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CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. III, No. 5.

BRANTFORD, ONT., NOV., 1895.

WHOLE
No. 369

The editor of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, was unable to give any personal supervision to the getting out of the October issue. More than that, until late in the month, he could not even get together the report of the North American Beekeepers' convention. The fact is simply this: we (I) have not felt well for some time, and in Montreal we were compelled to take to bed with malarial fever, or, as some call it, a light touch of typhoid fever. At this date of writing, October 9th, we have gained enough strength to get out to the office for an hour or two a day. Our many friends will confer a great favor by sending in contributions for future numbers. Many can write if they only will give some of their experiences. If they cannot write in elegant grammar, they can give us good practical experience, and whilst good language and good English cannot be despised if the two do not go hand in hand, good practical thoughts are rather to be desired.

* * *

Those who attended the North American Beekeepers' convention were surely amply rewarded by meeting with Rev. L. L. Langstroth, father of modern beekeeping in America, if not the whole world. At the convention he gave several very pleasing addresses of interest to everyone present, particularly in connection with the importation of the Canadian bees. Since this was written Mr. Langstroth has died (see page 666). The

attendance was not as great as expected. Quite a few who signified their intention to be present did not come. A bad honey flow is generally followed by slim bee-keepers' conventions. The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, very kindly gave an address of welcome, and in his usual pleasing style Dr. James Mills, president of the Ontario Agricultural college, Guelph, also spoke in a forcible and interesting manner. Both gentlemen are the friends of bee-keepers.

* * *

It appears that two men on Jordan street, Toronto, have been writing very freely to bee-keepers for quotations on honey, and many have received orders for several hundreds of pounds. We could give some startling information, but it will be sufficient to tell our readers to be very careful. A man may be a little slow in paying, his pay may come in slow also, but the important point to find out is, what kind of a financial rating has he got. If a bank or mercantile agency cannot recommend him, do not deal with him. If personally known to you as a man of integrity, yet limited means, it is a different thing. What we speak of is this: A man writes and orders 300 or 400 pounds of honey, perhaps for a college (that sounds well), and he will send P. O. order in a few days. We know of lots who have shipped honey on the strength of no better information and have lost money. Stop that at once.

A man sometimes on a bed of sickness gets time for quiet reflection, which does not occur in busy, active, every day life. We have

Reports. thought a good deal of the chronic trouble there is in conventions in Ontario,

which also manifested itself at Toronto. Many of our readers have no idea that for years at almost every convention there has been a battlefield, which has disgusted many, who have decided not to return until a different state of feelings prevail, or different men attend the convention. We have thought of every possible remedy, and come to the following conclusion: Men should be reported just as they speak. If a man cannot control his temper and constantly makes unwarranted and insulting statements, he should be reported as he speaks so the country at large can measure him according to his merits. We think such a course would lead to control of temper and tongue, to truthful statements, or to the voluntary withdrawal of the indi-

vidual as incompetent from the convention. Or, out of kindness, the friends of the individual so transgressing, will look said individual up until the time of the convention has passed. In any case, instead of going on hushing up such scenes, they should, in justice to all, be reported just as they occur, let the consequences be what they may.

* * *

Do not fail to get your bees in good shape for winter and take every possible care of them. Many will feel inclined to drop out of the race, but that is the time to hang on. The

Bees in Shape. Gould, Shapley & Muir Company received an order for 20,000 pounds of extracted honey, at 7 cents per pound, for export, but could not fill the order. Everything tends towards a ready demand for honey for some time. If any have comb or extracted to offer, the company would like to hear from them.



THE LATE REV. FATHER LANGSTROTH.

NORTH-AMERICAN Bee-Keepers' Association

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,
Held in the Normal School, Auditorium, Toronto, Wednesday
Thursday and Friday, September 4th, 5th and 6th, 1895.

(Continued)

BEE KEEPERS' UNION.

Everywhere unthinking men abound. They "plod along" in the "old ruts," and often laugh at those who are progressive—those who think and plan, in order to evolve methods for advancement. The unprogressive never push to the front—never startle their companions by advancing a single idea. Conservatism is their boast. They desire no disturbance, while they practice the methods of their ancestors.

The present age needs men of energy and power—men who think, plan, devise and execute their designs. Men whose "deeds of daring" make them an enduring name, and a place, among mankind. Did any industry ever build itself up? Was a dollar ever seen rolling uphill, unless some one was pushing it from behind? Never!

Bee-keeping is no exception. It is just like other industries. It must be studied, helped, guided—yes pushed uphill, just like the dollar. To find a lucrative business the apiary must employ the most practical methods of production; the product must compare favorably, and compete in quality and price, with others; the apiary must find the market and then comply with its demands. In other words, must push the pursuit all along to complete success.

Not only is this absolutely true in the individual, but also in the organization. For the past twenty years have I labored with others to make the North American Bee-Keepers' Association a representative body, but so far our labors have not been crowned with success. The unproductive "drones" in the National "hive" seem to have been so numerous, that it contains but little "surplus" honey. Each year's receipts having disappeared with wonderful regularity. While the few progressive "workers" have labored zealously all the time, the great majority has been unproductive.

Consumption has fully equalled production, and the result is a "weak colony," which some advise to have united to another colony to save it. This is the case in a nutshell.

Having carefully read all that has lately been written on the proposition to unite it with the National Bee-Keepers' Union, and being equally interested in both (a life-member and ex-president of the former, and general manager of the latter), it will be conceded that I candidly discuss the question of the proposed amalgamation.

First, let me say that, unintentionally, no doubt I have been misrepresented. By repeated and urgent requests, I wrote a short article for publication on the proposed consolidation, pointing out the only feasible method of accomplishing it, incidentally remarking that I did not believe that the members of the Bee Keepers' Union would consent to have the funds, raised for defence, used for delegates to go to "see the boys and have a good time," as had been hinted by some.

I purposely refrained from expressing an opinion on the question of merging the two societies into one, because of my connection with the latter, which might be construed by some to be selfish, if I oppose it, and, perhaps puerile, if I approved it. Just imagine my surprise when I read the heading which the editor placed over my communication. It read thus: "A Union of the North American and the Bee-Keepers' Union Will be Opposed by the Manager of the Latter." And yet not a word can be found in the communication upon which to base such a deduction! In fact, I thought favorably at first of the proposition but was surprised at the lack of suggestions as to how it was to be accomplished, and therefore volunteered to outline the necessary *modus operandi* so far as the Bee-Keepers' Union was concerned. That must have

been constructed into opposition, for nothing else could possibly be so interpreted. I fancy that many friends of the consolidation expected me here, "with sword and spear," to fight them. In this they will be disappointed, for I am only trying to find a thoroughly practical method of consolidation. If that be found, then count me in its favor—if not, then I am opposed to any bungling work in that direction.

I would not request the author and supporters of the suggestion to show how the two societies can operate advantageously, if consolidated—the work to be accomplished by the united society, and *how* is it to be done. In short, to "show their hand," so that we may know what to expect.

So far, the National Bee-Keepers' Union has been a phenomenal success. It has fought a good fight and come off victorious. Its opponents have been worthy of its steel. It has fought village, city and State legislation against bee-culture—powers in high and low places, and has wrung from the highest courts of America, decisions in favor of bee-keeping, which will be referred to, as precedents, for generations to come. In fact, it stands to-day without a peer—aye, without an equal, as a "rock of defence" for the pursuit, supporting it against the assaults of ignorance, envy and prejudice, in every State and Province in North America.

Is it too much, then to demand that our constitutional rights be respected, in giving to each member a full and free vote, on the question of uniting its fortunes with any other society on the globe? Is it not my duty to demand that it shall be shown how the combination can be effected and operated without crippling its efficiency; abridging the rights and privileges of its members to manage its own affairs, and at the same to maintain its prosperity and perpetuity?

It must be stated that the Bee-Keepers' Union was created to do a distinct work—to defend bee-keepers in the enjoyment of their just and legal rights. This it has done, is now doing, and doubtless will continue to do, to the entire satisfaction of its members, to the honor of the pursuit, and to the admiration of just and honorable man the world over. Anything, therefore, which may cripple its efficiency, or prevent further triumphs, will be universally deplored, and must be obviated.

In advance of any action at this convention, it is but just and right to ascertain the thoughts and feelings of the members of both societies. One prominent member of both organizations wrote to me thus:

"Why unite? There will be antagonism at once. I trust that the Union, which heretofore has done the work, will stay by

itself, and on its own lines do the work it was created to do, without regard to the Association, which also had its own special work to do."

Out of the many letters received by the general manager, from members of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, not one has been favorable to the consolidation, except possibly one from an editor of a bee-periodical. From a very emphatic one, let me quote a portion to show the intense feeling of the writer on the proposed consolidation. He says:

"I notice that there is a general desire for an expression of opinion as to the desirability of uniting the North American Bee-Keepers' Association and the National Bee-Keepers' Union. Well my vote is—No! No!! No!!! There might be many reasons brought forward against the consolidation, but one only seems strong enough to condemn it. The North American should first make itself a representative body—show that it has a spark of inherent vitality to contribute to the combination."

These letters can, of course, only exhibit individual views and feeling, but they come from members who have paid their money for dues, and must be considered. They have each a "voice" as well as a "vote."

Now on the other hand: If, as some have suggested, it is concluded to be desirable to reduce the annual dues of the Bee-Keepers' Union, to provide for annual conventions, and thus to gather in its fold all the bee-keepers of America—I can see no objection to that method of consolidation, for the Bee-Keepers' Union has shown itself to be strong and powerful, and able to cope with the opposition. It possesses inherent vitality, has from four to eight times as many members as the North American, and carries a good bank balance, and has won the right to exist. It is in good working order, and has a glorious future before it.

But here again my pride is challenged. Why let the old mother society die? After a quarter of a century's work, it has earned the right to a permanent place among the institutions of earth. Why not make another desperate effort to form the North American Bee-Keepers' Association into a representative body? True repeated efforts have not accomplished this in the past. Say not that they were failures—call each one but a delay, and make another effort. If a glorious work is before us, let no one ever use the word "failure."

When Cardinal Richelieu desired to see a messenger on a difficult mission to recover some important papers, and he instructed him accordingly, the boy hesitatingly exclaimed: "If I should fail

"Fail," said the Cardinal, "Fail! In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail."

Let us catch up that refrain, and say that for men of noble purposes and iron wills, who have work to accomplish, "there's no such word as fail"—and forthwith build on the old foundation a new edifice; around its base let its representatives cluster, in its beautiful corridors let bee-keepers congregate, and from its dome unfurl the old flag, with the words "North American" in letters of gold, and fling it to the breeze, shouting "glory to it forevermore!

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be ye heroes in the strife!

"Trust no Future! how'er pleasant!
Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead,"

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1895.

Mr. York—This is such a large subject, I think most of us hardly know where to take hold of it. Of course we can do nothing without the consent of the National Beekeepers' Union. We should recommend that a vote be taken by the Beekeepers' union, and we might also recommend that in case it was carried that we do so and so.

Dr. Mason—I am, and I am not, opposed to this union if it can be accomplished in any way so as not to impair the efficiency of the work of the Beekeepers' Union. I do not think we can come to any conclusion here in the matter, but it does seem to me that it is desirable that we should unite, and I make the following motion:

Moved by Dr. Mason, seconded by Mr. Newman, that a Committee of seven be appointed by the President to take into consideration the proposed amalgamation of the National Beekeepers' Union and the North American Beekeepers' Association, and to arrange terms, therefore, with full power to perfect the same, so far as this Association is concerned, and to report through the bee periodicals as soon as possible and that the President of this Association be a member of this committee. Carried.

The following committee was named:—
Dr. A. B. Mason, Toledo, Ohio; Mr. T. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. F. A. Gemmel, Stratford, Ont.; Mr. J. T. Calvert, Medina, Ohio; Mr. M. E. Holmes, Athens, Ont.; Mr. Eugene Secord, Forest City, Iowa; Mr. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont.

Mr. Pettit—I am not a member of the Beekeepers' Union, but it has a noble work. Can as much be said with regard to our Association? We have taken in a good deal of money, and we have life members who have paid in their \$10, and I believe it has been the policy of this Association to spend it as they go.

The Chairman—I am one of the Canadians who have been a member of the North American Beekeepers' Association for at least ten years, and I have been a member of the Beekeepers' Union ever since it was organized, and I feel that a great deal depends on the conditions as to whether they should amalgamate or not.

Mr. W. F. Clarke, Guelph, Ont.—The North American Beekeepers' Association has not fulfilled the hopes of its founders—the Beekeepers' Union fulfilled the hopes of its founders. If they cannot make the Beekeepers' Association a representative Association, they may as well give it a decent funeral.

Motion put and carried.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO BEE-KEEPERS.

G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N. Y.—"Mr. President, brothers and sisters, I am glad to stand here upon Canadian soil, for I have learned to love and respect my brothers in Canada for the good there is in them, for the truth and the right that they proclaim to the world, for that excellency which shines out in the pages of the journal published in this Dominion, which I take and read. The subject from which I am to talk for a few moments is, "Something of Interest to Bee-keepers." I might speak to you of honey production that will be interesting. I might tell you how to secure the largest yield of honey; that, too, would be interesting; I might tell you how the efforts of a man in relation to the season and location would bring the greatest crops with the least amount of labor, that also would be interesting; I might speak to you of hives, of the best race of bees, but much has already been said along these lines, and so I come to you this afternoon with something not usually spoken of relative to the interest of beekeepers. The first thing I wish to speak of is something that I have been reminded of often, and that is, that we do not love our brother as ourselves. Nearly, or over, one hundred years ago, that greatest of American statesmen, Thomas Jefferson, standing before our country, told us that God had created all men equal and allowed them certain inalienable rights among which was the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Seventeen hundred years before a greater than Thomas Jefferson stood be-

fore the then most cultured nation in the world and declared God had created all one, all the nations of the earth a little further back than that one speaking before the high heaven and earth. said: "Be ye not called masters, for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brothers," and thus we have the great Father—head of God and the great brotherhood of man. This is the grand principle which uplifts the world, which cements us together in brotherly love, which advances the world out along the grander line of life, and yet we find in our ranks selfishness, something which would hold back from his brother beekeeper that which would help him along, and the idea of holding and hugging to ourselves that which we have wrought out unless some pecuniary gain accrues to us for devolving the same. All ye are brothers, freely ye have received, freely give, and I wish to say to you here to-day that no pleasure in life, no enjoyment in this world can be equal to that which is freely given to humanity to help them advance in a line of life, to help them advance along the road that gives them ease and comfort; yet, I say, we hug the little thing that we take out ourselves to ourselves, and say we will not part with it unless somebody gives us money for the secret. Only this week a beekeeper called at my shop and speaking of an individual whom both he and I knew, he says: "That man has done me an injury and I never will forgive him." Now I wish to say that by holding back we are holding on to the worst thing we can possibly hold on to. Years ago in the days of old flint-lock guns a little piece of flint was put in the hammer and clamped over, and powder was put in the pan, and a spark from the flint igniting the powder made it explode. In those days Henry Clay was nominated for President of the United States. Being desirous that he should sit in the Presidential chair he sent to an old friend a schoolmate, and he said to his friend, "You will help me?" and this friend says "No." Henry Clay says, "What is the reason?" and his friend says, "Why, you went back on me one time, and I cannot do it." Seeing that further reasoning or urging along this line would be without avail, Clay says, "John, do you remember when we used to go to school along the road, sit upon the same bench, play antics with the teacher together, etc.?" "Yes, Henry, I remember all about it." "Do you remember the shade of the old tree where we used to play marbles and enjoy ourselves well together?" "Yes, I remember that." "Do you remember lying down in the cow pasture where we used to go to get the cows?" "Yes, I remember that." "Do you remember the old gun, do

you remember how we used to go hunting with it, how we fished down the squirrels and pigeons?" "Yes, I remember the old gun well." Then says Clay, "Did the old gun ever fail you?" "Yes, when I had a bear within short range and thought he was mine, once when I wanted that gun most of any to take action, it failed me, and there was no flash in the pan." "What did you do John, did you throw away the old gun?" "No, I packed the flint and tried it again." "John," he says, "cannot you try me as well as you did the old gun?" John walked up to him, put his arms around his neck, and the tears stood in his eyes. "Yes, Clay, I will pack the flint and try you again." So my friends do not let you and I get it into our heads that because some one stepped on our toes once we will throw that person aside. Oh, no, do not let us do that. Christ's disciples said to him, "How often shall I forgive, seven times?" "Yes," he says, "seventy times seven." Remember we are all poor humanity and that you and I should be willing to stand some little things that we call "treading upon our toes."

The next thing I wish to speak about, which I think of interest, I am aware there are some of us getting in the habit of kicking and some of us kick very ridiculously. We have been kicking all along for some time on the price of honey, we say we can hardly raise honey and live by it, we tell each other that honey did not bring a third of what it did in '74, in this we tell the truth, but if we go out through all the agricultural products and look the matter over we will find that farmers are only getting one third for their products of what they did in '74. Some of us have got into the habit and it is fret, fret with us all the while. If we do not cease this kicking we will get kicked out. Two drunken men went into an hotel to find lodgement. They went to the clerk and he showed them to a room which contained two beds and they said they would take a separate bed and in their muddled condition they blew the light out, and in their muddled condition they both got into one bed. After feeling around a little the first one says: "Jones, there is someone in my bed." Smith says: "There is someone in mine, Jones; what had we better do?" "I guess we had better kick them out," so a great struggle ensued, and Jones found himself out on the floor, and Smith says: "Jones, I have got my man out." "Jones," says Smith, you have done better than I have done, my man has kicked me out." So if you don't stop this kicking, some of you will get kicked out.

There is another thing I wish to call to your attention. We are all anxious to

ceive credit for what we do—we want somebody to acknowledge we have done something. We see in the bee journals long articles written as to who should have credit for certain inventions. We want to appear great; we want to stand out on the pages of history as bright lights, and so we fight for the greatest name and the greatest honor. Now the Master says: "He who would be great among you, let him be your servant," and I want to say to you that true greatness is in being the servant. No matter what I do, no matter what you do, if it only gets out into the world and helps lift the world up, makes the world better, elevates it up towards God. That is all the greatness we should wish for or desire.

Once upon a time there was a ship that had sprung a leak. The crew made every effort to stop the leak, but finally it was seen that it was of no avail, the ship was slowly sinking, and so it was desired that as the lifeboats could not take more than a quarter, that they should draw lots to see which should go. The lots were prepared. One reached over and drew. It says "you are to stay." Another, "you may go." Two or three more, you can go, and the old mate reached over all, scarred and battered with the service of years, picked out a ballot and it read, "you can go," but instead, as all the rest preceding had done, immediately going and getting into the life-boat, the old mate stayed back in a corner to see the rest of the proceedings go on. After a little the captain came up, reached over and took out the lot "you are to stay." For a few moments the mate stood where he was; then going up to the captain said: "Here, take this and get into the life-boat and go." "I cannot do that," said the captain. "Oh, captain," the mate said, "these boys of yours; you can be the means of educating and lifting up to God and sending out into the world in the future. Take this lot of mine and go. Bring up these boys in the admonition of the Lord and send them out to bless the world." The captain took the lot "you can go," went into the boat and did as the mate had requested him. Now do you not think when the great books are opened, and the history of the world be spread out, that among the crowds that shall stand around that white throne will be that old mate? When you and I sacrifice ourselves for the benefit of the world and go out with food in our hands to help lift our fallen brethren, to help make the road easy for some feet, we shall have the greatest record that book above that will far outshine anything we desire in keeping things to ourselves and being selfish, and desiring credit for what we do.

Another thing I shall say and I may step on some editors' toes here, they have said altogether too much regarding the adulteration of honey. We have said a good deal and were unable to accomplish but little, our thought and our action have been right and it has tended to throw back on our own heads. The secular journals have taken our papers and it has gone forth in the world and declared there was great adulteration in the honey, so that people who should consume honey have failed to consume it for the reasons they said it was an adulterated article. Now, if we had gone to our state legislature and you to your legislatures and quietly demanded that laws be passed to make it a criminal offence to adulterate honey (applause), then, after these laws were passed, quietly gone to work and captured the individuals, and sent out through the land that such a man was in the penitentiary, being punished for a crime he had committed, we should have accomplished something. (Applause.) Last spring, in my own neighborhood, a mail carrier who was carrying mails began to use cancelled stamps on his letters. It was ascertained by the postmaster what was going on and so he quietly wrote to the inspector telling him what was being done. In due time the inspector came, he found out who the person was and he was arrested and sent to the penitentiary. Up to this time no person outside the postmaster and one or two others knew what was going on, but when he was arrested then the papers came out and told the whole matter, and so there goes, over the country to-day an awe regarding the use of cancelled postage stamps that will keep the people from doing such a thing for years to come. And so if we had taken this course in regard to the adulteration of honey we might have accomplished something.

I am reminded of a poor church that wanted fifty hymn books, and they went to all the booksellers in the country to see where they could get them the cheapest, and they were all 50 cents a piece, but one of the men said he would let them have them for 5 cents each, providing they would let them have a few advertisements in the hymn book. A church meeting was called, and as they were so poor they thought it would be no objection, and so they sent on for the hymn-books. Christmas came on Sunday and the hymn-books arrived late the night before, and the next morning, when service commenced, the minister got up, and having read from his hymn-book the first song they were to sing, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing, Glory to the New-Born King." Imagine the surprise of that audience when the choir struck up and

they found themselves singing "Hark the Herald Angels Sing, Beechem's Pills are Just the Thing; Always sure and very mild, Two for men and one for child." And so, my friends, like that church, you and I have mixed in something that has not been praising the Lord, but praising the Devil, to our own hurt. Another thing I wish to speak of is the tariff on honey. You remember we had some discussion with regard to the tariff on honey, but it was decided we should have a tariff on honey, as we had been more prosperous under high tariff than than we had been the other way. I wish to say the tariff on honey is wrong, because it is that which desires to make some other laborer put the product of his labor into my pocket without its equivalent, and that I say is wrong, whether in the United States of America or anywhere else in this broad earth. Now let me tell you why I believe it is wrong. A brother down there whom I respect and whose paper on beekeeping I read with pleasure, when he got married he did not try to wrong his wife when he married her, nor did they try to wrong their children, nor did the children try to wrong their parents, and I say to-day what is good for the family is good for the town, what is good for the town is good for the country, and what is good for the country is good for the city or province, and what is good for the province is good for the nation, and what is good for the nation is good for the world. (Applause.) I heard someone here to-day say I am all alone—what can I do? I will tell you everything that comes up from the amalgamation of these two societies down to the littlest affair of life. It is our privilege to take that in and weigh it before God's word, and in the light of God's word decide is that right or wrong, and having decided it is wrong, we have no business to touch it, no matter if there is millions and millions of dollars behind it. Deciding that it is right, the next thing for you and I to do is to say this is right, here I stand, though I stand all alone. It is far better to be right and stand all alone, than to be wrong and go with the multitude. Now how can you and I accomplish anything. Let me tell you. Away down in the state of Maine fifty years ago a certain individual went up before the election, and finding nothing there he wished to have he sat down and wrote at the top of the ballot, "these are my sentiments," and he proceeded briefly to outline his sentiments, "and these are my candidates," and he named the ones whom he thought advanced these sentiments. When the ballot box was opened they took out the paper and it was so strange that they took it up and laughed. Finally it went to one of the

inspectors and he said: "Gentlemen, you may laugh if you please, but these sentiments have the right behind them, and I am with that man. and the next election if I can find out who that man is, you will find my sentiments go together with his sentiments in the ballot box, and when the next election came eight ballots came round with "these are my sentiments," and from that one man standing alone (whose name is Neill Day), the State of Maine has a law behind it which gives no man the right to sell liquor in that state (applause), so do not let you and I come to the conclusion that we amount to nothing because we stand all alone in the minority. One with God could put a thousand to flight and two ten thousand, and as God sits on His throne and sanctions the action I want you to understand it will go and it will get there, to use a common expression. What is that in thy hand, David? Only a pebble and a little sling. Consecrate it to God and go out and slay the Philistine. What is in thy hand, brother? Only a piece of paper and a ballot. Consecrate it to God and go out and slay the giant of evil which is in our land to-day, and when the giants of evil are slain then shall dawn upon us the millennium.

Dr. Mason—Although I enjoyed the discussion very much I think he has made some statements which could be very easily contradicted and if I had the memory I once had I would just delight in kind of rubbing up against him a little. One thing that occurs to me don't look exactly right, he says what is good for a family is good for the town, country and the state. Well now, that on its face seems all right, is it exactly so? It is good for me to accumulate money to care for myself in my old age and to care for my children. Is that true of the country and the state to accumulate money for the hereafter?

There was a little good-natured chaffing about the introduction of politics by Mr. Doolittle, but no one seriously objected.

Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1892
Evening Session, 8 p.m.

Chairman—We have with us the Honorable John Dryden, the Minister of Agriculture, he is a gentleman to whom the Beekeepers in general owe a good deal. We know that the province of Ontario is doing a great deal for bee-keepers and I might also say we are indebted to him to a very large extent for this fine hall we are meeting in here. We have also with us Dr. M. of the Agricultural College, a gentleman who was brought up on the farm and

head of the Ontario Agricultural College as in touch with the Agriculturalists of the country. Before hearing these distinguished gentlemen we will be favored with a quartette by Miss Corey Root and Messrs. J. D. Newman, G. W. York and T. J. Calvert.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

The hon. gentleman on rising was received with applause and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I appreciated very much this song that has been sung. I happened to have a copy in my hand and was following the sentiment which it contained and I hope you will all carry home a copy of it and every one of you will learn it, and when we come together again everybody will be able to sing it.

I want to correct the mistake which the president made when he suggested that you owed to me the fact that you were permitted to meet together in this Auditorium. The credit is due to my colleague the Hon. G. W. Ross. All I did was to ask him if he would not allow you to use it and he was willing to do so.

Now, I assure you that I appreciate the pleasure you afford me in meeting with this Convention, first of all because the delegates come from so large a district covering so large a territory and secondly, because this convention contains the names of many eminent men whom I am very glad to meet because their reputation has reached me while I have not seen them. I knew when you asked me to come that I should have a pleasant time. I do not know how it is in the United States but in Canada the bee-keepers are usually a pleasant, sociable lot of fellows, and their wives of course can beat them a little at that and so one always has a pleasant time, the only exception I would make is that when they go away they are apt to take example from the bees and assert their rights in a manner that people are bound to respect and sometimes I have known bee-keepers to get one another by the ears but ordinarily they are cheerful, jolly and pleasant.

Then one likes to meet with bee-keepers because they are diligent men. They must learn to be diligent because they watch their little busy bees labor so strenuously to gather the treasure which the owner is desirous to take to himself when the proper time comes. Then you have an opportunity of learning patience as they wait day by day for these tiny drops one to be added to another until you get enough worth while taking away from the little bees, and you

learn gentleness as you deal tenderly with these little creatures who are able to make themselves felt in a most uncomfortable manner if you stir them up. Now, I have not the pleasure of being acquainted with a very great many American bee-keepers, but I do happen to know a great many bee-keepers in the province of Ontario and I am very glad indeed to hear what the president has to say because, I think I would not be saying too much when I say I think I can count on our Ontario bee-keepers as my own particular friends if they are not personal friends of my own, they have learned to be friends because I have occupied the position as head of the department over which I have presided for a short time. I sometimes wish I could say as much for the bees themselves. I never yet came in contact with a hive of bees that I considered friendly to me. They seem to think I am an intruder and they give me warning that I had better not come too close and I make free confessions to you, that I have never had courage enough to make very much acquaintance with them. I suppose your good president would simply say that was owing to my natural timidity and bashfulness, be that as it may, I am willing to accord them what we call in the government, Squatters Rights, and wherever they are located I consider they have a good title to the land, I am willing to take the left, and if they take the left hand I am willing to take the right. I think we can be more friendly at some distance apart. Now I do not know why that should be, because I have personally interested myself in behalf of the little bees. I have undertaken in our legislature, here to pass the Bill which some of our friends said could not be passed. We had considerable opposition to it. Some of our friends, men who are not so wise as they ought to be were putting poison on the fruit trees, just at the time when these bees were busy gathering the honey. And of course, death was the result. I interested myself on their behalf and said these people you must not do this any more. We had a good deal of opposition to it and now everybody has come to consider this exactly the right thing. I suggest to you from a distance, if you have not such a law you ought to have. It is in the interest of the bee-keeper and the fruit grower. I suppose none of the bee-keepers have the bees informed of this, otherwise I should be considered a friend of the bees after this.

Now you will notice by this programme that I have been requested to perform a special duty on this occasion and it is a very pleasing one as you might judge the duty of welcoming those who are gathered

here at this convention. I would like now first of all in behalf of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association with which I am so closely connected to extend to everybody who is present at this convention a most hearty welcome, but I want especially to emphasize the welcome to those who are strangers among us and those who are visitors in this country. I am sure every member of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association wishes you the hearty welcome which I offer you on this occasion. I am only speaking on their behalf. We would like you all to have a very pleasant time, full of happiness and full of joy and pleasure, while you are here. I know that because I think I have a right to go further and say on behalf of our people of whatever calling I give you who are strangers among us a right royal welcome.

I want to welcome you first of all to this great Dominion of ours. I happened to be president of another Association of an international character, one of the stock associations and the association which we claim is the largest in the world. We have members from California in the west and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the east, and away down in southern states, all over this our Canada. I have been struck, in fact I have said the next time I come to this gathering I am going to bring a map of Canada with me because I found how utterly ignorant these men were of where we live over here, and all that Canada was composed of and whether Montreal was in the Dominion or in some particular province that was not mentioned in it. We had some difficulty because we appointing delegates from the various provinces, and they asked me how many provinces have you got, so I would like to let you know when I am welcoming you to this Dominion comprising the different provinces which are content to live under the protection of the British flag, that I am welcoming you to the larger half of the continent of America, the larger half we do not want you to forget that, and I want you to try and think of the immense resources of this Dominion of ours. Some of the people of the United States have got the idea that we are frozen up nine months of the year, thawed out in the summer time and that we have not any fruit and just a few bees on the frontier, and I want you when you are here to examine enough of the situation so that you will be able to go back and enlighten those with whom you to go back and enlighten those with whom you come in contact. I want you to notice our resources undeveloped to a certain extent but resources which will some day make this a very great country, and a very

great Dominion. I want you to notice the resources of the forest yet untouched, of mines yet unexplored, of soil which yet awaits the plough of some of our active agriculturalists. I want you to notice the hills, the mountains, the plains, and the valleys especially when you get to the north of us, and see if it is not true that this northern part of this Canada of ours is capable and will produce sturdy and independent, self-reliant people.

But I want to welcome our visitors especially to what I shall call this evening without any offence to any of the other provinces, of this Dominion, the Banner province, the chief province of this Dominion, our province of Ontario. You will have an opportunity, I dare say, of noticing our fertile fields as you go through our province and some of the thriving villages, towns and cities, which it contains, but I would like you to go a little farther and I want you while you are here, if you will take the time, just to examine our system of government in the province Ontario and see if we in this province, are not even more democratic than you are in the United States and see if in this province the people do not more perfectly, more absolutely, govern themselves than they do in any of the American States and see if we are not what I shall call the best form of Government you can find any where in the world, and I sometimes look into the future and say when the United States have failed to work out this problem of self-government we shall find in Canada, doing it and showing the world that it is possible for people to succeed in governing themselves.

Then I do not want you to forget to look into our system of Education. You are in one of the departments of it here in this building and you will see one of the best systems to be found anywhere the world over, commencing as it does in the Kindergarten in the beginning and going on, link by link, through the various forms of public and high schools, until it comes to the topmost stand in our great universities. It is our proud boast that all this is in connection with our education is free to the humblest boy or girl in the land. Every body has a right to it and may be permitted to go through it, and we delight to know that some of our proudest and most shining lights that we have in this province are those born of humblest origin. These born of the poorest parents and who have had the pluck and energy to push themselves through all these various stages until they have reached the top. Then we have our independent colleges, and schools of various descriptions which add strength

and gives a little diversity to our educational institutions in this country all tending to building up character and to help form a nation of such stability and such character as can only exist for a great length of time. Then I do not want you to forget while you are looking over our institutions and our form of government to notice what we have on our Statute books. You are bee-keepers. Look into our Statute books and see what we have done in the way of encouragement of this industry, and you will get just an example of what our people are willing to do for the encouragement of every industry in this country. We have laws caring for all classes of the people, the mechanic, the laboring man, the farmer, the merchant and every body we seek to provide for. We are proud of our legislation in the province of Ontario. Then I want you to observe especially the progress we are making agriculturally in this province assisted and aided as it is by our various agricultural societies. Our Farmers' Institute our associations such as the one under whose auspices you gather here to-night, it is only a sample of those working, not merely to help each other but working to scatter information, to educate the masses of the people towards better methods and greater progress, and better productions in connection with all these things. Then I want you to notice as well, because I would like all the members of this convention to remain over till next week, till they could see our exhibition in full blast.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday you will see the people of our province pouring in to this exhibition and some from the States of your union as well. I would like you to notice the faces of our people and see if they do not represent intelligence, energy, determination, and pluck. I want you to watch their good behaviour, because we are always proud of their good behavior, when they come together on a great occasion like that, and I want you to watch what we have here in this province although we are considered sometimes of small account, that we are plucky enough to compete any where the world over. You remember that this little province was not ashamed to present her products in the face of the whole world and if you study the record, you will remember we did not have to take a back seat, and that we occupy nearly the front place every time. (Applause). When you have done all this I know that as far as our American friends are concerned, we shall hear no more annexation of Canada to the United States, that would be too ridiculous, too absurd, but you will go home and commence an agita-

tion in your particular neighborhood to annex the part of the country that you belong to, to this glorious Canada of ours. Then my words of welcome would not be complete if I did not give you a hearty welcome to the city of Toronto. I do not live in the city of Toronto, except when I am compelled to be here because of my official duty, but I would like to say that we people who live in the country claim that the city is ours and we are proud of the chief city in the province. We know it claims a good many attractions. I won't stay to describe them to you, but you will likely find them out. It is the centre of our educational work, the centre of our parliamentary work. The parliament building put up for the least amount, substantial and useful, you will find just a little way off in the park and you will find a good many pleasant streets in which you can go if you desire to take a ride, and I know if the mayor was home he would endorse every word I say in welcoming you to the city of Toronto, and I have no doubt he would give you the freedom of the whole city so long as you are willing to pay your landlord. I will not detain you longer but I want just to say one word more, those who are here as members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association, I know they would like me to say that they welcome you here as brothers, you are engaged in a common industry. I would like to say that we are not jealous of any attainments you have made. It may be that you have gone on a little in advance but it may be that we in the province are able to teach you as well. We are here not jealous of each other, but helpers of each other. As an agriculturalist I am always harping on this string, I detest the idea which gets hold of some of our people all over this country that there is to be a separation between them and their fellows who are in the same calling, when I am helping my neighbor I am helping myself and you are only helping yourself when you are helping us. If it were possible for you who come from the States to combine together and find some outside market to which you could send your products by which you could cheapen the production or anything of that sort; I do not see why you should not engage in it, one of you can do nothing, but you can do a great deal when you combine your forces, therefore, I say on behalf of this association, we welcome you here as brothers and friends and as those engaged in the calling. I shall not have an opportunity to meet with you again after this evening, but I hope the work of this convention will be of such a character that everybody that comes here

will find they have been benefited. I have attended a great many Farmers' Institutes in this country and I never yet have gone to one of these and come away when I did not feeling I had received some benefit and I have gone in my younger days to older men for information and they have turned me aside and I have had to find it out myself; I do not believe in that sort of thing, if any man comes to me and wants to know how I have attained such and such a result I will let him know it.

I wish you every success in your enterprise, you represent a large industry, it is composed of very small drops but taken together it means a great deal. Our people in this country and the people in the United States do not realize what it means, but you can add wealth to this country and to your country by paying attention to this industry. We who represent the province believe we help all the people when we help the bee-keepers of Ontario; and therefore it is, that we give grants year by year to this association and assist as far as we can to help them in their work. (Applause.)

Doctor Mason—It is with an unusual degree of pleasure I have listened to the address of your Hon. Minister of Agriculture. We people of the United States have not got on to all your kinks yet, but when I assure our friend that probably one quarter of those present this evening are from the United States, he can better appreciate the gladness with which we listen to those encouraging, kindly, and fraternal words. It makes us feel more brotherly. We had an address from our friend here this afternoon which just warmed us up. We have been pretty well posted with regard to what has been accomplished here in the interest of bee-keepers by your Hon. Minister of Agriculture. I do not think any of us think our hon. friend has made any mistake in striving to advance the interest of our work and in selecting a lecturer and appointing him to conduct experiments in bee-keeping at the agriculture college, but we do think more could be done if we had more such men scattered over the province. Of course we know this all entails expenses but when he looks into our intelligent faces he will certainly know he is not working for a fraternity that does not amount to anything. He has mentioned something about the amount of territory that this Dominion occupies compared with our own but he seems to partially forgotten that we have got an immense amount of people over there in our little patch of land. So that while interesting us in this line and telling us what he is going to do with the map off

Canada he had better bear in mind that some of us know something of you folks over here and I am glad we do, and I guess every one of us from the United States feel it has been a real treat to come over here into Canada. Some of these Canadians have been pitching into me because I do not live in this country. I have not the least animosity against a man on the face of this earth. I do not know whether you could get me mad or not, it has been tried but nobody has ever yet succeeded. Our president when he introduced our friend, said something about the use of the hall. Mr. Dryden just simply said he had done nothing he had simply interceded. That is just exactly what he has been doing, he has been interceding in our interest and I expect he will keep on with his work that tells, this interceding. We are glad to have somebody that can intelligently intercede for our interest and when he has accomplished anything he has accomplished for the whole people. One thing that has given me pleasure in looking at him and at our other hon. friend the president of the Ontario Agriculture College is to realise that they, like us, have grown up on the farm.

I guess the most of us are more or less engaged in that and I am always proud to remember that for the first 25 years of my life I was a farmer's boy and I have never been able to quit scratching in the dirt yet I have to have my garden and I am interested in our Farmers' Institute, and although not now at work on the farm I believe those with whom I am associated feel that I am one of them and I know that I am not the least in my knowledge in that respect, because in this line I take special pleasure. It is a real relief to a professional man when he can get out and see some work that nature does for us, Our friend referred to the matter of annexation. We have cranks in the United States just as well as you have in Canada. but they do not stir up the foundation of anything, these men that intercede and push things forward are the men that do something, not those that are eternally wanting something that we have not got. I do not believe any level-headed man in the United States ever thought of annexing Canada to the United States. We have got more than we can take care of now and what do we want with anything more, and so it is with a great deal of pleasure that I return the thanks of this association to our hon. friend for the grand welcome he has given us to-night. (Applause.)

Mr. F. A. Gemmel, Stratford, Ont.—I have very much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks. I am not much of a speaker

maker, I cannot speak like the doctor, but I would just like to say that during my connection with the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association I have found our hon. minister always very willing to do anything he could to advance the interest of bee keepers and he has been very willing to advance the bee keepers' institutes, and I think it is nothing but right that a hearty vote of thanks should be tendered to the hon. minister of the Government for what he has done for us. I do not think there is any country in the world where anything more has been done for the bee-keepers than in Ontario.

The Chairman—Ladies and Gentlemen—I am sure we are very much pleased with the address of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and the reply of Dr. Mason and Mr. Gemmell. I must confess that I always feel a little nervous when I get a company of distinguished men around me. I cannot express myself as well as I would like to do. You must take the will for the deed. I now take great pleasure in introducing Dr. Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College.

James Mills, M. A., L. L. D., President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Ont.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am pleased to meet so many of the representatives of the North American Bee-keepers' Association. I have to confess to you this evening that I did not come prepared to deliver a formal address but rather to unite with the others in welcoming the representatives of this great association. When I was invited to be present I was told that the Hon. Mr. Dryden, the Minister of Agriculture, would deliver an address and I would be expected to make just a few remarks. I shall comply with the suggestion thus made and state briefly what little I have to say. First of all, I may say to you that I bring greetings from the Ontario Agricultural College, which is in Guelph, 50 miles west of this city. We speak of that as the Royal City and, in some respects, it is the most important part of the province. I am not going off on any line of boastfulness, but I simply bring greetings from the officers of the Ontario Agricultural College to the North American Bee-keepers' Association, and we say to you that we are interested in the work which you are doing. I must say that personally I sympathize with you in your efforts to increase the production of good honey all over this continent of America. I could not begin, if I would, to enumerate the many achievements of this association, but it has struck me that good work has been achieved by the association in many

particulars, but especially in the following: First, in impressing upon farmers and others throughout this country the importance of bee-keeping as a means of supplementing slender incomes and of directly adding to the comforts of life; secondly, in the introduction of new and greatly improved appliances for the use of bee-keepers thereby reducing the labor and increasing the yield from year to year; thirdly, in the legislation which this association has secured to prevent the spread of disease in our apiaries. These are services which deserve recognition from all who are interested in the welfare of either producers or consumers in this country. Now, during the short time at my disposal this evening, I may say a word about bee-keeping in relation to agriculture or farming. I am aware that bee-keeping is not confined to farmers, but I know merchants, mechanics and professional men, and men of leisure as I hope many of you are, keep bees, and some of the most successful bee-keepers are to be found in one or the other of these classes which I have named, but, I think I would be correct in saying after all, that the great bulk of our honey comes from the farm and that to the farmers, perhaps, more than any other class of people, the work of your Association is of interest and importance.

Now, a short time ago, in thinking over the circumstances and conditions of different classes of people in this country and elsewhere, the thought occurred to me that success in farming, more than any other occupation, depended on a number of uncertain and uncontrollable conditions or circumstances. The mechanic has work, and if it is done in a workmanlike manner, he is almost sure to receive remuneration for his labor. If a merchant proceeds on business principles and attends to his business, a fair share of trade is the only thing necessary to insure his success, and in professions, in law, for instance, in medicine, teaching, journalism, and so on, if a man has the requisite physical, mental, moral and educational equipment. He rarely fails to secure a fair, if not a liberal, compensation for the work done in the line of his occupation. With the farmer the case is quite different. He may be in every respect a first-class man; he may have every possible equipment for his work, and he may do his work at the best time and in the best manner possible, and after all have no return for his labor. Have you not seen that? Success in farming depends not only in the way in which the farmer does his work, but on the temperature from day to day, on the heat, the cold, the frost, upon the sunshine and the shade, upon the rain

—too little or too much, or at the wrong time—and upon insects on every hand, upon injurious fungi of every description, such as rust and smut, plum knots and apple scab, and we know not how many others. I sometimes speak strongly in favor of farming in preference to other occupations, but there are certain things which make it clear that the farmer is different from other people in this, that the product of his labor depends on circumstances over which he has no control. They are at the mercy of wind and weather. Now we must admit they can never be sure that they are going to have a fair return for their labor, however skillfully it may be performed. That being so, I would venture to say that in my judgment it is generally advisable for a farmer to confine his whole attention to any one line or branch of his occupation; that it is not wise for him to put all his eggs into one basket. Of course, I would not be understood as saying that farmers any more than anyone else should be a Jack of all trades and master of none. I hold that every farmer should have a specialty of some kind. He should consider the market and the climate in which he lives, his soil, his tastes, his ability and his capital, and then make up his mind to devote his attention chiefly to some one thing, and in that aim to surpass all others, if possible. At the same time he should have certain subsidiary lines of work to carry him through bad seasons and to protect him against the vicissitudes to which he will be subjected. In the United States, as well as here, most people look upon bee-keeping, fruit-growing and poultry-raising as among the subsidiary lines of work, and even as such I think it deserves grateful attention on the part of farmers. If our farmers generally in this province understood the theory and practice of bee-keeping, and devoted some little time to bee-keeping, many of them would be better off than they are. I have no hesitation in saying that the measure of comfort in many homes would be very largely increased. Some will be disposed to say that I ought to place bee-keeping among one of the leading lines of agriculture. I suppose some of you would undertake to make a good handsome living out of bee-keeping. But in this country we think of bee-keeping as one of the subsidiary lines of work that would come in to assist a man and add materially to the comforts of his own home. I think there is nothing to prevent a very large portion of our people adding very much to their incomes from bee-keeping. Something might be said of ranking bee-keeping as one of the important lines of agriculture, for you remember

Virgil laid sufficient stress on bee-keeping to devote to it one of the four books of his great work on agriculture. He says:

"First for thy bees a quiet station find,
And lodge them under cover of the wind;
Near by a living stream their mansion place,
Edged round with moss and tufts of meadow grass."

I do not suppose most of us can find living streams for our apiaries now. And he says:

"Wild thyme and savory set around their cell,
Sweet to the taste and fragrant to the smell."

Now, and after speaking of the wonderful instinct and intelligence of bees, he comes to this conclusion. Induced by such examples, some have taught:

"That bees have portion of ethereal thought,
Endued with particles of heavenly fire,
For God the whole great mass inspires."

That was Virgil's opinion long, long ago, and he thought bees had something more than ordinary animal intelligence, and he said:

"All with unity, force combined,
To drive the drones from their busy hive,
And on their sharp beaks they whet their pointed sting." (Laughter).

I have a word in conclusion about the Ontario Agricultural College, because I am here to represent that institution, not to represent the province nor the City of Toronto, but to represent the very centre and core of Canada in this province. I was rather surprised that the Minister of Agriculture forgot that great institution to which he has devoted so much of his time and energy in the last few years. This Ontario Agricultural College has just lately given its interest in bee-keeping something of a practical scope. For years Mr. W. F. Clarke and Mr. R. F. Holterman urged us to add bee-keeping to our list of studies. While we listened for a long time, as is usual with men connected with the government, for a long time, having taken it into our serious consideration, and at last we have decided to comply with their request.

Mr. Clarke delivered a course of lectures in the college in 1893 and 1894. In this present year, 1895, a permanent lectureship has been established in the college, and Mr. R. F. Holterman, your president, as one of the young active bee-keepers of Ontario, and, I believe on this continent, was appointed a lecturer, and is now lecturing on agriculture in this province, and I might say the Ontario Agricultural college is at the present time one of the few colleges on this continent or elsewhere that affords its students a full systematic course of instruction in the theory of bee-keeping, and I hope for some results in the work. If any of you are thinking of sending your

sons to learn farming, send them to the Ontario Agricultural college.

I am glad to meet you, particularly our friends from the other side. When I go across the line I have always been very cordially received, and for the life of me I cannot see any difference between them and ourselves. It is only when we get up on the political platform that we realize there is any difference between us.

I hope you will have a pleasant meeting to-morrow, and go away all the better and all the more intelligent with having been at this convention. (Applause).

Mr. McKnight, Owen Sound—I think this association should not disperse this evening without expressing the obligation we are under to Hon. Mr. Dryden and Dr. Mills for their presence here this evening. I have been present at a good many of the North America Bee-keepers' association meetings, and this is the first occasion upon which the minister of the crown or a member of the United States cabinet, or any of the States cabinet have honored us with their presence. I move that the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to Hon. Mr. Dryden and Dr. Mills for their attendance here this evening.

Motion seconded and carried.

Hon. John Dryden—I appreciate very much the kind words which have been said on this occasion. I do not feel like accepting them all. I do not like to have the beekeepers say they owe so much to me. I would rather hear you thanking our legislature because, although we had some little opposition, on the whole what was done was almost unanimous. Therefore I appreciate what you have said on this occasion with reference to these matters and I would like to say it is all I ever expect to get for anything I do in this way. Sometimes we get pretty hard knocks. We make some little mistake and then they kick and thump us and knock us out of existence. Now, I expect in my lifetime just to get such knocks and it therefore comes with all the more force when I hear these things said when we are trying to do our best.

(To be continued.)

THE HONEY EXHIBITED AT TORONTO.

As was expected the honey exhibit at Toronto was not up to the usual mark in some respects. In 500 lbs. of comb honey there were only three entries. The general number is six. Otherwise the entries were numerous and the extracted honey of good quality. This is the first year that judg-

ing has been done by means of a score card and I think the system is considered much ahead of the old. Slight changes may be desirable and if so the columns of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are open for communications upon the question. I think all are agreed that the judges did their work without fear or favor. They were so careful they took two days to do the work. In such cases as linden honey, there is little if any linden honey this year, and several exhibited pure or almost pure clover honey as linden. The judges justly withheld awards on such.

Some new exhibitors were on hand this year, amongst them N. H. Hughes & Bro., Barrie. Mr. Hughes is a director of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and, although laboring under the disadvantage of a broken arm, the result of a rig getting in his way on the Barrie bicycle track, yet Mr. Hughes captured several important prizes.

Mr. J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville, Ont., again exhibits this year and a very good exhibit he makes, in fact, Mr. Sparling, with the help of Mrs. Sparling, shall I say, promise to very soon make the best exhibit at Toronto. Neatness and taste is displayed in his work.

Mr. R. H. Smith exhibits for R. F. Whiteside and whatever credit is due to display is due entirely to Mr. Smith. There were several small lots of honey shown, W. J. Brown, Chard, Ont., taking first for 10 lbs. of clover honey. The educational exhibits were good and attracted a good deal of attention. The following are the awards:

Sec. 1. Best and most attractive display of 50 lbs. of extracted granulated clover honey, in glass, quality to count 75 points, display 25 points: R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, Ont.; R. F. Whiteside, Little Britain, Ont.; Goold, Shapley & Muir Co. (Ltd.), Brantford; Geo. Laing, Milton, Ont.

Sec. 2. Best and most attractive display of 50 lbs. of extracted granulated linden honey, in glass, quality to count 75 points, display 25 points: R. H. Smith, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., N. H. Hughes & Bro., Barrie, Ont., Geo. Laing.

3. Best display of 500 lbs. of liquid extracted honey, of which not less than 250 lbs. must be in glass, quality to count 75 points, display 25 points: R. F. Whiteside, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., N. H. Hughes & Bro., Geo. Laing.

4. Best 500 lbs. of comb honey in sections, quality as per score card to count 100 points, display 25; total, 125 points: G., S. & M. Co. (Ltd.), J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville, Ont., Geo. Laing.

5. Best 12 sections of comb honey, quality to be considered, that is to say clean sections and best filled: J. W. Sparling, N. H. Hughes & Bro., G. S. & M. Co., Geo. Laing.

6. Best 100 lbs. of extracted liquid linden honey, in glass, quality to count 75 points, display 25 points: R. F. Whiteside. Other entries not considered linden.

7. Best 100 lbs. of extracted liquid clover honey, in glass, quality to count 75 points, display 25 points: R. F. Whiteside, G. S. M. Co., N. H. Hughes & Bro.

8. Best 10 lbs. extracted liquid clover honey, in glass: W. J. Brown, Chard, Ont., N. H. Hughes & Bro., R. F. Whiteside, G. S. M. Co.

9. Best 10 lbs. of extracted liquid linden honey, in glass: R. F. Whiteside.

10. Best 10 lbs. of extracted liquid buckwheat honey, in glass: J. W. Sparling, G. S. M. Co., W. J. Brown, N. H. Hughes, & Bro.

11. Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs: Geo. Laing, J. W. Sparling, G. S. M. Co.

12. Best foundation for brood chamber: Gould S. & M. Co., R. H. Smith, W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, Ont.

13. Best foundations for sections: W. A. Chrysler, G. S. M. Co., R. H. Smith.

14. Best aparian supplies; 1, silver medal and \$10; 2, bronze medal and \$5: Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., R. H. Smith.

15. Best and most practical new invention for the apairist never shown before at this exhibition: G. S. M. Co., N. H. Hughes & Bro., J. W. Sparling.

16. Best six varieties of uses to which honey may be put in preparing articles for domestic use, the increase they are likely to make in the demand for honey, quality and originality to be considered: J. W. Sparling, R. H. Smith, Geo. Laing.

17. For the largest, most tasty and neatly arranged exhibit of honey in the aparian department, all the honey to be the product of the exhibitor; \$25 of the prize is given by the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association: G. S. M. Co., Geo. Laing, R. F. Whiteside.

18. Best display setting forth bee-keeping, the award given for the display which will be of the greatest value as a public-educator. Some of the points to be illustrated being the natural history of the bee, method of bee-keeping, the magnitude of the industry. Any portion of all of the foregoing sections may be included in the above exhibit, and the articles exhibited need not be the production or manufacture of the exhibitor. \$25 of this prize is given by R. F. Holtermann, Brantford: G. S. M. Co., R. H. Smith, N. H. Hughes & Bro., J. W. Sparling.

Lorenzo Lorraine Langstroth.

As noticed briefly in last week's issue of *The American Bee Journal*, there passed to the Beyond on Sunday, October 6th, 1845, America's grandest and noblest benefactor—Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Before such a sublime character, how inadequate seems my pen to do him justice. In fact, I am not equal to the task—who is?—so I take the liberty to extract from the "A B C of Bee Culture," a short biographical sketch of Father Langstroth, written a few years ago by Dr. C. C. Miller, who knew him well, at least by years of honorable reputation and much correspondence. It reads as follows:

Lorenzo Lorraine Langstroth was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 25, 1810. He graduated at Yale college in 1831, in which college he was tutor of mathematics from 1834 to 1836. After his graduation he pursued a theological course of study, and in May, 1836, became pastor of the Second Congregational church in Andover, Mass., which position ill-health compelled him to resign in 1838. He was principal of the Abbott Female Academy in Andover in 1838-'9, and in 1839 removed to Greenfield, Mass., where he was principal of the High School for Young Ladies from 1839 to 1841. In 1844 he became pastor of the Second Congregational church in Greenfield; and after four years of labor here, ill-health compelled his resignation. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, where he was principal of a school for young ladies from 1848 to 1852. In 1852 he returned to Greenfield; removed to Oxford, Ohio, in 1858, and to Dayton, Ohio, in 1887.

At an early age the boy Lorenzo showed a fondness for the study of insect life but "idle habits" in that direction were not encouraged by his matter-of-fact parents. In 1838 he began his real interest in the honey bee, when he purchased two colonies. No such help existed then as now, the first bee journal in America being issued more than 20 years later, and Mr. Langstroth at that time had never seen or heard of a book on bee-culture; but, before the second year of his bee-keeping he did meet with one, the author of which doubted the existence of a queen. But the study of bees fascinated him, and

gave him the needed outdoor recreation while engaged in literary pursuits, and in the course of time he became possessed with the idea that it might be possible to so construct a hive that its contents in every part might be easily examined. He tried what had been invented in this direction, bars, slats, and the "leaf-hive," of Huber's. None of these, however, were satisfactory, and at length he conceived the idea of surrounding each comb with a frame of wood entirely detached from the walls of the hive, leaving at all parts, except the point of support, space enough between the frame and the hive for the passage of the bees. In 1852 the invention of the movable-comb hive was completed, and the hive was patented Oct. 4 of that year.

It is well-known that, among the very many hives in use, no other make is more popular than the Langstroth: but it may not be so well known that, in a very important sense, every hive in use among intelligent bee-keepers is a Langstroth; that is, it contains the most important features of the Langstroth—the movable comb. Those who have entered the field of apiculture within a few years may faintly imagine, but can hardly realize, what bee-keeping would be to-day, if throughout the world, in every bee-hive, the combs should suddenly become immovable, fixed, never again to be taken out of the hive, only as they were broken or cut out. Yet exactly that condition of affairs existed through all the centuries of bee-keeping up to the time when, to take out every comb and return again to the hive without injury to the colony, was made possible by the inventive genius of Mr. Langstroth. It is no small compliment to the far-seeing inventive powers of Mr. Langstroth, that, although frames of different sizes have been devised and tried, and improvements, so-called, upon his hive have been made by the hundred, yet to-day no other size of frame is more popular than that settled upon by him, and, in general, the so-called improvements are one after another dropped into oblivion, and thousands of hives are today in use among the best bee keepers, scarcely varying, if varying at all, from the Langstroth hive as first sent out.

As a writer Mr. Langstroth takes a high place. "Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee," published in May, 1853, is considered a classic; and any contribution from the pen of its author to the columns of the bee journals is read with eagerness. Instead of amassing the fortune one would think he so richly deserves, Mr. Langstroth is to-day not worth a dollar. He sowed, others reaped. At the date of his invention

he had 20 colonies of bees, and never exceeded 125.

In August, 1836, Mr. Langstroth was married to Miss Anna M. Tucker, who died in January, 1873. He has had three children. The oldest, a son, died of consumption contracted in the army. Two daughters still survive.

Since his twentieth year Mr. Langstroth has suffered from attacks of "head trouble" of a strange and distressing character. During those attacks, which have lasted from six months to more than a year (in one case two years), he is unable to write or even converse, and he views with aversion any reference to these subjects which particularly delight him at other times. Mr. Langstroth is a man of fine presence, simple and unostentatious in manner, cheerful, courteous and a charming conversationalist.

In reply to a question, he writes, under date of March 26, 1888: "I am now a minister in the Presbyterian church. Although not a settled pastor, I preach occasionally, and delight in nothing so much as the Christian work. My parents were members of Mr. Barnes' church, in Philadelphia, the mother Presbyterian church in the United States." C. C. MILLER.

A short account of my own meeting with Father Langstroth at the recent Toronto convention, I gave on page 620. It was the only time I ever saw him. How glad I am now that I went to Toronto! To meet him was worth all it cost, and more. There were many things we talked about during that memorable three hours' visit I had with him in the hotel parlor. How he unfolded to me the history of the apicultural past—particularly regarding his great invention, popularly known as the "Langstroth hive"—and the prodigious injustice and gigantic wrong done him by those who are now, I believe, mainly "out of the bee business," and who can never, here or hereafter, undo their wickedness. But the great Father Langstroth, in the depth of his kind and forgiving heart, bore no ill-will, spoke no uncharitable word.

But I must not at this time dwell upon the magnificence of his character, nor the spotless purity of his life, though I feel that golden-tongued poet never uttered apter words of any man than these, which apply with such peculiar force and truthfulness to our beloved Father Langstroth—

"None knew him but to love him,
None knew him but to praise."

—American Bee Journal.

[We note the above just as we go to press.—Ed.]

PROGRAMME OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Ontario Bee-Keepers Association to be
Held at Brantford, January 15th,
16th and 17th, 1896.

WEDNESDAY, 15th, 1:30 p. m.

Reading of minutes.

Secretary's report.

Treasurer's report.

Directors' report.

Affiliated societies' report.

7 p. m.

President's address.

Communications.

Question box.

16th, 9 a. m.

Report by Mr. S. T. Pettit on Legislation
of Pure Honey Bill.

Foul brood inspector's report.

Paper on own stocking by Mr. C. W.
Post.

2 p. m.

Review of papers of last annual meeting
by Allen Pringle.

Election of officers.

7 p. m.

Public entertainment, music and literary.
Address by R. McKnight.

17th, 9 a. m.

Paper by F. G. Gemmell.

Question box.

Mr. R. G. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich., has
been invited to write a paper

1.30 p. m.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Directors' meeting.

W. COUSE, Sec.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I have a few Barred Rock Cockerels for sale. They are what are left after selecting the best marked for brooding purposes. All are reared from the best eggs I could obtain in the country. Any one wanting new and vigorous blood of the above desirable breed, cannot do better than invest. Price, on board express at Brantford, \$1.00. My best, \$15 a trio. Address R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Ont.

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I have a fine registered Jersey Cow for sale. Her dam tested 17 lbs. of butter a week when 14 years old. Also some choice heifers and calves. I will sell cheap, or give on shares a bull calf from my choice cow. If on shares, the cost of keep to be deducted from my share of the returns the following year. If you want anything in Jerseys, come and see, or write me. G. A. DEADMAN, Drug-gist, etc., Brussels, Ont.

FOR SALE—150 acres of land within two miles of Coatsworth Station, being lot 21, 4th concession, Romney Township, Kent County, Ontario. It has sufficient timber for fuel and fencing, clay soil. Price \$15 per acre. Terms easy. Address R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Ont.

HONEY QUEENS

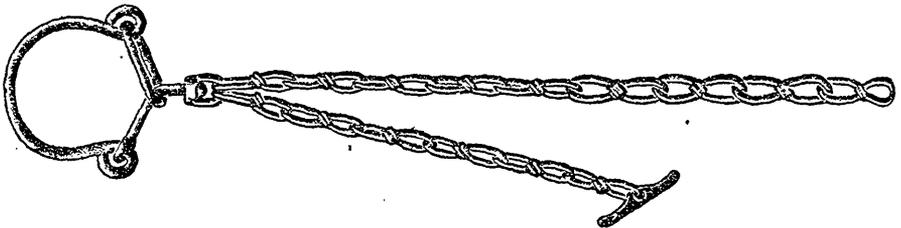
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R. F. HOLTERMANN, - - - EDITOR

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The goods came safely to hand, and give every satisfaction. I shall have much pleasure in recommending them to other bee-keepers. Percy H. Selwyn, Geological Survey Dept., Ottawa, June 5th, 1895.

Extractor to hand; it is very satisfactory. J. D. Evans, Islington, Ont., June 5th, 1895.

I am delighted with the sections. They are very much superior to these I have been getting. I am pleased, also with the foundation. Rev. Thomas J. Spratt, Wolfe Island, June 5th, 1895.

The 97 lbs. of extra thin foundation for sections is something nice. Josiah Reaman, Curdville, June 5th, 1895.

I received my order in good condition, and am well satisfied with everything. George Marcotte, St. Quillaime, June 3, 1895.

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To the Bee-Keepers of Canada.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association desire to have as large a membership as possible of those interested in apiculture, and as the bonus to members is worth more than their annual membership fee it seems but reasonable that all interested should become members, as the object of the Association is to benefit the industry and those engaged in it as well as being a benefit to the country at large.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, of which the annual subscription fee is \$1.00, will be given to members of 1895. The report of the annual meeting is also given, which is a full report of all interesting discussions as well as giving financial statements, etc.

There is no doubt but what the Association is doing a good work in many ways, such as having a Foul Brood Inspector going through the apiaries in the Province, curing and clearing the country of that dreaded disease where found, and in getting laws passed by the government to protect the industry, even as to prevent the spraying of fruit trees with poisons which has been very injurious and caused great loss to those having bees poisoned where spraying was done at the wrong time.

The Association can fairly claim the support of all interested in bee culture and we trust that all seeing this request will respond by remitting the annual membership fee of one dollar, (\$1.00) by registered letter or Post Office Order.

W. COUSE, Secretary,
STREETSVILLE