

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Vol. 19, No. 7.

JULY 1911

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## In Memoriam

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THE death of Mr. Hutchinson will be a distinct loss to the bee-keeping world, and those of us who were fortunate enough to know him best loved him as a brother. While I was not unprepared for the news yet it came as a severe shock. I cannot bring myself yet to believe that this quiet, modest man, who rarely spoke at conventions, but whose words will long live after him through the printed page, has gone. I could never think of him as a competitor, and when his paper grew I was sincerely glad.—E. R. Root in Gleanings.

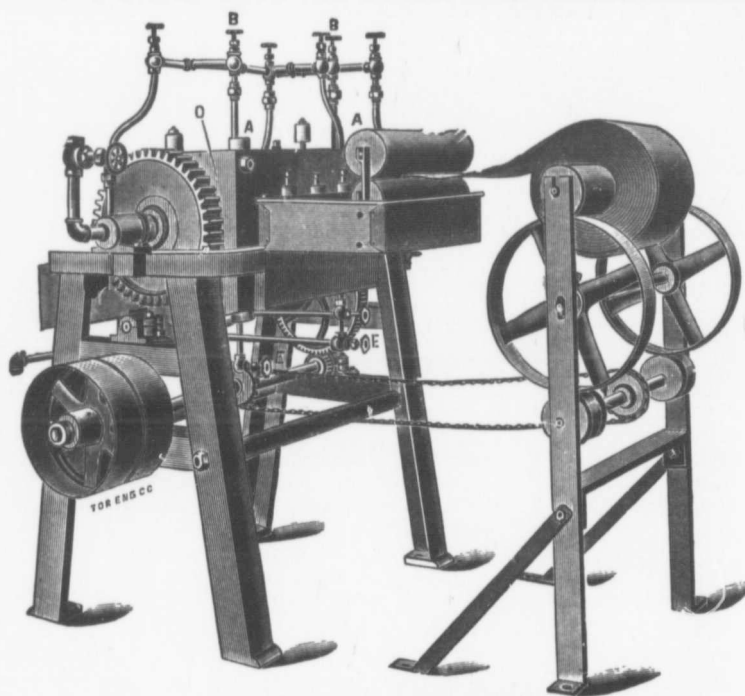
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**The Canadian Bee Journal**

BRANTFORD, CANADA

**The  
Canadian Bee Journal**

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers

JAS. J. HURLEY, Editor

Published monthly by  
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Brantford, Ont.

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# The Canadian Bee Journal

Brantford

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JAS. J. HUB

Vol. 19, No. 7.

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Miss L. Livesay, late of  
ment apiary, New Zealand.  
son in charge of Mr. A.  
home yard. Comb honey is  
of this yard. We shall be  
to hear from Miss Livesay  
Woman's Department.



July, 1911

1911

# The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

JAS. J. HURLEY, EDITOR, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Vol. 19, No. 7.

JULY, 1911

Whole No. 557

The many field meetings held during the month of June under the leadership of Mr Pettit, and some of the other inspectors, have given the bee industry a great impetus.

\* \* \*

The death of Mr. Hutchinson is greatly to be deplored. We extend our sympathy to his bereaved family. Apiculture journalism has lost one of its most brilliant lights.

\* \* \*

At the close of the basswood flow, or other light honey producing plants, start your extractor going promptly if you are living in a locality which gives you a buckwheat flow. There is no excuse for letting the two become mixed

\* \* \*

Three good maxims: 1st, never to trust to genius for what can be obtained by labor; 2nd, never to profess to teach what we have not studied to understand; 3rd, never to engage our word to what we do not our best to execute.

\* \* \*

"If the cause be holy, do not weigh it in the scales of the market; if its objects be peaceful, do not seek to arm it with the weapons of strife; if it is to be the cement of society, do not vaunt it as the triumph of class against class."

\* \* \*

Miss L. Livesay, late of the Government apiary, New Zealand, is this season in charge of Mr. A. A. Ferrier's home yard. Comb honey is the specialty of this yard. We shall be very pleased to hear from Miss Livesay through our Woman's Department.

There has been a noticeable absence of any reference to reciprocity in the columns of our American contemporaries. We wonder why this is?

\* \* \*

A subscriber asks us if his honey will be deteriorated and its value lessened because of its having gone during last winter through a temperature below zero. If it was well granulated before the frost came on it is probable that it will not be much injured. No wise honey producer, however, will allow his honey to pass through a temperature below 60°.

\* \* \*

This is the month in which to re-queen your yard throughout. Old queens do not pay. By the way, there is a great opportunity in Canada for some enterprising bee-keeper to go into queen-rearing on a large scale. We are receiving many inquiries about Mr. Adams—his advertisement is missed. We regret to say that he has gone out of the business. Good queens can be produced in Ontario, and would find a ready market.

\* \* \*

The following circular is being sent to many honey producers. We would advise that no information be given as to the amount of honey you have for sale. This information is sought in order to enable the city wholesale man to get a good idea of the honey crop with a view to his fixing the price. Keep the fixing of the price in your own hands, and wait for the Honey Crop Committee's Report. In the meantime should you sell any, accept nothing less than 11c. A lot of honey has already been sold in our city at \$7.00 per 60 lb. tin.

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"We would esteem it a favor if you would let us know by return of mail the prospects of honey yield with you and vicinity—about how much you expect to have, in extracted and comb, how put up and your price F.O.B. your shipping point. After we get your opinion with others we will be pleased to reciprocate any information we may get by dropping us a postal."

\* \* \*

Just as we go to press we are advised that the Bee-Keepers' Review will be continued under the management and control of Mr. E. B. Tyrrell, of Detroit. Mr. Tyrrell thinks it may be impossible, under the circumstances, for him to get out the June number on time. If so, he will get out a double number for July. The new proprietor is Secretary of the National Bee-keepers' Association, a bee-keeper of experience, a student and admirer of Mr. Hutchinson, an enthusiast on and a lover of bees. We bespeak for the Review the same cordial support that it has enjoyed in the past, for the new editor says he is going to continue the same policies inaugurated by his predecessor. As a matter of fact Mr. Hutchinson had enough matter accumulated to last almost a year, so the readers of the Review will see the handiwork of its founder for some time yet.—Gleanings.

\* \* \*

Is our able conductor of the Woman's Department beginning to see the light? She says in this issue: "Logically the arguments for free trade, like those for woman's suffrage, are incontrovertible." Well, now, that is making some progress. But she seems to be so wedded to her idol that she will not give up without a struggle, and in the next sentence commits the following offence against "logic." "Unfortunately logic is not the dominant element in human affairs." What is logic? Logic is the science of correct thinking; a right use of thought or the

rational powers, or the habit or gift of using them rightly. Wrong thinking or the irrational use of our rational powers, results in what might be called "bad" logic. From that time in the dim past when man first took the skin of an animal to clothe himself for warmth and comfort, logic of some kind, good or bad, has been dominant in human affairs, and precisely as those "rational powers" were developed, mankind has made progress. Therefore, with all due respect to the editor of the woman's department, we beg to be permitted to express the opinion that logic has always been, is, and will continue to be, the dominant element in human affairs. It is the mainspring of human progress. It is the only product of that which makes man unlike anything else in all creation—MIND. If logic speaks clearly to us, why do we not follow it? This is the question in a nut shell—why do we not follow it? We will venture to offer an answer. A certain high priest of protection, whom we know in our own city, once said that free trade was a "beautiful, lovely theory"—but impracticable—hence he was a protectionist. Now this man thought his logic was clear—that it was true logic. But it was very "bad" logic. Mark you it was logic of a kind, nevertheless. He made two fatal mistakes. First, free trade is not a theory! It is a natural condition. It is not the result of any theory, nor the result of legislation. It is a condition to which the instinct and reason of mankind lead, brought about by the natural and inevitable desire for the exchange of commodities. This condition is enjoyed by the birds that chirp and sing about us.

On the other hand "protection" is a theory. It is a restriction upon trade, devised to give encouragement to certain, or all, home industries. As a theory it may have some apparent justifi-

cation, but upon examination clearly seen that protect any but a limited sult in practice is that who are best organized greatest influence obtain to tax the many special benefit. It purpose because the or the skillful use of their p can manipulate the unc The second mistake in the fact that he abar admitted to be a good th and lovely thing, because all nations), did not ad then straightway began praises of protection! O of the same "logic" he have abandoned the Chris cause all men wer Christians, and then st nounced a panegyric u Here then is a man who ist because of two fundam

Who is it that has give Church to the twentieth ce those who have kept the it to-day who are making and the stoppage of war I not those who are opposed and war? The greed of grows upon what it feeds have gone to absurd extre not for the fact that there some men left to act as the wheel it sought to own enrichment. They wo it as high as Haman's gallo hung themselves upon it.

Miss Robson says furt Hurley neglected to say the duty will be re honey, it will remain on the making it very difficult for to compete for the fancy U. S." Bless you, my dear beyond me to point out in a the injustices that arise fro

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tect any but a limited few, and the re-  
sult in practice is that a few of those  
who are best organized and exercise the  
greatest influence obtain legal privileges  
to tax the many for their own  
special benefit. It accomplishes its  
purpose because the organized few by  
the skillful use of their power and wealth  
can manipulate the unorganized many.  
The second mistake he made lay  
in the fact that he abandoned what he  
admitted to be a good thing—a beautiful  
and lovely thing, because all men (i.e.,  
all nations), did not adhere to it; and  
then straightway began to sing the  
praises of protection! On the strength  
of the same "logic" he might as well  
have abandoned the Christian church be-  
cause all men were not good  
Christians, and then straightway pro-  
nounced a panegyric upon infidelity!  
Here then is a man who is a protection-  
ist because of two fundamental mistakes.

Who is it that has given the Christian  
Church to the twentieth century? Is it not  
those who have kept the faith? Who is  
it to-day who are making disarmament  
and the stoppage of war possible? Is it  
not those who are opposed to armament  
and war? The greed of protectionists  
grows upon what it feeds on. It would  
have gone to absurd extremes if it were  
not for the fact that there were always  
some men left to act as a brake upon  
the wheel it sought to turn to its  
own enrichment. They would have put  
it as high as Haman's gallows—and have  
hung themselves upon it.

Miss Robson says further: "Editor  
Hurley neglected to say that though  
the duty will be removed from  
honey, it will remain on the package, thus  
making it very difficult for the Canadian  
to compete for the fancy trade in the  
U. S." Bless you, my dear lady, it was  
beyond me to point out in a few lines all  
the injustices that arise from protection

when once its evil clutches get upon us.  
This is an instance that proves the truth  
of what we said last month. When a  
man makes the mistake of becoming an  
opium eater he cannot stop—he must go  
on and on. How well the protection-  
ist knows how to work this subtle argu-  
ment! First, he asks for protection and  
having obtained it, he then eloquently,  
and with a Machiavellian show of justice,  
says, "it is unjust to refuse this man  
protection on his finished article when he  
is paying duty on his raw materials!"  
And thus it grows. If we are opposed to  
protection we cannot compromise with it.  
If you are opposed to war you must ad-  
vocate peace. If there are injustices re-  
maining as the result of war, it is the  
fault of war, not of peace. If there  
are injustices remaining as the result of  
"protection" (and there are hundreds of  
them), it is the fault of protection, and  
not the fault of free trade or the free  
trader. "Logically the arguments for  
free trade, like those for woman's suffrage,  
are incontrovertible." If you believe this  
to be true, then in the name of morality  
and justice, in the name of those thou-  
sands of industrial slaves whose sweat  
and toil are amassing great wealth of  
which they are but the meagre sharers,  
grasp the truth as you would a religion.  
Also never lose sight of the great Christ-  
ian principle, that that man is your bro-  
ther who lives in the United States as  
well as he who lives in Canada.

\* \* \* J. J. H.

"We are striving to publish a national  
journal," said the editor last month.  
Letters that are constantly arriving at  
the office from points all over the Dom-  
inion, as well as from the British Isles  
and the United States, encourage us to  
believe that our efforts to make the C.  
B. J. an organ worthy of the bee-keep-  
ers of Canada are appreciated by our  
readers. Since Mr. Hurley first under-  
took the task of reviving the Journal, he  
has journeyed along a toilsome and up-

hill path. Many difficulties have strewn the way and not a few storms have threatened him. These little troubles have all passed, and we have complete confidence in the future. The C.B.J. has attained a position where it may develop and enlarge its sphere of usefulness. A great crop of bee-keepers is growing up all over the various provinces and in some of the newer parts of the Dominion, the bee-keeping industry is making great strides. Our duty, as we conceive it, is to foster and encourage the production of honey wherever possible in this favored land of ours, assisting those who are in need of advice or information respecting matters connected with bee-keeping. There are certain short-sighted bee-keepers who imagine that the increased production of honey will result in a lowering of prices. We believe this idea to be entirely foolish, and in actual practice to have no foundation. Increasing production, increasing sales and increasing advertising, mean proportionately increasing demand. While bee-keepers as a body are able to protect the good name of honey, and preserve it from the debasing efforts of the adulterator, no fear need enter the mind of the bee-keeper that the prices will not be maintained. The great rich fertile lands that are being opened up must receive their due share of the bee-keeping fraternity. Here then, we believe, we may be of service in bringing the bee-keepers of the widely scattered areas of the Dominion to realize a sense of union amongst themselves. We hope some day to see a National Association of Canadian bee-keepers. Perhaps the day is not very far distant when such a movement will be initiated by the more enterprising of Canadian bee-keepers. Meanwhile we shall endeavor to act as the link joining the East and the West, and the North and the South, in the "fraternity of sweetness" as someone recently termed the bee-keeping profession.

Our efforts to advance the cause of bee-

keeping in Canada can only be rendered effective by means of the co-operation of our readers, among whom are to be found some of the finest beemen in the world. We desire, therefore, to take this opportunity of making a special appeal to them to help us make the Journal bright, useful and interesting. Articles, reports, photographs, or other matter of interest to bee-keepers would be greatly welcomed and appreciated. The bond of brotherhood is especially strong among apiarists, and there is never absent the desire to help one another. We urge our friends to entrust us with manuscripts or photographs for the benefit of the "other fellow."

\* \* \*

The idea is rapidly gaining ground that only the larger questions—those affecting the industry as a whole—should be dealt with at annual conventions. There is much to be said in favor of the suggestion, especially in the case of Ontario, where summer field meetings now being successfully organized all over the province afford ample opportunities for the discussion of the questions of manipulation and management. On another page we print a paper on the subject delivered by Harry Lathrop, at the last convention of the Wisconsin State Bee-keepers' Association.

\* \* \*

A correspondent in the Bee-keepers' Review is puzzled by certain aspects of the breeding problem. He tries to breed from his best, he says, but the best one season often proves to be inferior the next. This we suppose is the experience of everybody. Again, setting out with the extremely doubtful, if not absolutely incorrect, assumption, that acquired as well as inherited characters, may be transmitted, he becomes bothered at the idea that on account of her not being able to go out and exercise, and thus develop and eventually stretch her tongue a bit, she is precluded on that account from having progeny, with a longer

tongue reach! He has considered the question of the swarming impulse he has been successful in swarming to the five yet he knows perfectly same bees "in small, hives, would have done course they would. Dr. that "breeding of bees h problem that but few h age to try to solve. must try to do by manip that we possibly should When we see what h breeding five-banded forced to the conclusion sible to change the bee we could but devise a m of mating, progress v rapid."

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Mr. Macdonald loves the deeper things of the facile pen always adds charm to the subject he the British Bee Journal what he calls the "pre bee. He seeks to differ the mere instincts of the tain wonderful gifts of May we be permitted to as to whether D. M. M attributing the acts he results of prescience. Ne stinctive acts of insects more or less prophetic, believe that intelligence the control of even comp know that in many instan al must be entirely ig final result, as in the c marvellous processes invol laying of various insects. vidual may live but a sin neither it nor its ances have seen a larva. It livi tiny part in a drama, the end of which it is alike



only be rendered the co-operation of men are to be found in the world. to take this opportunity to make a special appeal to the Journal bright, Articles, reports, matter of interest greatly welcomed the bond of brothering among apiarists, great the desire to urge our friends manuscripts or photographs of the "other fel-

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in the Bee-Keepers' certain aspects of. He tries to breed bees, but the best one to be inferior the case is the experience in, setting out with a, if not absolutely true, that acquired as characters, may be sometimes bothered at the point of her not being able to exercise, and thus they stretch her tongue out on that account only, with a longer

tongue reach! He has likewise considered the question of the elimination of the swarming impulse. But although he has been successful in suppressing swarming to the five per cent. margin, yet he knows perfectly well that those same bees "in small, poorly ventilated hives, would have done differently." Of course they would. Dr. Phillips remarks that "breeding of bees has proven to be a problem that but few have had the courage to try to solve. Consequently we must try to do by manipulation the things that we possibly should do by breeding. When we see what has been done in breeding five-banded Italians we are forced to the conclusion that it is possible to change the bee by breeding. If we could but devise a method for control of mating, progress would be more rapid."

\* \* \*

Mr. Macdonald loves to dwell upon the deeper things of bee-keeping. His facile pen always adds a characteristic charm to the subject he deals with. In the British Bee Journal he discusses what he calls the "prescience" of the bee. He seeks to differentiate between the mere instincts of the insect and certain wonderful gifts of foreknowledge. May we be permitted to express a doubt as to whether D. M. M. is justified in attributing the acts he mentions as the results of prescience. Nearly all the instinctive acts of insects appear to be more or less prophetic, and we do not believe that intelligence is necessary to the control of even complicated acts. We know that in many instances the individual must be entirely ignorant of the final result, as in the complicated and marvellous processes involved in the egg-laying of various insects. Such an individual may live but a single season, and neither it nor its ancestors may ever have seen a larva. It lives and plays its tiny part in a drama, the beginning and end of which it is alike ignorant. The

examples of suggested prescience that occur in the life of the bee are of a very ordinary nature compared with, say, the act of the insect that will alight upon some other creature, sting it so as to paralyze, but not to kill, drag it to a cavity wherein eggs have been deposited, store it away as food for the larvæ, and seal all up safely. Our love for the bee is but cupboard love, and we are apt to endue our benefactress with virtues and talents that she is incapable of possessing.

\* \* \*

Our experience this season goes once more to prove the beneficial effect of gentle stimulative feeding between fruit and clover bloom. Breeding operations commencing later and the clover flow (at least in our district) opening earlier, many bee-keepers found their colonies not quite ready for the clover. In our own case, we have already at the time of writing (20th June), three full supers (twelve frame) on a number of the hives and things are going on very merrily, indeed. Looks like a big crop.

\* \* \*

During our rambles among bee-keepers we have had many opportunities of noticing how closely related are success (or failure) in bee-keeping and the manner of using the smoker. And we have experienced much suffering, for some of our friends array themselves as for battle when going to handle their bees, which, indeed, they treat as foes to be despoiled rather than friends to be propitiated. When we see the bee-keeper donning mitts, we scent trouble. And he is usually the man who doesn't know how to run a smoker, and who often tries to burn wet fuel. He operates by means of a series of skirmishes and retreats. We have seen him caught in the rear, have seen him fly, ay, and have joined in the ignominious rout. To apiarists of this type, the field demonstration will furnish much necessary instruction in the rudiments of bee-keeping.

Eugene Secour sings, and his song is of  
Dr. Miller, who celebrates his 80th  
birthday:

Not lapse of years, but carking cares,  
Make men grow old,  
A smile, a kindly eye,  
A cheery word, a soft reply,  
Are worth a pot of gold.  
Along the road with us one fares  
With a heart so light—  
A life so clean and white—  
Old Father Time is mollified  
His rusty scythe hangs by his side.  
We hope he will his stroke withhold  
Until our friend is REALLY OLD.

Our readers will join us in offering the  
Doctor our congratulations and very best  
wishes. W. W.

#### REPORT FROM SASKATCHEWAN.

Ch. Loehnert, writing from Bruno, Sask., furnishes us with some interesting notes on his wintering experiments in that province. Three years ago he brought his apiary of black bees all the way from Virginia. The first winter, he says, was a surprise to him, because of the low temperature. He had placed his bees in an underground clamp, protecting them with plenty of straw, and roofing the whole with sod. His loss amounted to fifty per cent., and the surviving bees were very weak. The following summer, however, proved good, and the colonies furnished an average of fifty pounds surplus each. At the end of the season, the bees were put into a house cellar, which, although frost proof, was very damp. Friend Loehnert noticed water running out of the entrances, whereupon he placed, as an experiment, a straw cushion below the honey board. This particular hive came out in the spring in the best of condition, brood rearing having commenced early in March. The combs of the remaining hives were mouldy, and brood rearing did not commence so soon. Last season was a poor one with him, and

late in the summer he decided to Italianize, obtaining queens from Ontario. This winter he tried an outside cellar, which he fitted up with a small stove. The bees at first did well, but during his absence in British Columbia, failed to obtain any attention, and consequently came through the winter in very poor condition.

Friend Loehnert states that he practices stimulative feeding. In his locality the months of July and August furnish the honey flow, and late swarms are the rule.

We shall be very pleased to hear again from our correspondent.

#### FRUIT SPRAYING BAD FOR THE BEES.

##### Swarms Killed in Picton District and Action For Damages May Follow.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Picton, June 30.—Orchard spraying out of the season threatens to be the cause of a novel suit for damages.

Government Inspector Scott visited Ameliasburg, and ordered the complete destruction of numerous swarms of bees, on account of foul brood. The loss is a serious one. One of the reasons given is spraying out of season, the bees becoming poisoned from the spraying material caught from the flowers.

One prominent apiarist threatens a damage suit against the big syndicate which is operating the orchards of Prince Edward this season. How great the loss will also be to apple-growers in the lack of proper distribution of the pollen is impossible of estimate.

#### PERSONAL.

We have been favored with a friendly call from Mr. E. A. Carver, of Colpoys Bay.

## WOMEN

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## WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY

Miss Ethel Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

The editor of the W. D. has been making her first trip in institute work. Of course, all the readers of the C. B. J. know that the Woman's Institute is a sort of extension work of Macdonald Institute. Mr. Putnam, who is also the head of the Farmers' Institute, has charge of it, and there are organizations all over the province. It has for its motto, "For Home and Country." All subjects of interest to the home and country are studied and twice a year the government sends out delegates to address the institutes on subjects of general interest. Now the editor is one of those delegates; of course, you will know that her bees constitute her chief claim to public notice. However, Mr. Putnam did not consider the bees of sufficient general interest to justify sending out a delegate who could speak on no other subject, hence she finally chose "The Economic Problems of the Country Girl" as the second topic. Those who have been reading the department will know that the editor firmly believes that the girls in the country should receive more encouragement to specialize along some line of activity and also enjoy the definite fruit of their work; of course personally she thinks there is nothing like bee-keeping, but there are many other opportunities which may be utilized to advantage. Mr. Putnam's belief regarding bee-keeping was justified by the results, the greater number of the branches asking for "Economic Problems." At one place where bee-keeping was the subject, after the talk, a stout lady, in an important position arose and said that "no doubt bees were interesting to those people who were interested in bee-keeping, but she was not interested." She

meant to be encouraging, but the effect was not altogether happy. But for the most part people really were interested when the opportunity was given to talk about bees. Then there were quite often two or three women at the meetings, who had a few bees at home and they always had some questions to ask, even if bees were not the subject. The necessity of guarding against disease was one of the main points brought out for them.

But it is quite surprising on going through the country (our district was Welland), to find how little is known about bees, and how little real interest is taken in the industry. We met a few people who are in the business on a small scale, but none with any scientific knowledge; and, even in the favored Niagara peninsula, people who were keeping bees in box hives. Judging from the amount of clover seen in passing it ought to be a fine bee country. The writer would like to drop her bees down in the midst of it, for there would be every assurance of an abundant harvest.

The wax moth seems to come in for a good deal of blame in destroying colonies, people on looking into their hives find the bees dead and the combs full of the moth webs and conclude that the moths have destroyed the bees. Any of us who have had any experience with moths know the havoc they can work; but to blame them for destroying colonies is to unnecessarily malign them. Yet it is hard to persuade many people that the moths are not guilty; besides it is not nearly so pleasant for them to accept the explanation that it is their own carelessness and incompetence which has permitted the colony to die and that the

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months only took advantage of the empty combs. A great many people seem to think that the whole science of bee-keeping consists in having a few hives of bees in the back yard and securing enough honey from them in the fall for the family use. Of course, there is the inevitable swarming when the bees must be captured and dumped into a hive, but of any sort of management they know nothing. The traditions of the old straw hives have come down to them and they have accepted them unquestioningly, little dreaming that bee-keeping like everything else has made wonderful advances in the last 50 years.

Miss Trevorow, in the last C.B.J. was holding out hope in the way of new markets in case reciprocity passes. Well we were never much worried about being able to secure a market for all the honey we can produce; indeed, if the article to which she had reference had been read carefully it would be found that it was a general expression of opinion. The writer was not sufficiently familiar with conditions to speak with any authority; the point, however, at present is that free honey will make it extremely hard to hold the western market on which we depend so much and with the prices in the U.S. rather lower than here, we shall have to take a little less for our extracted honey. But this trip has convinced me more and more of the great possibilities of our own home market. There are many towns right here in Ontario where the people simply cannot get honey; and where, if they can only be assured of a good article they will buy large quantities. But we must see to it that a good article is supplied. A few pails of our honey going into as many different homes will do more to spoil the market in a town than all the free trade in the world, because there is nothing more unpalatable than poor honey. It very quickly kills the taste for all honey, and if people lose their taste for it, they certainly will not buy it.

At Allanburg we met two ladies, the Misses Hagan, who had been much interested in bee-keeping, and had an equipment for running about 100 colonies, but the last few years the fumes from the silver smelter have killed off all their bees. They lost all their stock once, then start out again, and again their bees died. The inspector had examined them and found no trace of disease, and they felt quite sure that their loss was due to the smelter. It did seem rather hard to have their business spoiled in this way.

It certainly is a difficult matter to leave the bees in the busy season, and had the editor not been prompted by certain budding ambitions, she never would have done it. Certainly all bee-keepers owe a debt of gratitude to the inspectors for they cannot leave their bees without the risk of loss unless they have some very competent person at home to take charge of them, as much of the inspecting work has to be done when the home bees need constant attention. The clover in Welland County was well advanced and many a qualmy feeling was experienced at the sight of field after field in full bloom. However, the clover here is rather later and on reaching home it was found that no serious harm had resulted from absence, though it would require considerable pressure to bring about a repetition of the experiment.

Without doubt Editor Hurley will win the warm approval of all readers of the C.B.J. by the change in date of issue made possible by the double number of May and June, the late arrival of the Journal had a tendency to produce a lack of confidence. The readers will now be assured that they have a really up-to-date paper. Surely now our bee-keepers will follow suit and send in an abundance of material to make early publication always possible. This is our only Canadian bee journal, and we ought to be patriotic enough to keep it a credit to the country.

In the May-June number, part of the discussion on re-queening is a hint given by referring of larvæ. As for queen-rearing, it is to call attention to it. I try it will certainly find superior to a tooth-pose. Be sure you get a very fine wire one, known as "invisible." the larva beautifully, the greatest danger of injuring

Editor Hurley speaks with faith that is in him with trade. He would be a free trader, who would find it expressing his own opinion of the arguments for free trade for woman's suffrage, and unfortunately logic is an element in human affairs. This reciprocity agreement being discussed, is not being discussed, is not being discussed. It might be reached in that direction, but it is far from it in principle neglected to say that it will be removed from the main on the package, it is difficult for the Canadian trade in the fancy trade in the honey a premium on the cheap bulk honey to be wholesaler, and distributed market. As to his advice on trade in food products we have to whether we want amendments do not seem to insist on free trade would be fruitless at government stands pledged manufacturer no harm, and not give the farmer free supplements it is most unlikely will pay attention to clamor from a handful for free bee supplies. The increased danger from dis-



met two ladies, the had been much in- g, and had an equip- out 100 colonies, but the fumes from the killed off all their l their stock once, and again their bees had examined them of disease, and they their loss was due did seem rather hard s spoiled in this way. difficult matter to be busy season, and been prompted by nibitions, she never. Certainly all bee- of gratitude to the cannot leave their ik of loss unless they ompetent person at ge of them, as much work has to be done need constant atten- in Welland County and many a qualmy nced at the sight of ull bloom. However, rather later and on as found that no ser- ulted from absence, require considerable out a repetition of the

In the May-June number of the Journal, part of the discussion on queen-rearing and re-queening is published, and in it is a hint given by myself re the transferring of larvæ. As this is the season for queen-rearing, it is not out of place to call attention to it. Any one who will try it will certainly find a hair-pin very superior to a tooth-pick for this purpose. Be sure you get the right kind—a very fine wire one, the kind usually known as "invisible." It will slip under the larva beautifully, without the slightest danger of injuring it.

Editor Hurley speaks out boldly of the faith that is in him with regard to free trade. He would be a captious critic, indeed, who would find fault with him for expressing his own opinion. Logically the arguments for free trade, like those for woman's suffrage, are incontrovertible. Unfortunately logic is not the dominant element in human affairs. Furthermore, this reciprocity agreement, which is now being discussed, is not by any means free trade. It might be regarded as a step in that direction, but it is certainly very far from it in principle. Editor Hurley neglected to say that though the duty will be removed from honey, it will remain on the package, thus making it very difficult for the Canadian to compete for the fancy trade in the U. S., and placing a premium on the importation of cheap bulk honey to be bottled by the wholesaler, and distributed in the home market. As to his advice to accept free trade in food products we shall probably have to whether we want to or not, as amendments do not seem to be in order. To insist on free trade in bee supplies would be fruitless at present, as the government stands pledged to do the manufacturer no harm, and if they will not give the farmer free agricultural implements it is most unlikely that they will pay attention to any amount of clamor from a handful of bee-keepers for free bee supplies. The matter of increased danger from disease is another

question. If free honey should bring increased infection no doubt the government will be prepared to take all reasonable action. The only difficulty will be that the damage will already be done. But personally I am not at all disheartened or discouraged over the situation. If the bee-keepers of Canada are not able to grapple with the problem, and bring it to a successful issue they hardly merit the protection of the government any way. There is plenty of room for concerted and intelligent action among bee-keepers, and free trade in honey may be the means of bringing it about.

"What is the value of honey as a food? I do not remember to have read anything on the subject; only a warning that a stomach-ache is the result of eating too much. I have expected the ache to follow after having indulged in honey, but do not remember that it ever did. Did you ever hear of a confession of more profound ignorance than just this? And yet some people consider me a fairly well-informed person, seeing that I have an M.A. degree. Perhaps there are others to whom honey is an almost unknown article of diet. You see the public needs educating along this line." The above is an extract from a letter received from a friend not long since. It contains food for thought along the line of an educational campaign.

One of our woman readers, writing not long since to express her interest in the new department, explained that though she had not "spoken out in meeting," she would be glad to do so when she had something interesting, and thought it might be easier if suggestions were given her as to subjects to write about. Other readers, may, perhaps, feel the same, and we are anxious to hear from all. Now, this department is advocating co-operative exhibits and the spread of information. Any suggestion for the practical working out of this will be valuable. Then this department is a

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pioneer effort along the line of improving the economic standing of women in the country, and here again we welcome opinion and suggestion. Also there are the momentous local happenings which could very often be given a general inter-

est if told by some of our women; and short sketches of work accomplished by individual women, will always be encouraging. If you only make a start it is wonderful how much you will find to say that will really be worth while.

#### FIELD MEETINGS IN BRANT CO.

On June 3rd, a very pleasant and instructive field meeting was held at Mr. James Shaver's residence, Cainsville. A goodly number was present, among whom were some who saw for the first time how easily bees could be handled. An agreeable feature of the meeting was the large number of ladies present. Mr. and Mrs. Shaver entertained the company in a splendid manner. Mr. Morley Pettit was present, accompanied by Mr. James Armstrong, inspector. Hives were opened up, combs and queens exhibited, and a general talk on manipulation took place. Mr. Shaver described his method of putting foundation in sections, which was highly commended by those present, as was his method of clipping queens. Mr. Morley Pettit addressed the gathering at some length, touching upon the dangers of foul brood, wax production and the general manipulation of the hives and supers. In the accompanying photo, Mr. Pettit will be observed addressing the gathering. Miss Heron rendered a number of recitations, which added much to the entertainment. Selections from the gramophone were also given. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the host and hostess for the cordial and able manner in which they entertained the company. Mr. J. W. Clark, President of the Brant Bee-keepers' Association acted as chairman. The photographer of the occasion was Mr. W. White, assistant editor of the C.B.J.

A similar meeting was held a few days later at Paris, at the residence of Mr. Taylor. Mr. James Armstrong, inspector, took charge of this meeting in the

absence of Mr. Pettit, who was attending a field meeting elsewhere. Mr. Armstrong was assisted by a student from the O.A.C., who showed how a wax press was to be worked in the extraction of wax. He had with him a wax press, complete in all its paraphernalia. This meeting was also well attended, and quite a number handed in their names for membership to the Brant B.K.A. After the meeting in the bee yard, the company gathered on Mr. Taylor's beautiful lawn and did ample justice to the lemonade, coffee and sweetmeats, which Mrs. Taylor had in readiness. It was the general opinion that these meetings were far and away ahead of the ordinary convention in a close room. We feel certain they will become very popular in the future. There is one feature in connection with such meetings that cannot be too strongly emphasized, that is the fact that a considerable number of people who are unacquainted with bees attend, whereas the ordinary convention is as a rule only attended by those who are already more or less acquainted with apiculture.

The accompanying photo is of a bee demonstration which was held on the farm of Mr. John Whettlauffer, near Tavistock, Ont., the 12th inst.

The photo was taken under adverse circumstances and gives only a partial group of bee-keepers in attendance. There were several ladies present, and we beg to apologize to the Women's Department for our inability to give them proper representation.

Mr. Jarvis, who so ably conducted the demonstration, will be recognized operating the wax press, while our esteemed

Field Meeting at Mr. J. Shaver's, Cainsville, conducted by Morley Pettit.



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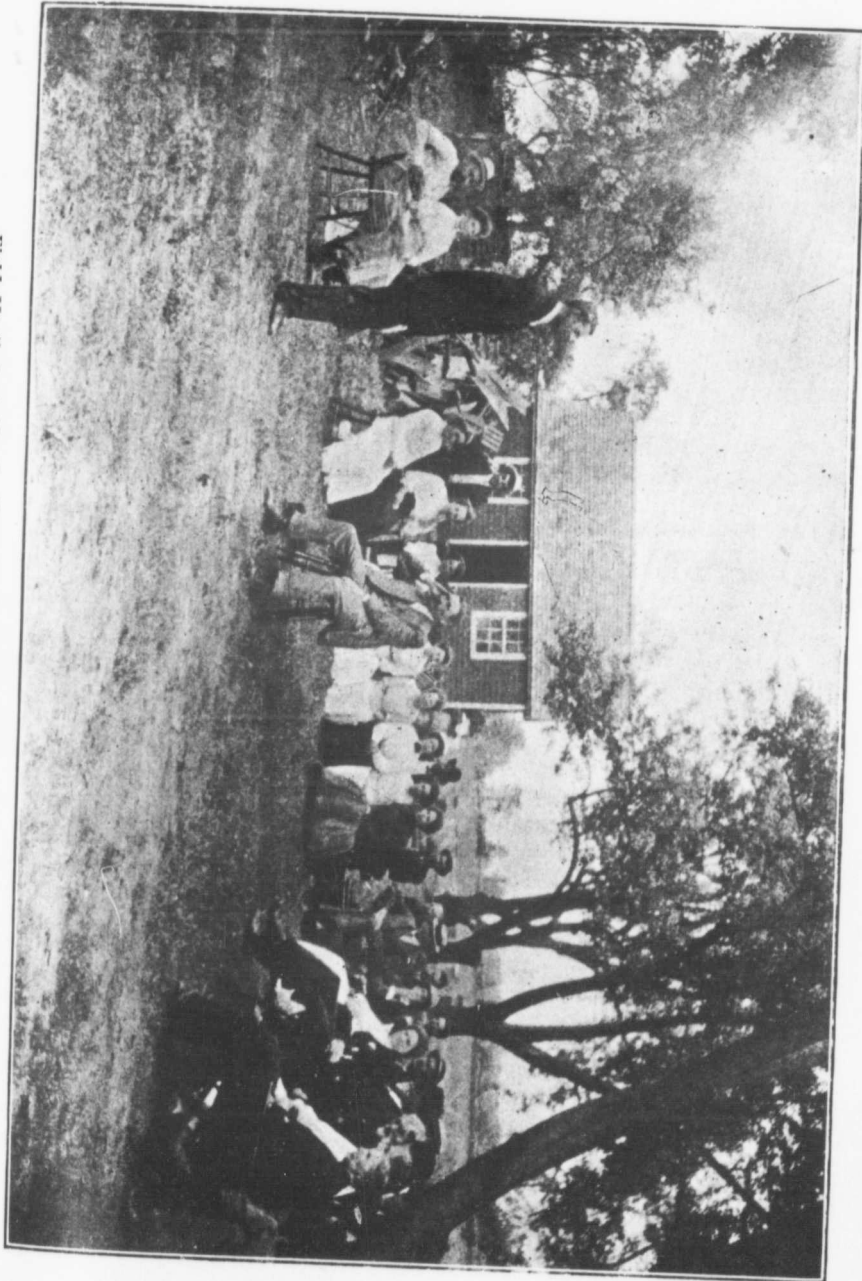
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Field Meeting at Mr. J. Shaver's, Catsville, conducted by Morley Pettit.



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Field meeting at Mr. Taylor's, Paris, conducted by Mr. John Armstrong.

inspector, Mr. Chalmers was in charge of the meeting.

The purpose of this demonstration was to explain the nature of foul brood, its treatment, and the rendering of infected combs into wax.

The occasion was appreciated by many bee-keepers and our Department of Api-

culture is to be congratulated for instituting these practical demonstrations.

J. W. H.

[We regret to say that our engraver has informed us that it would be impossible to make a cut from the photo supplied, owing to its having been insufficiently developed.—Ed.]

#### EUROPEAN FOUL BROOD.

Indexed

S. D. House in Gleanings.

Canadian bee-keepers have become very much interested in the new disease that has shown itself in Canada during the last two or three years, known as "European Foul Brood or black brood."

Mr. S. D. House, of Camillus, N. Y., has had a very thorough experience with this disease, and is regarded as an authority upon it. We take the liberty of reproducing his article which recently appeared in Gleanings:

Since in many apiaries the disease known as foul brood will appear for the first time this year, perhaps it may be well to give some of my experiences with

European foul brood and its cure. I understand that it exists in forty-five counties in New York, and in thirty-nine states in the Union; also in Canada; and a disease so widespread and destructive in its work, can not be given too much attention if we are to check so great a loss. I believe in the old saying, that "forewarned is forearmed"; therefore, I will state a few cases to prove that the cure and extermination of European foul brood must depend upon Italian bees, and that the spread of the disease will not cease until the bee-keepers of this continent Italianize their apiaries before the appearance of the trouble. Many bee-keepers neglect to grasp the advantage of some system or method given by those who have been through the siege and

gained their experience and money.

I have had this trouble often, of late: "If I had taken your advice and Italianized my bees, I have saved several hives." I do not wish to convert my Italian bees are entirely free from the disease, for they are different strains that the different strains are combating disease as much as any other characteristics. I can say that a pure Italian bee will contract the disease and it can not be cured. On the other hand, the disease can not be cured on the same ground, no matter how it is followed, unless pure Italian bees are introduced. Finally, the disease destroys a normal pure Italian even if no assistance is given. In a natural flow of honey in my home apiary near the foul brood, although I have had an apiary for three years. My colonies were badly affected and one colony was saved by a granddaughter of the red-clover queen that I had for honey-gathering purposes. It was superseded three years ago. My hive was one of fourteen that I purchased in the fall of 1905. One I have holding this year. The combs of which I sold twenty-five or thirty years ago. I kept this hive and comb it for years, and prove that European foul brood can be cured to the point of not destroying the comb. In 1905, this hive contained black bees, and about nine months the cells had dead larvae in them. About this time the queen was killed. Ten days later the queen-cell was given. At that time I had hatching and the bees appeared healthy; but as the combs with eggs that I had found an occasional de-



gained their experience at a great loss of time and money.

I have had this remark made to me often, of late: "If I had only taken your advice and Italianized my bees, I would have saved several hundreds of dollars." I do not wish to convey the idea that the Italian bees are entirely immune from the disease, for they are not; and I find that the different strains vary in combating disease as much as they do in other characteristics. However, I will say that a pure Italian apiary will not contract the disease unless it is directly introduced. On the other hand, the disease can not be cured to stay cured upon the same ground, no matter what method is followed, unless pure Italians are introduced. Finally, the disease will not destroy a normal pure Italian colony, even if no assistance is given them except a natural flow of honey. Three colonies in my home apiary never had European foul brood, although it raged in this apiary for three years. At one time 160 colonies were badly affected. The queen of one colony was seven years old and a granddaughter of the A. I. Root Co's. red-clover queen that was so renowned for honey-gathering propensities. She was superseded three weeks later. This hive was one of fourteen that were purchased in the fall of 1904, and the only one I have holding this style of frame, the combs of which I should judge to be twenty-five or thirty years old. I have kept this hive and combs to show to visitors, and prove that **European foul brood can be cured to stay cured, without destroying the combs.** About May 1, 1905, this hive contained a colony of black bees, and about ninety per cent. of the cells had dead larvæ in one stage or another. About this time the queen was killed. Ten days later a ripe Italian queen-cell was given, and in due time I had hatching brood which appeared healthy; but as the queen filled the combs with eggs the second time I found an occasional dead larva. On

further examination I found about forty colonies that had been treated in the same manner, still showing the disease. I at once shook the majority of those forty colonies. One colony was so reduced in numbers that they were not worth shaking; nevertheless the queen was removed, and later having a choice queen cell, and no place to use it, I gave it to this small colony, which was now mostly Italian from first queen given; and as the second young queen's brood looked so healthy I decided to leave them alone and make a test of the treatment given. The result is that they rid themselves of the disease, and have remained free from it to the present time. During this time I had shaken the greater part of the colonies in this apiary upon new frames filled with foundation. The hives and bottom boards were singed with fire on the inside and great care was taken in all of my manipulations to avoid spreading the disease. At the close of the season I discovered that many of these same colonies that had been shaken on the new frames of foundation had contracted the trouble again. (These colonies had the same queens they had before they were shaken).

The following spring, every colony that showed black bees to any extent whatever had signs of the disease, while all pure Italians were free from it. This same spring, two of my out-apiaries were badly diseased, and the above facts were demonstrated throughout several hundred colonies. For the past four years I have given some attention to apiaries surrounding me, and in each instance found black or European foul brood wherever I found black bees. F. A. Salisbury, of Syracuse, N.Y., has had from six to fifteen colonies of Italian bees, and never saw any diseased brood among his bees, and I know that the disease has existed on all sides of his apiary; in fact, its first appearance in this county was within two miles of his apiary, and has spread to every other



John Armstrong.

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apiary known to me within the county.

If European foul brood makes its appearance during May, and the greater part of the brood is affected, I would dequeen at once, and, from ten to fifteen days later, the length of time depending upon the race of bees being treated (it takes twice as long for the black or brown bee to clean out the cells as it does the Italians; some of my hybrids will clean up quite fast), after destroying the queen-cells that are in the hive, I give a queen-cell that is from good Italian stock that will hatch within a short time, or a virgin queen. This period, during the time that the virgin is becoming a laying queen, is of great value in the treatment of the disease, as the bees will show a great activity in removing the scales and polishing up the cells in anticipation of brood-rearing again; and by the time this young queen gets to laying there will have been time for all the brood to hatch that will hatch. In case the colony is weak in numbers I place another light queenless colony above, with an excluding zinc between the two brood-chambers, the combs above being used later for extracting combs. Often I have some scattered cells with dead larvæ from these young queens; but as soon as we get Italian workers in sufficient numbers the dead larvæ disappear. I have had good results from feeding when there was no honey flow, after this young queen commenced laying.

Those colonies where the disease appears about the time the white honey season opens I shake into a new hive. If the colonies are not strong enough to do good work during the honey harvest I shake two into one hive, shaking the frames alternately from each hive and killing the queen from the most diseased colony. The diseased brood I stack up and allow to hatch, if there is any that will hatch, and then give a queen cell as above stated. Later the queen should

be confined to one of these brood-chambers by excluding zinc. Any combs that are old and badly diseased might as well be melted into wax, as the wax from them will pay for new foundation.

If the disease appears after the main honey-flow is over I proceed the same as earlier in the season.

When the trouble has once appeared in the apiary there should be no interchanging of brood-combs from apparently healthy colonies for any cause whatever, as many times the disease exists unrecognized, and it might be the means of spreading it to colonies that possibly might have escaped it.

Another source of spreading the disease is through the use of natural queen-cells given to re-queen colonies that have cast swarms during the season. I have found colonies which showed symptoms of trouble only in queen-cells, and then not until the larvæ were sealed. I account for this in two ways: First, the queen larva consumes a greater amount of food than the worker larva, which increases the chance of receiving the germ; and, again, since the queen larva is sealed at an earlier age than the worker larva there is less chance for discovery on our part, as usually a queen larva dies after being sealed, while the greater part of the diseased worker larvæ die before. And some colonies will remove the dead larvæ at once; and by their doing so we would not discover the presence of the disease until too late.

Those colonies that are shaken at the opening of the honey-flow, with the queen that was present at the time the colonies became affected, should be dequeened and a laying Italian queen introduced. No queen should be kept whose colony allowed the disease to get a foothold, as such a colony will certainly take the disease again, it matters not what treatment is given. Such queens are either affected by the disease

or their progeny will ease. I have taken eased colonies and in healthy colonies, and appeared in those colonies time. Again, I have eased colony, allowed a queen from their own found the brood from badly affected from this. This fact led me to fault was in the strain the queen herself. Transferring to were hybrid

When a larva is first from pearly white to a the center there will be or brownish spot, and

Mr.

Indexed

At the Brant Bee-Ke held at Brantford on of February, Mr. Alpo the McEvoy system of as not always being applied during the honey dorsed by Mr. Sibbald that convention, and if for Mr. Balmer's manly C.B.J., I would not h these men disputed or the McEvoy treatment what mistakes Mr. Alpo made when he failed to by my methods of treat know that when rightly failed to make perfect case. I never was in apiary when he had foul never was asked by Mr. him cure his diseased brood, so cannot say what made. I would have been to have been given a

of these brood-chambers. Any combs that diseased might as well be as the wax from a new foundation. The bees after the main brood proceed the same way.

As once appeared in the old be no interchanging from apparently any cause whatever, the disease exists unrelentingly to be the means of colonies that possibly

spreading the disease of natural queen-bee colonies that during the season. I which showed symptoms in queen-cells, and larvæ were sealed. In two ways: First, assumes a greater chance of receiving the queen at an earlier age than there is less chance of being sealed, while the diseased worker. And some colonies had larvæ at once; we would not discover the disease until

are shaken at the honey-flow, with the result at the time the brood, should be destroyed. Italian queen insects should be kept free of the disease to get a colony will certainly again, it matters is given. Such colonies are destroyed by the disease

or their progeny will not resist the disease. I have taken queens from diseased colonies and introduced them in healthy colonies, and the disease appeared in those colonies in a very short time. Again, I have dequeened a diseased colony, allowed the bees to raise a queen from their own brood, and later found the brood from this young queen badly affected from the very beginning. This fact led me to believe that the fault was in the strain of bees instead of the queen herself. The bees I am referring to were hybrids.

When a larva is first attacked it turns from pearly white to a creamy color. At the center there will be a distinct yellow or brownish spot, and the larva will

soon move to the bottom of the cell and die. Then it flattens and grows darker in color. At this stage the substance becomes watery, and it is difficult for the bees to remove it; but it soon dries to a dark scale. The larva is usually attacked after the fifth day, sometimes not until after it has been sealed; and it is these sealed diseased larvæ that the bees are loathe to carry out. In fact it is almost impossible for them to remove such a soft sticky mess. After a time the air dries it so that the bees can carry it out. It is these cells that prolong the presence of the disease after the treatment.

When black bees are treated there should be at least twenty-five days of no egg-laying within the hive.

## Mr. McEvoy's Challenge

Indexed

At the Brant Bee-Keepers' convention held at Brantford on the 8th and 9th of February, Mr. Alpaugh referred to the McEvoy system of curing foul brood as not always being a success when applied during the honey flow and was endorsed by Mr. Sibbald. I was not at that convention, and if it had not been for Mr. Balmer's manly reply in the last C.B.J., I would not have known that these men disputed or found fault with the McEvoy treatment. I don't know what mistakes Mr. Alpaugh could have made when he failed to cure every case by my methods of treatment. But I do know that when rightly done it has never failed to make perfect cures in every case. I never was in Mr. Sibbald's apiary when he had foul brood in it, and never was asked by Mr. Sibbald to help him cure his diseased colonies of foul brood, so cannot say what mistakes he made. I would have been very pleased to have been given a chance to cure

Mr. Sibbald's apiary for him.

When foul brood broke out in one of Mr. J. B. Hall's apiaries he wrote for me to come up and help him. I did. We made a perfect cure of every colony, and they gave Mr. Hall an average of 144 sections of choice comb honey per colony, and when the season closed every colony had plenty of honey in the brood chambers to winter upon. I made many very profitable cures for others.

When foul brood was destroying the apiaries by wholesale in Australia, and spreading at a rapid rate, I wrote up my method of treatment for the Australian Bee Journal, and as soon as it appeared in that Journal, the bee-keepers went to work and with this method of treatment cured their apiaries, and when the Australian bee-keepers met that fall in convention in Melbourne they passed a vote of thanks to McEvoy and asked the editor of the Australian Bee Journal to keep the McEvoy method of treatment



in the Journal for the benefit of the Australian bee-keepers.

The conventions in all parts of Uncle Sam's domain endorsed the McEvoy treatment, and it is the standard treatment in many parts of the world. Now to end all disputes I hope that Mr. Alpaugh and Mr. Sibbald will back up their statements by placing \$300.00 in Mr.

Balmer's hands to hold, that my methods of treatment will not cure every diseased colony of foul brood during a honey flow. I will put up \$300.00 that I will cure every case, and I will give these two men the chance to hunt up the worst cases of foul brood that they can find.

WM. McEVOY.

Woodburn, June 19, 1911.

indexed

### QUEEN BREEDING.

The C. B. J. still keeps alive my interest in Canadian apiculture, although I am now far away in the land of the Western Sunset.

The recent gathering shows a lively interest in Italian bees, also queen raising. I look upon queen raising as the highest point of art in the whole of the industry. The constant watchfulness of the apiarist to secure breeders of proved quality and the skill required to produce queens of high class quality will awake and arrest all the latent talent of the apiarist; yet, I am inclined to think that the whole of our queen raising is founded on a wrong basis. You will notice in my advertisement that all my queens are "raised direct from the egg." This is the true theory and the right principle to work on. Somewhere between the egg and the larva there is a subtle difference as yet undetected by the human eye, and, therefore, gone unheeded with the result that to-day we are getting inferior stock from queens raised from larvæ. Dr. De Planta, after ten years careful study has shown us that the milk food for queen larva for its full larval period, and the milk food for worker and drone larva up to 36 hours old is the same; thus far has the curtain been lifted that surround the mystery of the babyhood of bees. What we do know and understand by observation is that bees under normal conditions always select eggs for their queens and do not raise queens from larvæ, only

when forced into abnormal condition.

Doolittle has called attention to the question of inferior queens, but wants his larvæ only 36 hours old. I go a step further and want eggs only. This is natural and according to the law of the hive.

Doolittle has also pointed out that supercedure cells produce the finest queens. These supercedure queens are raised direct from the egg, and a colony can be so manipulated that under ordinary conditions the bees will supercede their queen.

I must not occupy too much of your space, so conclude by inviting Miss Robson to try her hand at transferring eggs. The tool required is not the "handy" lady's hair pin, but the crochet hook. If you fail I will give a more detailed account of the process.

Queenless clustering bees are the ones to build, not 10, but 50 in one batch—a perfect forest of fine big cells. The true test of a cell is not its outside depth, but inside measurement. If a cell measure  $\frac{3}{8}$ " in depth from the lid of the cell and  $\frac{1}{3}$ " in diameter, it will have been the cradle of a fine queen.

We have a system of sending all our queens out in lettered cages, i.e., each cage bears the letter corresponding to the breeder from which she is bred, thus: A marked on a cage means that the queen was bred from A breeder, and E from E breeder. By this method a person can give repeat orders, and by allowing the necessary time to elapse for breeding to order, insure stock queens

that give them a keep index cards of give a person just what color or working quality breed handsome work another breeder may colored drones; and dark and yet the fi in the whole apiary. we include the vir There is stock whose a shock through the a stock of proved ge clude a mildness of st almost forget they ca to Carlin the sting i of acid and a slight swelling, etc, produced easier to overcome w than an alkali; in fe monia to reduce the i

### DEATH OF W. Z.

It is with deep regret learned of the death of Hutchinson, who passed May 30. As many are aware, Mr. Hutchinson for some time, but in with the coming of the would quickly mend. otherwise, and the bee lost one of its most individuals.

Last month we revisited of Mr. Hutchinson's "Culture," when we furnished particulars of his career. Cowan, writing in the record, gives the following account of his American

"Mr. Hutchinson was County, N. Y., on February migrated with his family. His natural bent was toward and this he put to practicing a turning lathe at manufacture of spinning



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WM. McEVOY.  
1911.

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that give them satisfaction. We also keep index cards of all breeders and can give a person just what they wish for in color or working qualities. A stock may breed handsome workers, but dark drone; another breeder may produce beautiful colored drones; another queen may be dark and yet the finest working stock in the whole apiary. Under gentleness we include the virility of the sting. There is stock whose sting seems to send a shock through the whole system, while a stock of proved gentleness should include a mildness of sting that makes one almost forget they can sting. According to Carlin the sting is composed largely of acid and a slight alkali, hence the swelling, etc, produced by stings is much easier to overcome with an acid rather than an alkali; in fact if you use ammonia to reduce the pain of a sting and

then get a second sting the ammonia will double the keenness of the second sting; vinegar or vinegar and warm water are more effective than an alkali.

Here in California we can raise very fine early queens, the climate being ideal for the work.

With reciprocity in the air, and Dr. Phillips across the border, I trust this article will find a welcome in your columns duty free, so that Canadians may test for themselves the assertion that queens are of a finer quality bred from eggs rather than larvæ.

JOSEPH GRAY,

Expert in Apiculture and C. C. Lecturer.  
Palm Fruit Co., Box 695, Wasco, Cal.

[We are much pleased to receive the above. Mr. Gray promises further contributions. This is the reciprocity we rejoice in.—Ed.]

#### DEATH OF W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

It is with deep regret that we have learned of the death of Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, who passed away on Tuesday, May 30. As many of our readers are aware, Mr. Hutchinson has been ailing for some time, but it was hoped that with the coming of the warm weather he would quickly mend. But it was decreed otherwise, and the bee-keeping world has lost one of its most distinguished individuals.

Last month we reviewed the new edition of Mr. Hutchinson's "Advanced Bee Culture," when we furnished a few particulars of his career. Mr. T. W. Cowan, writing in the Bee-Keepers' Record, gives the following interesting account of his American friend:

"Mr. Hutchinson was born in Orleans County, N. Y., on February 17, 1851, and migrated with his family to Michigan. His natural bent was towards machinery, and this he put to practical use by making a turning lathe and beginning the manufacture of spinning wheels and

reels, and peddling them out in the surrounding country. At eighteen years of age he began teaching in school during the winter, and while doing so came across King's "Text Book," which opened his eyes respecting bee-keeping. He found the owner of the book had about fifty colonies of bees, which he asked to see, and for the first time made the acquaintance of a movable-comb hive. He very soon became interested in bees, read all he could about them, and visited beekeepers to get more information. The introduction of woollen factories caused him to give up the spinning wheel trade, and one day when he had sold his last lot to a farmer sixteen miles away from home, he asked to be allowed to stay the night, as he saw a long row of brightly-painted hives with which he wished to become better acquainted. Mr. Clark Simpson his host, on this occasion, had an only daughter, who subsequently became the wife of Mr. Hutchinson. In 1877 he began bee-keeping with four colonies and a good theoretical knowledge of the business. By diligence and perse-

verance he has been able to make a comfortable living by the sale of comb honey. In 1887 he moved from Rogersville to Flint in Michigan, and in 1888 he started the Bee-keepers' Review, a journal edited with considerable ability, and which fills a place not previously occupied. Its distinctive features are those of reviewing current apicultural literature, and gathering together from every source the best that is known upon any given apicultural subject, and endeavoring to advance bee-culture by increasing the prosperity of the existing bee keepers rather than by adding to their number. In 1887 Mr. Hutchinson published a small book on "The Production of Comb Honey," and in 1891 he brought out "Advanced Bee-Culture," which has since passed through several editions, and has been enlarged to 230 pages."

The following letter of condolence has been forwarded to Mrs. Hutchinson on behalf of the bee-keepers assembled at the Massachusetts Agricultural College:

June 8, 1911.

Mrs. W. Z. Hutchinson,  
Flint, Michigan:

Dear Madam,—On June 6th and 7th, there was held, under the direction of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a convention of bee-keepers, which was attended by something over 100 persons from various parts of eastern United States.

This was the first bee-keepers' assembly since the death of Mr. Hutchinson, the news of which came to us unexpectedly as a shock. During our morning session of June 7th, several prominent bee-keepers announced their sympathy for you and reviewed the splendid work of Mr. Hutchinson. It was an unanimous expression that the bee-keeping world has lost an individualistic leader, a clear, concise writer, whose place is not soon to be filled. The most sincere sympathy of those assembled is extended to you. It was desired that

this be expressed also through the api-  
Yours sincerely, etc.,

Every reader of the Canadian Bee Journal will join with us in offering our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Hutchinson and family.

#### BEE-KEEPERS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Indexed

Harry Lathrop.

Bee-keepers as a class are very anxious to obtain information on the subject of their occupation and read everything they can get and listen attentively to the discussions at conventions with the hope of learning something practical. All this is good and helpful, but the fact remains that their real education and training as bee-keepers comes through experience. Read up any stated method that you please, try to literally put the same into practice and you will find that you will modify it according to local and other conditions. No general plan that each of us maps out is followed in the same way and manner one season with another. There will be modified conditions and changes will be introduced. That is one thing that makes bee-keeping so interesting, it is not like broom-making or shoe-making; there are new plans to make and new exigencies to meet daily, and the proper training is that which will fit the individual to instantly decide on a course of action in situations that may come up any day and every hour of the day. Only experience can give such training, and this experience must be gotten under all sorts of conditions. Under the June sunshine, in the gathering clouds of approaching winter, when all nature is sleeping under deep snows, and amid the changeable scenes of spring there is no time in which the bee-keeper may not be making observations that add to his knowledge and that are aiding to make him a practical worker and producer.

It is also true that the sort of bee talk or bee writing that is the most helpful

is that which deals in experience and actual the recounting of dropped that will be come of great value ience of some worker point in his practice. them and proved their become his property stock of experience.

out specific plans for the use of begin serve very well as a men who write them follow them uniformly fying conditions and c

The work of a bee-keeper it seems to me, shows much in going over the manipulation year after of dealing with those that concern bee-keepers which have a vital bearing of bee-keeping. work has been done in not deny, but the amount and the field is large. That little has been proven by the fact that of Wisconsin as individuals independently and without aid; in other words OPERATION.

In order that a convention these greater questions culated to be of great the whole body of bee-keepers representative. The Bee-keepers' Association to be since only a mere longed to it or took an deliberations. The present tried long enough to produce to do the work that fore some forward step some new plan should be A representative body represent is of no particular larger body. In order to must be delegated author

through the apiculture, etc.,

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### ASSOCIATIONS.

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is that which deals in and recounts actual experience and actual manipulations. In the recounting of these, hints may be dropped that will be seized upon and become of great value in the future experience of some worker at some particular point in his practice. After he has used them and proved their adaptability, they become his property and enter into his stock of experience. Men try to write out specific plans for a season's work for the use of beginners. Such things serve very well as an outline, but the men who write them can not and do not follow them uniformly because of modifying conditions and circumstances.

The work of a bee-keepers' convention, it seems to me, should consist not so much in going over those petty details of manipulation year after year as in that of dealing with those larger questions that concern bee-keepers as a class, and which have a vital bearing on the industry of bee-keeping. That some such work has been done in the past we will not deny, but the amount is very small and the field is large for future work. That little has been accomplished is proven by the fact that the bee-keepers of Wisconsin as individuals are working independently and without plans for mutual aid; in other words, without CO-OPERATION.

In order that a convention should take up these greater questions that are calculated to be of great importance to the whole body of bee-keepers, it must be representative. This the Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association can not claim to be since only a mere handful ever belonged to it or took any interest in its deliberations. The present plan has been tried long enough to prove its utter failure to do the work that is needed, therefore some forward step should be taken, some new plan should be formulated.

A representative body that does not represent is of no particular good to the larger body. In order to represent there must be delegated authority. This leads

me to suggest a plan for the re-organization of Wisconsin bee-keepers. The plan is this: To create local associations in all parts of the state where there are resident bee-keepers; each association to hold a meeting at least once each year and that at that meeting to appoint a delegate to a state convention, which by reason of these delegates shall represent the whole body. I have not space in a paper like this to go into details regarding the work that such a central organization should attempt but I will say for one thing, that it should establish uniform prices and grades. The indiscriminate butchering of prices should be stopped at once and forever and this could be done, if in no other way, by having the state association offer to buy all the honey for sale in the state under a certain price.—(Delivered at the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Bee-keepers' Association).

### ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF THE BEE.

The appeal of the fruit growers of Great Britain to the Imperial College of Science for an immediate investigation into the mysterious disease spreading through the hives of the land has directed attention probably for the first time to the circumstance that bees have a high economic importance apart from their work as gatherers and storers of honey. The subject is summed up by Mr. Percy W. D. Izzard in the London Daily Mail as: "No bees, no fruit." So deadly, according to him, is the pestilence to which the crisis is attributable that since its first appearance in the Isle of Wight seven years ago, it has depopulated hives far and near on the mainland and ruined the trade of important fruit-growing centers. Alarm has seized fruit growers on the continent of Europe, for the propagation of the evil is rapid and seemingly certain. The disease is especially deadly to the hive bee, the prin-



cial agent in the fertilization of fruit blossoms. Fruit-growers usually take the precaution to instal a certain number of hives in each orchard to facilitate the process of flower fertilization. No doubt, many kinds of insects take part in the process of fertilization when flowers in general are considered. Bees, however are the greatest friends of flowers in this wise—their visits are not alone to find a day-to-day supply of food, but provender to last for the winter and to feed the hosts of their young. Mr. IZZARD has a list of sixty plants and flowers upon whose proximity to his hives a bee-keeper will always congratulate himself:

"The fertilization of flowers by insects is inadvertent, following on the direct quest of the latter for pollen and nectar. The scents and hues of flowers are the lures to the feast, and the essential organs of the blossoms are so disposed that the little visitors dust parts of their bodies with pollen grains while they probe about and sip. Pollen is the fecundating element in flowers, so that when the dusted insects busies itself among blossoms for hours together, carrying from and leaving pollen grains on their essential parts the whole while, its work as an agent of fertilization is naturally very great.

"The primitive agency of fertilization was the wind, and the flowers of grasses and of many trees are thus fecundated, the pollen being born on the breezes from blossom to blossom. Nor are insects the only creatures which do this work; for in some cases clugs and snails and birds accomplish it. Numerous flowers pass through structural developments which enable them to fertilize themselves if the process be not carried out for them, while degenerate others conform wholly to the practice of self-fertilization

"Cross-fertilization is the aim of the higher forms of plant life, all of which have developed some means or other of ensuring the transference of pollen from

flower to flower and plant to plant. As I have said, flowers can fertilize themselves; but the process in some cases results in sterility. An important instance of the latter is to consider in connection with the prevalence of a fatal disease among bees is white clover, a flower which depends almost entirely on cross-fertilization by hive bees to enable it to produce seed. The disappearance of bees from districts where white clover is grown for seed would be disastrous, indeed."

The subject of the fertilization of flowers is a very abstruse one with many features little understood, as the bee crisis now proves; but enough is known to indicate the important part of the bee in the general play off forces. The blossoms of fruit trees give the bees their first really busy time of the year and keep them employed carrying nectar and pollen until the main honey sets in with the general opening of summer flowers. Cherry, gooseberry, pear, plum, apple, raspberry and strawberry are all bee-blossoms yielding more or less rich supplies to be borne home to the hives. A bee-keeper counts the orchards and fruit-gardens within the foraging area of his pets as highly valuable pasturage. The enlightened fruit-grower, on his part knows the insects give good value for all they take. The beneficial influence of bees upon fruit trees is admirably explained by Mr. T. W. Cowan, chairman of the British Bee-keepers' Association, in a pamphlet on the subject. He points out that the unfruitfulness of trees may be due to a scarcity of bees, and he cites instances of orchards which have proved unprofitable until a few hives were introduced. He demonstrates also the need for cross-fertilization of fruit-trees if the finest fruit be desired or indeed in some instances if fruit is to be produced at all, since certain trees are self-sterile and can therefore only be rendered fruitful by pollen conveyed to them from other trees.

The crossing of one other produces the flavored fruit. That  
—(From Current Liter

### "NEW ZEALAND" I PLIES TO MR AND "D.

Indexed

In the January num Mr. Hopkins and Mr. exception to my remark as carried out in New first place I merely a that any opinions formed on the subject decided; also that h opinions held by other than from actual exper ment of foul brood. I taken in believing that little to do with foul b by his own showing he acquaintance with it 20 the drug treatment was a superficial one since not say whether he has with the treatment of ther he has given the thorough trial without stead of that he admit doubt, and, being in de by analogy," and dis sure. Any extra trou course, to the really an Hopkins speaks about, anyone, should know t of people, who have d very little whether the or not. In compelling their bees there is likely tion if the work can b minimum of trouble. T alone why the McEvoy P iation or additions is to l Mr. Hopkins contradic that disinfection is not Zealand, and instances letters he receives. No the more curious write



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The disappearance of white clover would be disastrous,

fertilization of flowers. One with many flowers is understood, as the bee does not get enough is known as a most important part of the bee's life forces. The blossoms give the bees their food for the year and they are carrying nectar and honey sets in with the flowers of summer flowers.

pear, plum, apple, cherry, etc. are all bee-keepers' home to the hives. In the orchards and the foraging area is a valuable pasturage. The grower, on his part, should give good value for the beneficial influence of bees is admirably expressed.

W. Cowan, chairman of the Bee-keepers' Association on the subject. He has shown the unfruitfulness of trees and the scarcity of bees, and the orchards which have until a few hives. He demonstrates also the value of fruit-fertilization of fruit-trees if fruit is to be obtained. Certain trees are therefore only be-cause of the pollen conveyed to the bees.

The crossing of one variety with another produces the largest and best-flavored fruit. That is beyond question. —(From Current Literature).

**"NEW ZEALAND" BEE-KEEPER RE-PLIES TO MR. HOPKINS AND "D. M. M.**

Indexed

In the January number, page 11, both Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Macdonald take exception to my remarks on disinfection as carried out in New Zealand. In the first place I merely attempted to show that any opinions Mr. Hopkins had formed on the subject were not very decided; also that he drew from the opinions held by other authorities rather than from actual experience in the treatment of foul brood. I admit I was mistaken in believing that he had had very little to do with foul brood. Apparently by his own showing he had an extensive acquaintance with it 20 years ago (when the drug treatment was in use), but only a superficial one since then. He does not say whether he has had much to do with the treatment of foul brood or whether he has given the McEvoy plan a thorough trial without disinfection. Instead of that he admits that he is in doubt, and, being in doubt, he "reasons by analogy," and disinfects to make sure. Any extra trouble is nothing, of course, to the really anxious person Mr. Hopkins speaks about, but surely he, if anyone, should know that the majority of people, who have diseased bees, care very little whether the bees are diseased or not. In compelling them to treat their bees there is likely to be less friction if the work can be done with a minimum of trouble. That is one reason alone why the McEvoy plan without variation or additions is to be preferred.

Mr. Hopkins contradicts my statement that disinfection is not practised in New Zealand, and instances the number of letters he receives. No doubt some of the more curious write to know HOW

to disinfect if they wish to kill spores with such powers of resistance.

Mr. Macdonald calls it a question of veracity. Of the "official documents," that he had before him: (1) was perhaps "a-scratch-my - back-and-I'll - scratch-yours" sort of letter; (2) must have been the report taken from (4); (3) is the Bulletin I quoted from in my former article, and (4) contains the report of the treatment carried out at the State Apiary under the direction of Mr. Hopkins himself. It is an instance of one of the very few cases where disinfectants have been used, and does not alter the value of my contention. (Note—The inspector mentioned is the girl who looks after the apiary).

When I wrote under a nom-de-plume, it was to avoid the clouding of the issue with personalities and abuse. As it is I seem to have drawn a certain amount of abuse. In discussing these questions it does not matter who it is that holds one opinion or the other, but it is the opinion, and its results or influence that matters. In attempting to modify the value of Mr. Hopkins' opinion, I wrote merely as a bee-keeper, but I could have written as one having had experience as an inspector, and so having a more intimate knowledge of conditions here than even Mr. Hopkins had. I refrained from so doing for reasons stated above. However, Mr. Hopkins has admitted that he is in doubt, and, perhaps, now he will admit that disinfection is the exception and not the rule here.

W. B. BRAY.

New Zealand

**SPRING REPORTS.**

Bees wintered perfectly, only one loss out of 89 colonies. Clover in fine shape. Building up better than last spring. Plenty of natural pollen for the last two weeks, excepting a few cold days last week. Am looking for a good year for the bees and bee-keeper.

St. Eugene.

J. A. McKinnon.

THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

Bees came through winter fairly well, but cold backward spring has put them back. They are now working on fruit bloom. Prospects are not too good for this summer, as the clover has been badly killed out with frosts and cold winds through March and April. The most of the farmers are ploughing up their Alsike clover, so the crop will be light in these parts.

Cannington. W. J. Johnston.

Five Langstroth hives, 8 frames, wintered outside. All came out in excellent condition.

Weston. A. Lukes.

Bees wintered fairly well in this district. A large amount of stores were consumed, where they wintered outside. Several of the weaker colonies in my own apiary deserted their hives, leaving honey behind. Clover is plentiful, but will be late.

Fingal. John A. Lunn.

Lost 20%. Prospects not very good as clover was pretty well winter killed, and up to last night we have not had enough rain to lay the dust since last spring.

Hastings, May 23. J. F. Orishaw.

My bees have come through very good. I had three out of four. I was thirteen years old when I started. I am fourteen now. I think that there will be a good yield of honey this year. My bees have made a little honey already and have gathered a lot of pollen.

Gore Bay. Ellwood Sugley.

Out of 124 colonies packed for wintering, 120 came through. Since spring opened five more became queenless. Sorry to have been so neglectful in not sending report earlier.

Owen Sound. Showell Bros.

### WAR BENEATH THE WAVES.

#### Feature Spectacle of Fireworks Display at C.N.E.

War beneath the Waves is the feature number of Coronation fireworks bill at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

The spectacle shows a first-class battleship at one end. At the other, just beneath the waves, can be seen a sub-

marine with only its periscope showing above the waves.

The Dreadnought is in a panic and with its great guns is trying to reach the tiny turret that tells of the presence of the enemy that threatens it with destruction.

As the guns crash and boom, calmly and in comparative safety beneath the water, the crew of the submarine are preparing to lunch a torpedo.

Finally the torpedo is ready—it is seen gliding gracefully through the water, the ship is struck, and a tremendous explosion follows.

Then comes the scene of destruction. The magazines of the doomed ship blow up, tearing it to pieces, and the terror of the seas sinks beneath the waves, while tremendous clouds of sparks and burning fragments settle down over everything in sight.

### PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL

E. B. Tyrrell, Secretary.

Your secretary believes that the average producer keeps his nose so close to the grindstone of production that he doesn't have time to learn the best selling system, and for that reason isn't getting all out of his product that he should. Believing this, I am anxious that the next convention go on record as the best one ever held with reference to real business methods being discussed. In addition to this selling question, there is the all important one of new laws for the National, and this should be of interest to every member.

I want every member to read carefully the following proposed program. Think it over and then tell me by return mail what subjects you would like cut out, and what ones added. Also be sure to tell me whom you would like to handle the different subjects. You see I am

going to ask you to program. I want to members want, and simply as a starter

1. President's address
2. General Manager's report
3. Secretary's report
4. How can a national convention be conducted against foreign competition?
5. How to get the States to join?
6. Shall the National Convention be held in the States?

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and boom, calmly safety beneath the surface the submarine are torpedoed.

is ready—it is seen through the water, the tremendous explosion

of destruction. The doomed ship blows up, and the terror beneath the waves, clouds of sparks and settle down over

#### THE NATIONAL

Secretary.

aves that the average nose so close to reduction that he learn the best sell—that reason isn't a product that he is, I am anxious attention go on record held with reference to being discussed. long question, there are new laws for us should be of interest.

er to read carefully the program. Think me by return mail would like cut out. Also be sure to would like to handle. You see I am

going to ask you to help me get up the program. I want to get something the members want, and I offer the one below simply as a starter.

1. President's address.
2. General Manager's report.
3. Secretary's report.
4. How can a national campaign be conducted against foul brood?
5. How to get State foul brood laws.
6. Shall the National be one separ-

ate association, or an aggregation of smaller ones?

7. Is a national advertising campaign for selling honey practical?
  8. A national campaign for developing markets and selling the honey crop.
  9. The new constitution and by-laws.
  10. Developing the home market.
  11. A mail-order honey trade; how conducted.
  12. Question box.
- Detroit, Mich.

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man who has successful experience in beekeeping after taking course in beekeeping and practical work in Ontario Agricultural College, Brantford, Ontario, desiring help of this kind of 1911, kindly correspond to J. H. Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Bees — White bees for sale this spring. Know of any for sale, please write to Drawer A, Canada Bee Journal, Brantford, Canada.

### HONEY BOUGHT

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### QUEENS FOR SALE

**ITALIAN QUEENS** from B.W.I., yard, mailed and year after May 1st from yard, untested 75c., testers, \$3.00; Carniolan, Carnian and Banats, 25c. extra for ages and supplies. W. C. ers, N.Y., U.S.A.



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**SITUATION WANTED**—By a young man who has successfully passed examination after taking course of lectures and practical work in Apiculture at the Ontario Agricultural College. Anyone desiring help of this kind for the season of 1911, kindly correspond with Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

**WANTED**—Bees — Will those having bees for sale this spring, or those who know of any for sale, please communicate with Drawer A, Canadian Bee Journal, Brantford, Canada.

**HONEY BOUGHT**—Wanted first-class white or buckwheat extracted honey; also fancy and No. 1 comb honey. We can supply vessels. White honey wanted early. Foster & Holtermann, Limited, Brantford, Ontario.

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**HONEY WANTED**—I want all your first-class honey. Let us arrange now and I can send you tins. I cannot handle to as good advantage late in the fall. G. A. Deadman, Brussels, Ont.

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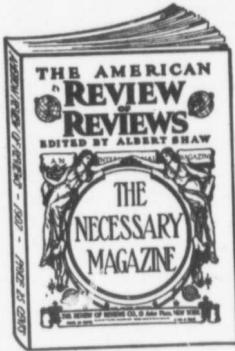
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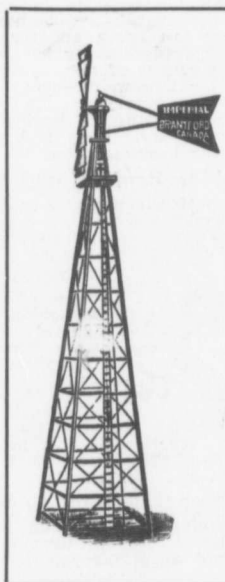
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