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# CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

11. 2.

NEW SERIES  
Vol. III, No. 2.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AUG., 1896.

WHOLE  
No. 378

Beekeepers are always pleased to find horticulture and beekeeping combined. The more men prominent as fruit-growers

and beekeepers, the better, and the sooner the last traces of animosity between these

A. E. Sherrington.

two industries will pass away, the better it will be for both. Our readers will be pleased to know that a director of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, Mr. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, has one of the experimental fruit stations established in various parts of the province by the Ontario Government. We feel sure Mr. Sherrington will do good and thorough work in this line. He has, whenever opportunity has offered, shown the advantage the fruit-grower derives from the keeping of bees, notably at the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association meeting in December last.

\* \* \*

Quite a little has been said about the next meeting of the North American Beekeepers' Association. When at St. Joseph,

Mo., U. S., Tor-

The Next North American Convention. day. It was

with the understanding that Lincoln, Neb., should have

consideration at Toronto. Mr. N. D.

Johnson also promised to come to Toronto

and advocate Lincoln as the next place of

meeting, and the editor of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL was informed that unless a

representative had been present to represent Toronto and advocate that place, Toronto

would not have had a moment's consideration. We were disappointed in not seeing a representative from Lincoln at Toronto, although we personally prefer Chicago or Minneapolis, and think the best interests of the North American can best be served by having it in one of the two latter places.

We are quite willing to see the convention at Lincoln, provided Nebraska and neighboring States will take the necessary interest. We trust, however, that in future the Association will not be pledged for two years in one convention. For each convention to decide for one year is quite sufficient. Let it be understood if it is the wish of the Association to decide two years ahead where a convention shall be held, we have no objection.

\* \* \*

Over a year has passed away since the idea of the amalgamation of the North American Beekeepers' Association and the

Beekeepers' Union was first advanced. It appears that but little progress has been made.

Amalgamation.

As so much depends upon the conditions, we have never felt like saying much either for or against the scheme. But we must say that when the editor of Gleanings and others suggest that the Bee-keepers' Union shall be changed from International to National, Canadians and others will raise very strong objections. Those of us who are now members, and the Editor of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has been a member from the first, have a clear and full declaration from the manager that we are

entitled to all the rights and privileges of any member in the United States, and we have no ground to believe anything to the contrary. In proportion to the number of bee-keepers in each country, our membership is probably about as large. THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has spared no effort to bring the value of the Union, and to induce Canadians and others to become members, and we think a much larger number would find it to their advantage to join. We do not think it would add to the weight of the Union to cut off Canada. We cannot see how the best interests of bee-keeping generally can be best served by such a cleavage. To have cases go against Canadian bee-keepers would weaken cases in the United States Courts. If our friends in the United States will weigh this question carefully, we think they will allow the Union to cover the two countries. Should they not? It will, of course, be necessary to have an organization of this kind in Canada—one to defend the rights of bee-keepers, prosecute adulteration, and in other ways uphold the interests of bee-keepers. We prefer the former, but if necessity demands it, shall not shrink from assisting in organizing the latter.

### MAKING LAIE SWARMS PROFIT- ABLE, ETC.

During the past few seasons I have been trying some experiments with the bees along the swarming line and have struck on something good, as I consider it; so thought to give it to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, as the further north we go, the later the swarming season, as a rule

It is quite a common custom with bee-keepers, especially beginners, to hive new swarms on a new stand, at all times of the year, and while this may be profitable in the early part of the season, it is often ruinous so far as a crop of surplus honey is concerned, where practiced in the latter part of the honey harvest. As the season advances, a different plan is needed from

that used during June, and after considerable study on the matter, I hit upon the following plan, which has worked to my complete satisfaction: As soon as a swarm is seen issuing, I take six frames of combs or comb foundation, (the first preferred, where I have them), and two wide frames of sections, putting the same into a box or hive which is convenient to carry; and when I arrive at the hive from which the swarm has gone out, I take the frames from the box and place them down by the hive. The hive is now opened and all the frames of brood and honey, with the adhering bees, taken out and placed in the box, after which the two wide frames are placed one at each side of the hive, and the six frames of combs put between them. If the hive is a little wider, use one more comb, or if narrower, one less, as it is not necessary to use just any set amount, only a certain number of combs and the two wide frames fill the hive. The hive is now re-arranged and closed. If the weather is warm and there are many bees on the frames of brood in the box, about one third of them are shaken off in front of the hive when the box is placed in the shade, a rod or two away, so that none of the bees from the swarm will find it while they are being hived, which is the next thing to do, hiving them in the re-arranged hive, on the old stand. If the weather is cool, or but few bees are on the combs of brood, omit the shaking off, for it will want all of them to keep the brood in good condition. Now take the box and place the combs in an empty hive, placing the hive where you wish it to stand, and after all is nicely fixed, leave them until the next morning. At any time during the forenoon give them a virgin queen or a queen cell just ready to hatch, and you will have no trouble with after swarms, for the bees feel so poor at this time that they are glad of anything in the shape of a queen. As this plan is used during the latter part of the swarming season, there is no trouble in having virgin queens or hatching cells, if we husband those to be found in colonies which have swarmed earlier in the season. If the delay in giving a virgin queen or cell is longer than eighteen hours, the colony often becomes so strengthened by the rapidly hatching brood, that they will destroy the queen cell or kill the virgin queen, and after swarming will be the result. Do not give them a laying queen unless you wish a prime swarm from the colony in from two weeks to eighteen days, for the bees will often use her for such swarming, if the honey harvest continues for that length of time. By this plan I have a powerful

colony on the old stand, which will do as much, if not more, in the sections than they would if they had not swarmed, for a new swarm will work with a vigor not known to bees under any other circumstances. In ten days, if the honey harvest continues, sections are given to the colony, which has rapidly increased to such, from the combs of brood carried in the box, and as the young queen has now commenced to lay, the bees will at once go into the sections, often giving a good yield of honey; yet the main yield will come from the new swarm, as they have at least one-third more bees than they would had they been hived on a new stand, as all of the field bees return to their old location. Now, it will be seen that if the hive is left as we now have it till winter, the bees are not liable to have sufficient stores, so when the harvest of white honey begins to draw to a close, the sections are taken from the sides, which were placed there at the time of hiving, and the combs necessary to fill out the hive are used to take their places. In this way the bees will fill these last for winter, and, should a fall yield occur, they will often have some extra to spare for any light colonies we may happen to have. If all of the sections which were placed at the sides are not completed, they are to be taken from the wide frames and placed with those which are on top, when the bees will finish them, if the season does not drop off too suddenly. At this time of the year no more empty sections should be put on the hive, to take the place of the full ones taken off; but, on the contrary, the number of sections should be contracted as much as possible, so as to crowd the whole force of bees on the few that are partly finished, so that, if possible, they may be completed. In this way we lessen the number of unfinished sections to be carried over the winter, and secure nearly all of our honey in marketable shape. In places where the fall or darker honey does not find a ready sale, as is the case in this locality, I find it profitable to take away combs from below, which are filled and sealed, placing empty combs in their stead, putting them on one side, to be fed to the bees if it is necessary, and if not they can be extracted during some hot spell in the fall if they are stored in some warm room where they should be. Where the bees are to be fed in the fall, I know of no prettier way of feeding than to set in combs of sealed honey.

In the above is something which has given me great pleasure, and I here give it that any one can take advantage of it who so desires.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

BORODINO, N. Y.

## COMB HONEY IN PACKAGES.

A Cheap and Effective Way of Doing It for Retailing.

—By N. T. PHELPS.

Perhaps there are some producers of comb honey who desire a better way to put it up in small packages for retail than they now use. If the plan that I will try to make plain will help them to do so I shall be pleased. It is a most patience-trying thing to see a customer handle a section of nice comb honey like a brickbat—punch his fingers into both sides of it after you have handled it with the utmost care. Many will do that—pinch it to see how hard it is; lay it down on its side in the buggy seat, or push it into an overcoat pocket, and then sit down on it. They come for it afoot or on horseback, in wagons or on bicycles, put it down between their feet or anywhere they can push it in. All of these things make the careful producer's "black hair" pull. There seems to be need for a good, cheap, and substantial way to put up small quantities to preserve it from being broken until the purchaser can get it to his home. The plan that the writer has used for the last ten years may not be the best or cheapest ever suggested, but it may be convenient for some where the material can be got with little trouble and expense. I think almost any basket-shop will sell the material very cheaply if you will order it at a time when they are the least crowded with other work, say in the winter or early spring. What I use is called "basket splints" at the shops. The size I use is about 17 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 1-12 inch thick, made from basswood timber. These I score across with the point of a knife so they will bend at the scored places and not break off. To score the splints in the right place I use blocks of thin lumber cut the right size to score where I want them scored. These blocks I lay on the splints and score along each edge of the blocks with the point of a knife. The number of sections sold is set out and then the splints are scored just right for that number of sections. Then the splints are wrapped around the sections and tied with twine; then a paper is wrapped around the package and again tied with twine. This makes a good solid package, and the customer can not easily stick his fingers into the honey until it is untied.

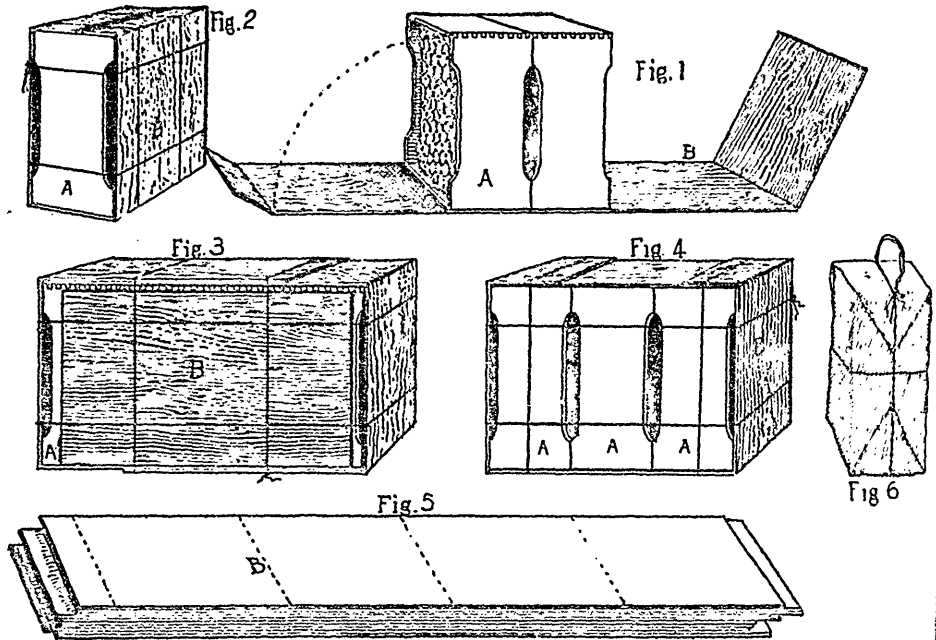
Sometimes when I have a little leisure I tie up a number of these packages so a customer does not have to wait for it to be done, and you are not hindered much when you are in a hurry. By putting up packages containing one, two, three four, five, and six sections each, you will be able, by combining these, to give the customer the exact amount he may want. You can put it up in packages containing an exact amount, as 25-cent, 50-cent, or dollar packages, or almost any other amount, as the sections will vary a little in weight, and you can select the ones that will make it come about even for the price you may need. I sell the most 50-cent and dollar packages.

As you can make this much plainer to the reader than I can, by a cut or two, I

and forward a few times. It pays to make it easy and convenient for a customer to handle these packages. The customer gets his honey home without breaking the cappings or having any "mess" about it, and is much more likely to want more.

I put up other combinations; but these I send are enough to illustrate the method, and each can make combinations to suit his own case. Sometimes if the sections are not well fastened in, or the customer wishes to carry it a long distance, I cut these "splints" off and make a separator between each section. Some may say this is too much trouble—let the customer take care of it after it is sold to him. I have found it to pay me to be to all this trouble.

—From *Gleanings in Bee Culture*.  
Kingsville, Ohio.



have sent sample packages just as I have put them up. To be of the most value, a thing of this kind should be just exactly as described. So I have sent you samples just as I put them up, using the same method and material, even to the paper and twine, without any selecting whatever.

You will notice that some of the packages have a convenient handle or bail to carry them by. These are for the "foot-folks" and those on bicycles, or those who go on the train and wish to take a package to a friend. This bail is made by cutting the twine long enough to weave back

### Jack's Problem.

Jack (mystified)—Papa, there's one thing I don't understand kerzactly.

Papa—Well, what is that?

Jack—I dig a hole here on the beach and a wave comes along and washes it and goes back again. Then I find the hole all filled up with sand. I thought the ocean was made of water, but it seems to me it's nothin' but sand.—Harper's Round Table.

# FALL FAIRS.

## WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

Exhibitors showing honey not the product of their own apiary, in competition for prizes, shall forfeit any prizes awarded, and be barred from exhibiting for two years thereafter.

Reasonable space will be given exhibitors for a proper display. A fee will be charged those only requiring the privilege of selling honey. Removals from the exhibits must be filled at once from a reserve supply.

Exhibitors are not allowed to sell less than whole sections of honey.

Queens and colonies cannot compete for more than one premium.

Class 59—Bees, Honey and Apiary Supplies.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association have kindly donated \$10.00 towards honey sections.

SEC.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1 Best 200 lbs. of Comb Honey in sections, in most marketable shape.....	\$10	\$3	\$6 00
2 Best 200 lbs. of liquid Extracted Honey in most marketable shape.....	6	4	2 00
3 Best 20 lbs of Comb Honey in sections, in best shape for shipping and retailing.....	3	2	1 00
4 Best 40 lbs. of liquid Extracted Clover Honey in glass.....	3	2	1 00
5 Best 40 lbs of liquid Extracted Honey, any variety but Clover, in glass.....	3	2	1 00
6 Best 20 lbs of Extracted Granulated Honey, in glass	3	2	1 00
7 Best Beeswax, 10 lbs.....	3	2	1 00
8 For most tasty and neatly-arranged exhibit of Comb and Extracted Honey and Beeswax in the Apiarian Department, the product of the exhibitor.....	20	10	5 00
9 Comb Foundation for Surplus Honey, by manufacturers only.....	3	2	1 00
10 Comb Foundation for Brood Chamber, by manufacturers only.....	3	1	1 00
11 Display of Queens, to be put up in such shape to be readily seen by visitors.....	3	2	1 00
12 Honey Vinegar, half gallon.....	2	1	50
13 Maple Syrup.....	2	1	50
14 Largest and best variety of domestic uses to which honey may be put, prepared by exhibitor or his household, two samples of each, canned fruits, cake, pastry, meats, vinegar, etc.....			
15 Display of Apiarian Supplies.....			Silver Medal
16 Assortment of glass packages for retailing extracted			Silver Medal
17 Greatest variety of Queens, put up in same shape as for display of Queens.....			Bronze Medal
18 Newest and most practical invention for the use of Apiarists.....			Diploma
19 Largest and best display of honey-bearing plants, properly named and labelled.....			Diploma
20 Queen Cage, such as is admitted to the mails by postal laws.....			Diploma

## CENTRAL EXHIBITION, OTTAWA.

## Class 57—Honey and Apiary Supplies.

Exhibitors showing honey not the product of their own apiary in competition for prizes, shall forfeit any prizes awarded, and be debarred from exhibiting for two years thereafter. *The Directors wish it to be understood that no bees will be allowed upon the grounds or in any of the buildings thereon.*

No.		1st.	2nd	3rd
890	Best 20 lbs of Extracted Granulated Honey, in glass..	\$2 00	\$1 00	
891	Best display of 100 lbs. of liquid Extracted Honey, of which not less than 50 pounds is in glass, quality to be considered.....	5 00	3 00	\$1 50
892	Best display of 100 lbs Comb Honey in section display, fresh, appearance and quality to be considered...	5 00	3 00	1 50
893	Best 10 lbs. of Comb Honey, quality to be considered, that is to say clean sections and best filled.....	2 00	1 00	50
894	Best 10 lbs of Extracted Clover Honey, in glass.....	1 00	50	
895	" " Linden Honey in glass.....	1 00	50	
896	Best Beeswax, not less than 1 lbs.....	1 00	50	
897	Best exhibit, the object being to educate the public as to Bees, their natural history, the bee-keeping industry, etc.....	5 00	3 00	1 50
898	Display of Bee-keepers' supplies.....	Diploma	1 00	
899	Best Foundation for Brood Chamber.....	1 00	50	
900	" " Sections.....	1 00	50	
901	Best hive for Comb Honey.....	1 00	50	
902	" " Extracted Honey.....	1 00	50	
903	For the largest, most tasty and neatly-arranged exhibit of Honey in the Apiarian Department, all the honey to be the product of the exhibitor (\$5 00 of this prize is given by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, and \$5 by Mr. R. F. Holterman, Editor of The Canadian Bee Journal, Brantford, Ont.).....	10 00	6 00	3 00

## MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

Entries close Monday, August 31st. Entrance fee, 25 cents each section. No entries will be accepted after the opening of the Exhibition.

All honey exhibited must be the production of the exhibitor's apiary.

The quantity specified in the various sections is the amount of honey on which the award of the prizes is to be made.

Exhibitors selling honey during the Exhibition (for which right a small fee will be charged) will not be allowed to make any removal from the exhibits, but may have a special supply at hand, from which the honey may be taken.

Exhibitors must have their exhibits arranged before the opening of the exhibition. A breach of these rules will forfeit any prize that may be awarded.

## Class 87—Open to all Bee-Keepers (Agents excluded).

Section.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1. Best display of 100 lbs. of extracted granulated honey in glass.....	\$6	\$4	\$2
2. Best display of 250 lbs. of liquid extracted honey, of which no less than 100 lbs. must be in glass, quality to be considered.....	6	4	2
3. Best display of 250 lbs of comb honey in sections, quality to be considered.....	6	4	2
4. Best display of 20 lbs. of comb honey in sections, quality to be considered, that is to say, clean sections and best filled.....	5	3	1
5. Best display of extracted Linden honey, 50 lbs. in glass, quality to be considered.....	5	3	1

(Montreal Exhibition continued.)

4.	Best display of 50 lbs. extracted liquid clover honey, in glass, quality to be considered.....	5	3	1
7.	Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs. (manufacturers of comb foundations excluded).....	1	2	1
8.	Best foundation for brood chamber.....			
9.	"    "    "    sections.....			
10.	Best apiarian supplies.....			
11.	Style and assortment of glass for retailing extracted honey.....			
12.	Section super for top storey and system of manipulating, product to be exhibited in super as left by the bees.....	4	2	1
13.	The most practical new invention for the apiarist....	5	3	2
14.	The greatest variety of uses to which honey may be put, illustrated by individual samples of the different things into which it enters as a component, for example, say one or two samples each, in canned fruits, cakes, pastry, meats, vinegars, etc.....	6	4	2
15.	For the most useful queen nursery cage.....			

Diploma  
Diploma  
Medal  
  
Medal

**Apis Dorsata Not Undesirable.**

—BY W. K. MORRISON.

**THEIR PRACTICAL VALUE FOR THE UNITED STATES; OTHER RACES OF BEES.**

The editor of Gleanings is anxious to know something about my way of securing Apis dorsata for the purpose of attempting its domestication. In the first place, I hope for the general good of bee-keeping, that a staid respectable journal like Gleanings will never again make the statement that it did a few weeks ago about Apis dorsata changing the flora of America. Such a statement appears appears like a scound from the dark ages. What! even the savage would not believe such a statement. Suppose a fruit grower applies to the Governor of Ohio for protection against the bee-keepers of his State, saying the bees mix up his apples and his strawberries, his pears and his persimmons, etc. Why, it pains me to discuss such nonsense. Are the readers of this paper aware that there are some 3000 species of bees in existence? These have been working through all the ages, and so far as we can see, have never changed the flora of any country one iota. The honey bee has been at work in the United States some time now, and I fail to see that it has changed one single flower as yet. I know it would stagger the mind of most of your readers to be told how many species of bees there are in the United States. Now, it is to be hoped this sort of thing will be dropped. Talk about Prof.

Wiley's lie—this one knocks it completely into the shade. Prof. W. can now poke all all the fun he chooses at us.

Let us discuss a pleasanter subject. Most of your readers who write about Apis dorsata seem to take it for granted that it is the only bee capable of domestication; but this is a mistake, as other species are actually kept by the natives of these eastern countries. We have pretty accurate information of the following bees:

Apis Dorsata (natives make a business of its honey).

Apis Zonata (natives make a business of its honey).

Apis Indica (kept in hives).

Apis Bhotan (kept in hives).

Apis Unicolor (kept in hives).

Apis Mellifica (the one we cultivate).

Some bees of Central and South America have been partially domesticated. I know I saw notices of a certain species of Trigona as having been imported into the United States, but they were very far removed from the domesticated kind. The Trigona of the West Indies has some 1,000 bees in a nest, while Mr. Stretch, while in Panama, counted a colony of Melipona with at least 100,000 bees in it, as he says almost countless, their nest occupying several (6) feet of a large hollow tree, and having large quantities of honey and wax. The bees were like a black cloud. Gardner says in his travels (giving a long list of Melipona), that in the provinces of Piahy and Goyaz, he found bees very numerous. In every house they have the honey of these bees. Many species, he says, build in the hollow of trees, others in banks; some suspend their nests from the branches of trees.



while one species makes its nest of clay, the honey of this species being very good.

Mr. Guerin found one of these nests with six queens (*Melipona fulvipes*). Bates, no mean observer, brought back from the Amazon 45 species of *Melipona*, mostly new species.

I know some editors of bee papers who gravely discuss the uses of *Trigona* and *Melipona*, and who evidently do not know the meaning of the word "species." I see advertisements in *Gleanings* like this: "For sale—Hybrid bees, \$1 a hive." Now, friends, this is not so. Nobody has hybrid bees in the United States as yet. Wait till we get *Dorsata* or *Indica* here, and there may be a chance to get hybrids.

One of the most painful reflections about the recent death of the great Langstroth is the fact that there is no one to take his place as an author and student in apiculture. I know of editors of bee papers who have never read Reanmur's work, the foundation stone of bee culture. All these things make it difficult to convey to the average bee-keeper just what chances there are of improving practical apiculture by introducing new species (not races) of bees. The domestic animals of the United States are all introductions; and the introduction of *Apis dorsata* would probably, in my opinion, be of more importance than ostriches or reindeer.

The more we diversify our business, the more likely we are to succeed. The introduction of a new species of bees would give us a standing in the eyes of the world we do not now possess. What I should expect from *Apis dorsata* would be:

1. A larger number of flowers visited having deep nectaries.
2. A larger area covered by its greater power of flight.
3. More wax produced.
4. Honey to come to us now going to bumble bees.
5. A greater power to take care of itself against wasps, etc.

It is, of course, problematical somewhat as to what would be the greatest advantage till we know more about them. Certain it is, they are valuable, and compare favorably with *Mellifica*. I should be discouraged if I did not know how our own honey bee behaves in the tropics. It is often said that *dorsata* is migratory in its habits; but our own honey bee does the same thing pretty much. This is news, but it is a fact. A bee tree is not a bee tree very long in the tropics. When the rainy seasons come, enemies of all sorts come to eat their honey and wax, till in sheer exasperation, evidently, the colony decamp leaving his

abode in the hands of its enemy. Bees in the tropics get no peace.

It may strike your readers as very strange, but flowers are scarce in the tropics. I suppose that Ontario is a better place for flowers than Brazil, under the equator. One of the lies we are taught in childhood is that tropical countries have lots of flowers. Dr. Miller would find wintering quite a problem in the equator—just as much as in Illinois. For months the bees get hardly an ounce of honey. Then they are annoyed by swarms of ants, termites, and moths.

Then *Apis dorsata* is accused of working nights. So does *Mellifica*. Bees in the tropics work nights and mornings only, for the very good reason that the vertical sun evaporates all the nectar out of the tubes in the middle of the day. My own bees used to fly around moonlight nights in the tropics, and no wonder; for a moonlight night in Capricorn is superb; but I could never discover that they did anything nights. On the eastern side of the Andes the little rivulets trickle down the mountain side till about 10 or 11 a. m., then stop altogether for the day. This is about the time bees stop till about 4 p. m., when work is resumed.

Lately *dorsata* was accused of being a great stinger; but among a certain class our own pet has a similar name.

A great amount of data has been collected about the bees of India; and the government of India has published a book about the bees of India that are kept in hives. If we can't do any better we can get the bees the natives have, and try them.

The bees of Bhotan are kept in hives, and are different from ours. It seems to me that, if these natives, with their rude hives, can keep these bees, we ought to do a little better.

The reports furnished to the government of India show that the bees of that country suffer from moths and men chiefly. They do not cultivate our bees—only Europeans do this. Our bees do not mix with theirs.

#### Bermuda.

[Our correspondent, Mr. Morrison, in his first paragraph, must surely have misunderstood me in what I said concerning *Apis dorsata*, on page 390 and 396. On neither page did I say anything about the "changing the flora" of America. The nearest approach to it was that they would be "out of harmony with the general flora of America." and this was but endorsing the opinion of that scientist and an authority, Mr. Frank R. Cheshire, whom I had just been quoting.]

We have permitted the use of the term "hybrids" when referring to crosses between black and Italians, simply because it has become generally accepted. And in the same way we have permitted the use of the term "fertile workers" when we meant "laying workers." Just the same as everybody speaks about the sun rising, when, in fact, it does not rise at all; or when we say the tea-kettle boils, when it is only the water in it to which we refer; or when we say the eaves drip, when it is only the water running from them. Even if we were to change the term "hybrid" to "cross," bee-keepers all over the country would be continually using the term they were long accustomed to. As to the term "races of bees" it is not any worse than that commonly accepted by the whole human family when it refers to "races of men." If we must stop using the term "races of bees," then our geographies and our general literature must correct themselves in the use of the term African race, Malay race, etc. The Standard dictionary, the latest and best, gives as one of its definitions of races, "a stock or strain of domestic animals or plants." "Race" as we have used it in reference to bees is correct according to this.

There is a tendency in language to give secondary meanings to words, and these secondary meanings often and even generally intrench themselves in the language of the masses so firmly that strict accuracy would really amount to inaccuracy.

But in reference to *Apis dorsata*, I am willing to take back anything I said referring to the undesirability of bringing them to this country; and in view of what our correspondent has said in favor of points 1 to 5, it may be well worth our while to get them here.

In our next issue Mr. Morrison will tell of the plan he has for going through the Eastern countries, and how he proposes to carry it out, for indeed I believe he is just the man to introduce new races or species into the civilized world; and he will do it too, providing the bee-keepers stand back of him, even if he does not secure an appropriation from our own national government. He has had wide experience as a traveller, and is well acquainted with all the intricacies and difficulties of travel among semi-barbaric people.—ED.]

## The Station Programme.

STATION B, TOLEDO,  
Ohio, July 10, 1895.

MY EDITOR:—The fixing of the time for the meeting of the North American Bee-keepers Association at Lincoln, Nebr., has been left, by the Executive Committee, with the Nebraska Bee-keepers, so that they may be able to arrange for reduced railroad rates, and in a letter just received from Mr. L. D. Stillson, of York Nebr. (Secretary of the Nebraska State Bee-keepers Association, who has the matter in charge) he says:

"I have been to Omaha to see the railroad people who promised to let me know July 1, but no satisfaction yet as to rates or dates. . . . I will write you at the earliest moment, when I know the dates. They gave me dates for our Horticultural meeting more than 90 days before the meeting."

I was hoping to get the program for the meeting in all the July Bee-Journals but have waited so as to get the time set. So far as arranged for, the following can be announced:

The Past and Future of Bee-Keeping—Mrs J. N. Heater of Columbus Nebr.

Bee-Keepers' Exchange—Prof. A. J. Cook, of Claremont, Calif.

The Wild Bees of Nebraska—Prof. Lawrence Brunor, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Improvements in Bee-Culture—Ernest R. Root, of Medina, Ohio.

Some of the conditions of Nebraska—L. D. Stillson, of York, Nebraska.

The Union and Amalgamation—Thomas G. Newman, of San Diego, Calif.

Economic Value of Bees and their Products—C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill.

Artificial Heat and Pure Air, Properly Applied in Wintering—R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, Ont.

The Honey-Producer and Supply-Dealer—Rev. Emerson T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo.

An original poem by Hon. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa.

Importance of Watering in the Apiary—Hon. E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Nebr.

Honey Adulteration and Commission-Men—George W. York, of Chicago, Ill.

Sweet Clover as a Honey-Producing Plant—Wm. Stolley, of Grand Island, Nebr.

The President, Mr. A. I. Root, will give an address, and it is expected that "Somnambulist" will be present with one of her inimitable papers, but as she must now be asleep, I have not been able to learn the subject of it.

It is the present intention to devote most of the second evening session to an address of welcome by the Hon. Geo. E. McLean, Chancellor of the Nebraska State University, with a response by Hon. Eugene Secor, of Iowa. The Hon. Alvin Saunders, an old-time bee keeper and a War Governor of Nebraska, will also address the convention, and if time will allow, other addresses will be made or papers read.

A. B. MASON, Sec.

LATER.

Secretary Mason has sent us the following in regard to railroad rates and time of meeting:

Station B., Toledo, O., July 25, 1896.

MR. EDITOR,—I have just this moment (3:20 p. m.) received the enclosed from Mr. Whitcomb; it will explain itself:

Omaha, Nebr., July 22, 1896.

Mr. E. Whitcomb, Friend, Nebr., Pres. Nebraska B K's Ass'n.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to advise you that we have made the following arrangements for homeseekers' excursions from the Missouri River and points east thereof to points in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah on the following dates: Aug. 4 and 18, Sept. 1, 15 and 29, and Oct. 6 and 20.

The rate will be one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, the one-fare rate to be paid at time of purchase of ticket, and the \$2 to be paid at destination when certifying ticket for return. The tickets will bear transit limit of 15 days, in which stop-over will be allowed, and the final limit for return will be 21 days from the date of sale. Tickets will be good for return leaving destination only on Tuesday or Friday within the final limit. These tickets will be on sale at the Missouri River and points east thereof to the following territory:

To points in Kansas and Nebraska to which the rate from the nearest Missouri river is \$3 or more.

To points in Colorado on and west of a line drawn through Leadville, Salida and Alamosa.

To all points in Utah, except on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad.

To all points in South Dakota.

To points in Wyoming, at and west of Moorcroft.

If you desire any further information in regard to this matter, our local railroad agent will be glad to give you same.

Yours truly,  
J. FRANCIS,  
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Burlington and Mo. River R. R. in Nebr.

P. S.—Rates will probably apply from as

far east as Pittsburg, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y.

The convention of the North American Beekeepers' Association will be held in one of the University buildings at Lincoln, Nebr., on Oct 7th and 8th, next, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., of the 7th, and closing with the evening session on the 8th.

I notice that reduced rates apply only to places east of Lincoln, and not to those west or north or south. I presume that our Nebraska friends will look after this matter.

I can secure tickets here on a few days' notice for the round trip for \$21.40 (the regular fare one way), being \$2 less than the Homeseekers' Excursion rate. It will be well for those intending to attend the convention, to look up the matter of railroad rates at the "cut-rate" ticket offices in their own town or city near them.

## Out Apiaries.

E. M. Husband.

I see by your report of the Oxford County Society meeting in July C B J that no answer was given to the question: how to manage an out apiary so as not to be constantly in attendance.

We have managed an out apiary for four seasons, for extracted honey, with only a visit on the average of once or twice a week during the honey season, and about once a fortnight at other times. This was done by taking advantage of two well-known facts in the natural history of the honey bee—the one that plenty of room discourages swarming, the other that a swarm will not leave without the queen.

The giving of plenty of room was accomplished by using a large hive containing 12 combs 12½x14 inches, outside measure, and when more room was required, adding another story of the same size, as an illustration of what may be done by giving plenty of room. We took the strongest colony in the yard and increased its comb capacity until it had three stores full of combs of the size mentioned. This colony built no queen cells and made no attempt to swarm through out the season. It gave on June 26th 93½ pounds; July 3rd, 96 pounds; on the 1th, 98½ pounds, and on the 19th, 65 pounds, a total of 355 pounds. This was in 1886. But we principally relied upon clipping the queen and destroying queen cells, and in addition to this we practised for two seasons caging the queen, caging her as soon as we thought the eggs laid would not hatch bees that would be of service before the close of the basswood

harvest, releasing her at the close of the harvest or when we thought swarming fever was over, or if we wished to supersede her, giving a virgin queen or cell in her place. In this way we did away with the necessity of watching for swarms, rarely lost a swarm, and on the whole found the plan worked well.

We do not advance it as the best way, but simply give it as one way of managing an out apiary for extracted honey. Would like to see the subject discussed by some of the veterans in the business.

Cairngorn, Ont., July 20th, 1896.

### The Apiary of Mr. H. Holden, Port Dover.

The editor of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL recently took a big holiday at Port Dover. During his holidays he visited the apiary and home of Mr. Horatio Holden, of Port Dover. Mr. Holden is a gentleman known to but few bee-keepers, and yet he is a specialist in bee-keeping. He is engaged in no other business, is thoroughly abreast of the times, and kept his first bees about forty years ago. Like many others he became interested in bees by accident. He was a great lover of nature, and seeing bees bought two box hives, and the next year put the swarms in Miner hives. These hives had no tops, were a foot square, and four inches deep. Instead of a board on top to which the comb was attached, there were eight laths with the lower edge sharp, placed regular distances apart, and over the top of the laths a piece of cloth was placed. Mr. Holden says this was a big improvement on the old box hive, the bees built their combs fairly straight, and a receptacle could easily be put on top for surplus. This was long before the Langstroth hive came out. He adopted the moveable frame hive after some experimenting. The first used was the Quinby hive. He visited Quinby during the American war, probably in 1864. About that time Mr. Holden bought some Italian bees. The year after Father Langstroth received them he purchased new bees. Mr. Holden speaks very highly of the late Moses Quinby. He was situated in a valley, and he remembered very distinctly a stream of water coming down the mountain, and a little overshot wheel gave the power to cut hives. Mr. Quinby had at that time over 1,000 colonies, and Mr. Holden became more than ever interested in bee-keeping. Mr. Holden winters altogether

outside, and largely in the chaff hive. He uses the 8 and 10 frame Langstroth, and he has hardly any winter losses. He produces both comb and extracted honey. For extracted honey he rather prefers the 10 frame hive. I was much interested in a honey extractor he had; it was made in Hamilton about sixteen years ago, it was constructed exactly on the principle of the Cowan which the Root company put out some years ago. The frames rest in a swinging frame work and can be reversed by hand. Mr. Holden uses the comb honey super with section holders and separates like myself. He wants no slots in the separators and wants them to go from top to bottom of the section. He is delighted with the Hoffman frame for the brood chamber, especially as now made without a V edge, he finds the bees propolize in the V, and it is better to have the edges come together even. He also likes the wide bottom bar much better than the bottom bar as before made, narrower than the bottom of the side bar. For the extracting super, Mr. Holden had doubts about the superiority of the close end frame. At present he has about 150 colonies. Mr. Holden prefers full sheets of foundation in both frames and sections. He has a very good honey crop this year. Mr. Holden has been a great hunter. I found he had hunted deer and moose near my home on the Opsongo, in the county of Renfrew. He was and is an excellent shot. When a young man and belonging to the volunteer he won many prizes in rifle matches. To see his grass coat and hat to disguise him when shooting duck was interesting. He has a tent and bag to slip into and sleep at night when hunting. He is a skilled taxidermist although an amateur, and knowing the habits and movement of birds and animals is able to put them in a natural and graceful position, which is so desirable in this kind of work. He has some beautiful cases in his quiet and attractive home. I expect to be able to give our readers, before long, a view of the apiary of Mr. Holden, and I also hope that we shall occasionally have something from his pen.

We have occasionally increased the amount of reading matter in The Canadian Bee Journal. This month we have decreased the number of pages and will make up the deficiency when bee-keepers have more leisure for writing and reading.—Ed.

## MR. ALLAN PRINGLE DEAD.

### A Leading Agriculturist and Bee-keeper and a Brilliant Canadian Writer Passes Suddenly Away.

NAPANEE, July 22.—(Special) — Mr. Allan Pringle passed away at his residence, in the Township of Richmond, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a short illness of about a week's duration. The news of his sudden and unexpected demise was a great shock to his many friends in this district, where he was universally esteemed and respected. Mr. Pringle was born in the Township of Richmond about 55 years ago. He studied medicine for a time, but abandoned it to pursue the calling of an agriculturist and aparian. He was recognized as one of the leading beekeepers of Ontario, and was placed over the honey exhibit at the World's Fair by the Ontario Government. He was a skillful and successful farmer also, and his farm, in the Township of Richmond, is a model of cleanliness and neatness. Deceased was a deep thinker and logical reasoner, and as a writer of clear, forcible English, will take rank with the foremost writers in Canada to day. He was a contributor to many magazines and newspapers both in the United States and Canada, and was in close touch with many of the ablest thinkers on this continent. Deceased was a man of sterling honesty and integrity. He was a very abstemious man and a vegetarian. Mr. Pringle was not a rugged man, and his death is supposed to have resulted from a slight sunstroke, contracted some few weeks ago. He leaves a widow and one grown-up daughter. The funeral will take place to the Napanee Cemetery on Friday.

[We were shocked to see the above item in The Toronto Daily Globe. The late Mr. Allen Pringle was undoubtedly an able writer. As a beekeeper he assisted materially in putting beekeeping before the public in its proper light. Mr. Pringle has held a number of prominent positions in the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, and will be missed by the Association.—ED.]

## The Production of Wax.

In the *Bonmischen Brennewater*, Julius Stergel commits himself to the following views: "All bees cannot produce wax, they cannot build. The bees require in the production of 1 keg of wax not 14 kegs of honey, not even 10, but no honey at all. The effects are quite the same if we allow

'the bees to build their comb or not.' He condemns the much use of comb foundation as a useless waste.

That the first portion of his statement is false will be apparent to almost everyone, while the second statement, the proportion of honey required to produce wax, is not quite so universally accepted. It is a difficult matter to produce any evidence to disprove the proposition of honey required to produce wax. Knowledge and practice has long demonstrated that the proportion 14, or 10 to 1, is too high, and we all know by experience that a swarm which builds for itself, provided it is cast at the right time, does not fall much behind in respect to storing. But we know just as well that there are times when the bees find it difficult to produce the necessary amount of wax; that in very many instances we can keep down drone comb building only by the use of comb foundation; that a frame with somewhat thick honey, if the comb has no base made of comb foundation, it can scarcely be extracted; that without the assistance of comb foundation, we can rarely get a nice even build of comb. If for no other reasons than the four given above, we would make use of comb foundation which we consider a cheap investment. We make it ourselves, and because in thus utilizing wax we consider that the capital brings us good interest.—Translated from Munchener Bienen-Zeitung

## The Canadian "Pure Honey Bill."

As this Bill as finally passed is somewhat different from the one we published on page 104, we give it again, so that all can see just what Canadians bee-keepers now have in their statute books to help them in keeping down the adulteration of honey. An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Adulteration of Food, Drugs, and Agricultural Fertilizers.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The Adulteration Act, chapter 107 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto, immediately after section 21:

"21A. The feeding to bees of sugar, glucose, or any other sweet substance other than such as bees gather from natural sources, with the intent that such substance shall be used by bees in the making of honey, or the exposing of any such substance with the said intent shall be

deemed a wilful adulteration within the meaning of the Act; and no honey made by bees, in whole, or in part, from any such substances, and no imitation of honey or sugar-honey, so called, or other substitute for honey shall be manufactured or produced for sale, or sold or offered for sale in Canada: Provided that this section shall not be interpreted or constructed to prevent the giving of sugar in any form to bees, to be consumed by them as food."

While the forgoing is not exactly what some Canadian bee-keeper-labored hard to get, still we think no one who has the best interest of pure honey production at heart will but rejoice that an additional safe-guard is thus thrown around the product of the bees. While the average bee-keeper, and the majority (as in other industries) really need no such laws to aid them in doing right, still there no doubt are those who require just such helps to keep them from falling into temptation. We rejoice in every successful effort to make it more difficult for the wrongfully inclined to "get in their work," whether it be in bee-keeping or elsewhere.—Editorial in the American Bee Journal.

### Spraying Fruit Trees.

Mr. Holtermann, President of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, and Mr. Gemmill, of the Perth county bee-keepers' waited on the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden, yesterday morning complaining that during the present season many persons spraying apple trees had done so while they were in full bloom. As the spraying fluid contains Paris green, considerable injury has resulted to a number of bee-keepers through the poisoning of bees and Messrs Holtermann and Gemmill claimed that something should be done on their behalf to prevent it occurring in future. Mr. Dryden pointed out that spraying fruit trees while in full bloom is contrary to law, and that persons guilty of it are liable to a heavy penalty. He also said that no doubt it had been done in ignorance of the Law and of the fact that spraying at that particular stage of the blossoming of the trees is of no service whatever, being a waste of time and material, besides destroying the bees. Fruit-growers and bee-keepers ought at all times to work in harmony, as no doubt bees are of great service in aiding the setting of fruit and no fruit man would wilfully destroy bees. Mr. Dryden promised the department the public attention should be drawn to the law which is now in force for-

bidding spraying while the trees are in full bloom, believing that this would be quite as effective as to undertake to impose the penalties of the law upon those who have already transgressed, no doubt through ignorance.—Toronto Globe, July 3rd, 1893

[The above will largely explain itself. The President of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association and Mr. Gemmill President of the Oxford Bee-keepers Association, the latter also being a delegate from the Oxford Bee-keepers Association, and other bee-keepers, thought it would be as well to draw attention to the law prohibiting the spraying of fruit trees while in blossom. This law has been violated in the most flagrant manner this year. Fruit men now have fair warning and action will be taken next year, unless the law is carried out.—Ed.]

### About the Sting of a Bee.

Just at the right time, when swollen cheeks are the order of the day, The German Beekeeper from Bohmen gives a treatise on the bee sting, by Dr. J. Langer. The same would be worth reprinting in full. As however our space is crowded, I must content myself with some extracts:

"Already in the 17th century it was pointed out by John Wrak that the poison of the bee was similar to that of the ant, formic acid, and this opinion has been adhered to since as a general thing. Langer, however, says that the poison of the bees is an alkaloid, against which other products, such as formic acid and the like, are. The poison of a bee weighs only 0.00025 gr., but is so strong, that when diluted 1,1000, it still has a poisonous action. If a bee sting is followed by gathering in the urand or other discharge, this is not an effect of the sting, but the result of scathing the wound. The sting itself never leads to a poisoning of the blood. Langer questions very much the statement that the bees use a portion of their foemic acid to preserve the honey. This has often been questioned.

To kill a mouse in a quarter of an hour, 7 to 10 bee stings are required. When people experience more than local pain and discomfort, as the result of a bee sting, but have general symptoms, such as dizziness, vomiting, etc., it comes from an over-sensitive. When one allows the bee to sting at the right time, one becomes accustomed to the poison one becomes immured, and this is the secret of the matter; all other remedies are then unnecessary.

### Foul Brood.

It is not every beekeeper who knows how to detect the first appearance of foul brood in his colonies, nor how to treat it when discovered. The following, by Mr. F. E. H. W. Kirchauff, M. R. H. S., will be of interest and value:—

“Dr. Preuss threw the first light on foul brood by examining it microscopically; but Dr. Cohen declared that the single or connected, rod-shaped or cylindrical organisms were bacilli, which he named *Bacillus alvei*. The larvæ of the bees, when attacked by them in the comb, become horizontally extended, instead of being curled up, and instead of remaining pearly white, turn yellow, and later on brown and decompose. The difference between chilled brood is that these larvæ first turn grey and afterwards nearly black, and that the bees remove them. The cappings of the cells with foul brood are also frequently perforated with irregular holes, and if you extract a dead and putrid larvæ it emits generally a disagreeable smell. Eventually the larvæ dry up. The bees are inactive where foul brood has appeared, and ever so many will fan at the mouth of the hive. Foul brood is very contagious. A naphthalene ball split in two and placed on the floor of a hive, away from the entrance, is very good. Clothes, appliances and hands should be washed with carbolic soap when you have been dealing with foul brood, for spores or seeds, from which bacilli hatch if introduced into a suitable nourishing medium, will germinate in the proper temperature even after a long time; and the worst is that these spores are encased in thick double membranes, so that they can resist both very low and very high temperatures and chemical reagents which would kill the bacilli themselves.

The modern movable frame hive is superior to the straw skep or box to detect the presence of foul brood. When only here and there a cell is observed, wherein the larvæ moves uneasily or is horizontally extended, the disease may be arrested by feeding the bees with syrup to which three grains of naphthol beta are added for every pound. The nurse bees will prepare from it food for the larvæ. Put also eucalyptus or naphthalene in the hive, and the bees will remove the few dead larvæ. If the disease has made more progress, and the colony is weak, destroy the bees, combs, frames and disinfect other hives. If the colony is strong an artificial swarm is made of the bees, which is placed in a straw skep and fed for 48 hours on syrup, as before-mentioned; combs and frames are

burnt, the frame hive disinfected by steam or scrubbed with boiling water or soap, and painted over with one part of Calvert's No 5 carbolic acid to two of water. When the smell is gone the hive will be again ready for use. After 48 hours the diseased bees will have died off, and the others are shaken in the evening from the skep (which should be burned) into a clean frame hive and fed with the syrup a few days longer. In the paper in a late issue published by the Agricultural Society of England, I find nothing about the necessity of burning the dead bees, but to collect and burn them seems to be absolutely required.

---

### Who are You,

---

There are two kinds of people on earth to-day,

Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.

Not the sinner and saint, for tis well understood

The good are half bad, and the bad are half good.

Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth

You must first know the state of his conscience and health.

Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span

Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.

Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years

Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.

No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean  
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go, you will find the world's masses

Are always divided in just these two classes.

And, oddly enough, you will find, too, I wean.

There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load

Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

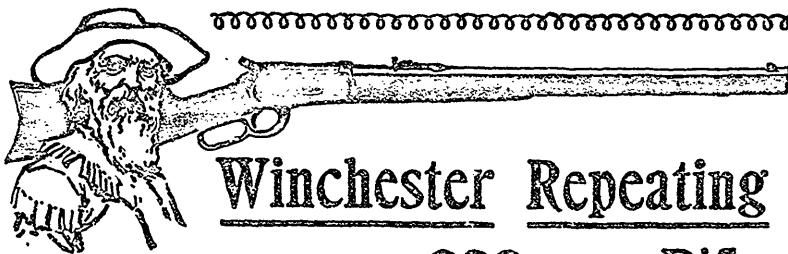
Or are you a leaner, who lets other bear  
Your portion of labor and worry and care?

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in *Harper's Weekly*.

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