of casing, and in transit two or three of the tins had holes punched in them in the bottom, evidently having been set down heavily in the car on nails protruding through the floor. The honey being granulated came to us without loss, but when we had an order for a number of our 60 lb. tins, we had to liquify it, and not noticing the holes in the tins, two of them were placed in our large liquifying tank, and as the honey melted out it ran into the water. The leakage was not observed until there had been a loss of 30 or 40 lbs. Now, who should be at the loss in this case? We certainly should not be. It is not on this account we mention the matter, however, but to show that it is not safe to ship honey (whether granulated or not) excepting in wooden cases, to prevent accidents such as these. There would really be less liability to accident were it shipped in this way while in a liquid state, because then the tins would give when in contact with the hard substance (be it nail or otherwise) but when solidly granulated it would not have this quality.

A number of communications have been received asking why the number "284" is placed on the wrapper label, instead of "312" which is 52 numbers on from "260"—the end of volume V. These communications have come from those who take both JOURNALS. The BEE JOURNAL number is the one we use where both papers are taken. By the following example we will try to make the question clear:—Vol. VI began with the whole number 261. As there will be 24 BEE JOURNALS printed in the year the expiring whole number for Vol. 6 will be 284—date March 15, '91. As we keep three lists, those who take both will receive every issue, and will thus receive 48 papers in the year, as the combined list is used every week, while the lists of the BEE JOURNAL or POULTRY JOURNAL are only used the week that each paper is issued.

Beeswax is a pretty scarce article and the prospects are that foundation will advance in price. The figures quoted in the Prices Current are firm.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We want applications from bee-keepers capable of taking entire charge of a hundred colonies and increase. The situation must be filled by the 25th of the present month. Replies to this should be sent to the D. A. Jones Co., Beeton. Permanent engagement to the man who suits the gentleman requiring the assistant.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

EGGs, Eggs, Eggs from my prize winning S C White Leghorns. Almost a clean sweep at Detroit 1890. Also few sittings from my choice Golden Wyandottes McKeen's strain. Prices moderate, satisfaction guaranteed. A W GRAHAM, St Thomas, Ont

W F. Black Spanish hatching eggs at \$1.25 per sitting or two sittings for \$2 from first class prize winners at the Owen Sound Poultry show 1890 JAS STEWART, Meaford

MB SMITH, Grimsby, Ont., will sell eggs this season from his prize winning birds, S C Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks at \$1 per 13. Now is your chance to secure good stock at low prices.

EGGs \$2 per 13—From high scoring pen of Royal Black Javas, headed by Rob Roy, 964, hens 95, 954, 964 pullets 94, 95, 954. At St. Catharines, with 6 birds, 3 1sts, 3 2nds and 3 specials J D ROBERTSON, Box 184, Guelph Ont

FOR SALE or exchange for anything I can use, two mastiff dogs and two bitches one year old. Dark Brahmas, P R's, Langhan B B R Pile eggs for sale \$1. per sitting Wanted to exchange one cock of each kind with some person that has good stock J V BATTAM, Bridgen

EGGs—We are selling eggs this year from our prize winning light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes and Partridge Cochins at \$1.50 per setting. All birds score over 90 and all are well mated. WM & CHAS SPARKS, Chatham, Ont.

EGGs—Silver Laced Wyandottes, Grand River strain; Plymouth Rock, True Blue strain; Black Minorcas, imported stock, Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, and Black Spanish. \$1 per doz. Chicks in the fall. MATTHEW WILKINSON, Cheltenham, Ont.

DARK BRAHMAS—Having imported a grand high scoring pen of Dark Brahmas, (cock alone costing \$85) we will sell a limited number of eggs at \$5 per 13. Cash to accompany order. BACHE & OTTER, 472 Parliament, St., Toronto.

BLACK Hamburgs, T Smelts stock, Langshans, my own strain. See prize lists for both. Eggs \$3 per 13 \$6 per 26, express paid, No birds in pens less than 92. B Hamburg Cockerel and Pullet for sale score at St. Catharines 93 and 904. Langhan cockerel, score Milton, 934. Cards with birds. C L EISELE, Guelph.

DARK BRAHMAS—prize winners at Stayner. S S Hamburgs, (McNeil strain) eggs for hatching \$1 per 13, \$2 per 39. Address W J BELL, Banda Ont.

FOR SALE or Exchange for small hand printing press eggs from my prize Wyandottes golden, silver and white. Write quick with description of offer to CLAUDE E. BALDWIN, Barnston, Que. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per sitting.

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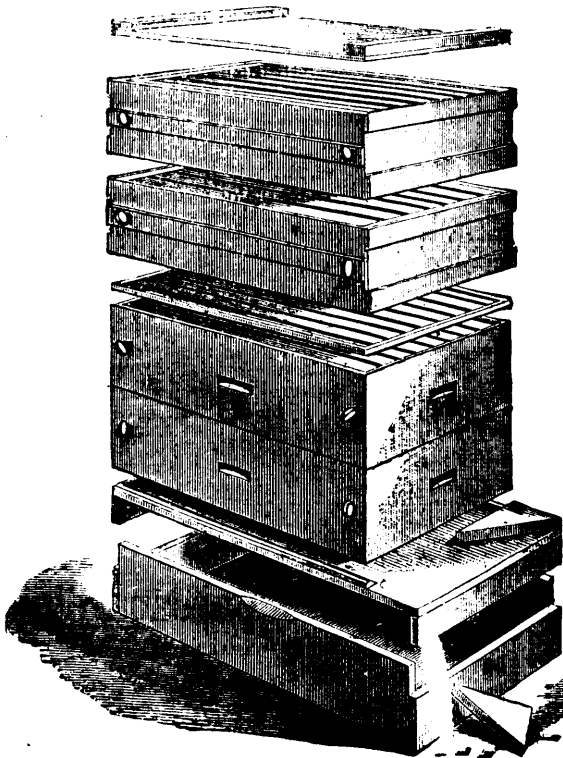
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