

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of the most favorable symptoms we have noticed of the growth of intelligent bee-keeping is the increased interest that is being taken in local Associations. The Provincial Association has in these affiliated societies a valuable and fruitful field for working out many of the problems of the industry, if properly handled.

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We had the pleasure of attending the Middlesex County Association meeting on May 6th at London. Reports there of wintering were good and prospects for the season said to be very favorable. The president, Mr. R. H. Smith, gave a sketch of his visit to Jamaica, and his bee-keeping experiences there, which was very interesting. He also exhibited samples of the famous log-wood honey.

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Brant County Association meeting, May 23rd, was favored with a visit from Mr. Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; Mr. F. A. Gemmell, London; Mr. James Armstrong, Cheapside; Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, Galt, and Mr. Morley Pettit, Belmont. A very helpful time was spent discussing subjects of bee-keeping. Judicious, stimulative feeding in spring was favored by most of those present. Mr. Alpaugh gave his experience of supplying artificial pollen. Discussion showed that a deficiency in pollen was often a great drawback to brood rearing in early spring.

Under the title of "Producing both comb and extracted honey from the same super," Mr. E. D. Townsend of Remus, Mich., contributes a seasonable and very valuable article for comb honey producers, in "Gleanings in Bee Culture." The value of the system described, to our mind, consists not so much in the possibility of producing comb and extracted honey in the same super, as its advantages in inducing the bees to work in the sections. The principal objection to raising comb honey has been the difficulty of getting the bees to enter the section super. They will sulk and hang out in front of the hive, and often swarm rather than enter the sections, and any plan that will overcome this will be hailed with delight by the comb honey producer. Mr. E. D. Townsend gives the credit of the origin of the system to Mr. C. H. Townsend of Otsego, Mich., which is as follows:

In arranging the super, use two super springs to each super, one at each end; and when I speak of extracting-combs I mean those that are white and nice—no brood ever raised in them. The first super given each colony at the approach of the honey-flow is arranged with one shallow extracting-comb at each side, and one in the centre; the rest of the super is filled with clean sections, with full sheets of foundation; then when this super is partly filled with honey, the usual time for giving a second super, in fact, all the supers given after the first are placed under the previous one, and are always arranged with one comb at each outside of the super.

Now, when we guess we shall need only one more super to hold the rest of the honey-flow, a super of all drawn combs is given on top.

Doesn't it begin to appear to you that there are great possibilities for this system in the future? Mr. Townsend claims for this system much more comb honey, and quite a quantity of the finest grade of extracted per colony.

The great point in favor of this system is the stimulus the extracting-combs give a colony, causing them to