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CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. VI, No. 6.

BRANTFORD, ONT., DEC., 1897.

WHOLE NO.
394

The Editor of The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has long been looking about him for something new, cheaper and better in

the way of a honey package. The Goald, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited, have unstatingly backed him in this work, and thought, material, time and money have been spent in this direction. The result is highly satisfactory, and we are now able to announce that the company has arranged to put a package on the market, new, strong and cheap. It will be useful where tin could not be used. The novelty of it will sell it alone in many instances.

When for any length of time honey is in contact with tin, it is colored. This is probably due to the action of the honey on the tin; it is particularly noticeable where there is a light coating of honey over the tin. The new package is entirely free from this. It will be called "The Gold Honey Package," with handles and labels complete, the latter stamped direct upon the package in manufacture. The package constructed specially for you will be 50, \$3.25; 100, \$6.00; in lots of 500 or more, \$28.00. If our measurements are correct, twenty-five of these packages will nicely go into a sugar barrel. These empty barrels can be bought at ten cents each, and they will be shipped in the barrels by the company. In this selling there is another great gain. The cost of crating twenty-five 10lb cans can be reduced to ten cents, and in addition with straw in the openings, to pack

the packages solidly, the honey, when granulated, can be shipped in these barrels and billed as honey in barrels,—a great saving of freight. The cost of package is reduced about one-half cent per pound, a better package is given, it is novel, and the freight rate is reduced. All this will easily help the producer for the Canadian market one-half cent per pound, if he supplies the package; and for the foreign market, where the freight rate will be a greater item, it should help him even more.

The company will have other sizes for sale, particulars of which will be given later.

* * *

At a recent Christian Endeavor Convention, one of the ablest speakers used the following words: "There is a strong temptation to court peace

Peace and and harmony, sweetness

Harmony. and ease, and to take flight at the friction, the sword

and sacrifice, which are the inevitable price of progress." The above is applicable to many societies, and I take the liberty of quoting the words of the speaker lest some one outside of the executive of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association—Messrs. Darling, Holmes and Couse—might think that for the sake of peace and harmony, I might have allowed my name to remain on the programme of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association. I have met a good many bee-keepers since my decision was publicly announced, and I have yet to

come across one, however moderate, who does not consider I was amply justified in my action. For two years or longer, in convention, Mr. McKnight has hindered profitable discussion and the business of the convention by uncalled-for attacks, having discussions repeated, or questions reconsidered, because he happened to be absent when they had previously been brought up in perfectly proper order. He has attacked members in a most uncalled-for manner, and driven some from the convention perhaps never to return. Has it not been a case of desiring "peace and harmony, sweetness and ease," etc., etc.? And is it not time that the backbone of members of the association should assert itself, and that anyone of such a disposition, instead of being allowed on the programme, should be made to feel that such conduct shall no longer be tolerated, and that those who have kept away are safe to come back and have the time occupied in profitable discussion. It is generally admitted that last year's convention was the best for years. But why? Simply because those attacked by Mr. McKnight, and especially the editor of *THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL*, remained silent when attacked; allowed charges and statements to go unchallenged and remain under imputations rather than take up the time of the convention. But members of the association must remember that a man cannot allow that to continue, and when done at all, he lays himself open to being misunderstood. When such is the case, it is the duty of the association to deal justly and call such a man down, and in every possible way to show their disapproval of wrong. Under present conditions I cannot again take part in the discussions. Last year I left institute work to go to the convention, and I could have arranged to be present this year, but unless something unforeseen develops, I shall keep away from the convention this year. I cannot believe that the association at large will approve of the action of the executive. Our association has been wasting time too

long. Those who have attended the last two years *know* who is to blame. Let them speak out. I know from a private source that unless we mend our ways, our grant will be cut off.

Consider well who are your best and most useful men for office, (personal liking has nothing to do with it), and then put them in office. The association is a business institution; let it be run in a business-like way.

* * *

We have handled large quantities of both extracted and comb honey, and by means of exhibitions and otherwise have had large opportunities of seeing and knowing of the skill of leading bee keepers in Canada for taking a first-class article of comb honey, and we believe we are safe in saying that Mr. S. T. Pettit stands at the head of the list in the country for producing the best and most comb honey per colony. His yield per colony for the last twenty years we also believe to be ahead of any one else. For Mr. Pettit to stop attending bee-keepers' conventions as he has thought of doing would be a loss to the association.

York County Bee-Keepers' Association

The above association met at the residence of Mr. David Byer, near Markham, Thursday, October 14th. The convention was well attended, among those present being W. J. Walton, president; A. H. Crosby, vice-pres.; L. Mapes, sec'y; J. F. Davison, D. W. Heise, J. Kendrick, J. W. Sewell, Henry Meyer, W. B. Button, Wm. McDonald, T. J. Dougal, Mr. and Mrs. David Byer, Mr. and Mrs. D. Raimet, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Shereck, Jacob Fockler, Robt. Ward, W. Byer, Henry Mitchell, Elijah Hoover and R. F. Holtermann.

In the absence of President Walton at the beginning of the meeting, Vice-Pres. Crosby took the chair until Mr. Walton appeared. Among the opening remarks Mr. Crosby said that Carniolan bees had done very well for him. He had found them perhaps slightly more inclined to

swarm, but they had been excellent honey-gatherers and built their comb well; the bees worked early and late.

Mr. Holtermann was asked for his experience, and in reply said that he was not prepared to say very much of a definite nature. Some of them knew that the Carniolan bees had been tested as part of the experimental work. To begin, the Carniolan bees, he understood, were kept in a country having a less tendency to high temperatures; they were kept largely in house-apairies, and were of course in that way shaded. He liked the Carniolan in every way for building up, wintering, freedom from propolis, good nurses; but he was still unprepared to report anything definite. Those hived upon full sheets of foundation had as far as he could judge not shown any tendency to excessive swarming, while those hived on starters had in every instance built wretched comb, irregular, much drone, and long before the frames were filled with comb, the bees had again cast a swarm. The government report would show the result by means of a cut taken from a photograph. It looked at present as if full sheets of foundation given to poor comb-builders would prevent swarming to some extent. He hoped Carniolans would prove satisfactory under certain management. He had been with D. A. Jones when the first Carniolans were imported some 17 years ago. They had proved great swarmers, but since then bee-keepers had learned to do much by shading, ventilating and giving room in time. Mr. S. T. Pettit had tried them this season; his report was very unfavorable, but he had hived on starters.

D. W. Heise, Bethesda, reported that his experience with Carniolans was very favorable. He found they swarmed no more than other varieties of bees. He had not noticed that they were poor comb-builders, but when examining combs with Mr. Holtermann that morning, they had found a comb or two in bad shape, built by them. He had during the past season taken 160 pounds of extracted honey from one Carniolan stock, and it had 60 pounds left for winter, in the brood chamber.

Mr. Walton had some Carniolan bees on exhibition.

WINTERING.

Mr. D. W. Heise then gave the following paper:—

I have been requested by some who know that my method of preparing bees for winter is somewhat different from that of the generality of bee-keepers in this locality, to give it before this convention.

While I still class myself as a novice in bee-keeping, and therefore feel some reluctance in attempting what would appear to be the blind trying to lead those who can see, perhaps the success that has attended my management the past two winters will probably warrant me in making the attempt.

The honey season with me usually closes the last week in July, although this year it extended into September; and the first and primary preparation commences as soon as possible after the honey season closes. I go through the whole yard and open every hive, and see that each colony has a good, fertile and prolific queen, and that all are healthy as far as can be ascertained. At the same time I also note the amount of brood each hive contains. I try and equalize the brood as much as possible where one hive is overcrowded and another a little weak. This must be done with caution, however; for instance, a colony not having cast a swarm, and having stored a large surplus, will consequently have a very large number of old and worn-out bees which will die off before the winter season sets in; therefore provisions must be made for such in equalizing brood. This done, the extracting supers, (I run principally for extracted honey), are replaced on the hives, and all remain in this condition until the last week in September. At this time I remove the extracting supers for good, and what I consider the most important feature of my method of brood-chamber preparation takes place. I use a hive tent for this work, to prevent any attempt at robbing. I first take out three or four of the central combs, which generally contain the least honey, and set them to one side. I then select the fullest and best comb of sealed honey, and place it to one side of the brood chamber; the next fullest frame I place beside the first, and so on until frames containing what I consider sufficient honey for winter stores are thus arranged. If I can get the requisite quantity in five frames, I am all the better suited, and in that case three frames containing only a small portion of honey along the top bars and in the corners are added, with a division board at their outside. In the other case, where the requisite quantity of honey is distributed over eight or nine frames, sufficient empty comb space will be present for the bees to cluster on, and a division board is dropped in at their outside. In any case I aim to have the bulk of the honey at the one side of the hive and the empty comb space at the other, instead of in the center.

Thus the bees will, on the approach of

cold weather, cluster on the side of the hive, which is practically free from honey, and when the little above the cluster is consumed, they will move continuously in one direction and always toward more stores. And during the months of December and January, the cluster will be found about the centre and warmest part of the hive; whereas when the cluster is formed in the center, and as the honey is consumed above and about it, it will gradually move to one side until the wall of the hive is reached. Now is the time when the welfare of the bees is in danger. Perhaps just at the time when the honey is all consumed in that side of the hive in which they are located, the weather is so extremely cold that they very well know to break cluster at such a time would mean death; so, rather than run the death gauntlet in one way, they remain and meet it in another, that is, simply starve to death, with plenty of stores in the other side of the hive. I have hitherto had no preference as to which side of the hive I had the empty space, but I believe it would be an improvement where the hives face south, to have the cluster form on the east side, and by the time the warm days, which we usually get in February and March, come around, the bees would be pretty well towards the west side, and would consequently derive more benefit from the sun's rays, which are very advantageous at that season of the year.

Any colonies that I find with an insufficient number of sealed and suitable combs, are supplied with such from the honey house, that have been saved for that purpose. And while I use my judgment in making good any supposed insufficiency, I do not rely upon it implicitly; but after all the foregoing arrangements have been completed, I place every hive upon the scales, and any that fail to indicate 30 and 35 pounds of honey respectively I make up the deficit by exchanging light combs for heavier ones. I thereby run no chances of allowing my judgment to deceive me. This done, I place the bridge, as I call it, crosswise over the frames. This bridge is something similar to the Hill's device, although not providing nearly so much clustering space between the frames and bridge. A clean cloth or quilt free from propolis is spread on top, and the hives remain thus until cold winter weather has set in for certain. I then put on a sawdust or chaff cushion, (I am trying forest leaves this year for the first time), weight the caps down and arrange the entrance to a size of 4x5 inches.

Now comes the last feature of my management, and to which I attach a good

deal of importance. It is simply this, and nothing new: I put a board, the full width of the hive, up against and over the entrance of the hives. This does not obstruct full and free ventilation, but protects the entrance against fierce snow and ice storms, as well as providing better ventilation in case a hive should become completely covered with snow. With a shade board so placed, the bee-keeper is also better able to control the winter flight of his bees. Especially is this true where the hives face south, and are well protected from the north by a high board fence or other windbreak. I hang a thermometer in the open air, but shade it, and I rely entirely upon its indications and let my own judgment go to the winds for the time being. If the thermometer registers 50° I take the shade boards down and sometimes take the cap and cushions off and let the sun shine right in upon the quilt. The bees will rush out and cleanse themselves in short order, and nearly all return to the hive.

Not wishing to lengthen out this paper, I have omitted several little details in connection with my management, as well as not giving my reasons for doing this thing and that thing. But you have got about the pith of my method. Profit by it if you consider it better than your own.

D. W. HEISE.

Mr. J. F. Davidson, Unionville: I like Mr. Heise's paper in almost every respect. I, however, put the heavy combs in the center. He thought any comb in the apiary should be suitable for the brood chamber, so combs could, if desirable, be put in any place. Full sheets of foundation should be used. Starters were a mistake. Again, he put a cotton sheet on top of the frames, one fresh and unglued; above this a few thicknesses of wool, the latter being a splendid absorbent.

Some one objected to allowing the bees to fly in the way suggested.

Mr. Heise explained that he did this when the bees had not had a good fly for some time and the cushions were moist. He admitted judgment or ordinary common sense had to be used about this. Mr. Holterman spoke of the value of winter passages in combs. If the bees had to pass around the combs either by means of top, bottom or ends of frames, the means of communication was hindered, and, unless at central combs, they had to break cluster to do so. This was not natural; in the old straw skep or box hives, the combs were built in an irregular way and there were always passage ways left to facilitate communication from one part of the

cluster to the other. He thought that the bees that wintered to the best advantage were those which changed positions. The outside part of the cluster would likely be the most disadvantageous position, and he thought that the economy of the hive would not allow anything but a change of position for individual bees.

A lively discussion followed, after which the election of officers took place, resulting as follows:

President - W. J. Walton.

Vice-President - D. W. Heise.

Secretary - L. Mapes.

Directors - Messrs. J. F. Davison, D. Rayner, D. Byer, McDonald, Sewell, and Ward.

General, and to the Hon. Sydney E. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Heise stated that there was no doubt that Mr. Holtermann was the best man to fill the position and that Mr. Holtermann could do good service to bee-keepers.

Mr. Davison said that he had known Mr. Holtermann for years, and had watched his career and successes with interest and a kindly feeling. He would like to say that for some years Mr. Holtermann had done more for bee-keepers than any other man in Canada.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Holtermann, in acknowledging the action of the association, thanked them



APIARY OF D. W. HEISE, BETHESDA.

Delegates to the Ontario meeting Messrs. Byer and Butson.

Mr. Heise then moved, seconded by Mr. Davison, that Mr. Holtermann be made an honorary member of the York Co. Bee-Keepers' Association. Carried.

It was then moved by D. W. Heise, seconded by J. F. Davison, and resolved, that the York Co. Bee-Keepers' Association endorse the action of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association in asking the Dominion Government to develop bee-keeping as a branch of agriculture, and in asking that Mr. R. F. Holtermann be appointed in connection with the above work; that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Wm. Mulock, Post-master

for the honor conferred upon him. He stated he had tried to serve bee-keepers as well his abilities and time would permit, and was only sorry that he had been able to do so little. There was plenty of opportunity, but he was very busy and lack of time often prevented him from taking advantage of some opportunity. He then briefly outlined some work which he thought should be taken in hand.

Members present then adjourned to a long table where an abundance of good things to satisfy the inner man had been provided by Mr. and Mrs. Byer and family. Full justice being done to this, votes of thanks to our host and hostess and friendly leave-takings closed the proceedings.

The Bee-keeper.

The old question of the purpose or use of beating tin pans, or otherwise making a noise during the swarming of bees has cropped up again, and we ask our bee-keeping readers to give us their ideas on the subject. The custom itself is old enough, though the frying pan is the musical instrument most in demand in England in our own experience. The question is, does the beating serve only to proclaim the ownership of the flying swarm, and thus (at least in popular opinion) preserve the right so long as it is continued; or have the sound waves caused by the beating of tins, frying pans, etc., an influence upon the bees themselves, causing them to settle? For anything we know there may be truth in both. Originally, the practice may have been intended to claim ownership, and been found to have an influence on the swarm. The other day swarming was in full swing in an apiary near the writer's home. The air for some distance was full of the flying bees, which showed no disposition to settle. A passing greybeard remarked, "You should drum 'em!" and weather as a consequence of the drumming or not, the swarms—for there were two—settled, and were secured. We shall be glad of a few lines from experienced bee-keepers.—The Australian Agriculturist.

Letters to the Editor.

TO THE EDITOR CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR,—I was looking forward with great pleasure to the meeting of the Bee-keepers at Hamilton next month, anticipating the renewal of friendships formed at former meetings and a good time generally, but the last issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL knocks all my hopes cold. Surely the Directors might have spared us another infliction of McKnight. After the nuisance he has been at the two last sessions, which must be plain to every one who has attended, and for which there was no possible excuse, and after the great forbearance shown by the parties constantly attacked, it is nothing less than a deliberate insult to every respectable member of the Association that he should again be forced upon us. If Mr. McKnight had a particle of self respect after the exhibition he made of himself at the last meeting he would stay away.

Mr. McKnight has fought against the passage of the Pure Honey bill at every step. If it was from any principle we could forgive him, but he says it is "little

good or little harm." Now, if it is "little harm," and the Bee-keepers of Ontario almost unanimously desire it, why should he disturb our meetings opposing its passage.

I believe Mr. McKnight holds a good fat office and it doesn't matter much to him if his course injures those who wish to make a living by their bees. He is one of those who "toil not, neither do they spin," but is fed by the Province. Mr. McKnight may be a very clever man but no amount of cleverness atones for his acts.

Yours truly, J. D. EVANS.

[The Editor of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has decided to attend the Hamilton Convention.—ED.]

A writer in one of the German bee-journals thinks bee conventions will be better if discussions are held with wine-cup in hand. It doesn't work that way over here. At Buffalo, a man who had evidently had the wine-cup or some other cup a bit too much in hand, seemed to be trying to hinder useful discussion. His friends should put a seal on his lips in conventions hereafter, or else keep close watch on what passes his lips before coming.—Doctor Miller, Gleanings in Bee Culture.

In an article G. M. Doolittle has written for the Canadian Bee Journal, which appears in another column of the Canadian Bee Journal, he says: "It depends very much upon the spirit in which bee conventions are conducted, whether they pay or not. If they are simply for the purpose of getting a crowd of bee-keepers together, the majority of whom are obliged to listen to the personal quarrel of some individuals, or the dissatisfaction of a few who wish to discuss the faults of other bee men, or for the express purpose of advertising the wares that certain individuals or supply dealers have for sale, then such conventions are not beneficial."

The Bee Moth.

BY J. H. SHAVER.

I see on page 108 of the C. B. J. that Mr. J. Bull wishes to know how to destroy the bee moth. I will tell him how I saved a lot of comb. One year I took an empty extract super, set it on a good piece of board and put a dish in it, with two or three table spoons of sulphur in the dish and set fire to it; then piled the super of combs on top as high as one can, putting a good lid over it and leaving for a day. Then in six or seven days repeat again, and I think it will kill them if they are not too bad.

A Trip to Pelee Island.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

(Conclusion.)

After landing at Pelee Island, having met at conventions Mr. Thaddeus Smith, and having known him by reputation as a bee-keeper who had been engaged in the business for many years, my first suggestion was to call at his place. We found his residence quite close to the wharf. Surrounded by extensive grounds, stood a large and substantial stone house. Mr. Smith welcomed us and asked us if we could make it convenient to make his home our headquarters.

Mr. Smith is a gentleman who some thirty years ago moved to his present home from Kentucky. He was probably one of the first to realize the great advantages of the Island for fruit growing. With many others at that time, he lost a large portion of his fortune. Not discouraged, however, he started to battle with the world, and he would now probably be the last to own that in exchanging his fortune for an energetic, active and successful career, and in addition, assisting to develop the agricultural resources of the Island, he lost anything. And by this time he doubtless has regained much of his financial position.

In his kind and courteous manner, Mr. Smith showed us about the place. He has an immense vineyard and many varieties, all of which were to be sampled; but long before the far side of the vineyard was reached, I had to stop; my brother-in-law's well-nigh unlimited capacity for eating (which runs in the family) of course stood him in good stead, and I had to look on with wonder at the latter, and admiration for the varieties of grapes so well developed. Mr. Smith showed us a Kentucky coffee tree, the hack berry and Kentucky blue grass, all showing the effect of the moderate climate.

Mr. Smith was not the first bee-keeper on the Island, but almost so. When Italian bees came under his notice he thought he would breed them, but he found that there were already black bees in the trees, so in this he was frustrated; yet all through the Island I noticed the bees were very well bred. Modern improvements were early introduced. Mr. Smith speaks highly of the resources of the Island for bee-keeping, and I think he will write us something about his early experiences; it may well form a chapter in the history of Canadian bee-keeping.

But I must cut my description short. We spent twenty-four hours on the Island. Peanuts, sweet potatoes and English filberts are grown on the Island. The latter we saw at Mr. Walbridge's, a gentleman who came with Mr. Smith from Kentucky. Grape growing and the production of wine is a big industry. Grape-growers are feeling discouraged on account of the low price of grapes this season. I believe this portion of Ontario can grow the best quality of grapes, and the crop would be the surest. My opinion is they should hang on, as they should be the last to have to give up. Of course some vineyards have been established nearly thirty years without returning the fertility to the soil; these are useless, and grape-growers had better pay more attention to this.

The outer part of the Island is high land, the centre a natural marsh which has been dyked and ditched, and the water is continually pumped out by, I believe, five pumping stations. I believe this black soil would make a great celery patch, which might win in this respect a reputation equal to Kalamazoo, Mich; yet I did not see a stalk on the Island. We wheeled around a large portion of the Island and then returned and went through the centre. At Mr. Lawson's place we saw a natural swarm, Oct. 5th. Bees are generally kept in a slipshod way, box hives, dilapidated movable frame. This wants more care and attention to make a success of it. We saw, in various stages of preparation, fermented and unfermented wine, but, probably owing to our appearance, or that of my brother-in-law, Herman, no one thought it safe to offer us any. Probably the old crop was low and the new not yet ready for use. We jokingly told Mr. Smith of this upon our departure, when he rushed to the cellar to bring up samples. Mr. Smith says in the early days he thought it well to supply the people with something milder than the prevailing drink; hence he went into the production of wine. Tobacco-growing should also be a promising agricultural branch. This applies to the mainland in Essex and Kent as well. I understand, near Leamington this season one man produced from 18 acres a crop for which he received 15 cents per pound, amounting to \$5,000. I am afraid that if no one used any more of this article than I do it would last a long time.

We returned by way of Leamington, with a favorable wind, making the distance in about 2 hours and 10 minutes. Leamington is a prosperous town, with an abundance of natural gas at present and taxes very low. But my description has already been too long. Leaving Leamington at 5 p. m. via M. C. Ry., next morning at 7 o'clock found me in Brantford.

QUESTION.

**Is It a Good Plan to Change
Queens Annually? Give
Reason for Answer.**

I have never practiced it. Generally supersede the second year, except when I find an unusually good queen.

R. H. SMITH,
St. Thomas, Ont.

No. I find two-year-old queens just as good as any,

It is not. A queen reared from natural swarming, or artificially—if carefully managed on the superseding plan—will be just as good in every respect the second year as it was the first season. They are sometimes fairly good all through the fourth season.

R. A. MARRISON.

It may be, but I have never practiced it, nor do I know of any one who does.

EUGENE SECOR.

No. As long as a queen lays a sufficient quantity of eggs, I would not change her.

W. SCOTT.

The trouble is, it is not practicable to do it. Because to reap any benefit from the "plan" the change should be made at the beginning of the early honey flow to prevent swarming and to turn all the energy of the bees into the production of honey, and at this early date the young queens would be costly if reared at home, or brought from the south. I sometimes rear one or more young queens in March and April to supply queenless colonies. These young queens will build up strong colonies that will work through the season without casting a swarm. But it is too costly to draw brood to rear a number of queens so early in the season.

G. W. DEMARCE,
Christiansburg, Ky., U.S.A.

I do not think it is a good plan to change annually, in fact, I can't see why a change should be made, except for a good reason. I change queens only when they begin to "play out." I have had four year old queens that were as productive as those younger. In fact, I think the bees themselves can as yet manage the matter better than I can myself. A productive queen is all right all the time, a non productive one is just the reverse. The best plan to my

mind is to watch each hive closely, and change queens whenever and as often as she shows a falling off in productiveness. If one wishes to change the blood that is another question, and may be done when, and as often as one does not like the stock, or variety, which he has on hand. Never change a prolific queen however without a reason for so doing, no matter what her age is.

J. E. POND,

North Attleboro, Mass.

No. Not as far as my experience goes.

J. PHIBBS.

No, I don't think that it is. There is nothing particular gained by it. If you have a poor queen in a colony by all means change, but if she is good so long as she shows no signs of failing I would not do it. Experience has proved to some of us that most queens are as good the second and even the third season as the first.

W. J. CRAIG,
Brantford, Ont.

No. It is too much work, or too expensive, and it is not necessary for the best results.

Dr. A. B. MAXON.

Norfolk Bee-Keepers Association

Sixty-fifth Meeting.

Met at Simeoe, Nov. 6th, at 2 p.m. Amongst those present John Calvert, president, R. B. Emrick, secretary, John Murphy, Silver Hill, Geo. Watson, Nixon, Dan Harvey, Renton, John Jas. McCowell, Renton, W. W. Pegg, Round Plains, Jas. Shaver, Cainsville, W. J. Craig, Brantford, R. F. Holtermann, Brantford. John Calvert Walsh in the chair. In the minutes the secretary read that the county association decided to print a notice re the act preventing the spraying of fruit trees.

The election resulted as follows:

President—John Calvert, Walsh, Ont.
Vice-President—John Murphy, Silver Hill.

Secretary—R. B. Emrick, Tyrell.
Directors—Messrs. Pegg, W. Knowles, jr., I. G. Wycoff, J. Beaupre, W. W. Simmons.

Delegates to the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association—Messrs. Calvert and Murphy.

Mr. Holtermann was called upon to make a few remarks. Mr. Holtermann referred to the season and the honey crop generally. He spoke of the plentiful

yield of clover and darker grades of honey in Western Ontario, while that of the Eastern part and the Eastern Provinces was almost a total failure; that prices were now advancing, but too late to benefit the majority of bee-keepers, many having parted with their product at lower prices, believing that the crop was generally large. He thought that if the industry were properly looked after that crop reports might be taken up at a time to guide and benefit the bee-keeper in this dissection.

Mr. Shaver, President Brant Bee-keepers' Association, spoke of the season and its results in his vicinity, reporting a good yield from clovers and failure or shortage from basswood and other sources.

Mr. Craig complimenting the association on the intelligence and progress of its members, spoke of the possibilities of bee-keeping, recommending a higher aim in the production of a first-class article, and that such will always command a first-class price.

At this juncture the following resolution was introduced:

Moved by M. C. Beaupre, seconded by John Murphy, and resolved, that we are in entire sympathy with the action of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, and also of the York and Brant Counties Association in asking the Dominion Government to take in hand the development of bee-keeping in Canada and in their recommending Mr. R. F. Holtermann to the position of apiarist at Ottawa.

That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. John Charlton, M. P., asking him to use his influence in the above direction, and to place the importance of the development of bee-keeping in Canada before the Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Pegg supporting the motion referred to the interest and encouragement the government had given to other industries. He considered that it was now time that bee-keeping should be placed on a similar basis, and receive from them the attention which its importance demands. Canada having this year especially taken her place among the nations as a land of milk and butter and of cheese, we want her to be known also as a land of honey, and so "The land of milk and honey."

Mr. Murphy, in support of the motion, endorsed the statement of Mr. Pegg, that we want a man who will let people outside of Canada know of her honey producing abilities.

Mr. Calvert said that care should be observed about this matter, everyone should not go into bee-keeping, very few

succeeded, and it required more intelligence and knowledge than farming.

Mr. Beaupre said that an equal to Mr. R. F. Holtermann could not be found for the work of developing the industry, that his writings and efforts have always been along right lines and to the interest of bee-keepers. The difficulty with most bee-keepers has been to find a market for the product rather than to produce. He believed that Mr. Holtermann in the position suggested would not only develop the industry but would also help to find an outlet for our surplus.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned.

Do Bee-Keepers' Conventions Pay?

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A stay-at-home bee-keeper writes that he does not attend bee-keepers' conventions, as he never supposed that there was enough gained to pay for the expense and trouble, winding up his letter with the question which I have placed at the head of this article. As the writer is a reader of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, I will, with your permission, Mr. Editor, say a few words for print on the matter.

It depends very much upon the spirit in which bee conventions are conducted, whether they pay or not. If they are simply for the purpose of getting a crowd of bee-keepers together, the majority of whom are obliged to listen to the personal quarrel of some individuals or the dissatisfaction of a few who wish to discuss the faults of other bee men, or for the express purpose of advertising the wares that certain individuals or supply-dealers have for sale; then such conventions are not beneficial. If, on the contrary, persons convene wholly for the purpose of discussing subjects connected with the practical part of bee-keeping, each one freely imparting the knowledge on any subject which he or she can add their mite to, so that all are willing to give an equivalent for the knowledge gained; then, I say, bee conventions pay fully as largely as any other part of any bee-keeper's life. There are three points to be kept in mind in attending conventions, if we would make them pay. The first is, we should forget all the cares and worry which have pressed upon us during the year, and go to the convention like a boy let loose from school, to recuperate our health and life by a free and social intercourse outside of

convention hours. By such intercourse we often learn more of value than we do during the hours the convention is in session. "But," says one, "I can go over to A's and chat with him on bees, and save the expense of attending the convention in some distant town or city." This is so, but you cannot see B, C, D, and so on to the end of the alphabet, with whose names you are familiar through reading their articles in the bee papers, many of whom you could not see except at a cost several times that of going to a convention. I fear we do not prize these social privileges high enough. There are things which pay besides money-getting, and the social part of life is one of them. To best illustrate this, I will give a little anecdote. A miserly man in this vicinity hired a man who was in the habit of attending fairs and places of social enjoyment, and after his going to such places several times, when the employer thought it was a waste of time, addressed him thus: "My friend, let me say to you, you are squandering your time in attending these fairs and picnics. If you would stay away from them and work, you would save one dollar a day, which, if laid up, would so accumulate that in old age you would have quite a snug sum saved, that will now be wasted." The laborer listened patiently till the lecture was finished, when he straightened up and said: "Mr. B., I expect I am going through this world now for the last time, and as this is so, I must get my pay as I go along. I never expect to come this way again, so of what use would the snug sum be to me after I have passed away? I propose to take some good of life as I go along as my pay, instead of spending my life for naught save money."

Our second object is to get all the information we can, so that we can put it in practice during the next season, and, if of value, impart this value at some future convention, through the bee papers, or to some bee-keeping neighbor. To best do this, I place myself in the position of a reporter, as it were, and jot down on a book the leading thoughts of each speaker so that when I arrive at home I can go over this report, digesting it. What I think of value, I write out in my reference book, under the month during which it is applicable: This reference book has also in it all the good things I read about bees, each one put down under the proper month, so that under June we find what A said at the convention regarding the best method of artificial swarming, and what is said on certain pages of different papers about putting on sections, etc. Thus we have all the good things stored up from

the convention and otherwise, applicable to the month of June before us, in such a shape that we can give them a practical test, no matter what time of the year we heard or read them, and tell at the next convention of that which proves of value, and throw the rest away, by crossing it off the book. Just the same of all the other months of the year. Thus we become, not only growing bee-keepers ourselves, but help others to grow as well. Thirdly, we want to examine all the implements, hives, etc., to see if any of them, or parts of the same will help us in securing our product in better shape, or give us more than we already secure with our fixtures. To illustrate: One little thing I learned at a convention several years ago has paid me all I ever spent in attending conventions, not only through the peace of mind it gave me, but in causing my honey to bring me more per pound year by year than it did before. It was this: Formerly my shipping cases had always bothered me in leaking to a greater or less extent, so that when I piled them up one top of the other, the top one would leak a few drops of honey, more or less, on the next case below. When they were shipped the dust would settle and stick to these dauby places, thus spoiling the beauty of the very nicest cases I could make, and causing those who handled the honey to feel unpleasant, or refuse to handle "the sticky" at all. I tried halving the joints of the cases together, and numerous other ways, but they would always leak more or less till I learned at a convention that a sheet of good manilla paper folded around aboard so as to make a tray which would just slip into the bottom of the cases would catch and contain all the drip. By putting little strips of wood across the bottom of the cases, top of the paper tray, one-fourth of an inch square, the sections were held above the drip, should there be any, and thus all was kept clean and nice for the retailer. So I might keep on giving many other things which I have learned, and other ways of making a convention pay, but it would make this article too long. The above is sufficient to direct the thoughts into a right channel, and cause more to attend conventions, and attending try their level best to not only get good unto themselves, but also to impart much good unto others.

Borodino, N. Y.

In preparing celery for the table it is advised that only enough be used for the meal, as it spoils quickly after being wet.

Paraffine Paper for Sections Defended.

BY F. DANZENBAKER.

(Gleanings in Bee Culture.)

Mr. Root.—I notice the article of Mr. F. L. Thompson, page 734, from the A. B. J., page 677, relating to paraffine paper for covering sections, etc., in which the writer shows to his satisfaction that he has not succeeded with it as well as he ought to or might have done, and decides he can get along without it. So far, well enough. Experience proves that bees daub and plaster propolis over enamelled sheets, burlap, etc., and cut through them at their option. Any of these things cost in the first place. While bees at the close of the season may paste propolis at the juncture of the paper with the sections, to prevent wax-moths or worms from secreting themselves under the paper on the top of the sections, they do not paste on its surface between the sections as they do with the other fixings.

It was the comparative freedom from propolis, when properly applied, that has proved its value here on my own hives, which, as there are no rabbets or open spaces which require much gluing, may make some difference, for I have seen L. hives covered with enamelled sheets, with tin rabbets stuck even full of propolis.

To-day I examined here my last supers taken off, and there was simply a line of pure wax at the juncture of the paper and edge of the sections. It could all be wiped off the entire super of sections with a piece of section, when they were ready to pack in cases, and the same set of mats had been used during April and May in North Carolina, then two weeks in Washington, and six weeks in Virginia. Many of them had been taken off and used seven and eight times, and are good yet. Heavier, tougher paper, like flour sacks, double-coated, might be as strong and tough as enamel sheets, at one-third the cost.

But in using the lighter paper, single coated, at two cents, it is intended to use it but once or twice, so that it may be as well to tear it off and use clean sheets to clean it of when time is more valuable, as we use new sections rather than clean up the old. However, I think it is nearer correct to say that the sections are *practically* free from propolis, or sufficiently

so to justify the use of the paper in the time saved alone; of time cleaning sections where it is not used; but this is mentioned only as a compensation to offset the time taken to put it on. But it was not intended to be the *leading advantage*—only a secondary one.

The *chief* one was that it renders the supers air-tight at once, when properly placed, thus sparing thousands of bees to go afield that might be needed to keep up the necessary heat in the super without it. While saving other bees from gathering so much propolis before work could begin in the supers at all in a cold spell, it might save a week or more in the starting in the supers, and pay a hundred times its cost, even if a new sheet had to be used each time.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.

["It never rains but it pours." Perhaps friend Danzenbaker will think so when he reads the following editorial from the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for November. Here is the item:

Our brethren (or, rather, SOME of our brethren) on the other side of the line have been advocating paraffine paper over the sections to prevent the bees from propolizing the sections. We do not hesitate to say that no bee-keeper, anxious to produce first class honey in sections, and willing to master that business, should use such paper. In the first place, it is not necessary so far as propolizing is concerned; and in the next, the best-filled sections can not be secured without a bee-space above the sections.

It is but fair to say that Mr. D. does produce some very fine honey, and some of his customers have secured some equally good, as I can personally testify. While I am an advocate of a bee-space over sections I would not say that first-class honey can not be produced by doing away with the space and using paraffine paper directly over and in contact with the sections. Mr. Miles Morton, who produces as fine honey as can be found in the world, uses an enamel cloth (the equivalent of paraffine paper), directly on the sections and so do many others.—Ed.]

[If editor Post reads carefully my editorial he will see that I do not exactly say that comb honey cannot be produced without a bee space above the sections. I say, "No bee-keeper, anxious to produce first-class honey in sections, and willing to master that business, should use such paper." There is a difference. Such a man would seek out the best and keep raising his standard, and if the gentlemen mentioned will make a fair trial, comparing the bee space above the sections to

that without the bee space above I am satisfied as to the result. When no bee is above the sections the bees leave more pop holes in the sections as passages. Let them make a test and report. If I know anything of the men they will make this test and make a fair report.—Ed. C. B. J.]

Brant Bee-Keepers' Association.

The above association met at the Court House, Brantford, Saturday, Oct. 30th, 1897. Among those present were Jas. Shaver, President; A. Dawson, Vice-President; C. Edmonston, Brantford, Secretary; T. Birkett, W. Phelps, W. J. Creig, G. E. Robinson, R. F. Holtermann, John Newton, Thamesford; A. Wilson, Langford; C. Flanders, Boston; I. F. Davis, Cainsville, President Shaver in the chair.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—James Shaver, Cainsville.

Vice-President—I. F. Davis, Cainsville.

Secretary—C. Edmonston, Brantford.

Delegates to the Ontario Convention—Messrs Davis and Birkett.

Mr. John Newton, Thamesford, was introduced by Mr. Holtermann, as a young man who had spent one or more years in the apiary of J. B. Hall, Woodstock, and the same with Jacob Alpaugh, now of Galt. In addition Mr. Newton had been keeping bees for some time for himself. He was president of the Oxford Bee-Keepers' Association, and on a visit to Brantford he thought Mr. Newton would be kind enough to say something or answer questions. Mr. Newton in his reply said he would be pleased to take part in any way.

Mr. Phelps asked what the capacity of any section of country would be for bees.

Mr. Newton said it was a difficult question to answer. He did not know that an answer to the question would be of any great utility. He thought that a section might be overstocked in a poor season, but during such a season as last year it would be almost impossible to overstock. He would, of course, not advise putting bees too close together.

Mr. Holtermann said that at the Buffalo convention Mr. McIntyre, California, whose bees were isolated in a valley, took the valleys and coolies to reach the higher

lands. His bees had repeatedly been noticed four to six miles from home. Mr. Holtermann had not taken much stock in bees working much over three miles from home, but the evidence had been conclusive for him.

Mr. Phelps gave an instance of a man in Walpole who, when bees and especially Italians, were scarce, kept Italian bees. This man worked five miles from home, on the railroad, and noticed his bees working that distance. He had these bees sprinkled with flour as they left the hive and the bees so sprinkled were found five miles from home working on the flowers.

Some doubted if bees would leave the hive with flour on them.

Mr. Newton stated that when with Mr. Hall some of the bees were robbing, and to find out which ones were doing the mischief they sprinkled the suspected colony and found they left the hive all right.

The discussion then ran in the direction of buckwheat honey flow. Mr. Newton thought that when the berry once began to form there would be no more honey from it. This was contrary to the opinion of some others. The convention came to no conclusion upon the question.

Mr. Phelps gave his experience about dead brood in the spring, which eventually the bees cleared up. Mr. Holtermann had been at his place and he thought that it was poisoned bees. Mr. Phelps wanted to know what should be done.

Mr. Newton thought that the Government ought to take this matter in hand. Something had to be done. Mr. Hall, of Woodstock, had also been injured and decisive action would be necessary.

Mr. Edmonston said he had suffered during pear blossom. One morning he had counted as many as fifty dead bees at the entrance of a number of hives, how many more never reached the hive he did not know.

Mr. Holtermann thought the proper way would be to give all possible publicity to the act and then to prosecute. Bee-keepers must take united action. As it is in the best interests of the fruit growers also, bee-keepers need not hesitate to educate in either one way or the other.

President Shaver related an instance near Woodstock, where there was very strong evidence to show that.

The question was asked, "How long would it take at the present season (October) for a colony to mark its location. The bees having been put upon a new stand and a board leaned against the front of the hive, and how soon would it be safe to remove the leaning board?"

Messrs. Newton, Shaver, Davis, Cry,

Flanders, Edmonston and Birkett took part in the discussion that followed. Various phases of the question came up. For instance, if the bees had been well shaken about and the hive opened when they could at once fly, the bees might need no board, although it would be as well to be on the safe side and put it up.

One member present thought it was not necessary to put anything in front at all.

Mr. Edmonston related when he bought his first swarm of bees. He kept them in a shed until settled warm weather. The hive was then moved into the open, some distance from its former location, and in spite of the great change a very large portion of the flying bees went back to the old location and were lost. No board had been put in front of the hive.

It was generally thought that the board should be left a week or two. Bees at the season mentioned did not fly every day, and all should first have a good fly.

It was then moved by C. Edmondston, seconded by F. J. Davis, that the members of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association have noticed with pleasure that the members of the York County Bee-Keepers' Association have made Mr. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, an honorary member of the Association, in recognition of his services to bee-keepers. That they have unanimously endorsed the action of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association in recommending him to the position of Aparist, at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where his duties will be to develop the industry in Canada. That the members of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association in convention hereby endorse the action of the above Associations, and that we are strongly of the opinion that good service could be done to bee-keepers and the country by prompt action being taken by the Dominion Government in the above direction. That a copy of this motion be sent to the Hon. Sidney E. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, also C. B. Heyd, M. P., Jas. Sutherland, M. P., and the Hon. Wm. Paterson, Minister of Customs, asking them to kindly use their influence to have Minister of Agriculture take immediate action.

In his remarks Mr. Edmonston said Brant bee-keepers would be sorry to lose Mr. Holtermann.

Mr. Phelps stated that while he would be only too pleased to vote for it he regretted that it meant Mr. Holtermann's removal which would be a distinct loss to the County of Brant.

The motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Holtermann briefly thanked the members of the association.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Newton for attending the convention and taking part in the programme. Mr. Newton replied in a neat little speech, hoping that at some future time he would be with them again.

RAESIDE ALEXANDER GEMMILL.

In this number of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL we are pleased to show our readers what we trust will prove to be a good picture of Raeside Alexander Gemmill, Stratford. Raeside was born on the



7th of November, 1876, and at this date of writing is almost twenty. He is a son of Mr. F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, a warm friend of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and a gentleman well known to Canadians and others as one of the most advanced bee-keepers. Young Mr. Gemmill's intention is to follow apiculture. Last summer he and his father ran two apiaries, as we understand it the out apiary belonging to the son. It is always pleasant to see the son following the father's business if he has a taste for the work, and a young

man should be able to make himself like what it is in his interest to like. We wish Mr. Gemmill every success and hope to have him contribute to THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, attend conventions and become a prominent bee-keeper. With his father's knowledge to begin on and his own experience to add to this he should develop into an exceedingly useful member of the fraternity.

Notes and Pickings.

BY D. W. HEISE.

Look out for some startling accomplishments and developments within the next decade of years. Aspinwall will control the mating of queens. Prof. Cook will increase the length of bees tongues. A host of fellows are going to entirely breed the swarming instinct out of bees. Still others will extirpate the sting completely, while already we hear the habits of bees being so thoroughly changed as to actually commence at the bottom of the frames and build their combs upwards. (See question asked Mr. Gallup, 595, A. B. J.) Truly I am expecting (if I live) the honey bee to be turned into something else. Wonder what it will be called or will look like, when all the talked-of changes will be a reality?

Bee-student in A. B. J. 594 says: The best queen is not always the first to leave the cell, and here is where the selecting should be done. Immediately after a swarm issues, it is but a minute's work to destroy all the inferior cells, leaving but one or two, and I never allow a young queen to leave the hive without seeing her and believing she will prove satisfactory. What a number of fellows are ready to tell us what they know, but they seem to be very backward about imparting their knowledge to others that they might know also. I trust Mr. Bee-Master will tell us (who don't know) which cell, if the first to hatch is not always the best.

I hope he will also tell us how we may know that a young queen will prove satisfactory by looking at her. What are the points in her make-up to be observed? Is it color, is it size, is it shape or what is it that we must base our judgement on? A little more light on this question would greatly interest your humble servant.

No member is eligible for election for the same office of this association to succeed himself. So reads by-law No. 6 of the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

Now I hope no one will misinterpret my meaning, when I say, in my opinion, a regulation something like the foregoing could be advantageously applied to the O. B. A. Why? This! The officers of O. B. A. have been for years doing the very thing which the above by-law prohibits, and the idea is very prevalent through our province that said association is being run by a clique or ring. I hear it wherever I go among bee-keepers. I have no doubt that the large falling-off in membership is largely due to this belief. Think over this matter brethren, and always remember that I'm not aspiring for office. That's flat.

Mr. G. W. York, in his very complimentary reference to this department, which I can assure him is very highly appreciated, says if I start picking at him, he will make a note of it and then I will likely be as hot as my name would indicate when pronounced in German. I just wonder how long Mr. York would reasonably expect me to subsist on the pickings of a journalistic functionary in Chicago, who is accused of not knowing a honey bee from a mud wasp, and who has already been picked bone bare by a dignitary at Washington, D. C. But seriously, I have a fault in Mr. York. When reporting any correspondence from this Province he simply gives the writer's address, Ontario, Canada. I wish Mr. York would consult his geography and note that the Province of Ontario covers an area of 220,000 square miles and, in consequence of its extent, climatic as well as a great many other changes, conditions vary greatly. Therefore, when Canadian bee-keepers correspond to his valuable publication and report certain conditions which obtain in their locality, the other fellows would like to know what PART of the Province that Canuck is situated. If Mr. York will give the full address of Canadian correspondents in the future, whenever it is possible for him to do so, he and I will be good friends again.

I am very sorry that the Editor of this journal has found it necessary to decline to appear on the programme being prepared for the O. B. K. A. Convention for the reasons stated on page 106. It is a great pity that such a course should become necessary, but I suppose the limit has been reached at which patience ceases to be a virtue. With the knowledge I possess in the premises, I am forced to admit that, in my opinion, he is fully justified in taking the course he has. But I sincerely trust that an amicable adjust-

ment of all existing difficulties may be speedily reached.

The exponents of exclusive comb honey production are rather getting it shoved up their necks. At least, that is the case if one judges by the recent expressions of some very prominent bee-keepers and honey-sellers who have been defending the extracted article with some Fitzsimmons-knock-out-arguments. One of the very strong points in favor of the extracted article, when well ripened and kept in the proper place, is, it will keep indefinitely. The same thing can certainly not be said of comb honey. While comb honey will with proper care improve in quality with age, that is true only up to a certain point, that is, the point at which granulation commences, when it very rapidly deteriorates and loses its luxurious luxury, in my estimation at least.

[I am not so sure about comb honey deteriorating if PROPERLY kept.—ED.]

make it a point never to be stingy. If a neighbor drops in give him a dish of honey to eat. Very often he will say, "That is splendid honey. How do you sell it.?" Cultivate his taste for your honey. You will think it very strange when I tell you that buckwheat is the favorite honey here. Give them a taste of light honey, and they will say, "It's very nice, but I will wait for the buckwheat." This is a buckwheat section.

J. A. DEWITT.

Ontario, Canada, Oct. 5.

[Let us have the testimony of those who have experience with Carniolan bees. Tell us how you managed them and the result. If you can do so compare them with other bees in your apiary.]

How to Make a Bee Escape.
 BY FRANCIS ORTT.

Carniolan Bees and Home Market
 —FROM AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

I use 10-frame Langstroth hives, and never allow my bees to lie outside the hive. I raise the hive up an inch from the bottom board all around, and raise the cover the width of a section. I select a shady location, and have no use for non-swarming bees. I want the worst swarmers I can find, for that means the most prolific, the most business bee. I have Carniolans. I saw them condemned as such awful swarmers. I said, "That is the bee I want." I found them more prolific, the queen occupies about three frames more with brood than the Italians, they are more gentle, winter better, and are just as good to gather honey. I was disappointed in their swarming. I find they will stand fully as much crowding as the Italians. In the colonies I run for comb I had no swarming, while my neighbors with an Italian apiary was having as high as ten swarms a day. I had none at all. They have come to stay with me. Most of my swarming is when they supersede a queen.

About selling honey, by all means cultivate the home market. I cannot afford to sell a pound of poor honey, especially to my home customers. Some make the mistake of taking all the first-class honey to the cities and towns, and selling the thin poor honey at home. I

When I first commenced raising comb honey I was at a loss to know how to take it off. When I would try to smoke the bees out of the supers they would uncup some of the honey in the sections by biting holes in it before I could get them all out, and some of my nicest sections would not be fit for sale. This caused me a great deal of trouble. At last I hit upon a plan, I can take off all the comb honey I can raise without having a section uncapped, with a bee escape of my own invention.

HOW TO MAKE ONE. Take some 1/2-lumber, rip it up in strips two inches wide. Cut two pieces the length of the hive and end pieces the same width as the hive and nail together the same as a hive. Now you have a box the size of your hive and two inches deep; get out a thin cover and nail on top. Now nail on a strip 3/4 x 1/2 on top of the cover for the supers to set on; this will give a bee space under the supers so the bees can get out. Now bore two 1/2-holes through the cover about equal distance apart from each end and from the centre. Now take some fine wire screening, about 20 meshes to the inch, and make two cones two inches long. Make them small at the bottom, just large enough so a bee can get down. Have the cones large enough so as to fill the hole in the cover. Bend the top of the cones over the cover a little so it will not drop down through the hole. Be sure there is room at the lower end of the cones for the bees to get out when on hive. To bend the cones take a

round stick the size of the hole in the cover and commence two inches from the end and whittle it nearly to a point. Bend the cones around this stick.

When you want to take off some comb honey try one. Put them on toward evening and the next day take off your honey. It makes no difference how many supers there are on the hive, lift them all up and put the escape under the whole pile. I have tested them for several years and want nothing better for comb honey, but they will not always work for extracted honey, for bees will not leave large combs as soon as sections.

If this is worth printing you can do so if you please, if not, put in the waste basket.

Darling Road, Ont.

Happy is the little bee,
Humming on its way,
Gathering honey from the flowers
On a Summer's day;
Laying up its winter stores
In the tiny hive,
For the hungry must be fed
Or they cannot live. —F. O.

[The Porter Bee Escape appears to give excellent satisfaction.—Ed.]

Bees Win Again.

Mr. J. L. Strong, of Page Co., Iowa, it will be remembered, was in trouble last year on account of keeping bees in a city. His case came up in the courts recently, and was of course, decided in his favor. Here is what he reported Sept. 29.

I wrote you last January that proceedings had been commenced in the district court to prevent me from keeping bees in the city of Clarinda, Iowa, claiming the same as a nuisance. The suit was to come up in the January term, when a decree was given in favor of the defense.

The plaintiff had an army of witnesses but when they went on the stand they knew very little about what they were expected to testify to. The trial occupied a day, and the plaintiff tried hard to show that the bees destroyed both grapes and peaches, but the government report by N. W. McLain seemed to settle the matter with the judge, who gave his

decision in favor of the "little busy bee."
J. L. STRONG

Here is another proof that very little besides past experiments and former Court decisions are needed to protect bee-keepers in their right to keep bees, and to prove that the pursuit is not a nuisance. What is needed now is a big effort to stop the adulteration of honey. That is the next stronghold to be taken by bee-keepers. And the new Union will help do it just as soon as there is a sufficiently large bank account at its back. We hope bee-keepers will soon begin to realize this fact, and pour in their membership dollars to aid in carrying forward a work that is so directly in their own interest as this. Send your dollar to us, or to the secretary, D. A. B. Mason, Station B, Toledo, Ohio, and have a hand in the fight.—American Bee Journal.

Rendering Wax.

By W. WOODLEY.

The honey crop being stored or sold our next job is rendering the wax, and this requires some amount of care. First, it is good practice to grade your combs and scraps before beginning to melt them up (we always take care of every bit of scrap wax all through the season). The old-fashioned way of rendering wax is by putting the combs into a bag made of strainer or cheese cloth, and dipping the bag into boiling water in a copper boiler (iron boilers are liable to spoil the colour of wax); then squeezing the contents on a board slanting into a pan of cold water. This plan makes some mess, but you get all the wax out of the dross by repeated dipping and squeezings. After the wax is removed from the combs it should be carefully melted in a skillet (DON'T BOIL IT). If wanted in molds a second melting will have to be made, but first removing all the dross after the wax has become cold. If the cake required is a large one, cover the pan or vessel up warm so that it cools gradually; this will prevent cracked edges.—British Bee Journal.

[To secure a nice cake of wax the pan should be thoroughly covered and wrapped about with anything to keep the wax warm, slow cooling prevents the cracking of the wax. Of course the pan must not be moved while cooling.—Ed.]

A York County Bee-Keeper.**Embossed In Gold.**

The last meeting of the York County Bee-Keepers' Association met at the residence of Mr. John H. Boyer. Mr. Boyer's father kept bees before him, and one of his sons take a very keen interest in bee-keeping. We thus have three generations of bee-keepers and all of them known in their vicinity as successful and leading bee-keepers. The family have kept bees for over forty years and at their present home. They began with the straw hive, then the Thomas, and now use what is known throughout that district as the Boyer Hive, it has twelve frames $13\frac{1}{2}$ x $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They produce extracted honey. They were amongst the first to have Italian bees. As high as 201 colonies have been kept in one apiary. For a season their crop has been over 10,000 lbs. of extracted honey. Five years ago when the founder of the homestead died many of the bees were sold but there are still over 50 colonies kept. Mr. Boyer says bees have done well this fall, he believes they gathered a good deal of honey from rape.

To buy and reproduce famous paintings involves and expenditure that could hardly be borne unless, as in the case of The Youth's Companion, the enterprise is sustained by the approval of more than five hundred thousand subscribers. The Companion's Souvenir Calendar for 1898, a series of charming figure-pieces, faithfully copied in colors and embossed in gold, is recognized as one of the richest and most costly examples of this form of art. Yet every new subscriber receives it without additional charge. Moreover, the paper is sent free to new subscribers every week from the time the subscription is received until January, 1898, and then for a full year to January, 1899.

The popular price of The Companion, \$1.75 a year, and the character of its contents, make it a paper for every household. Exceptional attractions are promised for the fifty-two numbers to be issued during 1898. The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Rudyard Kipling, Lillian Nordica, John Burroughs, W. D. Howells and Max O'Rell are prominent in the long list of eminent contributors named in The Companion's announcement, which will be sent free to any one addressing

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

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Personal.

Hon. A. S. Hardy, Premier of Ontario, Canada, in his boyhood days cultivated a taste for honey. The Canadian Bee Journal reports that at the recent Toronto Exposition Mr. Hardy spent some time at the tent where bees were exhibited, and also visited the honey exhibit. No wonder our Canadian bee-keeping friends are proud of their Premier. Most men in high official positions have but little time to notice things outside of their special office, but the majority of them would be interested in such sweet things as honey and bees if they had half a chance.—American Bee Journal.

[Right you are Editor York. want of union, organization and action on the part of the individual and large majority of bee-keepers accounts for what interest there is lacking in the general public.—ED.]

M. C. Beaupre, Forestville, Ont., stated recently: Lorenzo Helmer, Forestville, had from 60 acres over 900 bushels of buckwheat seed. Since bees have been kept in this vicinity the yield per acre from buckwheat has been very much greater.

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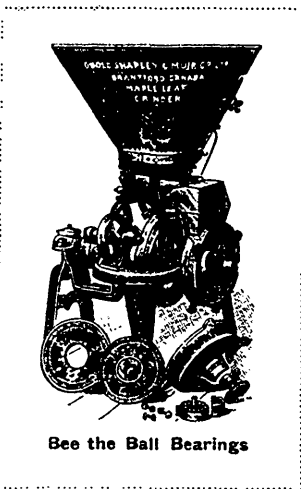
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giving splendid satisfaction. It one set "B" for general purpose "C" for hard grain and extra of users prefer the "B" burrs, and are patented. We use our pressure of holding the burrs to feature alone doubles the value friction and entirely does away pressure.

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of power—horse, engine, electric capacity when driven fast. It bushels per hour, according to done.

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SOME TESTIMONY.

WM. DIXON, Mildmay.

The Maple Leaf Grinder purchased from Mr. Fulford, Walkerton, is giving good satisfaction. I am running it with a two-horse tread power, manufactured by Sawyer & Massey. It runs easy and does its work well. I can chop from 18 to 20 bushels per hour.

THOMAS DUNN, Downie.

I bought a Maple Leaf grinder from your agent here, and it has given perfect satisfaction. We can grind 40 bushels of oats per hour, and from 20 to 25 bushels of peas per hour, with four horses, and not hard work for them, and do it well. The plates are very little worn yet, and we have ground eighty bags, and from present appearances give perfect satisfaction.

T. D. McCURDY, Vienna.

The Maple Leaf Grinder I bought from your agent, Mr. Hogarth, is a dandy. I have only used it three hours, and ground 100 bushel of buckwheat, oats and rye, and some corn for meal. We use horse power, with three teams. We timed it on buckwheat and ground a two-bushel bag full in 14 minutes, and could grind faster with more power. We examined the plates after doing the above work, and found them alright.

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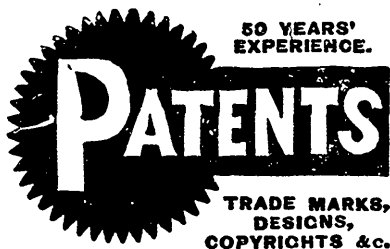
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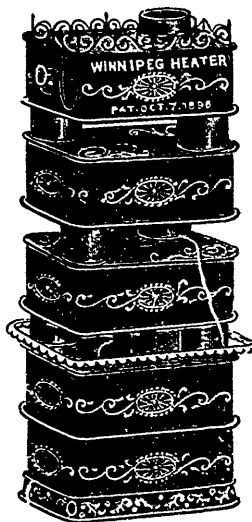
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