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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL



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

VOL. VI, No. 10. BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 15, 1890. WHOLE No. 270

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted exclusively to the interests of the Honey Producer.

Seventy-five Cents per annum in Advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

#### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 col.	page
1 month.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
2 months.....	3.00	4.50	5.50	6.50	11.00	17.00
3 months.....	4.01	5.50	7.00	9.00	15.01	25.00
6 months.....	6.01	9.00	12.00	15.00	23.00	40.00
12 months.....	10.01	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	75.00

#### Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

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

#### Condensed Directory.

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

#### Transient Advertisements.

10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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

#### Exchange and Mart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Clubbing Rates.

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

#### Job Printing.

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

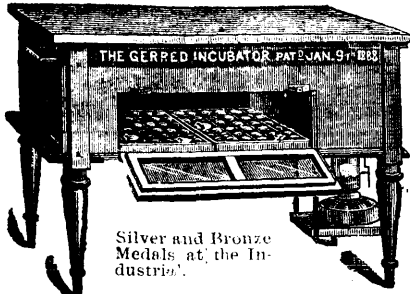
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Breeder of Exhibition  
**BARRED P. ROCKS**

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

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



Silver and Bronze  
Medals at the In-  
dustria'.

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

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

—BREEDER OF—

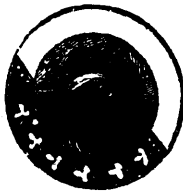
**BLACK B. RED GAMES**

(Heaton and Mathews Strains.)

At Montreal last winter I won first on cock;  
third on cockerel; first, second and third hens;  
second on pullet. Score from 89½ to 94. Eggs  
\$3 per sitting of 13. Stamp for reply.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**GOLDEN  
WYANDOTTES !**



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

**JOHN A. NOBLE, Norval, Ont**



**THOS. BARRETT,**  
Norfolk Poultry Yards,

BREEDER  
AND IMPORTER OF

Langshans,  
S. G. Dorkings,  
S. C. B. Leghorns,  
White Cochins,  
Black Hamburgs.

**Eggs in Season \$3** per 13 or **\$5** per 26  
BIRDS FOR SA

ANGUS, ONT.

**W. T. TAPSCOTT**

Has 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,**  
BRAMPTON, ONT

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

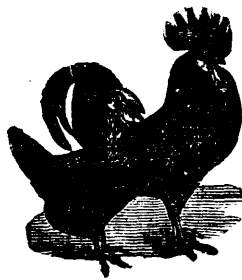
**EGGS, \$1.00 for 13.**

- Light Brahmas**—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York, Williams and Bucknam strains
- Dark Brahmas**—Three yards. Mansfield and Bucknam strains
- White Cochins**—Two yards. Layell strain
- Partridge Cochins**—Three Yards. Williams, Booth and Washing ton strains.
- Buff Cochins**—Three yards. Gold Dust strain
- Black Cochins**—Two Yards. Williams strain
- Langshans**—Three yards. Croad strain
- White Plymouth Rocks**—Four yards
- White Wyandottes**—Two yards
- Silver Wyandottes**—Two yards
- Barred Plymouth Rocks**—Twelve yards. Drake Upland and Corbit strains
- Houdans**—Two yard. Pinckney strain
- White-Faced Black Spanish**—Two yards. McMillan and McKinstry strains
- Rose Comb Brown Leghorns**—Two yards. Forbes strain
- Rose Comb White Leghorns**—Two yards. Forbes strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns**—One yard
- Single Comb Brown Leghorns**—Two yards. Bonney strain

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

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

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.



**PARK  
Poultry Yards**

DUNNVILLE.

**C. H. McCRAE, Prop**

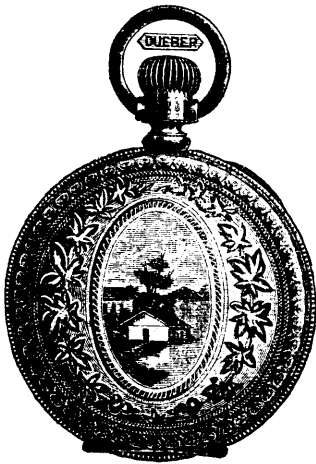
After several years' experience and a large outlay of money I have birds second to none.

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

The breeding pens should be seen to be appreciated. Eggs and birds reasonable. Correspondence kindly solicited.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCHES



WATCHES

**WHOLESALE PRICES!**

WE buy all Watches direct from the factories, and can sell you for \$18.75. We can furnish both gold and silver Watches, also gold filled cases, warranted for 15 to 25 years. Guarantee with each watch. We have done quite a trade with the bee-keepers of Ontario since putting out our new Price List for 1890.

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

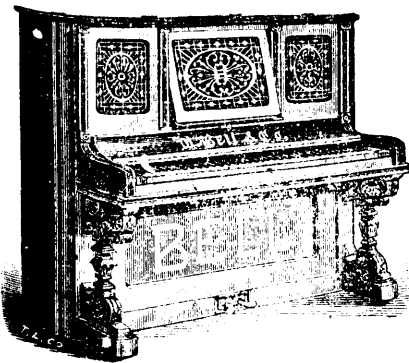
**R. E. SMITH & CO.**

WHOLESALE JEWELERS,

TILBURY CENTRE, ONT.

BOX 72.

**BELL PIANOS**



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

**W. BELL & CO.**

GUELPH, Ont

**THE CANADIAN**

**Bee Journal**

EDITED BY D. A. JONES.

75 cts. per Year.

**Poultry Journal**

EDITED BY W. C. G. PETER.

75 cts. per Year.

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

**THE "REVIEW."**

SOME OF THE TOPICS IT HAS DISCUSSED.

"The Production of Comb Honey," was the special topic of the April number.

"How to Raise Extracted Honey," was discussed in the May issue.

"Comforts and Conveniences for the Apiary," were named and described in June.

"From the Hive to the Honey Market," was the topic of the July issue.

"Marketing," Will be the Special topic of the August number.

The "Review" is Published monthly, at 50 cts. a year. Send for samples (free) and see if you can afford to be without it.

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

**Bee-Keepers Guide**

—OR—

**MANUAL OF THE APIARY.**

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

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

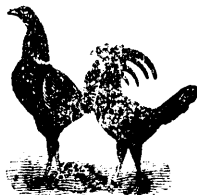
**FOR TRUE BLUE**

:- CARNIOLANS :-

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

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

**THIS SIZE .AD.**



3 months..... \$3 00

6 " ..... 5 00

1 year. .... 8 00

Payable quarterly in Advance.

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

**WHITE**

**LEGHORNS**

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

Write for prices and get the best in America:

**R. H. MARSHALL DUNNVILLE.**

**WILL. A. LANE,**

Turnerville, Ont.

—BREEDER OF HIGHEST TYPE—

**BRONZE TURKEYS**

Write for prices of young birds in the fall.

**Prices to suit the Times.**

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

**WM MOORE,**

MENTION THIS JOURNAL. Box 452 LONDON, ON

**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.
\$5 10	4 00	4 85	6 00	9 50
		18 GAUGE.		
\$3 25	4 00	5 00	6 30	9 90

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/40 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.**

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

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

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

**W. COLE'S** Black Minorcas. I have bred 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 Ricknell, judge. Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per 13. WM. COLE, Brampton.

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

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

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

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

**LOOK HERE!**

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

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

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**BROWN LEGHORNS AND BLACK MINORCAS.**

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

**J. C. BENNER, Owen Sound**

Care Polson Iron Works

MENTION THIS JOURNAL



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

VOL. VI, No. 16. BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 15, 1890 WHOLE No. 270

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

EDITORIAL.

WHO of our readers would like to get some young basswood trees? Mr. F. C. Matthews of Hamilton, in a private letter, tells us that he will be clearing a piece of bush land this fall, which is full of young basswoods of all sizes. We can get all we require right here in our own vicinity, but it is possible many are not so well situated as we are in this respect, and would like to avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a number of young trees, and we have no doubt but that Mr. Matthews would be willing to furnish them at the mere cost of getting them out.

The item below we clip from a daily. It seems rather curious, and yet why might it not be so. Perhaps Mr. McArthur or some of our other Toronto subscribers may have had some experience in this direction. If so, it would be interesting to hear it:

The electric light puzzled the bees in Jamaica. A beekeeper living near a large hotel being built at Kingston recently found his hives in the utmost confusion, with many bees lying about

exhausted or dead. The electric light was used at the hotel in order that the building operations should continue all night, so the bees mistook the light for daylight and would go out to hunt pollen around the neighborhood thus illuminated. When they came home they found that the real day was dawning, and they flew off again without any rest till they literally worked themselves to death.

There are still a number of bulletins relating to Foul Brood for distribution, and we are satisfied that there are yet many beekeepers in the province who have not yet received copies. There are hundreds of subscribers who have not sent in a single name. We do not understand this apathy on the part of those whose prosperity is to be preserved by the education derivable from a careful study of the malady. Come now, send on the names of all the beekeepers in your vicinity, and if copies of the Bulletin have not been sent them we will see that it is done at once.

In conversation with Mr. H. J. Hill the Manager and Secretary of the Toronto Industrial, he stated that the entire space available for exhibits has been taken up, and the success of the fair of 1890, is assured. All they want now is the people, and we fancy there need be no cause for anxiety on that score, for what would Canada be without its Industrial, and how could it miss drawing a big crowd.

## GENERAL.

### Impure Wax.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

**Y**OUR vigorous remarks on page 182, of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, will elicit the hearty applause of every right thinking man. I can vouch for your statements in the main. I know of a bee-keeper who purchased 15 lbs. of comb foundation within ten miles of me. He took it home and put a considerable quantity in frames, and upon putting it in the hives found as you state. In other instances the foundation broke down, and all his labor and that of the bees went for naught. He took the whole article back—unused foundation, broken down foundation and frames—to the party he got it from, to show him how it had acted. Whether he obtained justice or not, I have not heard. I have a sheet of the stuff in the house now. It has not the taste of wax, nor does it chew like wax. The test you give is a good one, and is one I had not thought of up to the time of reading your remarks. How any supply dealer can be foolish enough to make a practice of sending out such stuff for wax I know not; he must not care to establish a business, or to do justice to his customers. Of course 40 cents per pound is dear for the article, and good foundation at 55 cents per pound is cheap in comparison.

#### SECTION HONEY BY THE POUND.

Before reading Mr. R. McKnight's article upon the sale of comb honey, and deducting for the weight of the section, I had never thought that anyone allowed for weight of section, and such being the custom I never thought that there was anything *wrong* about it. Tea, sugar, etc., are always weighed in the paper, as Mrs. McKnight will probably be able to inform Mr. McKnight. Of course where the weight of the package is considerable the practice does not exist. It will be difficult to make any change (I use the word advisedly, because it would be a *change*, ninety cases out of a hundred) of deducting the weight of the sections, and unless the change is *general*, the bee-keeper, and the honey consumer will have misunderstandings. A section weighs from one-half to three-quarters of an ounce. If Mr. McKnight's nice comb honey were not already sufficient inducement, his allowance for sections will be sure to induce me to purchase what extra comb honey I may need from him, providing he does not put an extra price on the article.

R. F. HOLTERMANN,  
Romney, Ont., July 28, '90.

We did not have room for Mr. Holtermann's article in last issue, and since then he will have seen our further remarks regarding impure wax and bogus foundation. As Mr. H. does not live many miles from Tilbury Centre, doubtless the foundation came from the party of whom complaints were made on page 206. We have just received from Mr. David Smith, Thedford, the following letter, in which he gives his experience, in this matter:

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

SIRS.—Before I returned foundation, sample No. 1, I wrote asking what was wrong, as it was all breaking down. He said it was the heat, the foundation "was all right." I found, however, that it *was not* all right, and so returned it. I then received a card containing the following, along with a shipment of foundation (sample No. 2):

D. S. SMITH, THEDFORD:—I send you 55 lbs. of brood comb that I know is all right; let me hear from you if the comb suits now, as I want to do what is right with everyone. We got all the States wax refined we want, we will lose a hundred dollars on the wax we got from the States.

R. E. SMITH.

I have not answered him yet in regard to No. 2, I have between 30 lbs. and 40 lbs. of it yet. It is no use to me. Would you advise me to return it? Would it be right for me to pay for what has broken down, and been lost?

DAVID SMITH.

Thedford, Ont., Aug. 4, '90.

P. S.—Is he a rogue or a fool?

From a preliminary test of No. 2 sample, we are of opinion that while it is somewhat better than No. 1, still it is considerably adulterated. If this lot should prove to be adulterated even to *any extent*, then we may feel pretty certain, that the whole affair has been a preconceived plan on the part of the manufacturer to swindle the public, and as such he should be dealt with. From what Mr. David Smith says, in the questions he asks, we take it that he has not yet paid for the foundation he has received, and he asks our advice as to what he should do. If it is as we understand, our advice would be to ship back the foundation at once, and consider himself well rid of the transaction. We shall have the sample No.

2, submitted for analysis, and will report as soon as we can. We may say that up to the present time we have had no communication from R. E. Smith, though he has had an abundance of time to furnish us with the information asked for.

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### Foul Brood.

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FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

I HAVE just been reading in Bulletin XXXIII Bureau of Industries the account of your method of treating foul brood. It is a matter of which I have had no personal knowledge. My object in now writing is to make a suggestion merely for your consideration. It seems to me very improbable that the theory by which you seek to explain the success of your method of treatment can be sound. May there not be some other explanation of the facts? Have you ever tried the same method of treatment minus the starving, removing the bees from the hive into the box covered with sieve, placed on its side and kept in a cool cellar for the usual number of days, while still continuing to feed them? May it not be that the reduced temperature at which the cluster of bees are kept in the cellar for so many days is the essential part of the treatment? True, you have proved that a low temperature, or even many degrees below zero does not serve to disinfect honey that has been contaminated by the contagion, or efficient cause of the disease. But it must be borne in mind that spores of contagious diseases, some of them at least, are very tenacious of life, being capable of resisting very low and a few of even very high temperatures. Let us suppose that when you remove the bees from their hive and put them in the starving box you at the same time transport the contagion, whether in the honey in their abdomens or otherwise, from the hive to the box with them. The conditions that existed in the hive have manifestly suffered a change. As a consequence, it may be, that, while the spores undergo the usual change of growth and development up to a certain point they then die because the conditions necessary for their perfect development and the reproduction of another generation of spores no longer exists as it formerly did in the hive. In other words may not the effect of your method of treatment in destroying the contagion be somewhat like that of a hot bed in destroying the vitality of the seeds contained in the material of which it is composed. The starving may, of course, be an essential

part of the treatment, and yet the rationale of its action may be different from what you suppose. It seems to me that this matter is worthy of the closest, most exact investigation, and might with profit be taken up by the skilled working bacteriologists. There would seem to be no great difficulty in detecting and demonstrating the specific microbe that is the true and only cause of the disease, and by tracing it through its life history in determining how your method of treatment acts and what are its essential features.

Yours truly,

W. O. EASTWOOD, M. D.

Whitby, Aug. 5, '90.

P. S.—After reading the Bulletin the question occurred to me why, if this disease can be so easily and so certainly eradicated, are the inspectors authorized to be appointed under the Act, given the power to have infected hives and bees destroyed? Why not have provided against the spread of this evil after the same manner in which the law provides against the spread of thistles and other noxious weeds? If a farmer endangers his neighbor by permitting thistles to go to seed some one may be sent on to his land to cut them down at his expense. I certainly think the owner of the bees ought to be given the option in such a case, of having the cure carried out at his expense, or of having the bees and hives destroyed. There seems to be even less excuse for the destruction of the hives than of the bees.

If I had given the history of the number and various experiments that I have tried in endeavoring to cure foul brood it would make a large volume. Cold will not destroy the disease in the honey, neither will it destroy it in the combs. No amount of cold will effect the disease as far as I have been able to test the matter. It seems to lay in a dormant state when chilled and immediately revives when the temperature is raised sufficiently. We know no spores more tenacious of life than are those of foul brood. No, I have proved that they *do not carry the disease on their bodies*, at least it does not so spread; they carry honey in their honey sacs, and until every particle of that honey is digested by the bee there is a danger of the disease. To one who has not had much experience in this direction, it may seem strange that while it is so contagious, the bee which uses it for food does not become diseased. Some of our scientists believe that they have



found foul brood in bees not in the honey; if that is the case, we have proved that it does no harm in that way at any rate. When a colony of bees is fed on the worst foul brood honey that can be got, or if they are taken from a hive in which the brood is thoroughly rotten, the total consumption of all the honey in their abdomens will stop, destroy and cure the disease, so that it never breaks out again from that source. Now if the disease was carried on or in the body of the bee, excepting in the honey, the disease could surely be imparted to others, or started in their new home, as it would be impossible to cleanse externally or internally every bee, so that there would be no possible danger of a spread of the contagion. Any system that will dispose of all the honey in the abdomen of the bee will work a perfect cure. You wonder why so much power is vested in the inspector under the Act? and why the spread is not provided against, in the same manner, as the law provides against the spread of Canada thistles. There are so many ways in which foul brood may be carried, and we are sorry to say that in many cases bee-keepers are just as careless in guarding against a spread, as are farmers against the spread of thistles, and other noxious weeds. The law regarding the prevention of the spread of thistles, etc., is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter, inasmuch as it is not enforced in any way. We venture to say that there would be just as few thistles in the country without the Act as with it. The farmers who keep their possessions clear of thistles, now, were just as thrifty and particular before, and the law is really inoperative as it stands in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and so with the Act relating to foul brood, had the inspector not been vested with power to destroy totally, where in his judgment he found it necessary in the case of slothful and shiftless bee-keepers, or in extreme cases of the disease. We feel safe in stating that the inspector will never order the destruction of any man's colonies, if there is a proper desire on the part of the bee-keeper to rid himself of the disease. While the cure is quite simple there is great danger attending it, and

should there be no honey in the flowers at the time of treatment robber bees are liable to get at it and carry it home to their own hives; the disease in other colonies might not be detected until the following season providing it was late in the fall when the operations were carried on. A great danger that attends foul broody bees is that they may swarm out and go to the woods, and robber bees from various apiaries may go there and get honey and become diseased; then again combs may be left around unintentionally where a few drops of honey may be got by other bees. Foul brood honey may be sold; there are thousands of ways by which the contagion in the honey may be spread. Honey is the granary for foul brood; the grain will remain there for years, but when it is sown in proper soil it will sprout and grow, so when the honey is used in any way to feed larvæ contagion immediately commences its destruction, and whether the abdomen of the bee is the place where it germinates, if we might so use the term, or whether the abdomen of the larvæ is the place where it spreads and begins to grow, we are not prepared to say. We should be glad indeed if some of our scientists would take up the case and help us to a conclusion. Perhaps, doctor, you can help us in this direction by interesting some of your friends in the profession who will be willing to experiment in the matter.

#### Dumouchel's Swarming Cart.

**D**OW what I have to submit to the readers of your valuable weekly, is not my own invention, but the bees. I have noticed that they were alighting with preference under the shaft ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground) of a Canadian hay cart, evidently to seek a shelter against sun and rain.

As to the bees alighting often to the same places, I believe they are attracted by the smell left by precedent swarms. At this season of the year my cart being in the field, I contrived to make a similar one, as follows: having found an old pair of wheels with their axletree I fixed on them three scantlings, the middle one 12 feet long and the two side ones 6 feet long, so as to make a platform 6 x 3 feet, the rear part of it being 4 feet 6 inches from the axletree, leaving in front of the said platform a tongue 6 feet long, at the end of which I fixed a pin sufficiently

long so as to keep the rear part (always facing the east) at 3 feet 6 inches from the ground. Under the front part of the platform, and near the axletree, I made a chamber holding two hives, provided with frames full of foundations and covers.

The whole stands at above at 50 feet from my hives which face the south.

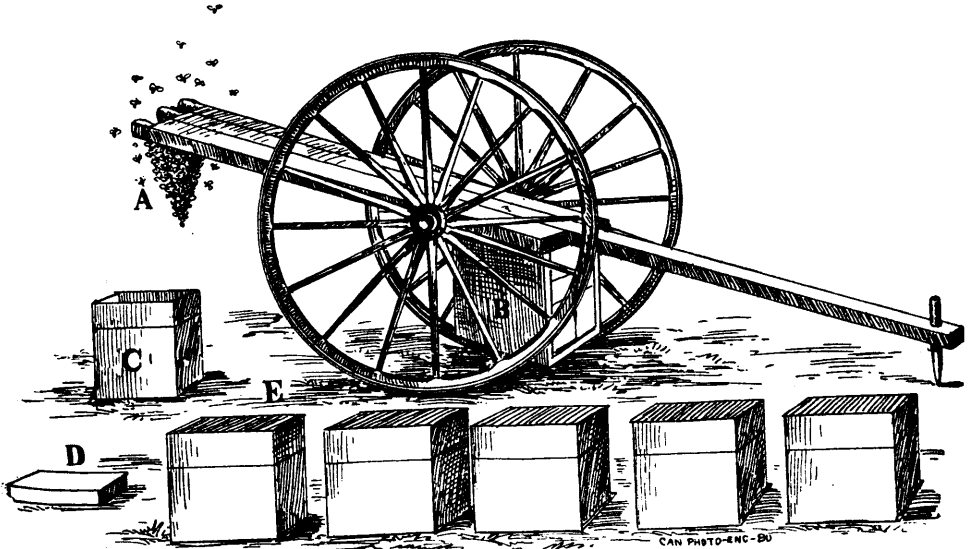
Now the swarm will surely alight under the

My experience in this season of swarming makes me conclude that what has proved to be a success in St. Benoit cannot be a failure in Beeton.

A. DUMOUCHEL.

St. Benoit, Que., Aug. 1, '90.

We illustrate your invention, so that



DUMOUCHEL'S HIVING CART.

A.—Swarm.

B.—Chamber.

C.—Hive.

D.—Cover.

E.—Distance. (50 feet) from hives.

north-east corner of the platform previously damped with a mixture of honey and water, under which corner is the hive with an empty box on it. Then lowering the rear part of the platform so as to enter the bees sufficiently in the box, I give a sharp stroke of a mallet which throws down the whole swarm; after having covered the hive, I put it in the chamber and cart it to its destination. I put at the bottom of the hive a pound of honey as a reward to the bees for their good behaviour.

I do not believe in the accredited opinion that bees send out scouts to find out a new home, but I do believe that their wonderful faculty of smelling added to the smallest quantity of honey or honey and water is sufficient to bring a whole swarm down, especially where they anticipate a good shelter.

With my cart, there is no more need of pumps to bring down swarms, planting bees, running after swarms, etc.

all may see what it looks like and try it, if desirable. A great many things that are invented are given to the public before they are fairly tried and found to be thoroughly practical. We hope that this may not be one of them. In the absence of trees, a few limbs tied to the axle would help induce them to alight. After the first swarm has clustered there, no doubt others would do the same. A few bees in a wire cage would be a still further inducement for them to alight, but candidly we see no reason why a swarm should alight on the under side of the cart, unless it be that there is no other suitable place of any kind. There are certain spots in our own apiary where swarms usually alight, but it depends somewhat upon the direction of the wind when the swarm comes out of the hive, as they almost invariably

drift with the wind. When the wind blows from the north the swarm will almost surely cluster south of the hive they left, and *vice versa*. This has probably been the observation of many bee-keepers; also that it does not take a very strong wind to move them. Only the other day we observed an instance of interest in this particular. A swarm came out, and were just in the act of clustering on a limb where two or three swarms previous had alighted when a sudden gust of wind carried them across to the opposite side of the apiary, and a still further gust blew them over into a neighbor's yard. Had it not been for the protection of the trees we do not know how much further they would have gone. If this contrivance of yours should work all right, it will save a lot of work. It will have the advantage of enabling the apiarist to cart his bees back to the spot where he wants the hive to stand, and then again should a second swarm issue as the first was being hived, the cart and bees could be run away to a safe locality to prevent their mixing together. Let us have further reports of its success.

#### Jottings.

**I**N a foot note to J. B. Hall's letter in a late issue of *Gleanings*, Bro. Ernest Root tells us in a patronizing way, that "there are good people (just like ourselves) over in the Province of Ontario that I should like to have annexed to the United States, though I am not so particular about Quebec," Mr. Root is more particular than the greater part of his countrymen, whom I believe have no objection to take Canada as it is "for better, for worse." Ernest only cares for the part that pleases him most. He cannot have us on any such conditions. If we go, we go as a people. We cannot agree to leave behind us those with whom we have been so long associated. We are "a band of brothers," and we will not break up the family. We do not like the word *annex* anyway; it is in bad odour among Canadians. If Ernest had made some such proposition as the following we might have waited to consider it: "Let there be a fusion of the two nations, and a new name given to the united country, we will borrow an appropriate one from Sir Charles Dilke, and call it "Great Britain." He recognizes the fact that you Canadians have a more stable form of Democratic government than we. Let the political character of the country remain democratic, and let us agree on

the following general basis of union: The first President shall be nominated by the Canadians, and shall hold office for ten years, with all the powers now vested in our President, including the veto power. This is a generous offer we know, but we are not without a precedent in making it. We have in mind the practical union between England and Scotland when "Sandy," who represented the lesser number, was made King. The presidents thereafter to be elected by popular vote. Five-sixths of her cabinet to be selected from what is now Canada, (this, too, is a concession, but we need some sound, honest leaven in our political bodies). We are content to adopt a new flag with a blue ground, (blue is a modest color, and it will suit you people). "Justice" shall be wrought in the centre, supported by the Beaver, the emblem of industry, and shall be overshadowed by the Eagle with outstretched wings—emblem of might and power. These to be encircled by an entwined wreath of Golden Rod, Thistle, Rose and Shamrock; the Union Jack in one corner, with twenty-five stars twinkling over it. We will enter into a solemn compact, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain to abstain from any un-neighborly or unjust conduct, the one towards the other. Never, on any account, to raise arms against each other, but if unhappily a difference should arise, it will be promptly arbitrated upon by six Professors of Modern History, selected from three of the best universities in each country, the empire to be the best Scientist in Europe—in every case their decision to be final, all matters of detail to be arranged by a conference of the two Cabinets, with the then Governor General of Canada as President." Now, if Ernest, in behalf of his country, will make some such offer as the above, the Canadian people may take it into their serious consideration, but let him refrain from talking about "annexing" or "Johnny will get his gun out."

NUMBER TWO.

This item has been in our hands some time, but was mislaid awhile. It does not say much about bees, but there are some very good points in it, which stamp our "Number Two" as a second Edward Bellamy, the Boston Nationalist, whose *Looking Backward* has made him famous the world over, as a man of wonderful imagination. One thing Mr. Bellamy forgot in his famous book, was to have Dr. Leete explain to Mr. West how all these Utopian changes were brought about, and "Number Two" has forgotten to tell us how the Canadian *Linden* and the American *Basswood* honey trouble is to be equalized in his "Greater Britain."

THE SEASON.

REPORTS FROM EVERY COUNTY AND PROVINCE IN THE DOMINION.

**F**OLLOWING the custom we have adopted for some time of gathering information on seasonable topics, we sent out on the 28th July, a reply postal card to thirty correspondents, covering the entire Dominion from Winnipeg to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, containing the following request:

"Will you kindly give us a report of the season thus far for your county, such an one as will be fairly representative. Information as to the extent of swarming, the average quantity of comb honey and extracted honey taken per colony thus far; the prospect of a fall flow; how clover and linden individually have yielded, and such other information as can be crowded on the attached reply card, is desired, which please return by first mail.

We give the replies by Province and County, and at the conclusion of the reports, we recapitulate and condense them, showing the state of the season up to the date of sending in the replies:

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE Co.—Geo. F. Beach, Meadows, N. B.

Bees have not made any surplus to date. I have 65 colonies, old and new. I wintered 40 in good shape. Did not seem to swarm as in other years. My bees generally do best in August and September. Golden Rod has not bloomed; will commence soon now. It is very plentiful here. Clover did not yield much this year, only enough to keep breeding going on; weather has been cold and backward until lately. Very hot now; in hopes to send better report about first of September.

NOVA SCOTIA.

COLCHESTER Co.—W. D. Black, Truro, N. S.

The honey flow in this county so far is considerably behind the average, clover yielding very poor so far, consequently the swarms are scarce compared with last year, but we still hope for a good flow from autumn flowers. The clover is not quite done yet but has only averaged about 20 lbs per colony. There is not much comb honey produced in this county, consequently cannot give much information in that line.

QUEBEC.

MEGANTIC Co.—V. A. Berube, Inverness.

But very few hives are kept in this county

this year. Bees are decreasing every year in this county. This year the honey crop will amount to nothing. The fall crop is a failure every year on account of the early frosts. The swarming was good enough. The best year with me was 50 lbs per hive of extracted honey. It does not pay to work for comb honey here.

MISSISSQUI Co.—F. W. Jones, Bedford.

The honey season has been rather unfavorable in this locality as far as securing a crop of white honey goes, as on account of the mild winter last winter clover was nearly all killed out and then this was the off year for basswood. A fair yield was had from apples and early spring flowers, also raspberries, and the fall flow promises well. Bees have not swarmed very much in this section this season.

ST. JOHN, QUE.—W. A. Pearson, Lacolle.

Swarming has not amounted to one per cent. in this section. There has been no honey taken of any kind more than they required up to the 28th inst. Since that date they are storing some from clover. We have had plenty of bloom but it did not yield. There is any amount of dutch clover coming on now, that and buckwheat is all we will have for remainder of season with good weather we hope to get some honey yet.

ONTARIO.

CARLTON Co.—Wm Alford Ottawa.

Have been so rushed with work since early spring that I've not been looking after my neighbors much. However I can say a few words with certainty.—

1. Beekeepers very much elated.
2. Swarms! Swarms!! Swarms!!!
3. Very little comb honey worked for, but may safely put average of extracted to date at 80 lbs per colony, spring count.
4. Yield from clover fine, constant and good; from linden very copious, but of short duration. Color and flavor of basswood very marked this season.

LANARK Co.—J. K. Darling, Abnonte.

Swarming somewhat excessive. Honey crop, except in some localities, will be very small. Too much spring dwindling. Honey coming in too slow for comb honey. Good bloom of white clover but for some reason the hives did not fill up very fast. Basswood nearly a failure, very little bloom. In some parts the basswood and elm trees were badly eaten with some kind of worm, the leaves were eaten up, or presented the appearance of having been riddled with a shot gun. Honey is coming in, and the prospects of a fall flow are up to, or above the average, but that is not saying much. Very

little dark honey so far. Hard to strike an average, perhaps 20 lbs. extracted per colony. Will be very little comb around this part of the country. Perhaps it is a little better in other places.

**LENNOX Co.**—Allen Pringle, Selby.

Season for honey so far a little above the average. Clover yielded well. Linden scarce here—yield from it middling. Buckwheat just coming into bloom. Should we get rain soon the prospect for fall honey will be good; otherwise not. The yield per colony up to date is not high to correspond with the flow of nectar, owing to the unfavorable spring for building up. Swarming only fair, due to the same cause.

**MUSKOKA.**—E. Schulz, Kilworthy.

The honey yield here in Muskoka is not as great as last year. So far I may report 20 lbs. extract, per colony. Mine go a little higher, some of them 130 lbs. Clover gave little or no honey, except on high, hilly places. Linden was not very brisk either, but gave some. Fall flowers promise well, if weather keeps fine. The sections are not finished yet and very little comb honey will be taken. Bees showed no swarming propensity. Average increase 75 per cent, with me only 25 per cent.

**YORK Co.**—John McArthur, Toronto.

The honey crop in this section is the largest since '83. Clover has yielded something beyond common. Some apiaries yielding as much as 200 lbs. per hive. Basswood did not yield so well. So much clover bees never left it. I think I will be safe in putting the yield at 100 lbs. per hive, extracted, and 50 lbs. section honey, with 75 per cent. increase. Clover is still yielding, also, thistle, burdock, motherwort, boneset, catnip and bokarat. The prospects are good for two weeks yet. From the above mentioned blossoms I expect 50 lbs. surplus yet, unless something unlooked for occurs. There has been some enormous yields as high as 600 lbs. per hive in some instances. I am sorry to say honey has already been sold in Toronto at very low rates. I sincerely hope that prices may remain about present rates. Although there is a large crop, small fruit is scarce, and report says honey crop is a failure in some sections on the other side the lake. Don't be in a hurry in disposing of the crop, and let it be well ripened before putting it on the market.

**SIMCOE Co.**—Rev. J. R. Black, Barrie.

Were I to speak of the yield thus far from personal experience, I would say it has been one quarter that of last year, but others, I am happy to state, report a larger harvest. I estimate it at one-half last season's product.

This percentage will also cover the increase in stock. Basswood yields us nothing. I am not prepared to speak of fall prospects, as we have had throughout this summer all the factors, present from which we have hitherto obtained a large yield and yet the result is the worst in ten years, 1887 excepted.

**PEEL Co.**—W. Couse, Streetsville.

The season up to date has been rather good for honey where bees have been properly attended to. Clover yielded very well, basswood only middling, thistle poor. The average per colony will be about 100 lbs. extracted, or if comb 50 lbs. There will not be any fall honey gathered in this section of Peel Co. I have increased my stock of bees about 60 per cent, but there has been an increase of about 100 per cent. generally.

**LINCOLN Co.**—Will Ellis, St. Davids.

It is impossible to give a report at this date, only to say that it has been a very good season. Swarming was not above the average. Clover and basswood yielded equally well. We never get any fall flow. Our season opened on June 15, and closed July 20. So you see it was very short. Had two colonies of Carnolians. Do not consider them superior to Italians or Hybrids. Liable to swarm with plenty of room. With the exception of grapes, peaches, plums, and apples are almost a total failure, and beekeepers should not be in a rush to get their prices down. As there will be no trouble to dispose of the crop this season at good prices. It is selling here at 20 cents for comb honey; 12½ cents for extracted, and 10 cents at wholesale, and the man who sells his honey for less than this is very foolish.

**HALTON Co.**—A Picket, Nassagewaya.

As to swarming 75 per cent. Average comb extracted honey, 40 lbs. per colony, spring count. Prospect for fall flow is poor; too dry in this county. As to the yield of clover 10 lbs. per colony; linden 30 lbs. Yield of honey is small because of the dwindling of bees in spring, and was not ready for the clover. Some in the county are suffering from Foul Brood and other causes. Mine have done well the latter part of the season.

**WELLINGTON Co.**—Geo. Wood, Monticello.

The forepart of the season was very unfavorable for bees on account of cold and wet weather. Many persons lost heavily by starvation and dwindling. Increase has been good when proper attention was given to the apiary. Clover has yielded well, but the weather much of the time was unfavorable. It is too early to say much of basswood, it is just out in bloom

flow and bees are gathering from it. Prospects for a fall flow are good. I think on an average the amount of honey taken is much less than at this date last year. I wintered 80 colonies without loss, sold three, have increased from 77 to 180, expect to reach 200, will have 100 to destroy as soon as the season is over. A neighboring beekeeper had a swarm come out July 31 at 5.30 a. m. Who has had one earlier?

WELLINGTON Co.—J. H. Davison, Mount Forest.

Season thus far fairly good. Honey excellent in quality. Clover yielded well and promises well for fall honey. Basswood excellent, bees working on it now. Linden I do not know from the basswood. Cannot say about it for honey. Bees with beginners swarmed excessively and have done well, but with the expert beekeepers—not so many swarms. Increase with the beginner 300 to 400 per cent. Yield per colony, experts 75 to 85. Yield per colony, beginners, 10 to 20. Prospects for fall honey flow excellent, as we have plenty of rain and bees in good order to gather.

Later.—My report I find after making inquiry was a little better than the general yield in this section. I find it is about one half a crop compared with last year. No honey coming in and everything is quiet.

BRANT. Co.—D. Anguish, Brantford.

This has been rather a strange honey season in this country. I cannot give you a full report of extracted honey for a great many beekeepers have not got their light honey off yet. For myself I am busy extracting. The average per colony from the Mount Pleasant yard will be about 40 lbs; the average for the county will be about 30 as far as I can hear at present. Comb honey will be very scarce with us. I do not hear of but very little. Clover yielded very good when the nights were warm enough, and linden the same. Good prospects of a fall flow from buckwheat; about 50 acres in my section and a lot over the county.

P. S.—I have just gathered from one colony 125 lbs of extracted honey without touching brood nest.

OXFORD Co.—M. Emigh, Holbrook.

Some apiarists have had many swarms while others had but few. The honey flow was only medium; much the same as last year. Good colonies average about 50 lbs. of comb, or 75 lbs. of extracted where increase was prevented. When allowed to swarm and increase they did not average so much. The quality of honey is good; about half clover and half basswood.

We have no fall flow in this section; they are storing some from thistle at present.

GREY Co.—R. McKnight, Owen Sound.

No lack of swarms in this section. The increase will average 125 per cent. at least. The yield of honey from white clover has been fairly satisfactory. The flow of bloom was good. Basswood is in flower but what it will yield cannot be yet determined. The prospects are that 1890 will not be over abundant in its honey crop. Not more than 20 per cent of the honey taken in this section is comb.

BRUCE Co.—M. Thomson, Kincardine.

I can only inform you about my own apiary. Started in the spring with 12 colonies, increased to 30, extracted 200 lbs. Mostly all ready to be extracted again. White and alsike clover done well. Very little linden around here now. I think that the most of beekeepers satisfied with the season so far. The fall prospects are fairly good. We had fine rain to-day.

ESSEX Co.—R. E. Smith, Tilbury Centre.

Bees did not swarm much, many not at all. I think 50 lbs per colony will be about the yield. I think it is the best honey season we have had for four years. Clover and basswood have done well. Fall flow will be good if it does not keep too dry.

MANITOBA.

C. F. Bridgeman, Winnipeg.

Spring opened very late with cold north winds. It blew every day and just kept on blowing. It continued to blow until there wasn't a bit of north wind left, which was late in May. Since then it couldn't be better bee weather. (Probably I have put in too much wind, knock 20 per cent off). Swarming above the average. Average extracted 20 lbs. (August is our honey month). Prospects excellent for fall flow. Very little clover and linden here but bees has worked well on them.

The reports above may be summarized in brief, to say that all taken together the crop throughout the country is small, perhaps even below last year. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have done but very little either in increase or crop. Quebec is the same, only more so. Ontario reports would indicate that on the whole swarming has been good, while the crop of honey is below the usual average. In some sections the yield has been excellent, notably York Co., with Peel and Wellington not far behind. Simcoe is behind in the race, as Mr. Black remarks, neither clover

nor basswood having done anything much. The trouble with a great many colonies, was that they were too weak to gather what did come. Oxford county is medium. The writer was through a portion of that county last week and visited one or two apiaries. At Kintore, Mr. J. W. Whealey has 100 colonies, and his yield will be almost nothing. Mr. A. G. Williams has 31 colonies at Lakeside, and from these he had taken 2,000 lbs., while his Carlingford apiary of 29 colonies gave him 3,000 lbs. These two last reports are good. There is no question as to the scarcity of peaches, plums, pears, etc., and with this fact in view, honey producers should be firm in their prices. The remarks of one or two of our correspondents in this direction should be heard. Here at Beeton our lowest price to the wholesale trade for good extracted in 60 lb tins is \$6.50—in large lots.—We should advise that no honey be sold at wholesale at less than this price, which nets 10c per pound.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.  
Using Foundation in The Brood Chamber.

**M**R. G. M. Doolittle in the *American Rural Home* sets the matter to rights with regard to comb foundation for brood frames, but with some misgiving, for fear of calling down maledictions on his head. G. M. brace up; here is one who will stand to your back till you are kicked to pieces in front. G. M. got ahead of me in declaring against painted hives as I was about to do, and now as I was about to have beekeepers quit using comb foundation in brood frames he rises like a spectre in my path and eclipses my glory also in this. I have proved to myself at least that what G. M. says in this respect is true. It is useless, I think, to use comb foundation in brood frames. It is money thrown away. Bees secrete wax when honey is abundant, and have got to use or waste it, and they prefer the former. They will build natural comb as quick as they will draw out foundation. It makes them more contented to build natural comb. I always have my bees on only starters, using two small pieces for each frame, and I seldom have a crooked comb. I put a case of sections on as soon as the bees are hived. I use no queen excluding honey board. Never have any trouble from queen or pollen in

sections to speak of. The bees go at once in the sections and fill them in an incredibly short time, when the case is raised and an empty one put in its place, the bees going at this one the same as the other, thinking that perhaps because there was a case on when they were hived it is a part of the hive and must be filled. Twenty one years experience has shown me the folly of believing all that is said or written about bees. There is no use making war on supply dealers in regard to this matter; no one will make what there is no demand for. I raise only comb honey, and only use an eighteen cent hive of my own make, and a seven cent section case, sections and bee smokers. This is my outfit. I keep section foundation on hand to use only when I have nothing else to take its place. I don't get bewildered and sweat useless drops of worry, but as my boy says the work in the apiary is so simple and easy that he knows just where to put his hand, and when he was only thirteen years old he filled my place in the apiary while I was from home for a short time. If you must have fixings till you can't rest, don't be cruel enough to learn your boy to use them. I have seen apiaries so muddled as to almost make a Philadelphia lawyer go crazy to look at them; some of these muddlers crowded around my wagon of honey at market and vowed there must be some trick in the matter, for they could get no honey last season and they used all the science they could bring to bear. Perhaps less science and more sense would have stood them a better turn.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

Further Report.

G. A. Deadman.—Basswood is in full bloom at this date, but the weather so far has been so cold with the exception of a day or two, that very little honey has been secreted in the bloom, or if so the bees did not gather it. Each year confirms me in the opinion that it does not pay to raise bees for the basswood, (i.e.) in this section.

Brussels, July 28, 1890.

CLUBBING LIST.

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

	CONSUMER.	CLUBBER.
The Canadian Bee Journal.....	\$ .75	
and American Bee Journal (m).....	1.75	\$ 1.60
Gleanings in Bee Culture (s-m).....	1.75	1.60
Beekeepers' Review (m).....	1.25	1.15
Beekeepers' Guide (m).....	1.25	1.15
Apiculturist (m).....	1.50	1.35
Beekeepers' Advance (m).....	1.25	1.15

## CAPPINGS.

FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS.

## Shipping and Selling Honey.

A NUMBER of commission men have replied to a series of questions sent out by A. I. Root, and the replies, summarized, are as follows:

The single section is preferred, the capacity being anywhere from 12 to 24 pounds.

The  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  sections are, in most cases, recommended.

Light weight rather than over-weight, is preferred.

Dark honey is preferred in extracted form, and but little difficulty is experienced in disposing of it.

Of all packages in which to ship extracted honey, the 60 lb. tin is by far the most popular.

Other questions are asked relating to the disposal of broken sections, the relative profit to the honey producer as between shipping honey on commission and selling outright, but as Canadian bee keepers sell scarcely a pound on commission, the replies are not of much interest.

## TAKING OFF COMB HONEY.

How. G. M. Doolittle does it, is the subject of an article in last *Gleanings*:

"I go to the hive, quietly remove the cover and one of the outside boards to the section case on the side next to me, when a few puffs of smoke is given to drive the bees off the face side of the combs. I next go to the opposite side of the hive, take off the board there also, and treat that side the same as the first. I now point the nozzle of the smoker to each of the little holes the bees always leave in the upper corners of the sections, when the smoker is worked vigorously, say two or three puffs at each hole. The same is done on the other side, using force enough with the smoker to drive the smoke clear through the sections from one side to the other. Now wait a moment or so to give the bees time enough to run down into the hive below, when the sections are taken off nearly or entirely free from bees, and are ready to be stored away as soon as off, just where they are wanted. Should a very few bees stick to them they will be old honey bees, and when they fly to the windows of the honey room they can be let out and will always find their way back to the hive. Caution should be taken not to wait too long after the smoke has been blown through the holes, especially when honey is not coming in; for if we do, a reaction will take place, when the bees will run back into the sections almost as lively as they

went out, where they will stick till they have filled themselves with honey, in spite of smoke or anything else.

## BOTTOM BARS OF BROOD FAMES.

What great use have bottom bars further than to hold the ends of the sides of frames together, and as an aid in supporting the comb,—of these the first is about as important as the second. Where is the necessity of having a wide bottom bar then? For years we have never used anything other than bars  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch deep, shoved up into saw cuts in the bottom of the side bars, and projecting a bee-space at each end past the side, to prevent the sides of frames from coming in contact with the sides of the hives and mashing bees. With frames having these bottom bars, we have no trouble with stairs being built to the bottom board, and the corners of the frames are always filled out with comb; C. A. Hatch puts it right when he says in reviewing an article by Dr. Miller:

"I have only failure to record with anything over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch under frames. Comb is either built down to the bottom board, or knobs and pinnacles of comb are put on the bottom board to bridge the distance. I do not think the doctor will find any help from broad or thick bottom bars. I have in use bottom bars 1 inch,  $\frac{7}{8}$ , and  $\frac{3}{4}$  wide, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, and I much prefer a bottom bar  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{8}$  wide by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, to any other, as it is so much easier to put such a frame into a hive and take it out without crowding or killing bees; and I am not sure but I think comb is built down to it closer than one wider. All we need of a bottom bar anyway is to keep the two end bars in place, and serve as a check to the bees in building comb downwards."

Isn't it rather curious that we have had in use for years here in Canada, most of the things our friends over the line are now considering, and are deciding as just the right thing. For instance, we have done away with tinned covers years ago; we have used thick top bars since away back in 1870's almost exclusively, and there are more top bars  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, now in use in Canada, than all other kinds put together: no bee keeper thinks of using enamelled cloth over the frames, a simple piece of factory cotton, cut the right size answering every purpose; we have used flat covers cleated in the end only for some years, and find them of just as good service as those cleated all around;



and narrow bottom bars, which friend Ernest Root thinks "worth considering," are as "old as the hills" here, yet our friend says :

"With thick top bars and no enamel cloths or other covers, to my notion we shall have all that can be desired."

#### WIRING BROOD FRAMES,

M. A. Kelly quotes our reply to a correspondent wherein we say that the wiring of frame is totally unnecessary, and says further :

"The editor of the *Apiculturist* and Dr. G. L. Tinker are of the same opinion, and this triumph of leading lights in the vocation is good authority on such points. Will the bee-keeper of the future wire his frames?"

The above appeared in the columns of the *Apiculturist*, and further on in the same paper, referring to the same thing, the editor himself says :

"Brother Newman is just right in saying it is folly in wiring frames 10x14. It is folly as well a loss of time and money to wire any frames."

Why the credit of this statement is given to "Brother Newman" instead of Brother Jones, passes our comprehension. Is the editor bound that no good thing shall be allowed to "come out of Nazareth?"

#### KEEPING COMB HONEY.

Henry Alley very sensibly says :

"I have known bee-keepers to remove honey from the hive and at once place it in a cold, damp cellar. In a short time the honey was nearly ruined. The moisture of the cellar would condense on the comb, and that which was not sealed when put in the cellar gathered moisture, soured and ran out the cells, thus spoiling the honey as well as the sale of it.

Now, our plan for keeping honey is this:—The cases as they were removed from the hives were placed in a small room, the dimensions of which are about ten feet square. There is but one window, and to keep out flies, bees, etc., a wire screen is used the whole size of the window.

When the weather is dry and warm, the window will be opened to give ventilation. In damp and rainy weather, and in dog day weather especially, a good sized lamp will be placed in the room to keep up the temperature, and to keep the room dry, and also to give better ventilation.

Those who practice this method will have to keep a lookout for the moth.

Although these troublesome insects do not often destroy honey in the comb, yet they will work in it some, enough certainly to spoil the appearance of many sections."

On page 111, under "Queries and Re-

plies," a correspondent asked how he should get sufficient stores for winter without feeding, in practising the Hutchinson plan of contracting the brood chamber for comb honey. In the last issue of Brother Hutchinson's own paper he gives us his ideas and experience on the subject, which we copy :

#### SECURING WINTER STORES WHEN CONTRACTION IS PRACTICED.

"Contraction of the brood nest is necessary in making a success of our plan of hiving swarms upon starters only in the brood nest, but we lay no claim to being the author of the plan of contracting the brood nest. We learned it of Mr. Heddon; and the first season we practiced it we had a quiet laugh with our brother over an article, from one of the "big guns" in which there was a lament that, just as a colony becomes strong in numbers and was nicely at work in the sections, it was almost certain to swarm, when "away went all hopes of any surplus from that colony." And the "big gun" was correct, too, in many instances. The swarm would be hived in a ten frame hive and no supers put on until the hive was filled. If they were put on they would not be occupied until the lower hive was filled, and by the time this was accomplished it often happen that the white honey harvest had passed. If the old colony did not swarm again, (usually it did), some returns might be expected from that, unless the season was nearly over.

In most of our Northern States the crop of white honey is gathered within six weeks, often within a month. If a colony is in a condition to begin work in the supers at the opening of the white honey harvest, and continues faithfully to work without swarming, no contraction is needed: but suppose the harvest half over, the bees working nicely in the supers, there may be one case of sections almost ready to come off, another two-thirds finished, and a third in which work has only nicely commenced, now the colony swarms, what shall be done? By hiving the swarm in a contracted brood nest, upon the old stand transferring the supers to the newly hived swarm, and practicing the Heddon method of preventing after swarming, work will be resumed and continued in the supers without interruption, and the crop of surplus will be nearly as great as though no swarming had taken place. Is there a better plan than this? If so, the *Review* will be grateful for the information. If no increase is desired, then, at the seventh day, the bees may be shaken from the combs of the old colony and the brood given to some other colony, *a la* Tinker.

We believe, however, that our querist did not

for a defence of "contraction," but how to furnish the bees with sufficient stores for winter, when contraction is practiced, without resorting to feeding. When there is a fall flow of honey, of course no feeding will be needed. But, supposing there is no fall harvest, what shall be done? If nearly all of the white honey has been forced into the supers, and no more honey can be gathered, of course, stores must be furnished. But how? That's the next question. At the time when we wrote our little book; "*The Production of Comb Honey*," we advocated the feeding of granulated sugar, in the fall, to any colonies lacking stores. We still prefer sugar as a winter food for bees, but its higher price combined with the lower price of honey has compelled us to take our chances with natural stores. In our little book, page 31, is the following:—

"Those who for any reason do not wish to use sugar, may still take advantage of this system by putting the unfinished sections back in the hive in time for the honey to be carried down and stored in the brood nest for winter. Any sealed honey in the unfinished sections must be uncapped before placing them on the hives. As some may ask what is to be gained by this management, I will explain that the number of finished sections is increased thereby; in other words, it enables us to virtually exchange the honey in our unfinished sections for nearly its weight in finished sections, leaving us the combs to give the bees a good 'send off' in the spring. and, in my experience, sections filled with comb are nearly as valuable in the spring as sections filled with honey."

Another plan is that of putting a set of combs on over the supers as the harvest draws to a close. In other words, instead of putting on another case of sections, when the harvest is past its height, put on a set of brood combs, and let them be filled. This will practically do away with unfinished sections, and; in the fall, the combs of honey can be given the bees in exchange for their empty combs.

In his reply to the query, Mr. G. W. Demaree says that, if sugar is fed for winter stores, a part of it will be carried from the brood nests into the sections the next spring. Mr. Demaree is mistaken. Sugar fed in the fall is used up in brood rearing long before sections are put on. Not only this, but the honey gathered from fruit, bloom, maple and dandelion is put to the same use. Sections are not put on until the yield begins from white clover, and, in our experience, honey when stored in the hive below never finds its way into the sections. We have often wintered bees on buckwheat honey, but never knew any of it to be carried into sections the next year.

### That Foundation Matter

SINCE writing what appeared on page 218, we have received a letter from R. E. Smith, in which he states that they have had two men all summer making comb, who went to work when the first sheet was run, and stayed until the last sheet was made, then goes on to say:

"You or any one can have them sworn about the comb. As I said the last was made out of old comb. I ran the wax out with a wax extractor, dipped the comb, and ran it through the mill, so if there is paraffine in it, there must be paraffine in the old combs, as it was all made on foundation comb. The two, as I said before, were with us all the time we made comb, and they can be sworn any time, or any question asked that you like, and if it ain't just as I say I will give you \$50.00, and that is all I can do. You say that you never got samples of comb, I got your letter saying that it was fine comb. We are willing to have any man come here and take the oath of these two who have worked all the time with us making comb, and if it is not just as we say we will pay all cost. They know all about the wax, and if you don't believe me, then come and see for yourself, for if the last combs we made were not all right, then the old combs melted up were not right: that the only fault we heard from the last comb, as I got a letter to-night, saying the last comb was all O. K. The 1,500 lbs. of first sent out was bought 1888, and made half from Ekerman & Will, the other half from old box hives. You talk just so that we are to blame of the whole thing. Now, just stop and think one minute and see where we are running ourselves to. You know that we have been in the bee business for twenty years or more, and never had the like before, and that is not all. To do as you say would ruin our whole trade in bees and supplies. We ship bees by the pound, queens and all kinds of supplies, and never had any trouble before, and to do as you say any one would know that our trade would be ruined if we had done as you say. Would we offer to pay and make right with them where we have it all to lose ourselves. No, but we stand ready to do what is right, and that is more than you want to do with us. I shall pay every one what is right. Let them do as they would like to be done with if they was in the same fix. We got to lose all our work, cash and wax, which is no small item.

R. E. SMITH.

Tilbury Centre, Aug. 11, '90.

Let us assure you that we want to do all that is fair and right with you, and for the credit of the fraternity we should be only too glad if you could clear yourselves entirely from suspicion of having adulterated the wax sent out. You do not deny but that you have supplied your customers with adulterated foundation, and in the face of this fact your expla-

nations are far from satisfactory. You should be as willing as any one—in fact more so—to show up the parties from whom you purchased the adulterated article. But you do not do this. You talk of buying a lot from commission men in your first letter, and now you say it all came from Eckermann & Will, less what you got from old box hives and combs melted out of your own yard. If Eckermann & Will sold you the adulterated material, we want to expose them. You surely know just from whom you got it. No business man will meet with such a misfortune as yours, and not know where to lay the blame, even though he had no redress. You cannot clear your character of the suspicion that attaches to it under any circumstances, though you can do much to lighten it, by an upright, manly statement. Out of your own mouth you are condemned. You claim to have been in the supply business for 20 years and over, and yet cannot tell parafine from pure wax. Had it been in a small quantity there would have been some excuse, but in such a large matter there can be none. We find that the first sample of comb sent *did* come to hand all right, but the writer of this did not know of it. It was examined as to quality of *make* and not as to material, because then there was no suspicion that you were doing anything unfair. We beg to apologize for so much of that paragraph as was unfair to you. But this slight inadvertence on our part does not make the matter the less serious for you.

Unless you can clear this affair up, there is no doubt but that your future trade will be very materially interfered with, but you have yourself, and yourself only to blame. You say that in all cases the second lots of foundation sent out "were all right." Look on page 218, and read the following, neither of which seems to say so:

"In looking over the BEE JOURNAL last evening I saw an article on "Bogus Foundation," how Mr. R. E. Smith has swindled a number of beekeepers with his adulterated stuff. As regards myself, I furnished my own wax, 40 lbs. I expected my foundation made out of it, when the foundation I got proved to be worthless. I sent a sample to Mr. Smith to show him how it acted; he replied for me to send it back, and he would send me some that would be all right, as he stated in BEE JOURNAL. When it came, I went to station one morning when it was almost

cold enough for frost the night before. I could feel my fingers dent into it through the paper. If any the last he sent was softer than the first. I ordered it to be sent back. I also sent him an account to pay me for 38 lbs. of wax at 30c. per lb., the number of lbs. of foundation he sent in the first place. Mr. Smith has not said whether he would pay me or not. I have found out from other sources that Mr. Smith is not noted for being honorable. From the way he has acted with me I would conclude that it is only the laws of the land that hinders him from being a highway robber. I don't care who hears me say so.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL STAFFORD

Sheddon, Aug. 7, 1890.

This morning's (14th) mail brings us a letter from Messrs. Eckermann & Will, which throws a good deal of light on this affair. So two years have passed since Smith bought wax of the people whose honor he has tried to impugn. Surely he will not tell us that he has had this adulterated stuff on hand for two whole years, and never sold any of it. Such a statement will not wash. Instead of getting out of the mire we are afraid the bands are tightening on him.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1890.

Gentlemen:—Your esteemed favor of the 9th was duly received, and in this morning's mail we have a copy of August number of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. We read the rather remarkable letter of Mr. Smith with no little surprise, and its contradictory contents were proof at once that this man is dishonest.

It is strange that in his letter, Mr. Smith mentions our name in two different places, stating that he had bought 1,500 pounds of beeswax from our firm; but strangest of all is the fact that in looking over our books, we found not a pound of wax sold to Mr. Smith in the past two years. The statement, therefore, at the beginning of his letter is a deliberate falsehood, and we shall call Mr. Smith to account for this statement through our attorneys.

For some unexplained reason he is interested in shielding some commission house from which he practically acknowledged that he had received a so-called refined wax.

For any false impression, however, which this letter may have left in the minds of manufacturers and consumers of Comb Foundation, we wish to say that we have supplied tons upon tons of beeswax to all of the leading manufacturers of Comb Foundation, including Messrs. Chas. Dadant & Son, A. I. Root, Richardson & Son, J. & R. Myers, and many others without a single complaint as to purity.

Our thorough knowledge of the article we handle, as well as our knowledge of the requirements for use in Comb Foundation forbid our supplying anything but absolutely pure beeswax for this purpose.

By giving this letter a space in your esteemed publication, you will greatly oblige,

ECKERMANN & WILL.

## OUR OWN APIARY.

### The Freaks of a Swarm.

WE have had a rather amusing time with a swarm lately, and at the same time an unusual one. We took brood from a number of hives, and made a very strong colony of bees, by putting in the brood and allowing it to hatch out. In order to prevent them from swarming, just as they were getting ready, we removed the queen, and after they had all their brood hatched, and we had removed all the cells, we gave them a young queen. We then expected them to go to work at brood rearing, but contrary to our expectations they all swarmed out of the hive. And as soon as they commenced to light we caught the queen, put her in the hive and the bees all followed in. We then put the hive back on the old stand, where they remained for several hours, when they swarmed again. We hived them again, and so on four times. We could have prevented them from swarming but wished to see what they would do after they had swarmed four times. The last time swarming was late in the afternoon, and they were all right in the hive next day until between one and two o'clock; they swarmed again and went into a neighbors garden about fifteen rods away. We then came to the conclusion that they began to show signs of absconding, and we selected one of the best combs in the hive, where there was a little uncapped honey, and caged the queen on the comb. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon; they all went into the hive and remained until the next day, between eight and nine o'clock when they swarmed out again leaving the caged queen, and about three pints of bees with her. We were not in the yard at the time, and after examining all the trees in the locality we came to the conclusion that they had absconded to the woods. Every available place that they were likely to have clustered was thoroughly searched in the locality, and they were not to be found, but between four and five o'clock they all came back to the hive which they had left. We do not know, but we think they had gone to the woods,

which is a mile distant, but after finding that they had left their queen behind they returned to her again. They have now been in the hive five days. The queen has been liberated, and she has just commenced to lay. They seem to be willing to stay and accept their home without further trouble.

This is a further proof that bees will always return to their queen, if they leave her, and know where to go back to her again. We once had a colony of bees go nearly two miles before they discovered their loss. They flew about and at last they clustered on a limb, and ran over each other for a short time, when they took wing and returned to the parent colony. If the queen can be caught, or if a perforated metal entrance is used to prevent the queen from leaving the hive, no colonies need be lost in that way.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES, - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

F. H. MACPHERSON, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

BETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 15, 1890.

For this issue we omit the department of "Queries and Replies," in order to make room for the reports of our correspondents regarding the honey crop throughout the Dominion.

We are just getting our box-weaving machine to work, and we look for big things with it. The machine seems to be perfect, and as soon as we get into the hang of weaving, we will be able to turn out 50 to 75 boxes per day.

### DISCOUNT TO EXHIBITORS AT FAIRS.

If there are any of our readers who think of making an exhibit at any of the fairs of the country, we are willing to help along in the matter, by a liberal discount, so that all who wish to show may exhibit *new* goods. Off the prices of sample hives, smokers, honey knives, frames, sections, honey boards, honey extra tongs, wax extractors, ripening cans, uncapping arrangements, feeders, etc., we will give a straight discount of 25 per cent. from our catalogue prices. From force pumps, foundation, glass jars, scales, honey glasses, the best discount we can make is 10 per cent. The prices are for exhibition purposes only, and as a proof that such is the case, those ordering will kindly say at what fair or fairs they intend showing. No more than one article of each kind is to be included in any order.

BOOMING THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A consideration in connection with the discount offer which we make above, is that those who exhibit, shall push the canvass for subscribers to THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL with all their might. We want a largely increased list of subscribers, and we feel sure that the offer we are going to continue this fall is going to result in the very consummation we wish for. To all those who order goods, or for that matter to *any one* who will undertake to distribute sample copies of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to beekeepers at their fairs, we will send as many samples copies as it is thought can be used judiciously. Cards with our various offers will be sent along at the same time and a slip on which our "terms to agents" are printed, will be included. There will be no trouble in securing subscribers with the inducements we are offering. We confidently expect to have an increase of at least one thousand subscribers in our list before January first. Let us know your intentions, all who wish to help, as soon as possible.

We have just received a special circular issued by E. L. Gould & Co..

A very interesting little pamphlet is that just received with the compliments of George W. Childs, the millionaire publisher of Philadelphia. The pamphlet is entitled "Recollections of General Grant," and contains an account of the presentation of the portraits of Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Sept. 1, 1890.—Lambton Co. Bee-keepers' Association, at Tecumseth House, Petrolia. J. R. Kitchen, Sec., Weidman.

Oct 15, 1890.—Central Michigan Bee-keepers' Association, at Pioneer Rooms, Capital, at 10 a. m., W. A. Barnes, Sec., 109 Hillsdale St., Lansing, Mich.

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GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Beekeeper and Poultryman.

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

A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	75
A.B.C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root, cloth.....	1 25
A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by Rev. W.F. Clarke.....	25
Success in Bee Culture, paper cover...	50
Production of Comb Honey, by W. Z. Hutchinson. Paper.....	25
Cook's Bee-Keepers' Guide in cloth...	1 50
Foul Brood, its Management and Cure by D. A. Jones. price by mail.....	
A. B. C. in Carp Culture, by A. I. Root, in paper.....	50
Queens, And How to Introduce Them	10
Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
Wintering, And Preparations Therefor	15
Bee-Keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25

The undermentioned books are supplied direct from the office of publication, postpaid, at the prices named.

Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
Felch's Poultry Culture.....	1 50
Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper	50
Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, etc.....Boards...	50
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable Management.....	1 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Bee-keepers' Handy Book, by Henry Alley, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Standard of Excellence in Poultry....	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised...	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper... ..	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-Growing .....	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	8 75
The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth...	2 00

THE D. A. JONES CO., - BEETON-

EXCHANGE AND MART

BEES

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

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

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

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

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

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

EASTERN Customers.—We have 900 sections 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 at Aultsville, C. P. R. station, which were shipped a customer by mistake. \$3.00 will take them. THE D. A. JONES CO. Ld., Beeton.

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

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

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

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

WHEN SHIPPING EGGS USE OUR LABEL

Eggs For Hatching HANDLE WITH CARE

PRINTED IN BOLD LETTERS IN RED INK.

Price 25c. Per 100.

CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

POULTRY

FOR SALE some grand White and Black Minorcas, cockerels and pullets also a good trio of Silver Wyandotte fowls cheap for want of room. Want good White Plymouth Rock cock. JOHN GRAY, Todmorden, P. O. Ont.

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

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

FOR SALE—The finest Black Red Games in Canada as follows: First and second hens 94 91, first and second Pullets 94, 93, Owen Sound, second Pullet 94 Ottawa, two pullets 93, 92, two hens 91, 92, the whole lot for \$30.00, or offers singly. Imported cock Sam \$30.00. Having got burned out in Owen Sound I have now no place to keep my poultry so they must be sold until sold will sell eggs from above birds for \$2 per setting R. H. SMITH, care Brignall & Thompson, Belleville

FOR SALE.—A rare chance for somebody. Owing to my surroundings and present location I am compelled to sell my entire stock of White P. Rocks including Frost King and Grace, the cockerel an 1 hen that won first at the Ontario. I have some cockerels from this mating that weigh 4 1/2 lbs. that will be winners the coming season. I claim to have as good White Rocks as America produces. First come first served. Prices right. S. M. CLEMO, Box 113, Dunnville, Ont.

W. A. CHRYSLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

BEE SUPPLIES.

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

Box 450, CHATHAM, ONT.

Lawn Mowers.

AT REDUCED PRICES

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

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., BEETON.

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**WYANDOTTES**

**Rose Comb Brown, and White Leghorns,**

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

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

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Cheap Excursions and low rates on all Railways, etc

Entries positively close August 16th

For all information drop a post card to

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**FIRST PRIZE**

AT THE GREAT N. E. AGRICULTURAL FAIR, WINCHESTER, MASS.

Send for circulars which contain valuable information.

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

For further information enclose a stamped addressed envelope to

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Importer and Breeder of

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High class fancy Pigeons

Lop eared Rabbits,  
 Guinea Pigs & White B&t

Eggs from Brahmas or W Leghorns \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 25. To parties purchasing birds, one dollar per sitting. **JAS M LAREN, Owen Sound**

**POULTRY Nesting.**—See our advt. in another col with prices. Also for shipping and exhibition Coops, with owner's name printed on the covers. Drinking fountains and poultry supplies generally. **THE P. A. JONES CO., Ltd. Beeton.**

250 ENVELOPES

—AND—

250 NOTE HEADS

FOR

\$1.

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

**SPECIAL PRICES.**

Send for Special Circular to

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July 25th, 1890.

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

JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

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POULTRY YARD.**

Mammoth Lt. Brahmas & Barred P. Rocks.

STILL to the Front, always winning first place in the sharpest competition, beating the birds that won at Toronto, London, Barrie, Detroit, Brampton, Markham. So buy your eggs and stock from where the prize winners spring from. Eggs from our prize winners \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per 26. Send for our Club circular.

**AKERLY & CLARK,  
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**GARDINER'S  
STANDARD**

**BLACK LEGHORN'S  
AND**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**

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

**A. W. GARDINER,**

Box 1293, Springfield, Mass.

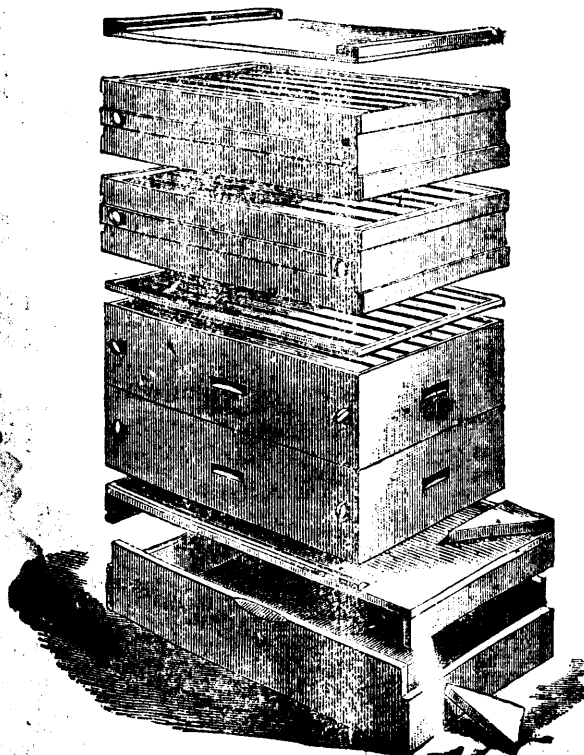
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PATENT  
HIVE:**

I desire to notify Canadian Bee-keepers that I have arranged with the D. A. JONES CO., of Beeton, Ont., for the exclusive sale of their Canadian Patent on the hive of my invention, so that all desiring

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RIGHTS**

Will hereafter communicate with me. I will also receive orders for hives and have the same promptly shipped from their factory in Beeton. This hive is now, after three years' public use, the most popular hive in the world among leading honey producers, and has the most and best testimonials from such men as Langstroth, Cook, Hutchinson, Taylor, Stiles, B. I. ridge and many others, ever spoken or written of any bee hive. For this testimony, full description with illustrations and prices, address

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Five banded Golden Italian bees and Queens and the **Reddest Drones**. Very gentle; very prolific; good honey gatherers—working on red clover—and the **Most Beautiful** bees in existence! Took 1st premium at M. B. State Fair in 1889. Reference, as to purity of stock, to C. E. J. Sample of bees five cents. Prices: Untested \$1.00, 6 for \$5.00. Virginia Queen 50 cts., 5 for \$2.00. Tested (at least 3 bands) \$3.00. Selected tested (4 bands) \$5.00. Breeding Queens in no to offer, but will furnish them, 4 to 5 bands, for \$7.00. All former quotations are null and void. Arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Canadian currency and stamps at par.

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Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Squire Glass Honey Traps, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Beekeepers." For circulars apply

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Bred in an apiary by themselves. Tested Queens \$2.50; after July 1st \$2.00 or 6 for \$10. Untested \$1.50 or 6 for \$5. Send for price list of Italian Bees and Queens used in my Nappanee Apiary. Make money orders payable at Nappanee address.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

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Vawter Park, Kosciusko Co., Ind.

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**Honey Tins.**

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

No. lbs.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100	Less each
10.....	\$100 00	\$55 00	\$11 50	.12
5.....	65 00	34 00	7 00	.07½
2½.....	50 00	26 00	5 50	.06
1.....	30 00	15 00	3 25	.03½
½.....	26 00	13 50	2 75	.03
¼.....	12 50	6 50	1 40	.01½
⅛.....	7 50	4 00	1 00	.01

Pressed screw and screw caps for the above tins:

No. lbs.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 and 2½	\$2	\$12 50	\$2 75
1 and ½	1	8 00	1 75

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

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

**Lithographed Honey Labels.**

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

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

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$ .85
2½ " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 00	2 75	.45
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 50	2 00	.25
½ " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	.15
¼ " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	.15
Labels for tops of tins	90	55	.90
Printing name and address, first 100.....			.15
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			.05
Printing name and address, per 500.....			1 25
" " " " " " " " " " " "			1000..... 1 25

**Shipping Crates for Sections.**

Sample crates, glass included, made up holding 12 or 24 sections 3½x3½ or 4½x4½ each..... \$ 1.70

Per 10.....

IN FLAT HOLDING 12 SECTIONS.	
Without glass, per 10.....	\$1 00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8 00

IN FLAT HOLDING 24 SECTIONS.	
Without glass, per 10.....	\$ 1 50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12 00

We keep in stock crates that hold

12 Sections.....	3½x4½
12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4½x4½
24 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3½x4½
24 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4½x4½

**THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.**

**BEETON, ONT.**