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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL



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

VOL. VI, No. 17. BEETON, ONT., DEC. 1, 1890. WHOLE No. 277

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	\$4.50	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
3 months.....	3 00	4 50	5 50	6 50	11 00	17 00
6 months.....	4 00	5 50	7 00	9 00	15 00	25 00
12 months.....	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	2 00	41 00
12 months.....	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	75 00

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One-fifth column, \$9 per year; \$7 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.

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

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted all for 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 arrears paid.

Contributors' names 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, \$5 per Annum. Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc, 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, 50c. extra per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clubbing Rates.

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

Job Printing.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. L. CORCORAN
Stratford, Ont.

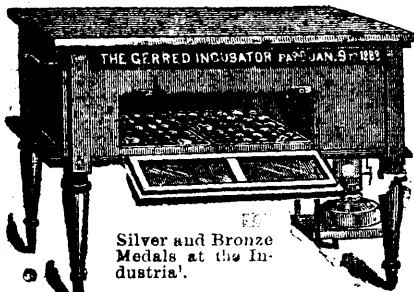
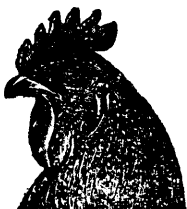
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BARRED P. ROCKS

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'.

Al sizes, 50, 100 and 200 egg ma-
chines. Send for descriptive
circular. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Address: **J. OTTER, Manager The Gerrer Incu-
vator Co. 90 De Grassi street, Toronto**

EAST END POULTRY YARD, SARNIA, ONT.

FOR SALE—A number of fine cockerels and
pullets of the following breeds: Barred
mouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes; S. S. Ham-
burgs, W. C. B. Polish and W. F. Blk Spanish
at \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Hatched in May, 1890, from stock imported
from McClave of Ohio, and Freeman Michi-
gan, at \$2.50 each.

E. A. VID I

P. Box 346, Sarnia, Ont.

Poultry Netting & Fencing.

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

	19 GAUGE.	72 in
24	36 in.	48 in.
\$3 10	4 0	4 85
	4 85	6 00
	6 00	9 5

	19 GAUGE.	6 80	9 90
\$3 25	4 00	5 00	

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/2 c sq ft

D. A. JONES CO. LD.

BEEON, ONT

W. T. TAPSCOTT

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

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

WITH A FEW OF OTHER VARIETIES.

**This Year's Breeding Stock For
Sale, Cheap.**

Prices greatly reduced between now
and November 1st.



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

W. T. TAPSCOTT,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

BRAMPTON, ONT

EGGS, \$1.00 for 13.

- Light Brahmas—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York,
Williams and Bucknam strains
- Dark Brahmas—Three yards. Mansfield and Buck-
nam strains
- White Cochins—Two yards. Lovell strain
- Partridge Cochins—Three Yards. Williams, Booth
and Washington strains
- Ruff 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
Upham and Corbin strains
- Houdans—Two yards. Pinckney strain
- White-Faced Black Spanish—Two yards. McMil-
lan and McKinstry strains
- Red-Comb Brown Leghorns...Two yards. Forbes
strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns...Two yards. Forbes
strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns...One yard
- Single Comb Brown Leghorns...Two yards. Bon-
ny strain

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

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**GOLDEN
WYANDOTTES !**



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

JOHN A. NOLLE, Norval, Ont

THOS. BARRETT,
Norfolk Poultry Yards
BREEDER
AND IMPORTER OF



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

EGGS IN SEASON \$3 per 13 or \$5
per 26, Birds for sale. **ANGUS, Ont.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

25 cents will pay for 6 MOS.
a trial trip of
The Canadian Bee Journal

EDITED BY D. A. JONES,

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

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

Please mention this paper.

Discounts for Winter Orders

Following our usual practice, we offer the following *very liberal* discounts off orders sent in accompanied by the cash before the date specified. If you will figure out this discount you will see that our offer is an extremely advantageous one for the purchaser, amounting to a great deal more than a good interest—to say nothing of the benefit of having your goods when you want them. We will, in a week or two more have a capacity for fully twice as much goods as formerly, and we will be able to turn them out better.

DISCOUNTS.

These discounts apply to everything in our pricelist, excepting foundation, honey tins, glass, scales, and wire nails. Up to January 1st, '91, the discount will be 10 per cent. ; to Feb. 1st 8 per cent. ; to March 1st 5 per cent.

THE D. A. JONES CO. (LTD),
Beeton, Ont.

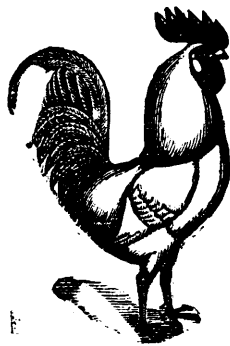
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BEESWAX

We pay 35c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 20 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
over 50 lbs. 48c
Section " in sheets per pound.....55c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3½x4½ and 4½x4½ per lb. 60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for 48c
Frames but only three to ten inches deep



RIVERSIDE Dairy & Poultry YARDS.

Jas. McLaren, Prop
STEPHENS ST.
OWEN SOUND.

Importer and Breeder of
Dark Brahmas Adams strain;
S. C. W. Leghorns,
High class fancy Pigeons
Lop eared Rabbits,
Guinea Pigs & White Kats

Eggs from Brahmas or W. Leghorns \$2 per 13; \$3.50 per 26. To parties purchasing birds, \$1 per setting. JAS. M. LAREN, Owen Sound.

Choice Thoroughbred Prize Winning Poultry

At a reduced rate this month to make room for
PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

SILVER WYANDOTTES,

WHITE MINORCAS,

and **WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

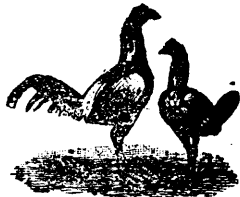
or would exchange for offer.

JOHN GRAY, Todmorden, Ont.

GAME

Bantam Fanciers

NEW FANCIERS.



Eight Black Red Cocker-
es—grand ones, guaran-
teed Bred from a Crys-
tal Palace out winner.
Sure to please you; from
\$2 to \$5 each. Some Fine

Brown-Reds at \$4 to \$5 per pair; also a good Pile
Fantom Cockerol. (yellow legged), bred from a great
English winner, fine station, color, etc. Price only \$3,
these are sold on account of having too many birds;
also large Game fowls. All are in fine health and
condition. First money gets the best.

E. F. DOTY;
47 Wellington Place, Toronto

THIS SIZE AD.

3 months..... \$3 60

6 " 5 00

1 year. 8 00



Payable quarterly in Advance.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON

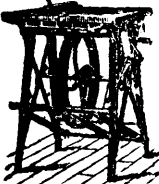
Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

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FRANKLIN H. HUGH Washington, DC

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. PARENT, 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 beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St. Rockford, Ill. 21

THE SWARM HIVER

BY mail, and the AMERICAN APICULTURIST one year for \$1.50 Sample copies free. Address AMERICAN APICULTURIST Wenham, Mass. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

BEES AND HONEY

The Dovesailed Strongest, Best and Cheapest BEE-HIVE for all purposes. Please everybody. Send your address to the Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World for sample copy of *Bees and Honey* (a \$1 illustrated semi-monthly), and a 44 p. illustrated catalogue of Bee-Keepers Supplies. Our A B C of Bee Culture is ayclopedia of 400 pp., 6210, and 200 cuts. Price in cloth, \$1.75. Mention this paper. A. I. ROOT, Medina, O.



This Space belongs to

C. H. McRae
PARK

Poultry Yards,

DUNVILLE, ONT.

Where choice BLACK MINORAS and S. C. B.

and W. LEGHORNS can be bought.

SAY! BROTHER

Bee-keepers, and readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and especially those who failed to get one of those FIVE-BANDED Golden Italian Queen Bees, and, to those who doubted my word about them in the following issues of this journal, I will let you see a few samples of my letters from those who VENTURED TO GIVE THEM A TRIAL. Oh, by the way, do you take *Gleanings*? If so read G. M. Doolittle's opinions under an article headed "Syrian Bees," in the Oct. 15th issue, and see what he thinks of the GOLDEN BEAUTIES. Doolittle was one of my customers. Remember the address is

JACOB T. TIMPE, GRAND LEDGE, MICH.

CONDENSED DIRECTORY.

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

O. J. PUTNAM, Inc. Minister. Buses 1 ac for sale several 1/2 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.

W. COLE'S Black Minoras. I have bred these birds for 5 years and they are as good as any in Canada, United States or England. 1889 pullets 94 944 944, 943, 96, 96, 963, cockerel 953, J Y Bicknell, Judge Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per 13. WM. COLE, Brampton

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

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

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

100 COLONIES of Italian Bees for sale with young queens and plenty of stores, hives sold 8 frames each all sides and 2 division boards making double end. Write for prices stating quantity required. G. A. DEADMAN Druggist etc., Brantford, Ontario.

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

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

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

PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION

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 DUNVILLE.



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

VOL. VI, No. 17.

BEETON, ONT., DEC. 1, 1890.

WHOLE No. 277

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

EDITORIAL.

By what authority the Rev. W. F. Clarke assumed to say that the retiring president of the O. B. K. A. was to be the delegate to the North American Bee-keepers' Association Convention, next following his retirement from the chair, we are not aware. It certainly was not official.

* *

A hive made entirely of plaster of Paris was exhibited at the late International.

* *

Isn't it deplorable to think that of the 300,000 bee-keepers of the United States less than 100 were present at the International Convention, and yet, there will never be any better representation until every state is in affiliation with the parent association.

* *

The North American Bee-keepers' Association has but two life members—Thos. G. Newman and D. A. Jones. The two Roots have decided to become

members for life, as well. Why is it that none but the editors of the various Bee Journals have joined the ranks of the life members?

* *

The officers of the International for 1891 are: P. H. Elwood, Starkville, N. Y., Pres.; Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa, Vice-Pres.; C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., Sec., and Ernest R. Root, Medina, O. The meeting for next year will be held at Albany, N. Y.—a good place and we hope we shall all be able to get there.

* *

The advice which the Editor of the Review asked for his November issue, as to how a bee journal ought to be conducted, has doubtless informed him that bee journals have to be run in different ways to suit different people; and that is just about what the various journals are doing. He also learned that the Review was a review more in name than anything else,—though that does not say that it isn't one of our most practical papers. The "Cappings" department of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL contains more things of a reviewing nature than any other bee paper published, and we are constantly receiving praise for the good things which are served up in that department. As a topical paper, friend Hutchinson's paper is excellent, but as a review—it is a misnomer.

GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Killing Bees and Other Things.

THE question of killing bees in the fall when the honey season is over and replacing them by importation in the spring, has been under discussion of late in the C. B. J., and I, with others, am called upon for an opinion on the subject. My opinion, in brief, is that the policy would be bad and the profits worse of such a course; and were the plan generally adopted it would very soon run itself into the ground. It might, perhaps, be a saving course to those bee-keepers who are unable to carry their bees through the winter and spring without losing half or two-thirds of them; but the bee-keeper who can winter and spring successfully, who can keep down the increase, and who knows enough to kill all second rate colonies in the fall as soon as the honey season is over, and appropriate honey and combs "for his own use and benefit," has no need to do any killing for that purpose. Each one has his own way of managing and doing things, or ought to have, and my way of doing things in this line in the fall has for several years been this:—When the honey season commences I know about how many colonies I want to go into winter quarters with, and I govern myself accordingly throughout the season as to increase, etc.; only taking prime swarms and none at all from some of the colonies. When the honey season is over I cast about the yard and "take stock." Every colony defective in any way is doomed. If the queen is "of age," or an inferior layer, or her progeny lazy or bad-tempered, it will have been recorded during the manipulation, and sentence pronounced, and just as soon as her "usefulness is gone" for the season the sentence of the court is carried out. (The execution will be ethically justified later on.) How is it done? All the brood is taken from such colonies at once, that is, at the cessation of the surplus honey flow—perhaps before. For after the bees are hatched you cannot, of course, separate the young from the old, and it will not pay to destroy young bees in the fall when they can be turned to good account. Take the brood thus removed and distribute it where it is needed—perhaps to colonies or nuclei with fine young queens just beginning to lay, with hardly time or strength to stock up properly for winter. Subsequent to this there will be the casual fall flows of honey, and considerable will be gathered, brooding being well

kept up, in which, of course, the condemned colonies will take their part, such as it is. Finally, in 18 or 20 days, before any of this fresh brood begins to hatch, take it all away again, honey and all, and either dispose of the bees or give them a further lease of life to gather the odds and ends still to come.

Under such a system of management the bee-keeper can go into winter quarters with bees that will winter and that will not spring dwindle, and also with no more than he wants. And furthermore he will have from these condemned colonies a lot of brood combs filled or partly filled with honey which can be used for those deficient in stores either in the fall or next spring.

AN INTERESTING FACT.

To-day (20th Nov.) I have been putting the bees into winter quarters. I found two colonies alive, and well apparently, which had received the final treatment as above the 2nd of Sept. One had been deprived of combs and everything except the hive, the other had empty combs left with it. There is no honey in the one with combs, and none of either in the other. The interesting and important question is, how much honey have they been able to gather to live on since the 2nd of September? Or have they been "hibernating" most of the time? If we could only persuade the whole of our bees to take a long rest like this "after dinner," or after harvest, at their own expense, save an humble domicile, and do the same thing off and on through the winter, the friendship between us and the bee would grow stronger as our pockets grew fuller. But there is another side to this which makes me cautious in building myself up in hope over it. Three other colonies which had been treated in a similar manner, and inadvertently left to their own resources had gone over to the "silent majority" of dead bees. I fear this only proves for the bees what we already know so well about the "higher animal," man, and that is, that "some will live where others will die," and that the fittest will survive.

MURDER IN THE AIR!

It would seem, however, from the ethical clash of arms between Brothers Gates and Demaree that in connection with this bee-killing business there is a "a great moral question"—something like that which came up between the darkey and his dusky pal when they were busy stealing chickens. The darkies differed in opinion, but the difference was not serious enough to stop them bagging the pullets.

There will, no doubt, be a difference of

opinion amongst people as to the moral merit or demerit of killing bees that have become useless to the owner. There will always be some to strain at gnats, and swallow the largest kind of camels. So long as civilized man continues to kill all manner of animals, (man included) and eat most of them; and so long as barbarous man continues to not only kill man and the lower animals but eat both without flinching—I say so long as this sort of thing goes on among people said to be made "in the image of God," no bee-keeper need allow his conscience to be troubled about disposing of a few bees more or less whose usefulness is gone. The order of Nature seems to be for the strong to slay the weak, and for the strong to prey upon the weak. Man in general, forms no exception to this singular arrangement of the universe, for with the exception of a minority who have cast off more of the animal than the others, might still makes right. I repeat here what I have previously said: Now, should anybody feel hurt at this and feel like attacking an onlooker, I beg to remind him right here that I am simply pointing out a fact for which I am in no wise responsible. I have strong hopes that humanity will evolve to a higher plane. Meanwhile let us be consistent morally as well as intellectually, and whatever of the "milk of human kindness" we may be blessed with in the future stage of our development let us expend in a right direction.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., Nov. 20, 1890.

For THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The International.

(Continued from page 325.)

At Chicago I met the only other delegate from Canada. We foregathered at the office of the A. B. J., in the hope that we might have the pleasure of Mr. Newman's company to Keokuk, but he was too busy getting out his paper to leave before the night express went out. So we boarded the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train for our destination. The country along the route, as indeed all the way from Detroit, is flat and monotonous, nor are the evidences of prosperity in town or country as great as I anticipated. Corn, corn, corn, all the way along. Corn seems to be king throughout all this land, and a miserable enough looking sovereign he is. I can understand he was more inviting and pleasant looking in the days of his youth and early prime than he is when bleached and broken down with age. Farm houses and

steading as a rule are poor, flimsy structures. So also are many of the buildings in town and village. There is a marked difference between the substantial brick and stone buildings in town and country throughout Ontario and some of the Eastern States and the unpainted balloons so common here. But one cannot judge of the character of a country by confining oneself to railroad travel.

Arriving at Keokuk we found some difficulty in securing sleeping accommodation. There is but one respectable hotel in this town of 14,000 people. Every room in it was occupied when we arrived, although but few bee-keepers had reached the place as yet. After some scrimmaging Mr. Schuck, of Liverpool, Ill., "took me in," and we occupied the same bed while we remained. I found Mr. Schuck a pleasant companion as well as an advanced apiarist.

The forenoon of Wednesday found a good many people with strange faces, as well as some old familiar ones, assembled in the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic. The first thing that invited my attention on entering was a crayon portrait of Father Dadant as it hung behind the president's chair. Other pictures and legends hung against the walls, but I could not well understand their import. There was one notice, however, that could not be misunderstood. It read, "no smoking in this room;" but singular to say there was a spittoon at the foot of about every third chair. I wondered if the old veterans chew gum. I shall not attempt a report of what was said and done at the convention. This task has been accomplished by other people better than I could hope to do it, but simply note a few features of the meeting as they presented themselves to my view. In the first place, I could discover no more brains or bee-keeping in the assembly than is shown at one of our own annual gatherings. Harmony, together with some spiteless sparring, were dominant features of the meeting. Mayor Craig, a sturdy, mechanic like gentleman, welcomed the bee-keepers to Keokuk, and assured them of the pleasure it afforded its citizens to have them in the place, promising their stay would be made as agreeable as possible, a promise that was fully kept, right hospitably did they treat the strangers. I suppose he would have been derelict in his duty, and probably fail to be re-elected had he not embraced the opportunity of extolling the greatness and the importance of the United States among the nations of the earth. This he did in a manner that ought to satisfy the most exacting American. Nor did he fail to do Keokuk justice. He said it was the "Gate City" be-

ween the North and the South, and declared it in effect to be the umbilicus of the Republic. Mr. Newman replied in suitable terms, nor did he fail to "spread the eagle" and show the beauty of its feathers. He can do it well. There were few present outside the adjoining states. The two Dadants were there. Both men are well known in the world of apiculture. Your readers who have not seen them in the flesh will have looked upon their shadows, and enjoyed their company in the quiet of their own homes, and bee-keepers yet unborn will number them among their companions.

I need not introduce Dr. Miller to your readers. He has a way of insinuating himself into their company that few men can follow. During the discussions it occurred to me that in his earlier days he must have been associated with that political party, yecept "the know nothings." Be that as it may, Dr. Miller is as sensible and as level headed as he is an accomplished bee-keeper, brim full of good nature and good judgment. Kind and considerate, sociable and entertaining, half a dozen Dr. Millers would keep any meeting, however unruly it might be disposed to be, in good tone and in good temper.

Don't think that I am seeking admission into a mutual admiration society. I am impressed with the belief there is too much of this among bee-keepers when they meet in council to understand each others characters. I am simply giving expression to my own opinion of men and matters as I saw them at the convention.

President Taylor was on hand of course. I had formed an opinion of him when I saw him at Brantford a year ago. I thought him cold and deliberate, thoughtful and logical, scrupulously exact in everything he did and said. He is the last man in the fraternity I would have believed to be at all genial in company, but when I met him on my way home from Keokuk in company with a few others, I found my judgment greatly at fault. I discovered in him a warm heart and a genial, sociable disposition, hid away beneath an apparently cold exterior. How imperfect our estimate of peoples' character is when viewed from a distance.

The three editors of the two big bee papers across the line put in an appearance. Of these men I need say but little. I had met each of them once before. These leading lights of apiculture were little known to me when I first saw them. On further acquaintance I should say they are all three more men of action than of words. None of them took a prominent part in the discussions. Perhaps they were otherwise employed. Maybe policy dictate moderation in speech and action when in e others'

presence, and in the presence of each others' friends.

The list of celebrities is nearly finished. There is an old saying, "it would not be a show without Punch," neither would an International meeting be complete without Dr. Mason. He was there "as large as life," and as jolly as usual. But where will you find a big man who is not good natured and without egotism. It is your diminutive five-foot-four fellows who boil over with self conceit and self importance. A kind providence seems to have balanced accounts by endowing this class of men with a sufficient notion of their own importance to make up for their lack of stature. Dr. Mason assumed a fatherly control over the business of the meeting. He seemed to be a committee of one who undertook this delicate duty. Where it got its power deponent sayeth not. I have no recollection of its being selected by the meeting, or appointed by the president. But the Dr. was born to rule, and he sways the sceptre with dignity and efficiency.

The meeting was graced with the presence of several ladies, some of whom are well and widely known by their writings. Mrs. Harrison was there. It was the first time I had met her, and I was very pleased to have done so. Force of character, literary skill and business ability are the marked characteristics of Mrs. Harrison. Hers has been a busy and a useful life; but time is ploughing its furrows in her forehead. Her days of activity are drawing to a close. She told me she does not derive the pleasure she formerly did from these meetings, as her hearing is somewhat impaired. She is a strong, hale, well preserved woman nevertheless. In contrast with her well knit frame was the slender, delicate form of Mrs. Axtell, as she reclined in her invalid's chair. That she bears her infirmities with Christian fortitude and resignation is manifest in the benignant expression of her countenance. She is lovely and lovable in her face and in her feebleness. That she is blessed with a tender, sympathetic husband, one has only to look at Mr. Axtell and hear him speak (which, by the way, he does often, and always with pleasure and profit to the listener,) to be assured of it.

Of those present widely known but seldom met with I would particularize Mr. Eugene Secor, the sweet singer of "beedom," author of "Dot Happy Bee-Man," and other poems less humorous, and far more mentioned. Mr. Secor is a man in the prime of life, tall and straight, with an air of quiet reserve about him, not tactiurn, always bearing about with him the mein of a gentleman. Unassuming as he is, he

is nevertheless a man when among men, who will at once attract notice, and to whom ones eyes will revert again and again. With no man in the assembly was the writer more favourably impressed than with the Iowa poet. That his heart is in the right place is manifest by his writings. I have just had the pleasure of reading the last production of his poetic genius. It is a poem on "Thanksgiving," inspired by the season of rejoicing and gratitude that has lately passed, and is printed in *New-Lan's Home Journal* for November. Time and space will not admit of my introducing to your readers all who took a more or less prominent part in the discussions. There were a number of strange faces and new names, that will yet be seen and heard in the councils of the fraternity. Mr. Lyon, of Burlington, is one of these. He contributed his full quota to make the meeting a profitable one. He is evidently a painstaking investigator of things apicultural. He is an amateur bee-keeper, a skilled mechanic, and one of the enterprising business men and mill owners of Burlington.

Mr. B. Brown, whose home is away out on the plains of Iowa somewhere, was the character of the company. He has been working a hive on the Heddon principle since 1876. He had a sample one on hand, and it has some unique points in its make-up. An old timer in the bee business is Mr. B., but not behind the times. As cool and self possessed as he is valuable, no amount of banter affects the calm composure of the man, nor deters him from saying his say. He is a good type of the ideal plainsman, and is as remarkable for his poverty of flesh as he is for the richness of his drawl when speaking, which leads me to remark that not till I attended the Keokuk meeting did I believe the nasal twang accredited to the American as one of his peculiarities was at all common in any part of the Union. But here I found the long drawn accentuation prevails to an extent I have nowhere else met with except in isolated individual cases. In this part of the country it is very pronounced.

The Messrs. Dadants kind invitation to visit their place and inspect the *modus operandi* of their foundation making was largely taken advantage of. On Friday afternoon carriages were provided, and most of those from a distance drove out to their picturesque home. I have already said the country along the route from Detroit to Keokuk is rather uninviting, but the drive from Hamilton to the home of the Dadants is through a most delightful country, beautifully diversified by hill and dale, meadow and woodland. Many of the fields are enclosed

with osage hedges, which makes the country look "quite Henglish you know." Arriving at their dwelling one is impressed with the romantic beauty of its environments, a beauty that is enhanced by its unadorned character, for apart from the buildings themselves, Nature has been the embellisher, and she has done her work well. A sumptuous repast was provided for the visitors, and partaken of with apparent great relish.

I always thought our bee-keepers as a class are teetotalers, but our visit to the Messrs. Dadants has undeceived me, for the quantity of their excellent wine that vanished while the visitors remained was astounding.

Much might be written of what was seen and done while there, but the editors present will have noted it, and I need not enlarge. We bade adieu to our generous entertainers, waved a farewell to our western friends, and turned our faces homeward.

A DELEGATE.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Destroying Surplus Bees.

I HAVE previously advocated the destruction of such colonies as we might for any reason be able to single out as not likely to winter, say on account of long queenlessness, etc., or such bees as have some very undesirable trait; but upon reflection I should say no good apiarist will destroy his colonies in the fall and purchase new in the spring. Our best bee-keepers have strains of bees which they would not lose for many times the price of an ordinary stock. Careful records are not kept of the best colonies for comb and the best colonies for extracted, and there bred from, to get colonies to give the best results in each, with the object of destroying them and purchasing in the spring, we know not what. That such is done we need not argue, for aside from anything I may have said I know of quite a number of bee-keepers who practice this very thing. I am safe in saying that in the majority of localities where bees are kept in Ontario there is no fall flow of any account. And more, a very large number of the colonies cease brood rearing by the end of August, and apparently winter successfully. More especially is this the case if no honey is gathered, and if it is then bees do not require to draw on the stores already in the hive. Then comes the blessed uncertainty many of us are in—we may have a fall flow, (last year from golden rod, aster, bonaset, etc., some colonies gave me over 100 lbs. each,) or

we may not, and if we take them through until that time we may as well winter them. Many of us are so situated that from the 5th to 10th of April our bees may secure all the stores they require, and even more, for I have seen well filled sections from soft maple, and I have seen colonies fed in the clover honey harvest time. There is doubtless something in what G. B. Jones says, but most of us will consider it overdrawn, yet it is not unlikely, and may lead us to reflect in that direction, and cause us to give up an idea of pampering poor colonies handicapped with a load of disadvantages before ever winter sets in; colonies which will likely perish before spring, leaving combs in a nasty, filthy condition, and with their stores almost valueless. Just here let me say I have always found it an unsatisfactory task to extract honey from brood combs such as the Langstroth, and although we may figure on our bees having so many pounds of honey to winter, yet when extracted the quantity is deficient, and the quality decidedly inferior as a rule. I may say here I attach much importance to the proper method of keeping bees from consuming stores in the fall. If we keep handling our bees and exciting the apiary by attempts to rob on the side of the bees, and have them unprotected when cool weather sets in, my impression is they will consume more stores. I weighed nearly all my bees Oct. 9th and Nov. 8th, thirty days between, and find they have lost in weight from nothing to 5 lbs. per colony, an average of about 2½ lbs. per colony. They have gathered, I think, practically, no stores during that time. The latter date is the one upon which I packed my bees away. It should have been done earlier, but I did not have the time. At the present date I have only a light packing of sawdust on top, as the fall is very mild. I can at a moment's notice increase the packing, as the front of the clamp is heavily packed and the back lightly, and one sweep of the hand and it is equalized. I prefer sawdust for the simple reason that the mice never trouble me with sawdust, but with chaff they sometimes have done so.

R. F. HOLTERMAN.

Romney, Ont., Nov. 14th, 1890.

The International.

Continued from the last Issue.

QUESTIONS.

Can an apiary be Italianized by daubing a young queen with honey and then dropping her into a colony just after a swarm has issued?

After some discussion it was said that a virgin queen was intended by the one who asked the question. Then all agreed that a colony could not be Italianized by a virgin queen.

S. A. Shuck, of Liverpool, Ills., said if honey was coming in freely, fertile queens, put in the hive in that way, would be accepted in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred.

President Taylor said that there was no necessity of daubing her with honey.

A. N. Draper, of Upper Altin, Ills., bought black bees and Italianized them by letting Italian queens run in at the entrance, when honey was being gathered rapidly.

A. I. Root said he was the one who had advocated introducing queens in that way. Queens an hour old could run in anywhere—but few are lost. They will be unmolested until they come to lay, then they settle it, and decide which shall remain.

A question was asked as to the size of a bee cellar, to have the best results.

Dr. Miller prefers a large cellar; he believes in plenty of room. But too large a cellar would not pay; yet there should be room enough so that the hives would not crowd too much. The depth underground should be about 8 feet. The entrance should be on the side where the general prevailing winds would not come. If on a side hill, let the entrance be where you can walk in on the level. It should have double doors.

R. L. Taylor said the sun would penetrate through doors more readily than through the sides of the building, and the door therefore should not be where the sun would shine upon it very long. The north or east would be preferable, and avoid the sun.

A. I. Root said a large body of air is preferable to a sudden change in the temperature.

Dr. Miller said he wanted good air for the bees.

A. N. Draper asked: If air is easily vitiated, why do bees winter well when they are buried in clamps?

W. F. Clarke said that the best size is all outdoors, and 50 miles high.

Dr. Mason said his cellar was 14x22 feet, and he there winters 50 colonies satisfactorily. Pure air is more needed in early spring than in winter, as that is the most dangerous time.

S. A. Shuck said that four years ago he wintered 130 colonies in a cellar 18x32 feet, but the air was very much vitiated, so that a lamp would not burn in it, nor matches ignite. He opened the door for awhile, and then the air was all right; but he could not see that the bees had suffered any damage.

C. P. Dadant could not believe that bees would live in such air as would extinguish a lamp.

S. A. Shuck replied that while the air was so bad that the lamp would not burn, the bees were all right.

Dr. Jesse Oren, of La Porte, Iowa, had wintered 380 colonies successfully in a cellar 16x28 feet, and 8 feet high. He had used it for 20 years.

The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Taylor called the convention to order at 1.30 p.m.

The following resolution was presented by Thomas G. Newman, and adopted:

Resolved: That we appoint Prof. A. J. Cook a committee of one, to use his best endeavors to secure an appropriation from the general government—out of the \$5,000 that can be used for the aid of apiculture—to be used in securing the best bees to be found in the Orient, or elsewhere, for the purpose of experiment—looking for a still greater improvement in the good bees we now have.

Question—"In doubling up colonies, would you save both queens?"

B. Taylor answered, no. He would have no use for the extra queen after doubling up two weak colonies. He had wintered two weak colonies by using a queen-excluding honey-board, and he thought that weak colonies could be wintered better in that way than by uniting them. He had wintered half a dozen weak colonies in that way last winter, with clusters 3 and 4 inches apart. If the clusters should touch they would unite.

A. I. Root said that this was his hobby years ago, to winter two queens in a hive. He first tried tin between the clusters, and lost them; then he used wire-cloth, wood, etc., between the clusters, and the wood worked best.

Dr. Miller said he had wintered two queens in one hive, with from two to four quarts of bees in each, with a 3/4 inch board between the clusters. He had tried it and given it up. He could always winter weak colonies in that way.

B. Taylor gave a separate entrance to each colony.

A. E. Ault, of North Liberty, Iowa, wants strong colonies in the spring, and uses a 3/4-inch division board, and crowds the bees on what combs they can cover, and they wintered well.

Dr. Miller said that the weak colonies will winter better in that way than separately, and will build up in the spring as fast as if they were single colonies.

Question—"Will a colony of bees winter without sealed honey?"

Dr. Mason said that it would, but he would rather not risk it very often. It would winter better in a dry than in a damp season. In a dry cellar it would be the same.

R. McKnight asked—Is not unsealed honey unhealthy for bees?

Dr. Miller said that unsealed honey will sour much more readily than when it is sealed. He preferred it sealed.

R. B. Leahy said that he had experimented with feeding unsealed sugar syrup. He had wintered 50 colonies successfully in a wet cellar.

J. C. Stewart, of Hopkins, Mo., wintered bees in chaff hives two years ago on sugar syrup. They had 15 to 20 pounds fed to each, beginning on Dec. 6; those fed first lived, and those fed later all died. These stores were unsealed, and the bees were out of doors.

Dr. Miller asked what amount of sugar syrup and honey was consumed.

President Taylor said that when the stores were sugar syrup the consumption was much less. Those fed with honey consumed 22 pounds; while those fed on sugar syrup consumed from 8 to 7 pounds.

W. J. Finch asked whether the strength of the colonies would not account for the difference, and whether those fed with honey did not come out stronger.

President Taylor thought not, as they seemed of equal strength. All were destitute of brood in the spring. Those fed with sugar syrup had more vitality in the spring. Honey is stimulative, and more is used.

R. McKnight said that the amount of brood-rearing makes an enormous difference, as the weight of brood is of great importance, and the weight of the hives does not show the amount of consumption. It is, therefore, not an accurate test.

President Taylor said that bees without brood would present a good test. Taking the average of testimony, the sugar syrup will go further.

A. I. Root said that he could not advise the use of cheap honey for feeding bees, as there was danger of its being tainted with foul brood. He would not take away sealed honey and feed sugar syrup.

S. A. Shuck asked if bees that consume less will do as well in the spring as those that consume more.

President Taylor always expected and found better progress in the colonies wintered on sugar stores. Honey is stimulating, and not so powerful for food, but makes the bees active—stirs them up. Sugar syrup is what is wanted for winter—good food keeps them quiet.

A. I. Root said sugar is sweeter than honey. Chas. Dadant said the best sugar should be used.

Mrs. Harrison asked—Is there any difference in the sugar from cane and that from beets?

A. I. Root said that pure sugar was the same from each source.

C. P. Dadant said that the beet sugar used in Europe was just as good as any cane sugar.

Dr. Miller—All must agree that we must feed granulated sugar, if we have to feed, whether the sugar comes from cane or beets.

Eugene Secor said that Orange Judd, in his last paper, asserted that sugar from cane and beets is precisely the same. He had just returned from the large beet sugar factory at Grand Island, Nebr.

Dr. Mason—Get the granulated sugar, and do not trouble about the scientific part.

President Taylor said that if a man has the time, and is willing, it will pay to extract the honey, and feed sugar syrup, but for himself he did not like the business of extracting and feeding.

C. P. Dadant said that he did not believe it paid to do it at all.

J. C. Stewart said that it would not pay, for the honey extracted is a third or fourth class article, and not marketable.

R. McKnight said that it would not do, no matter whether it aid or not, to encourage the practice of extracting honey for the purpose of feeding sugar syrup.

W. F. Clarke said that the bee-keeper should not needlessly feed sugar syrup to his bees, and run the risk of some of it going to his customers. An undisturbed brood-nest, stored with the best honey, is what he wants.

Apicultural Journalism was the next subject, and the following by W. Z. Hutchison was read by Dr. Miller :

APICULTURAL JOURNALISM.

Bee-keepers have good reasons for being proud of their literature. Scarcely a point arises upon which we cannot find the recorded experience of our best apiarists; while new discoveries are at once described, illustrated and discussed in the bee-keeping periodicals. Perhaps bee-keepers have given the matter little thought, but, notwithstanding the excellence of these periodicals, might they not be improved? If so, how? Have they faults? If so, what are they? We believe that "apicultural journalism" may be profitably made the subject of special discussion.

Time was when many of the industries were represented in one family. Flax and wool were grown, spun and worked up into cloth, and made into clothing. Cows were kept, and cheese as well as butter made for home use. Poultry and a few colonies of bees added to the comforts of the household. But there is no need of going into detail; everyone knows how people lived 100 years ago. Cheap and rapid transportation has encouraged the invention of machinery, the building of factories, and the classification of labor. This has brought about speciality. With speciality in production came the need of speciality in periodicals devoted to the interests of producers. For the general farmer we had and still have agricultural journals devoted to the cultivation of grain, stock raising, gardening, fruit growing, bees, poultry, etc., and they answer their purpose well, but when a man makes a speciality of some one of these branches of rural industry, he then wishes a periodical devoted to that business as a speciality, not one mixed up with some other speciality for which he cares little or nothing.

These other topics are all right in their places, but bee keepers who do not care for them, dislike to pay for their discussion, or to wade through the discussions in order to get at what information there is about bees. As a rule, bee periodicals that attempt to "mix in" other topics, do so at a loss. We believe that they will best serve the interests of their subscribers, and at the same time secure their own prosperity, by letting severely alone all subjects not pertaining to their speciality. We would not expunge any wit, humor or eloquence that may bubble up spontaneously, but the publication of such attempts at wit as have appeared in some, is enough to kill any journal that it is possible to kill.

After having decided that only such matter as pertains to bees shall go into the journal, then the matter of quality must be looked after.

Some matter that appears in some of the bee papers could be placed only under the head of "twaddle." What does possess editors to publish such trash? A woman tells in a would-be-funny way of her troubles in clipping a queen's wing, or a man starts out with: "I am a bee-keeper. I began the season with 24 colonies. Some were weak, but—" What is the use of going any further? You have all seen these things in the periodicals. What good are they? Do they help bee-keepers? Must such things be used in order to fill the pages? No; not if editors will bestir themselves, and, if they cannot do this, they are unfit for the positions they occupy.

Friends, how do you read the bee papers? We read them in this manner. We glance at the heading of an article, then at its author's name, and sometimes this is all we do. By the way, we wish all would place the author's name at the head of the article. It saves the bother of looking up the end of the article (over the leaf, perhaps) to see who wrote it. Perhaps some think that the knowledge of the authorship is immaterial; if the article is good, it is good irrespective of who wrote it. True, but show us the man who does not wish to know who is doing the talking.

To return, if the heading and authorship are favorable, the first paragraph is glanced over. (Do you know that the gist of a paragraph can be taken in at a glance?) Then the next paragraph is given a glance, then the next, and so on through the article. Frequently this is all the reading the article receives.

There are some copies of some of the bee papers that we have read through in this manner in about five minutes. About once a month there comes to this office a paper claiming to be a bee paper, that we don't read at all—it simply is not worth it.

When we learn, by glancing through an article, that it contains something of value, we then read it through carefully. Careful and efficient editing would save all this sifting on the part of readers. The question that each editor ought to ask himself, when deciding upon what shall appear upon the pages of his journal is, will the matter admitted be of real benefit to the readers? If it will not, why publish it? It may not be possible nor advisable to adhere strictly to this rule, but it ought to be always kept in view.

We wish to oppose one idea that some of our editorial brethren have, with much labor, tried to pound into the heads of their correspondents, and that is that they must write short articles in order that all may be heard from. Why should "all" be heard from, unless they have something of value to communicate? Of course, we prefer to have ideas expressed in the fewest words possible, but a long article is just as welcome as a short one, provided it contains valuable information in proportion to its length. The idea is just here. A journal ought to be filled with the most valuable information that can possibly be packed into it, irrespective of whether that information is furnished by two or three correspondents, or by a dozen.

[This being an editorial written for the Review for November, such paragraphs as were simply "personal chats" with its subscribers,

and as such unsuitable for discussions at a convention, are, of course, omitted here.]

We think that, as much as possible, advertisements ought to pertain to bee culture. But few others should be admitted, and they should be strictly first-class. Perhaps some will say that this is a matter that concerns the publisher alone. Possibly. But where is the advertiser of apiarian goods that likes to have his advertisement buried among those of guns, buggies, watches, sewing machines, lamps, books, tobacco, trusses, patent medicines, corn remedies, pile remedies, etc.? We believe that the admission of such trash into the advertising columns of a bee paper displeases the bee-keeping advertisers, that it is an actual detriment to them, and that it lowers the journal in the estimation of its readers. Let us keep our advertising columns pure and clean, and as nearly apiarian as possible.

In closing, please allow us to quote from Allan Forman, editor of The Journalist. In the August issue he said: "The handsome paper is the successful paper of the future. Readers and advertisers are being influenced more and more by the appearance of the paper, its typographical attractiveness, and the taste displayed in the make-up. A tasteful and pleasing appearance is accepted as the visible and outward evidence of financial prosperity. People who could not make-up a paper, and who do not know one type from another, are quick to discriminate against the slovenly sheet, in favor of the neat and handsome one."

Upon this subject we shall be glad to hear not only from our regular correspondents, but from our editorial brethren as well; and if the ants of the Review are most clearly brought to light in the discussion that follows, no one will be more pleased than

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Dr. Miller said that Mr. Hutchinson had some good ideas, but he could not endorse all that are advanced in the essay. He did not believe that all other advertisers than apiarists should be excluded. We want buggies and other useful things, and there is no reason in excluding any useful article from the advertising columns of our apicultural periodicals. Advertisements help to support the periodical, and I am glad to see all clean advertisements in our bee papers.

Thomas G. Newman said that advertisements of useful articles are the life of the periodical, and a bee paper cannot be supported without them. There are not enough to come from apiarists alone to support a good periodical, and all should welcome such as a help in supporting our bee papers.

Dr. Mason said he wanted a good periodical, and did not object to the advertisements if they could be taken off when binding the volume. With the Review this was impossible, as the first

few pages were all reading matter, and the last ones, on the corresponding leaves, were advertising, and these could not be taken off. The Review is a good paper, but is not what its name implies—a review. The American Bee Journal is what its name implies—the bee periodical of America. Gleanings is what its name implies—gleanings in bee culture; but the Review is a topical paper—not a review at all.

S. A. Shuck said we need buggies and agricultural tools, and he made no objections to advertisements of useful articles in our bee periodicals.

W. F. Clarke said that good apicultural literature costs something. You cannot have first-class literature without paying well for it. Some cheap, new papers are offered at 25 cents a year, and are dear at that. Bee papers cannot be published as cheaply as metropolitan dailies. Special lines cost more, because the patrons are limited. Let our special periodicals be high-class in a literary point of view. Let them discuss the live issues of the pursuit in the present day, that are of interest to all the practical bee-keepers.

A. N. Draper did not want a paper filled with one idea merely; he wanted it to cover all the live issues and apicultural news of the day.

A. I. Root said he was sorry that friend Hutchinson was not here. He was detained by illness. We want more charity in regard to advertisements. We need buggies, saws, and all other useful articles that bee-keepers use, and advertisements of all good articles are of value to them. Why should we not let them where such can be obtained at a reasonable price?

(To be Continued.)

A Further Correction.

UNDER date Nov. 20th, Mr. George Laing, Milton, writes:—"R. F. Holtermann, in his correction in last C. B. J., says the party in whose apiary the foul brood was found resided in Milton. There is no bee-keeper named Laing in Milton, or within twelve miles of Milton, except myself, nor has there been any foul brood found in Milton."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

No Foul Brood In The Milton Apiary.

THIS is to certify that I examined the apiary of Mr. Geo. Laing, of Milton, and found it free from foul brood or dead brood of any kind. I never found an apiary sounder or in more perfect health. Last spring Mr. Laing sold twenty-five colonies to another beekeeper. In August I found an apiary where those twenty-five went to, very rotten with pure foul brood and the twenty-five that came from Mr. Laing not two months before were also very rotten. That caused me to think Mr. Laing must have sold the disease. I then went to Mr. Laing's apiary, examined it, and was very much surprised when I could not find any trace of the disease. I then wrote to the man that had the disease, that I failed to find any foul brood in Mr. Laing's apiary and that his apiary was perfectly sound. The man then wrote back at once saying he was very sorry that Mr. Laing was blamed, because he then remembered putting some very bad combs into the colonies he bought from Mr. Laing. He also asked me to explain to Mr. Pringle and clear Mr. Laing. I was very sorry when I read that in the C. B. J., blaming the Milton man, I telegraphed him at once that I would set him right in the C. B. J. Friend Laing I will mail this to you to take a copy off it and then mail it to the C. B. J. at once. Hoping that you won't blame any one as it was a mistake, and that we will all be friends. Very Truly Yours,

Wm. McEvoy.

Woodbrn, Nov. 1889.

We are glad to have this statement of yours which clears Mr. Laing of any suspicion. We have known Mr. Laing for about fifteen years and are fully convinced that he is fully posted in foul brood matters and if he found one affected colony in his apiary he would cure the disease at once. He is too honorable and straightforward in all his dealings to be guilty of selling foul brood to any person; money would not induce him to injure his reputation in that way. The fact of the bees he sold having foul brood in two months or even one month after they left his apiary was no indication that they were diseased when sold. In two weeks we have known bees to become diseased and show the disease unmistakably. If everybody were as careful and understood the handling of foul brood as well as Mr. Laing we would have no foul brood or need of an In-

spector in America. The disease would be stamped out in one season. We gladly give space to the above certificate.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Friend Gates on Destroying Surplus Bees.

FRIEND Demaree fails to justify his position that it is right to starve bees to death knowingly, so like a lawyer who pleads the case for one he knows is guilty, he bores the jury for water. He tries to down my argument by calling it silly mixed up sentiment, accusing me of excited imagination, etc. My dear nephew that is the ruse of a person of few summers; certainly your uncle will be reasoned with if you have any reason to give. But argument is not always reason. Your uncle has no "cloven foot" as you accuse me, and hates no person. You mistake the definition I put on the word "custom." I meant custom which comes of common consent. In that light it is the custom to weigh the section with the honey. It saves deducting an ounce each time and the honey has a price set on it accordingly. When I used clumsy boxes I deducted the weight from honey, but would you not laugh at a man who cut off a pound of cheese for you and commenced to figure the weight of the rind, I would not feel like eating it after it had been mused over and so much said about it; and the rind on a pound of cheese, I presume, weighs more than an empty section. But we need not fear any serious eruption in the practice already established of including the weight of the section of such uniform weight with the honey. I beg your pardon, the deal is not fair when selling sections by the piece, as you say, for you know the weight better than the buyer. It's more honest to weigh the section and set a price accordingly. Your uncle would certainly falter in saying grace over a pet chicken or roasted pig, which had been starved to death. My "bowels," as you say, (you should have said stomach, my dear boy) were not filled with starved meat at the time I scolded you for letting bees you did not want "look out for themselves," or "passing them by." Brother Demaree, after fluttering and kicking, finally settles down and hearkens to that still small voice, by owning up that he sometimes does have sentiment, in fact he says sentiment is growing on his mind. "Bress de Good Lod," that's what I am after, brother. Let it grow. Don't starve it. You ask me if I am filled with horror and indignation because bees wear

themselves out by labor as you have proved. No, brother, I don't get filled with indignation or indigestion. There is no mud behind your uncle's eyes. I knew bees wore themselves out for us and that's why I am their friend. We all wear ourselves out, that is the natural order of things, but because my grandmother was old and couldn't rock the baby any more I could not starve her to death. Brother Demaree, too, is forgetful. In the JOURNAL of Sept. 1st, he said that tough swarm of Hybrids made \$4.12 worth of honey, and now he says the same swarm made \$5.12 though perhaps he weighed the sections with the honey the last time. I believe bees should be saved and not destroyed, and any beekeeper who understands the whole of his business can and will run it without destroying any part of it. Destroying so called surplus bees is an admission of our own incapacity, it is foolish and wasteful to destroy them, besides being cruel. When new fangled ways of keeping bees were first introduced some of you fellows never tired calling it barbarous to even kill bees, say nothing of starving them to death. Change, eternal change, blow hot, and then blow cold.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

Different Kinds of People.

In every community there are always discriminating people who invariably get the best value for their money. Whether it is in household furniture, clothing, or any other line, these people will get the best goods at the same price as their neighbor gets inferior articles. Of course, the results always prove the shrewdness and wisdom of the discriminating people referred to. It is a moneymaking discrimination. In the same way people of good judgment are readers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal. The knowing ones are aware of the great value of the Family Herald and Weekly Star in the family. They know it is reliable, because in each department it is edited by the best men that money can secure and the result is they have a satisfactory paper, a well-informed paper, a real authority upon all the questions that interest the majority of mankind. The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, has a universal circulation.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Observations.

WELL, I've been busy all summer, and so couldn't be with you in "print" though I've been walking alongside of you in "spirit" all the time. The winter months find

me with more "tempus" on my hands than I know what to do with, so if I amuse Dr. Miller and annoy Dr. Mason, both will, I hope, forgive me, for I must be kept busy.

* * *

Reading the above paragraph over I notice I have no less than three quotations, and these always remind me of Thos. G. Newman, of the "American Bee Journal," who, to use a common expression, "takes the biscuit" as a quotationist. Some of his essays, notably the report of the National Beekeepers Union in a late issue of the A. B. J., are made up of quotations, much like the sermons of some of the young men who enter the pulpit—their sermons are a lot of quotations from the Scriptures thrown together at random.

* * *

I don't know whether Dr. Miller knows anything about beekeeping or not—barring out- apiaries.

* * *

Isn't it most time that the executive committee of the O. B. K. A. were at work preparing the programme for the coming meeting at St. Catharines. I hope to be there, and I want to hear some really practical papers on various phases of the beekeeper's work such as:—"Foundation, is it advisable to use it at all times, thus precluding entirely the natural comb-building instincts of the bees;" "Contracting the brood chamber in the honey-harvest;" "Natural vs. artificial swarming;" "Prevention of increase," etc. Do you know, I really think the papers which we get at our provincial conventions, are, on the whole more practical than those read at the International.

* * *

I hope that R. E. Smith, of Tilbury Centre, may be at St. Catharines, so that we may get satisfaction out of him for the miserable stuff he palmed off on us as foundation last summer.

* * *

I hope that everybody's bees are away in winter quarters by this time.

OBSERVER.

CLUBBING LIST.

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

	CANADIAN.	CLUBBED.
The Canadian Bee Journal.....	\$.75	
and American Bee Journal (m).....	1.75	\$1.50
Gleanings in Bee Culture (m).....	1.75	1.50
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

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Limiting the Brood Space During Harvest.

ON page 311 in your comments on Mr. G. B. Jones' interesting article, you say: "One point in connection with this subject, which your arguments go to prove; is that where there is very little fall pasturage, bee-keepers should invariably confine the queen to a very small brood space during the honey harvest, so that a large number of useless bees may not be raised to become consumers at the close of the harvest." Thus you have stated in a single sentence a conclusion which there is a small volume of facts to establish, besides the facts argued by your correspondent. Indeed you strike at once upon the key to the problem of the most successful bee-keeping in nearly every portion of the Northern States and Canada! And if bee-keepers understood the matter, as they surely will ere long, there would be a radical change in our methods as well as in the kinds of hives that we would use. There are some parts of this country as well as, possibly, a few localities in Canada, where there is usually a continuous honey flow throughout the season, in which a large brood nest is desirable, and we never can have too much brood or too many bees. But more than nine-tenths of our bee-keepers do not reside in these favorable localities, and it is clearly manifest that more economy is required for successful bee-keeping in the less favored localities.

This economy can all be brought by the proper control of brood raising. Now, who can tell us what is proper and what is not in regard to brood raising? The editor says—"the queen should be confined to a very small brood space during the harvest." How small a brood space? This is a vital and all-important question, next after the advisability of contraction of the brood nest, that is now admitted by all the ablest producers of comb honey in this country to be necessary to the best results. Some have advised to confine the queen to only one brood comb; some to three, five and six L. frame, so that it seems to be by no means settled how much contraction is advisable. After 8 years of experience, in which I have gone over this ground fully and repeatedly, I have decided that it does not pay to carry the contraction too far; that about 800 square inches of brood comb space, or the equivalent of 6 L. brood combs is the best, taking all things into consideration. For the past four years I have used a small brood chamber seven inches deep, containing

large enough for the queen from the first of June to the first of October, but too small by half for breeding up in the spring. It is also just right for a swarm to give best results in comb honey. For spring breeding I use two stories with protection, and am able to get both stories full of brood by June 1st, when I have all the bees needed to gather the crop of white clover—our source of honey. The queen is then smoked down into the lower storey, a wood-zinc queen excluder put in, then the section surplus, and then the upper storey containing part of the brood. In a short time the brood all hatches out and the combs will be filled with honey and sealed up. The work in the sections goes on at a wonderful rate, and the largest yields of comb honey any where reported this side of the rocky mountains, as well as some of the finest, was obtained by this practice.

After the comb honey is removed the upper storey may of course be extracted if there is a prospect of fall honey; but this year I left it for the bees, setting nearly all the full stories down upon the queen excluder after removing the sections. In a few colonies the queen had the full range of both stories, the queen excluder being removed. Now for the result which will doubtless interest Mr. G. B. Jones. The colonies in which the queens had full range eat up most of their honey in the upper storey, and had to be fed for winter, but those that had the queen excluder between the stories came through to October apparently as strong in bees, but the upper stories were still as full of honey as they were when the sections were removed. It seemed the bees would not break into the sealed stores above the queen excluder, while in the hives without the queen excluder there was a little brood raised in both stories and the honey mostly used up. There had been possibly more brood reared in the hives not having the excluders, but if there had been, there were no more bees in these hives than in the others on 1st Oct.

A good friend of mine wrote me not long since that he thought a queen excluder a "nuisance," and was unable to see any advantage in a hive so shallow as to necessitate a queen excluder, in working for comb honey. But if it is best to resort to a contraction of the brood nest in comb honey producing, then a queen excluder is the cheapest and the best mode of effecting the contraction in connection with a proper size and shape of hive. This system of operating hives also obviates the building of burr combs as completely as it is possible to avoid them with thick top bars, or any other known way of preventing burr combs. Many colonies will not build a

The queen excluders are always clean, and all work about the hive is easily executed. After my four years' experience with these hives I would not go back to large single story brood chambers under any consideration, unless I proposed to run for extracted honey exclusively, for which purpose it does not matter so much what the shape or construction of the hive may be so that the combs are moveable.

My belief is that our most successful producers of comb honey will eventually find the queen excluder indispensable, and yet I never saw any use for one in a large brood chamber.

DR. G. L. TINKER.

New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Thank you, friend Tinker, there are a great many valuable points in your article, which is well worthy of consideration and perusal by our best bee-keepers. We think that they will soon begin to learn that in northern localities especially, the plan of raising a large brood of bees to become consumers rather than producers, is unprofitable. We think that we have arrived at the point in bee-keeping when it is best for us to study how to make the most dollars and cents from the business, and in doing so we must not be afraid to adopt the best methods to carry out this object, even though they should emanate from some one else. Usually brood chambers will enable you to space your combs closer during the spring, so that more brood may be raised by the same quantity of bees.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Aplaran Reports.

INDIAN RIVER APLARY.

THE honey harvest is past, the summer is ended; cold and rain; the north winds doth blow, etc., and our bee-keepers have now a little breathing spell, to read our journal, write letters to our summer neglected correspondents, and dose our friends with a decoction of slippery elm bark and honey for the Grip.

I have now 132 colonies of bees. Three years ago I entered extensively into the business previous to that time I taught school and kept a few colonies, but as I was away from home so much my bees were neglected and I did not increase much in any thing except in empty hives. How-

ever, I was always successful in carrying off high premiums in our local fairs; I got altogether 8 firsts and one second.

In the holidays of '88 I attended the yard of Mr. Miller (Gov. of Jail) Owen Sound, which he had located in the country, and in the fall of the same year I bought out the yard and fixtures. Thus I launched out into extensive bee business. I feel it my duty to here state that I feel deeply indebted to Mr. Miller for his kindness and assistance, I winter my bees on summer stands, packed in sawdust. Have had all success desirable in wintering, and have been favored with very good crops. This year I believe was the poorest of the three seasons.

I extracted about 5,000 pounds and took about 300 pounds of comb, I manage my bees much on Dr. Tinker's plan. I use zinc honey boards, tier up and let my honey thoroughly ripen. This fall yielded no honey, all honey was got in June and early in July. I kept my bees packed till about 5th June, thus they were strong for work. I had, of course, put on a number of upper stories previous to this time. This fall I fed about 600 pounds of honey or over. I do not feed sugar, as I can't see how it can help but mix with the honey next year.

I used a number of empty 10 lb. pails to advantage in feeding this fall. I perforated the lid with an awl, filled the pail with honey, placed an empty storey over the bees, put an empty section box on frame and on this inserted the tin pail. It made the best feeder I have tried yet I can use the pails again to sell if I can get new lids. How much are lids for 10 lb pails? I will save the perforated ones for another occasion. They will work on this in a cold day. I say, couldn't you put shoulders on your screw top and seal with rubber ring like self-sealing gem jars, so that honey would not run out supposing they were upside down?

JAMES SHAW.

Kemble, Ontario, November, 1890.

Where sugar syrup is fed to bees in fall for winter stores, the following season as soon as the honey harvest begins all the syrup must be extracted from the combs if any yet remains, and this will serve as good feed in the fall should any require feeding.

FROM UHREHOFF.

Mr. Editor—I have concluded to give you a Greenhorn's experience. I bought in the spring of '88 one swarm, which increased one swarm, and gave 40 lbs. of comb honey. I wintered the two successfully in sawdust, single wall hive, and they increased in summer of 1889 fourteen

swarms, making six-ten in all. I took from them 730 one lb. sections. These I wintered in sawdust, single wall hives successfully, one being queenless in spring of '90. This summer they increased thirty swarms, making 45 in all; doubled some of these up, reducing the number to 36 colonies and wintered them packed in sawdust; single wall hives. This season's crop was 400 lbs. comb, and 650 lbs. extracted. My honey is clear and white, not like any honey I have ever seen and takes the lead in Orillia, and it has not granulated yet, please let me know in the JOURNAL the cause. I am confident my honey was exhibited at the East Simcoe Fair at Orillia by H. L. Leach, as he bought 200 lbs. of me before the fair in presence of Mr. E. Clancey, telling me he had a contract to fill in Toronto, and that he was getting 12½ cents wholesale. Afterwards he sold it to George Vick, Orillia. I saw the honey in my can at Mr. Vicks. The reason I speak of this is because I saw Mr. Leach's report in the BEE JOURNAL.

JOHN BLAIR,
E. CLANCEY.

There is honey in Canada that granulates very slowly, but we never had any that did not granulate more or less in time. Different kinds of honey granulates at different periods, some granulating very much harder than others. There are ways of putting up honey to prevent it from granulation, but in the ordinary way of keeping it we think there is very little which does not granulate. Some have heated it and sealed it in glass sealers the same as fruit, they report that this prevents it from granulating.

FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

I wintered one hundred and fifty colonies last winter, but had to reduce them to 125, as they gathered scarcely any honey. At the end of the summer I had to feed to get them in shape to winter. The poorest season for the last twenty years in this State, but the colonies have gone into winter quarters fine—never better; a little snow on the ground, weather mild, bees all in winter quarters.

WM. URIE.

Minneapolis, Nov. 14, 1890.

FROM DRUMBO.

Messrs. Editors, Dear Sirs,—I thought I would give you a little of my summer's experience, thinking it would be interesting. My bees came out in the spring in very

good condition. I lost but two colonies out of twenty-one being wintered, nine on the stand and twelve in the cellar. The one which died in the cellar, starved; but the one outside had plenty of stores. The outside ones did the best, they were packed in sawdust four or five inches thick on the stand. My bees had been out only about a week when I was taken sick and could not attend to them for a month, and by that time there were 3 queenless ones, and before I could give them a queen or supply them with young brood to get one they had fertile workers, and as I had never seen any before I came to the conclusion I had Foul Brood for sure. After inquiring a little I found out what was the matter and was able to reclaim two, but lost the other. The two gave me no honey this season, but from the remaining 16 I took 1,000 lbs. of honey. This is the worst fall for bees I have ever experienced. In the middle of August I took off supers and weighed 6 or 7 hives, and in the latter part of September I weighed them again and found them from 5 to 10 lbs. lighter. I have to feed a part of them. I have 31 colonies to winter, and have just finished packing them to-day, all except those which I intend to put in the cellar.

I took a ramble the other day with the Inspector, Mr. McEvoy. After inspecting my apiary he pronounced it clean and in good condition. During our visit around the neighborhood we found one bee-keeper with 17 colonies all affected with foul brood, and three with two and another with one. We also visited Mr. Taylor, the oldest bee-keeper in this neighborhood. He has 90 colonies at present, and all look neat and comfortable. He winters on summer stands principally in double hives.

THOMAS PASSMORE.

Drumbo, Oct. 20, 1890.

We are very sorry, Mr. Passmore, to hear you were ill and could not attend to your bees properly, nevertheless you appear to have done fairly well considering the season, much better than many of your bee friends. The honey harvest was very spotted this year—good in some localities and poor in others. We presume that you were favored above many of your brother bee-keepers. You do not tell us how you managed your fertile workers, and what you did with the combs filled with fertile worker brood. Let us hear from you again in the spring as to how your bees come out.

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

SELECTIONS.

Michigan State Bee-keepers Association.

THE following circular has been received:

Freemont, Mich., Nov. 15, 1890.

Will you please consider this a special invitation to be present at our coming State Bee-keepers' Convention, to be held in Detroit on January 1st and 2nd, 1891. There will be reduced rates on all the railroads, and the large hall, and reduced rates have been secured at the Normandie Hotel. This is a first-class house, centrally located, and will make grand headquarters for us, with a place of meeting under same roof. A very interesting programme is being prepared, and such prominent bee-keepers as E. R. and A. I. Root, R. L. Taylor, T. F. Bingham, D. A. Jones, R. F. Holtermann, Dr. A. B. Mason, Thomas G. Newman and others are expected to be present. Among the other attractions will be the Question Box; So come prepared ask and answer questions, and if you have some nice samples of honey, gathered from some particular source, please bring them; also, anything of special merit in the line of bee-keeping appliances. This is going to be the most interesting meeting held in the State since the International was held in Detroit. So come and bring your wives and daughters with you, and help us make it so, and enjoy the same. The following is the programme:

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 9 A. M.

Call to order. Appointment of Committees. Reception of new members and payment of dues.

The best all purpose queens and the best manner of rearing them, W. Z. Hutchinson, Editor of the Bee-keepers' Review, Flint.

Discussion—"Are Apiculturist inventions in demand or excess?" Ernest R. Root, junior editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio.

Discussion.

Question Box.

AFTERNOON SESSION—7:30 P. M.

President's Address—Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich.

"Foul Brood"—Hon. R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.

Discussion.

"Is profitable Bee-keeping a thing of the past?" T. F. Bingham, Abronia, Mich.

Discussion.

"Honey statistics, and their advantages to the Bee-keeper," G. H. Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y. Discussion:

EVENING SESSION—7:30 P. M.

"In what do we profit by the importation of Queens?" D. A. Jones, editor, of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, Beeton, Ontario, Canada.

Discussion.

Question Box and volunteer contributions.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 8:30 A. M.

"Benefits to be derived from Apicultural Associations," R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont.

Discussion.

Opening of the Question Box.
Volunteer Contributions.

"Cellar vs. Out-door wintering," Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio.

Discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION—1:30.

Deciding the next place of meeting.

Election of officers.

Report of Committees.

Financial report of Secretary and Treasurer.

Miscellaneous Business.

"Apicultural Journalism, its past and future,"

Thomas G. Newman, editor of the American Bee Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Discussion.

"Benefits to be derived from honey exhibits," R. McKight, Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada.

Followed by discussion and a general good old fashioned visit till adjournment.

GEO. E. HILTON, Asst. Sec.

ENTRANCE AT SIDE OR FRONT.

W. R. Sterling.—Which is best, to have the entrance at the side or end of the hive, or does it make any difference for out-door ventilating.

We prefer the frames to run cross-wise to the entrance. Some prefer them running the other way. Both have their advantages but some maintain that the difference is more imaginary than real.

DEEP VS. SHALLOW FRAMES OUT-DOOR WINTERING.

Which is best, deep or shallow frames for out-door wintering.

Rouden, Nov. 27, 1890.

For out-door wintering the deep frames where the stores can be directly over the bees, and as they consume them the heat from the bees keeps their stores warm. We have been more successful in wintering on such frames put in-doors or when they are packed properly the difference is not so great. In southern localities, without packing, the difference would perhaps be slight.

WINTERING.

H. N. RUTLEDGE—I am an amateur in the bee business, and at a time of the year that presents itself to me as being the most critical—since the storing away of the colonies seems to be the most delicate work of the whole apiary and seems to require the greatest amount of brain and carefulness, for a misstep endangers your whole stock, and unless you are a mint, "barsts you up"—therefore the following questions suggest themselves to me as being very reasonable, and the answers of them may be a source of the greatest advantage to others as well as myself: Which, in your opinion, is the best and most profitable way of wintering, as regards expenditure in constructions, risks of loss and chances of bad condition in the spring. 1. in the cellar, running risks of moisture and mil-

dew, and overheating. 2. In a beehouse, the construction of which is a considerable expense, so as to have it so built to allow free circulation of air between the hives and also ventilation by underground passage. Outside, on the south side of a building well hapted by chaff, etc., thereby in danger of moisture and cold. You will oblige me very much by answering directly or through the journal.

Streetsville, Nov. 27, 1890.

In any ordinary cellar, if properly protected, where the frost will not enter there is very little danger from mildew, moisture or overheating. By leaving the entrances wide open and removing the lid the heat of the bees will drive off the moisture and if your bees are put in in good condition they should come out in the same, and where you have a good cellar, or one that can be made to answer the purpose for wintering, we would not advise you to go to any further expense in constructing a beehouse. The construction of a beehouse is quite an expense if it is done as it should be, and a good cellar will winter as well as a beehouse. Of course you could pack them on the outside in chaff as you suggest, and by leaving them packed till fruit bloom there should be no danger from spring dwindle. If you have not had any experience in placing them in and out of winter quarters perhaps it would be the least expensive for you to pack them in chaff, but be sure that there is at least six inches of chaff under the hive and if there is 18 inches or two feet around and on top of them all the better, but they should be packed at once or placed into winter quarters in some way as the cold weather will cause a larger consumption of stores when they are unprotected.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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

BEETON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 1, 1890

During our absence we had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Allen Pringle at his home at Selby, where we were received quite hospitably. Next issue will contain a more detailed account of our visit.

Any shortcomings in the present issue of the JOURNAL we must ask our subscribers to excuse, as the writer has been absent from home the past two or three weeks, and has not been able to give it necessary attention in an editorial way, though the articles which we present are thoroughly practical as well as interesting.

We beg to call attention of our subscribers to our honey advertisement in another column. We may say that we find sales very good, and we can dispose of all honey which our customers care to send in exchange for supplies. Note, also, the special discount which we are giving for cash with order before the 1st January.

Mr. G. C. Scott sends us the following notice of the marriage of Mr. W. A. Chrysler, of Chatham. Mr. C. and his bride have the best wishes of the C. B. J. "On October 22nd, at the residence of Mr. R. W. Burton, London South, Miss Ida S. Whitehead of London, was united in marriage to Mr. W. A. Chrysler of Chatham, Rev. Mr. McIntyre officiating. The groom was supported by Mr. M. Side, Chatham, and the bride by Miss Mary E. Palmer, of London. The guests were from Chatham, Strathroy and London. After the wedding breakfast had been partaken of, Mr. and Mrs. Chrysler left amid a shower of rice and the heartiest of good wishes, on the 5.20 train for Montreal and other eastern cities. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents.

* * Secretaries of local associations are requested to forward us, at the earliest possible moment, the dates of their meetings; and when the convention is over, a full report of the proceedings.

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

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

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EXCHANGE AND MART

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

BEES

WANTED.—A 1 Extracted and Comb Honey. State how put up, if ready for shipment, quantity and lowest cash price per pound, delivered. EDMUND J. BERRY, Bromie Corners, Quo.

GOING TO MANITOBA—79 colonies, chaff hives, 6 frames 13½ x 10 deep, 59 empty hives, 600 frames of comb, empty frames, extractor bands, etc. \$500 cash. Also brooder plant for 600 chickens, heater large enough for 2000 chickens \$60 cash here. POSTMASTER, Cumminsville, Ont.

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

2,500 LBS. HONEY for sale, good quality, high-color, from 10c per lb. down to 8½c., according to quality. Also about 300 lbs. comb honey, quality first-class, for which I would like an offer. GEO. WOOD, Monticello P. O., Dufferin Co., Ont.

MENTION this Journal if you are writing about anything advertised in its columns.

HONEY.

We are prepared to accept all the No. 1 Extra Honey that is offered in exchange for supplies at regular catalogue prices, on the following terms:

Put up in 60 lb. square tins.... per lb. 10½c.
 " " other styles of tin.... " 09½c.
 " " barrels..... " 08½c.

Freight in all cases to be prepaid to Meeton. We will allow 80 cents each for 60 lb. square tins. No allowance for any other style of packing. Dark honey will be quoted for on submission of samples.

The D. A. Jones Co. Ltd.
 MEETON, ONT.

Frontenac Poultry Yards
 CATARAQUI, ONT.,

HAYCOCK & KENT,
 IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
 Golden and White Wyandottes, Rose C Brown Leghorns, B. B. R. Game Fowls, B. B. R. Game and Back Rose Comb Bantams and Imperial Pekin Ducks.

Eggs in season from our Prize Winners, \$3.00 per sitting.
 of chicks for sale. Write for what you MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

250 ENVELOPES

—AND—

250 NOTE HEADS

FOR

\$1.

POULTRY

A FEW Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels for sale, from American prize winning birds. Eg hatching in season. W. J. ONEALL, Paris, On-

FOR SALE—A few very fine, early hatched, well grown Light Brahmas. Cockerels from \$3 to \$5 each, and pairs from \$3 to \$7. All O. K. stock. These are bargains. W. C. G. PETERS, Angus, Ont.

FOR SALL—Thirty Mammoth Bronze Turkeys bred from stock imported this season. Mammoth Light and Dark Cochins, Silver Grey and White Dorkings, bred from imported stock. Come and judge for yourselves. JOSEPH KINSEY, Doon, Ont.

FOR SALE—4 Light Brahma Cocks and Hens, (yearlings), 25 Cockerels and Pullets; a lot of Pekin Ducks in pairs and trios, Brown and White Leghorns, old and young, cheap if taken at once. Also a pair of leopared rabbits, JOHN COLE, 151 Hughson st. Hamilton,

GRREAT CHANCE.—A pen of Black Javas, Cock three Hens, the same exhibited at Toronto. Five dollars buys them. Cock and six Houdan Hens all first-class, for eight dollars. A few Pullets and Cockerels for sale.

A. HOBSB, Bowmanville.

BLACK LEGHORNS—cock and three hens—scored B at Owen Sound, 1890. J. Y. Bicknell, judge: cockerel 93, hen 94, hen 93 1/2, pullet 95 1/2. Took all the premiums and specials at the Industrial, 1890. Hen first, cock V. H. C. Price, \$12. E. J. Otter, 90 De Grassi street, Toronto.

R. C. W. LEGHORNS—two trios—scored at Owen Sound, 1890. J. Y. Bicknell, judge: cockerel 93, pullet 94, pullet 93 1/2, hen 93 1/2. Was first on pullet and second on hen. The other cock I have never had scored, but he is good. Price per trio, \$5. E. J. Otter 90 De Grassi street, Toronto.

FOR SALE—A number of White, Black and Brown Leghorn Cockerels, and a Black Minorca Cockerels and also Pullets of each kind. One White Leghorn Cock scored 95 as Cockerel two years old. Will sell single birds, pairs or trios, and a 1 birds. JOHN PLETSCH, Box 26, Shakespear, Ont.

AS I am y intend in the future to breed Dark Brahmas and Fantaus I will sell my Blk. Leghorns and Rose Comb White Leghorns cheap. See lists below with scores, &c. Parties wanting new blood in Dark Brahmas out of my grand imported cock and mates should write for prices. A few for sale now. E. J. Otter, 90 De Grassi street, Toronto.

BLACK BRAHAMAS Eggs, \$2 per 13, in season, Mammoth Russ an Surflicwrr Seeds, the best, the hardest, and cheapest grown for pult y. 10 cents for one hundred choice seeds for planting. Will exchange violin for Peafowls, Brown Leghorn Pullets, and Turke so the like. S. R. B SMITH, Brighton

Some very fine Scotch Collie Lups, from one of IK Scotch's, liches cheap; also Light and Dark Brahmas, much Rock, Pouters, Langhans, Cochins Black Spanish, Leghorns, Wyandotte, Hamburgs Black Red Game Gansams, Ducks, Geese, etc. I won 86 firsts, 97 second prizes at shows this fall. A. G. H Luxton, Hamilton P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE, the 1st prize Toronto Rose Comb White Leghorn Cock, and 1st prize Hen, the best pair in Canada or America. Winners of 1st each at Industrial, 1889, Barrie and Collingwood, same season; 1st each at Danville P. Show, '89; 1st each at Owen Sound P. Show, '90. This Cock sired my Toronto Winners last season and this fall. He scored by Bicknell 94, by Butterfield 94, Hen by Bicknell scored 95, by Butterfield 95. 1st at Toronto and Collingwood, '90. Price \$8. W. C. G. PETER Angus.

WILL. A. LANE,

Turnerville,

Ont.

—BREEDER OF HIGHEST TYPE—

BRONZE TURKEYS

Write for prices of young birds in the fall.

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WYANDOTTES

Rose Comb Brown, and White Leghorns,

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

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

Send for Circular.

ST GEORGE POULTRY YARDS, ANGUS, ONT.

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W. A. CHRYSLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

BEE SUPPLIES.

We will pay 30 cts cash or \$5 cts in trade for good pure Beeswax delivered at Stratford (sediment deducted, if any).

The best packed hives made for wintering bees outdoors. 60 lb. tins neatly boxed. Shipping Crates for Comb Honey or anything required by Beekeepers.

A few colonies of Hybrid Bees for Sale at \$5.00 per colony.

Send for prices, Address,

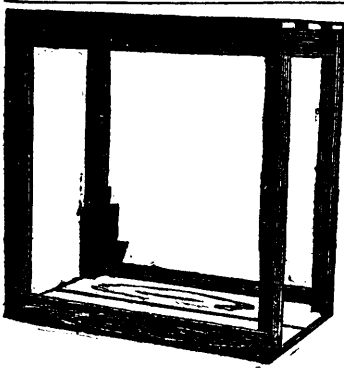
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For Exhibition and Sale Purposes.

Save money in express charges by buying light, we made coops—weigh only 5½ lbs.

We keep in stock one size only, 20 in. x 18 in. x 20 in for pairs or light trios.

PRICES MADE UP.

Each	10	25	100
Without Canvas, only,	30c.	\$2.75	\$6.2
With Canvas,	40c.	3.75	8.75
			\$22.50
			30.00

PRICE IN FLAT.

Without Canvas, only,	50c.	2.50	5.00	18.00
Name and address printed on canvas Ec. each extra,				\$3.00 per 100.

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

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

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

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



MAKE YOUR HENS

Earn their living by scratching for it.

—TRY—

Christie's Improved Reeder

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

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

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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 \$6. Send for our Club circular..

**AKERLY & CLARK
DUNNVILLE**

ATTENTION FANCIERS!

I shall soon import from England a large number of

BUFF LEGHORNS

—AND—

Indian Games.

Orders received until Nov. 20th for imported birds. Buff Leghorns are all the rage. Send for prices. I have some fine BLACK LEGHORNS for sale.

A.W. GARDINER.

Box 1293, Springfield, Mass.

Prices to suit the Times.

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

WM. MOORE,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL BOX 452 LONDON, ONT

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS

A. R. MCKINLAY

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY

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

**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 13 or \$3 per 30 and will give satisfaction. Brown Leghorns, Benner's strain. Black Minorcas, Abbott Bros' strain from imported stock.

Address

J. C. BENNER, Owen Sound

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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.

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CARNIOLAN - QUEENS,

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

Send for Special Circular to

JOHN ANDREWS,

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FOR TRUE BLUE

-:- CARNIOLANS -:-

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

J. B. MASON
MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

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.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT.

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
.....	65 00	34 00	7 00	.07½
½.....	50 00	26 00	5 50	.06
.....	30 00	16 00	3 25	.03½
.....	26 00	13 50	2 75	.03
.....	12 50	6 50	1 40	.01½
.....	7 50	4 00	1 00	.01

Pressed screw tops and screw caps for the above tins:

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

Most of the leading beekeepers admit that for shipping honey in bulk, the 60 pound tin, encased in wood, is the longest and best article be obtained for the purpose. The prices are:
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, and this series of honey labels are desirable, being handsome, bright and attractive. Directions for liquifying are given on a blank in which the vendor's name is to be printed. They are varnished, and a damp

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

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

Shipping Crates for Sections.

Sample crates, glass included, made up holding 12 or 24 sections 3½x3½ or 4½x1½ each.....	\$ 20
Per 10.....	1 70
IN FLAT HOLDING 12 SECTIONS.	
Without glass, per 10.....	\$1 00
" " " 25.....	2 25
" " " 100.....	8 00
IN FLAT HOLDING 24 SECTIONS.	
Without glass, per 10.....	\$ 1 50
" " " 25.....	3 25
" " " 100.....	12 00
We keep in stock crates that hold	
12 Sections.....	3½x1½x¾
12 ".....	4½x4½x¾
24 ".....	3½x4½x¾
24 ".....	4½x1½x¾

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