

...The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. X, No. 3.

BRANTFORD, ONT., OCTOBER, 1902.

WHOLE No.
459.

AUTUMN.

winest Autumn! who may paint thee best,
ever changeful o'er the changeful globe?
Who guess thy certain crown, thy favorite crest,
the fashion of thy many-colored robe?
Sometimes we see thee stretched upon the ground,
fading wood where acorns patter fast,
cropping to feed thy husky boars around,
crunching among the leaves the ripened mast;
Sometimes at work where ancient granary floors
are open wide, a thresher stout and hale,
softened with chaff up-wafted from thy flail,
while south winds sweep along the dusty floors;
And sometimes fast asleep at noontide hours,
covered on sheaves and shaded from the heat,
with Plenty at thy feet,
holding a coronet of oaten straw and flowers.

—R. H. STODDARD.

The Importance of Bee Keeping.

Few people in America realize the importance of the bee-keeping industry. It is estimated that Europe produces about \$18,000,000 worth of wax and honey, and that a similar result results from the benefits conferred by the fertilizing habits of the bees. So highly is this industry esteemed abroad that Germany has 1,000,000 hives; Spain, 1,690,000; Austria, 1,550,000; France, 950,000; Holland, 240,000; Russia, 110,000; Denmark, 99,000; Belgium, 200,000; Greece, 30,000. These countries collectively consume their own honey supply. There is no reason why our consumption should not be proportionately great. The chief obstacle to the general ignorance of the value of honey as food and the use of it only as an occasional treat instead of an article of daily food.

Annual
Meeting

BEE - KEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION
OF ONTARIO

(Continued from page 34)

Mr. Armstrong: I am a little surprised at Mr. Chrysler's statement regarding sweet clover honey. There was a sample of it on this table yesterday or the day before, but I did not think to bring it along this morning. I would be safe in saying that two-thirds of the members who sampled that honey said, "I rather like that." I didn't know what sweet clover was until I went to Buffalo, but I might be safe in saying there are hundreds of acres there and Mr. Hershiser told me the same thing as Mr. Couse has told you.

Mr. Chrysler: I did too, but it is not like mine. I will say I think there is only a portion of sweet clover in it.

Mr. Armstrong: I believe that Mr. Hershiser knew what he was talking about. I saw his surroundings and I was at different places around the city of Buffalo and I didn't see any other clover of any kind and this was gathered late as I understood him. I said to him I want a sample of that honey before I go home, and he went and got me this sample and gave it to me and as

soon as I smelled it I could tell what it was without tasting it.

Mr. Newton: I can only corroborate the statements made by Mr. Couse and Mr. Armstrong. There was one thing which came to my notice that has not been mentioned. There are two colors of bloom, and the bloom that seemed to be so much in Buffalo was yellow; most of the sweet clover we have in this neighborhood is white, and I asked Mr. Hershiser how it was there and he said it was mostly yellow and it produced more honey than the white did.

Mr. McEvoy: I am sorry I can't agree with some of these speakers. I was once so strongly in favor of sweet clover that I would liked to have had bushels of it sown through the country, and the wooded land seeded down with it. I am thankful I didn't get an ounce it. Sweet clover in its purity I don't like, and I don't want it mixed with any other, because after all it has a little of the "weedy" taste. It will yield in certain seasons well but it has the taste.

Mr. Brown: Does it not come in usually after the flow of white or alsike clover, with the Golden Rod?

Mr. McEvoy: I have tasted it in its purity when it came in ahead of these.

Mr. Robb: I think the largest crop of honey in the United States last year was in Utah and from white sweet clover, and an article I read in Gleanings pronounced it A 1.

Mr. Chrysler: The A No. 1 article sometimes in some places does not correspond with what we would call a No. 1 article. As regards the white and yellow blow of the sweet clover I might say that this year I really believe I had more sweet clover in my vicinity than any other location probably in Canada, some of it

standing eight feet high, and I am pretty certain that the bees got little or nothing from any other source during that time I got that surplus from sweet clover, and I think positively that what I got was thoroughly sweet clover from the white bloom. There is some of the yellow bloom but it is about three miles off.

Mr. Couse: What is the color of the honey?

Mrs. Chrysler: It has a greenish tinge. Looking through the combs you would think it was white clover or baswood honey, but when in the glass jars I couldn't exactly state. It looks very clear. I found that it improved and thickened up by standing open in a very warm room.

Mr. Switzer: My apiary is in the vicinity of this sweet white clover, a good deal of it, and there is quite a green tinge in the honey. For a good while I didn't know where it came from, but from the descriptions given here to-day it certainly is this sweet clover honey. It would be so green sometimes when uncapped in the comb as though it were mixed with paris green. The bees work on it from the spring, all summer until the fall and it spoils the good, clear white clover or alsike honey. There is no doubt about it but it gives it a darker color and also destroys the flavor. The object in asking that question was to see if there was not something better for waste land than sweet clover.

Mr. Evans: I don't think there is anything better the bee-keeper could sow on waste land than alsike clover.

Question 6.—In marketing extracted honey should we fill the tin or weigh in exactly 60 pounds net?

Mr. Brown: I would say 60 pounds net of honey. If you are selling a 60 pound tin of honey the

customer naturally expects to get 60 pounds of honey.

Mr. Sibbald: A great many people in putting up honey put odd weights in 60 pound tins. Some will fill the tin right up full, and you know you can't put that in the tank to liquify it without taking some out first; it will overflow. Others put in 63, 62, 62½ and all odd weights. What I mean is should not we put in 60 pounds net in each tin the same as Mr. Brown says?

Mr. Gemmell: I always put in 63 pounds. If they want to liquify it they can easily take a little out. If you have a tin that will hold 63 pounds why not put in 63 pounds.

Mr. Couse: You don't get paid for the three pounds.

Mr. Gemmell: Certainly I do, every time. I tell them when they liquify this honey and take it out and weigh the tin they will find they have 63 pounds of honey.

Mr. Craig: I believe the wholesale buyers would much prefer having some regular amount in the cans. It is much more convenient.

Mr. Gemmell: There is a great difference in the size of those so-called 60 pound tins. I have had them made where I could put in 66 pounds. I don't want to call a 60 pound can a 60 pound can if I can put in five or six more pounds in it. It depends on the manufacturer who makes the tins.

Mr. Chrysler: It depends on the honey too. I have seen bee-keepers who could only get 58 pounds of honey in a 60 pound tin.

Mr. Darling: I have put in 66.

Mr. Couse: The question is if a man sends me an order for 60 pounds of honey and I quote him honey at nine cents, and he says send me 60 pounds. What does he mean? Suppose I quote him honey in 10 pound cans at nine

cents. What does it mean. If you put your honey up in 60 pound tins that costs you fifty cents. If you put it in 10 pound tins that costs \$1, or in 3 pound tins that costs you \$3. He expects to get them at the same price right along. Can you do it? It ought to be understood that the cans are not to be thrown in. If a man asks me I will sell him honey at a certain price. If he wants it put up I will put it in certain tins for a certain price. If a man comes along with a barrel I will fill it up for him at the honey price, but if I put it up in cans I want my money for those cans.

Mr. Evans: As I understand the question it is this. A man is filling a 60 pound can and he is selling to the dealer who wants twenty or thirty cans. Are you going to have them all odd weights or are you going to have every can net 60 pounds? The point Mr. Sibbald made was if you fill those cans very full, they often have to be liquified in the wholesale establishments and they will run over as soon as they begin to get heated; but if you put under 60 pounds in them there is room for expansion. There is no trouble of that kind.

Mr. Sibbald: That is it.

Mr. Craig: A uniform package.

Mr. Couse: When you send an order out now for 60 pounds to me what do you expect to get from me?

Mr. Sibbald: 60 pound net of honey.

Mr. Couse: I wouldn't expect to give it to you. So there would not be any understanding.

Mr. Sibbald: I don't think there are very many people but who expect to give 60 pounds net when they come to that. I know there are a great deal of gross weights used in fives and tens, but in the sixties I never knew a man to be

allowed the weight of his tin. The reason I put that question is this: I am down in Toronto handling a good deal of honey and I know the wholesale men would handle honey on smaller margins of profit if it was less trouble to them. But if it is going to be a lot of trouble and require a lot of handling then they must have more profit. You take a man who sends down 100 sixty pound tins. He has filled those tins just by guess, but perhaps he weighed the tins. Probably when he shipped the honey he weighed the whole thing again and he has so many pounds in that lot and he sends it down to us and he says, I am sending you down so much honey, without numbering his cans, and we get that honey in, how are we going to find out whether he sends that much or not? We don't know the weight of his crates. We have to go to work and uncrate every tin and we have to weigh every tin and get at it, and we have to mark the net weight and the gross weight on every tin. When we go to sell it out we have to go and take a list of all those weights and they have to be added up, and it makes endless trouble. We get orders like Mr. Couse says: Send me sixty pounds tin of honey, and if the office people know we have tins with sixty pounds net in them, they make the invoice out, and it is sent out without referring to the warehouse, otherwise we have to get the tin down and weigh it.

Mr. Shaver: I agree with my friend Sibbald. I took 1,500 pounds to Hamilton and they just weighed three cans of the honey and they had no more trouble.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Sibbald is a very good authority on that subject because he handles quite a lot of honey.

Mr. Armstrongs: I agree with Mr. Sibbald and with Mr. Brown. I have always been very particular in putting just so much in the tin. If it is a sixty pound tin I always put in sixty pounds; if it is a ten pound tin I always put ten pounds in it.

Mr. Darling: I have a stencil plate with the words "gross, tare and net" cut in it, and the cans are weighed first and they are filled and weighed again and this is filled out, and if I ship one, two, three or a dozen cans there is an invoice and every can has the gross and the net weight stencilled on it. I simply say to my customers my cans hold so much. You can have the cans for so much net weight.

Mr. Chrysler: I agree with having a certain number of pounds. Say sixty pounds—it is so easily reckoned. I think it makes it more pleasant all around for the dealer.

Mr. Couse: What I meant more than anything else was to have an understanding as to what should be in the can. I certainly believe in a uniformity of quantity in each package.

Mr. Evans: I think it would be much more satisfactory in dealing with the wholesale men if the sixty pound package should contain sixty pounds.

Mr. Roberts: I should think the proper way would be to put in the amount of honey that is ordered and charge extra for the tin.

Mr. Pickett: Would it not be better to have uniformity of action both in can and weight?

Mr. Evans: I think so.

Mr. Frith: I have had experience in selling sixty pound cans with the gross, tare and net weight of the honey, and it didn't make any difference what the can would hold. I simply put in sixty pounds and never had any trouble.

Mr. I r in it in in I encil tare are and out, or a e and e net y say ld so is for aving Say- ckon- pleas- more ve an ld be e in a pack- ld be ealing sixt- sixt- k th in th rdere e be n bot- erien th of ny d ho and

Mr. Sibbald: In connection with butter and cheese the tubs and packets are taken off and you get paid for nothing but the net weight. If your package costs you so much the only way you can do in that matter is to say, here, I must get eight cents for my honey. My package costs me three-fourths of a cent on that, therefore I must get eight and three-fourth cents for my honey, and then the man gets paid for his package, but he must put in the net weight of honey and he can only get paid for that.

Mr. Robb: I had a little difficulty about this matter up in St. Thomas and to make myself clear I went to the miller and the pork-packer and asked those gentlemen what was their custom, and they said if you buy a barrel of pork you pay for the barrel, if you buy a barrel of flour you pay for the barrel. I said if I ship honey to a firm in Hamilton do I charge for the weight of the package extra? He says you charge them for the honey so much and so much for the package.

Mr. Sibbald: The ten pound tins and the five pound tins go right to the consumer, when they go from the wholesaler and retailer, but the sixty pound tin is bought to weigh out again. The ten pound tins have a right to be paid for by the consumer.

Mr. Newton: I fully agree with the last speaker. I don't believe bee-keepers should throw in tins gratis to anybody. They are branches of the business and charge for them in the same way.

Mr. Sibbald: I say when you sell a sixty pound tin of honey and you know the package costs you three-fourths of a cent a pound, charge that for it. I am a wholesale man. I say I will pay sixty pounds from you. I say I am going to get half a cent profit

on the honey, and I can get twenty cents for the tin after I empty it, and I add that to my profit.

Question 7: What is the best way to save combs carried over the season from moths?

Mr. Brown: My method is to pile them up in empty supers and leave them outside all winter. Let them get a good airing right along from the time they are taken off until they are required to be used the next season. Of course if it was combs out of a hive that died out in the winter or in the spring they would be treated in a different way. Then we have to examine them very carefully and fumigate with sulphur, or pick out with the point of a penknife when the moths make their appearance. I understand the question is with regard to extracting combs.

Mr. Craig: Bisulphide of carbon has become to be universally received as a preventative and as a remedy for moths in comb. I have tried it with the very best success possible. You can either put the combs in a closed box or pile them up in supers, using, say, two or three ounces of bisulphide of carbon. This gas is heavier than the atmosphere and descends, and for that reason you should put it in an open vessel on top. It destroys the vitality of the egg as well.

Mr. Shaver: What sized moth will it kill?

Mr. Craig: A moth any size from an elephant down

Mr. Darling: I don't think we need be troubled very much with moths in our combs if we allow them to get a little frost in the fall and then keep them shut away till next spring. You can keep them for five years. There is no moth will come through 20 degrees of frost, that is if the mercury

drops down to 12 below zero.

Mr. Evans: I think the greatest difficulty is in the fall before the frost comes, taking them off the hives early.

Mr. Smith: Don't take them off.

Mr. Couse: How soon?

Mr. Smith: Just take them off as soon as the cool weather begins.

Mr. Couse: When is that?

Mr. Smith: Say in October.

Mr. Couse: First or last?

Mr. Smith: Middle.

Mr. Frith: In putting your combs away be sure they are about twice or three times the distance apart that they are in the hive and if you can, set them on two skids or scantling. This allows the spiders to get in amongst them and where the spiders are in you will have no moths.

Mr. Armstrong: My method is that as soon as I find onr the honey is all out of them I set them out in the yard, during the day there are no moths or millers flying and there are no eggs laid in the combs; then I am very particular in carrying my combs to my store room, piling them up and making them moth proof, and that is the way I have kept my combs from year to year. I never have them exposed over night and I have never had the least trouble. I never lost two dozen of extracting combs since I started business.

Mr. Frith: I really think if one would adopt that formalin method it would be well to build a formalin box and formalise all our combs when we take them off, and I think it would be one of the best proofs against foul brood or black brood or anything of that kind. It destroys bacteria of every description.

"Little Red Riding Hood" was written by Charles Perrault, a French author, who published it in 1697.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The President's Address at The Denyer Convention.

THE FUTURE OF BEE KEEPING.

Fellow bee-keepers—Has there ever crossed your mind the thought that modern bee culture has advanced by distinct stages? When Father Langstroth's invention laid bare the secrets of the hive, allowed man to turn one more page in the book of Nature, then began what might be called the mechanical stage. In this were brought forth hives, smokers, sections, comb foundation and the honey extractor. Minor mechanical improvements, like the bee escape, the queen and drone tray, the solar wax extractor, the wax press, perhaps an uncapping machine may be occasionally added to our list of implements, but the fundamental, mechanical improvements were made long years ago.

Next comes the methodical stage, when, with the aid of mechanical inventions, were developed methods and systems of managements. Bee-keepers learned to control increase, to rear, ship and introduce queens, to secure the greatest amount of the best honey in the most marketable shape—learned the numerous operations that come under the head of manipulation. Some of the present methods will certainly be improved upon, but it is doubtful if future beekeepers will secure their crops with much less labor than we now bestow upon ours. Our hives, implements and methods leave little room for improvement.

In another respect bee-keeping is not now what it was years ago. The invention of improved hives and implements, allowing the adoption of more profitable methods, but calling for greater skill, has gradually led bee-keeping from mixed husbandry to that of specialty. Of course, there are, and probably always will be

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people whose tastes impel them to keep a few bees, but the great mass of people have found it more profitable to buy their honey, the same as they have learned that it does not pay them to make their own cheese.

Bee-keeping has become a distinct branch of agriculture, and is largely in the hands of specialists. These specialists have implements and methods that answer well their purpose, and the natural question is "What next?" What will be the next stage? What will be the future of bee-keeping?

The answer is not far too seek. The history of kindred industries will be the history of bee-keeping. First came discovery, invention and development; then came specialty; and now comes ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Most emphatically is this an age of organization. An industry without organization is practically helpless—at the mercy of all other organizations. Organization saved the citrus fruit industry of California. But we need not go that far for an illustration. Right here, in this good State of Colorado, with its fields watered from the eternal hills, and robed in the royal purple of alfalfa, bee-keeping would have been robbed of its commercial charm, had not organization come to the rescue.

Organization has already done much for bee-keeping. It has fostered a fraternal spirit, helped to scatter agricultural wisdom from ocean to ocean, protected its members from unjust persecution, and secured favorable legislation. But the dear old association, of which we are all so proud, is even now but the nucleus of what it is destined to eventually become.

Perhaps the next great work of this organization will be the timely gathering of statistics regarding the

prospective harvest, and the reporting of the supply and demand in different localities, thus preventing glutted markets and unprofitable sales. From this, the good work will go on until, if the association does not actually control the bulk of the sales, it will be a potent factor in the regulation of prices.

Honey may never be higher in price than it is now, but it will be produced at less cost. The continued development of specialty, and of organization, will lessen the cost of production. The number of bees will be increased, but not the number of bee KEEPERS. They will "keep more bees." Few bee keepers will be content with simply the home-apiary. There will be an out-apiary for each day of the week. With this style of bee keeping, organization will be an easy matter.

Commercial bee keeping will be in the hands of specialists. In the hands of men who have carefully selected, and thoroughly understand their respective localities. Of men who keep enough bees to fully employ their hands, their brains and their capital. And among these men there will be complete organization and co-operation.

As a foundation for the more perfect organization of the future, let us cherish and foster the dear old Association of which we are now members. Let us pay our dues promptly. Let us encourage others to join. Let us lay aside self and selfishness. And of the talents that we possess, let us give that which will the most quickly and surely help to build up, to strengthen, and broaden its scope. Let us not rest until every bee keeper from ocean to ocean has rallied under its banner, and all can co-operate as the members of one great family.

Hives.

When I mentioned at the Ontario Bee-Keepers Convention that we were getting 250 hives Langstroth pattern, but twelve frame, I little thought that there would be so wide spread an interest taken. Some have written at the close of the season asking the result of the season's experience, others have asked many questions at the Toronto Exhibition. To give the result in the Canadian Bee Journal will perhaps save personal correspondence, although if the correspondent will send a stamp for reply, I will try and answer any further questions within reason.

I find there is a growing interest and demand for large hives. The reason why it was thought wise by me to adopt a large hive was that from twenty years' experience with bees and information gleaned from experts all over the country, including conventions, I came to the conclusion that large strong colonies gave the best honey yield. Keep bees together and make them comfortable by giving plenty of room, shading and ventilation, and the large colonies give the best results. I find this season that an average queen is perfectly well able to utilize a 12-frame Langstroth hive, and where the honey flow is of as short a duration as with us in Ontario the best financial results can be obtained by a system as nearly non-swarmer as possible.

It is our full intention to go right on, and more, a young man of considerable previous experience, who spent the summer with us, from observation has ordered some fifty hives to be made the same time as ours are to be made, by the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited.

Again, we had an apiary with John Clark, Onondaga. He keeps some twenty-six colonies and as the result

of his season's observations he is putting in an order for forty of these large hives. Others are doing the same. The Bow Park Co., Limited, with which I am connected do not manufacture supplies and the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co. do not intend to stock this hive, but doubtless they will be quite ready to supply the hive to any, providing they put in their order before they manufacture this order which we are putting in for some 400 hives. Work will probably begin on these hives about Nov. 15th or Dec. 1st, as we intend to get our supplies in plenty of time this coming season and have everything in shape when the bees are set out next spring. —R. F. HOLTERMANN.

[Since Mr. Holtermann wrote the above he has returned from extracting buckwheat honey at an out-apiary of 81 colonies and reports that while the bee-keepers in the vicinity secured practically no surplus buckwheat honey, his bees secured over 3,000 lbs. surplus. This speaks well for the large hives.]—ED.

My Experiments with "Shook" Swarms.

By Wm. Moore, Little Current.

I have been making some experiments in swarming during the summer and as I see the same matter is being discussed in some of the journals across the line, I thought it might be of interest to some of the less experienced readers of your Journal, and perhaps some more experienced ones especially those who have tried the plan I have been experimenting on may give additional information on the subject.

To begin with I do not like natural swarming. It's all right of course for those who are prepared to handle properly, but I can't, it's too much

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work, too much worry and too much humbug for me. I have too much to do on the farm to be running to the house every little while to the tune, "Bees are swarming," often to find that it only a false alarm.

Last year I tried dividing by taking away brood with a queen cell. It worked well considering my little experience, but in studying the subject during winter and spring, I got hold of something I believe to be much better and more according to the natural tendency of bees.

It came about by my reading a book by E. A. Morgan, printed in Cumberland, Wisconsin. He advocates encouraging bees to swarm, then dividing them on the stand, giving them the super if there was one on the old hive. That struck me as a good idea, but I would not allow myself to believe that natural swarming was any better than artificial, so I racked my brain to study out a plan that would beat his, myself being judge, of course. I reasoned the matter out this way:—The natural way for bees in swarming is for the queen and a large number of workers—say three-fourths or seven-eighths—to leave the hive and find a place where they start life anew. Then they hustle. They are not at all particular as to locality, they may enter an occupied or unoccupied hive a few feet from their old home, or they may go two or three miles to some hollow tree. Also they prefer to go to a new place of their own free will, rather than to be shaken or pushed into it. These considerations led me up to a decided plan. When ready for operations I went to a hive preparing to swarm and spread a sheet in front of it, setting a prepared sheet on this, same as for swarming. This sheet gave them a clear road to the new hive. Then I took the frames from the old hives, one by one, and

shook about three-fourths of the bees off them in front of the new hive, and set the frames into another hive ready to receive them. If I saw the queen go into the new hive I would then merely lift away the old one, now empty, brush or jar the bees off, and set it aside, and set the new one in its place, letting the bees go in while I was engaged with another. If I did not see the queen go in I would brush off the hive and stand before changing the new hive. I would also go over the brood frames again. Since trying the plan I have often thought it would be well to place a comb containing some honey in the hive, so that the colony would have stores in case a few cold, wet days should follow. I found the plan a great success. A weak colony was made a good strong one by shaking in among them three frames from another hive. A new super or the old one was put on right away. A capped cell was left with the brood. I see the bee journals in the States are discussing this plan, the details being slightly different.

Mr. R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, asks me to publish the following note, which we think should also be sent to the "Canadian Grocer," which is published in Toronto: "I wish to call the attention of bee-keepers to a $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. jar of stuff that many grocery stores are being supplied with labelled "Upton's Clarified Honey." It appears to be a thin mixture flavored. I wrote the Inland Revenue Department about it and they promised that their collector should include honey on the list of samples to be collected, but they are very slow. If bee-keepers would warn grocers about it where they see it offered for sale they would be on their guard. The only inducement to buy the stuff is that it will not candy.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers,

Published Monthly by

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.
(LIMITED)

BRANTFORD - CANADA.

Editor, W. J. Craig.

OCTOBER, 1902.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Bee keepers cannot be too cautious about giving information regarding their honey crop to unauthorized individuals especially to dealers and commission men. We believe that some of these have been guilty of spreading the false alarm of large crops and low prices, and for no other reason than that they might be able to buy honey to meet certain contract prices. This condition of affairs surely calls for a guild, exchange or central agency of some kind that will protect the small producer and handle his crop to the best advantage. The large producer does not generally need anything of this sort.

An Algoma subscriber writes: "I see catnip and sweet clover are working wonders for Dr. Gandy, of Nebraska. I know something about catnip, bees are fond of it. But what about sweet clover, when does it bloom? There is plenty of waste land here to sow it on if it is any great use."

Yes, the Doctor seems to have great faith in his catnip and has shown it

by his wholesale showing. Editor Root, however, and some friends who recently visited the doctor do not seem to have discovered anything extraordinary. Mr. Root says, in a recent number of "Gleanings," "Taking it all in all I am inclined to the opinion that Dr. Gandy's large yields which he limits to his home yard are due more to large hives, the general excellence of this locality and to the natural bee pasturage that grows spontaneously, than to any artificial sowing of catnip, though there is no doubt that he gets some honey from it."

About sweet clover, would refer subscribers to the discussion on the subject at the meeting of the O. B. K. A. reported in the last C. B. J. and continued in this issue. It grows in southern Ontario without any great effort on the part of the bee-keepers along the railways, roadsides, river banks and other waste places. It is a biennial plant; does not generally bloom in the first year, but in the second it commences in July and continues until killed by frost.

We have just discovered that the unfortunate honey crop report referred to in our last issue did not come from the Department of Agriculture, but was a condensed affair got up by the associated press with the Department's name attached. The Deputy Minister, Mr. C. James, very kindly drew our attention to this and sent a copy of the Department bulletin, and we have written The Globe as follows:

Editor Globe, Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—Referring to my letter in your issue of Sept. 15th, beg to say that the Deputy Minister of Agriculture has very kindly drawn my attention to the fact that the crop report quoted by me was not that of the Department of Agriculture, copy of which he has kindly furnished and which reads as follows:

'Reports as to the yield of honey vary greatly according to locality, but are, on the whole, favorable. The average product will be about forty-five pounds per hive. The bees have swarmed freely, too much so in the opinion of many correspondents, though in some parts the swarming has been late in the season. They are in a thrifty condition everywhere and remarkably free from disease. The supply of nectar was abundant in most localities but the wet weather seriously interfered with honey making.'

Unfortunately the one quoted by me has been largely circulated by local newspapers in a condensed report with the Department's name attached which was very unfair, not only to the industry but to the Department as such a misleading thing would naturally prejudice the minds of those interested and injure the usefulness of the Department, which has always aimed at advancing the interests of the agricultural community. Regretting any blame which has been wrongly attached, and wishing to correct the matter in the minds of the public, I am,

Yours truly,
W. J. CRAIG."

We have in this issue two letters addressed to Secy. Couse, which will be interesting to members of the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association at least. The one is from the secretary

of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, in reply to an inquiry regarding the working of that Association. It will be remembered that a special committee was appointed at last annual meeting of the Ontario to consider the matter of an organization for the handling of honey. This committee has been informing itself during the year in order to report at the meeting in Barrie in December next, and Mr. Couse publishes this letter so that the members of the Association may form their opinions and be able to discuss the subject intelligently. The other communication is a response to his inquiry about the Canadian exhibits at Wolverhampton and Cork.

Mr. Henry Yeigh, secretary to the Canadian Commissioner at Wolverhampton draws our attention to a very complimentary item in the British Bee Journal by T. I. Weston, vice-chairman of the British Bee Keepers' Association, which reads as follows:

"Visitors to the Wolverhampton Exhibition who are interested in bee-keeping should not fail to examine the very excellent display of honey, both in comb and extracted, made by the Bee-keepers Association of the Province of Ontario in the Canadian Pavilion. The evenness of the quality is most noticeable, and the sample the writer was allowed to taste is a high-class clover honey. As to price it was stated to command 10d. to 1s. per lb. in Canada, and is being sold at the latter price in the

exhibition. Messrs. J. D. Evans, the president, and W. Couse, the secretary of the society are to be congratulated both on the quality of the exhibit and the tasteful manner in which it is displayed."

Mr. Yeigh tried to secure a photograph of the case but owing to the difficulty of photographing through glass he has not been able to secure a satisfactory picture so far. He says the honey exhibit there is small but of very good quality.

Death of Rev. W. F. Clark.

Rev. W. F. Clarke, a well-known Congregational minister and agricultural writer died suddenly in Guelph on the morning of Sept. 26th. While preparing fire for breakfast he was seized with a coughing fit and expired immediately after. He was about 78 years of age.—Brantford Expositor.

We were very much struck on reading the above announcement. Personally, we had have very little acquaintance of Mr. Clark. For a number of years he has been out of touch with the members of the Ontario Association over some matters which we need not here refer to. He was a man of much ability, a fluent and forceful apicultural writer, and even those who opposed some of his views must admit that Mr. Clark did much to mould Canadian bee-keeping.

The Annual Meeting.

Secretary Couse has just written us to announce the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association to be held in the town of Barrie on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

December 2, 3 and 4, 1902, and the following programme.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2nd.

2 p. m.—Meeting called to order and minutes.

2.30—President's address.

3.30—Question drawer, W. A. Chrysler in charge.

4.30—Report of committee on honey exchange, H. G. Sibbald to open discussion.

7.30—Paper by W. J. Brown, D. W. Heise invited to open discussion.

8.30—Paper on Spring Management, by R. F. Whiteside, C. W. Post invited to open the discussion.

Question drawer in charge of J. F. Miller.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3rd.

9 a. m.—Minutes of previous day. Exhibitions of practical work with bee fixtures. A general invitation is extended to all interested to bring any article or fixtures they have that would be beneficial to bee-keepers.

10 a. m.—Official reports.

Question drawer, James Armstrong in charge.

2 p. m.—Professor F. Shutt, of Ottawa, is invited to give an address on experiments with honey.

3 p. m.—Election of officers.

Question drawer, F. A. Gemmill in charge.

7.30—Paper on the business end of bee-keeping, by W. Z. Hutchinson, Editor Bee-keepers' Review.

Banquet at close of session.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4th.

9 a. m.—Paper by J. L. Byer, on market reports. W. J. Craig to open discussion.

10 a. m.—Paper by J. K. Darling on producing and marketing extracted honey.

Unfinished business and adjournment.

There may be some slight change

in the program later, as definite replies have not been received from all invited to take part. Such changes, if any, shall be announced in The Canadian Bee Journal, also place of meeting, hotel rates, railway rates, etc., which will be duly arranged for. All bee-keepers are cordially invited.

Conversations With Doolittle.

USING FULL SHEETS OF FOUNDATION

"Did you see that flash of lightning Mrs. D.? Crash! bang! How the thunder rends the air. That on-coming cloud is awfully black. Looks like another cloudburst, and today is August first. Rained 28 days out of 30 in June, and the account shows only seven days out of the 31 in July on which it did not rain more or less—generally more. Hay is rotting in the fields by the hundreds of tons; wheat in the shock is soaked and ready to grow; potatoes struck with the rot, blight so the vines make a horrid stench, equaled only by four-fifths of the potatoes in each hill which are already decayed so they will not hold together in digging. Why, Brown! where did you come from? Got here just in time. My! how it rains!"

"I hurried till I am out of breath. I'm glad I got here in time. How's this for bees?"

"It makes little difference with the bees for the next two weeks whether it rains or shines, as the clover has gone in the wet, and buckwheat will not open before August 12 to 15—bang! I believe the house was struck."

"I guess not. But it was a close call. See how it pours. Everything all afloat already."

"The ground was already full of water, so it takes little to make things standing in water. But it begins to

look a little lighter, which shows that the worst is past. What brought you over here such a day as this?"

"It was so wet I could do nothing else, so I thought I would come over and talk over the matter of using comb foundation. What I wish to know is which pays better—to put full sheets of foundation in the brood-frames, or put in only starters and let the bees fill the frames with natural comb."

"That depends a good deal on the wants of the apiarist. If he is working for extracted honey, and wishes his frames filled with worker comb, so that he can use these combs in any place in the apiary, then it is almost a necessity to use foundation."

"Why?"

"Otherwise only drone comb will be built in the upper stories, over the brood-combs, especially where a queen-excluder is used, as it is best to do when working for extracted honey."

"Why would drone comb be built under such circumstances more than under the most favorable?"

"Because extracted honey is best produced with very strong colonies; and such colonies will, as a rule, build mostly drone comb when the honey-flow is on, while such comb is a disadvantage to any apiarist only as it is kept for special use over queen-excluders."

"Does not drone comb work equally well with worker comb when working for extracted honey where queen-excluders are used?"

"Yes. But unless the average apiarist is very different from Doolittle there will come a time in his life when he will say he would give almost anything if those combs were only worker combs so he could use them just when and where he pleased.

Where half-depth combs are used for extracting, as the custom of some is, it does not make so very much difference whether they are of the worker or drone size of cells; and in this case I would allow the bees to build their own combs in the frames."

"But suppose the apiarist is working for comb honey, then which is best?"

"That will depend on whether he is going to allow swarming, or whether he is going to keep his bees from swarming. If the latter (I very much doubt about his success in this matter, however), then he will have as much need of foundation when combs are being built as he would were he working for extracted honey, as strong colonies building combs under any system of non-swarming will give a drone size of cell more often than otherwise."

"But I work my bees on the swarming plan. How would it be with me?"

"If you use full sheets of foundation in the sections, and such use of full sheets is considered right by the larger part of our practical comb-honey producers, then I would say that it would pay to allow the bees to fill the brood frames with natural comb. Each new swarm seems to go prepared for a start at comb-building in its new home, and such building seems to give them a greater activity than they show if the hive is supplied with empty combs or foundation; and I have often thought that, where the hive is contracted so as to hold only about two-thirds of the number of frames needed to fill the whole hive, and the sections put on at the time of hiving, this number of combs will be built by the bees without the loss of a single pound of honey to the apiarist, while the cells will be nearly or entirely of the worker size, unless an

old or failing queen is used, in which case little besides drone comb will result under the most favorable circumstances."

"Do you have the most of your comb built in this way?"

"Well, no; although I have had very many perfect combs built in this way, and know it to be a good plan."

"How do you have them built?"

"Really the nicest way, where we decide to have our combs built by the bees, is to set apart each year all the colonies we may happen to have when the honey-flow commences, that are not strong enough to do good work in the sections, or upper stories of hives for extracted honey; and as soon as the honey-flow commences, take away all their combs, except perhaps one having a little brood and some honey in it, giving the brood to other stronger colonies to make them still stronger, when just the number of frames these little colonies can work on to the best advantage are given to them, each having a starter of working comb or comb foundation in it, say from half an inch to an inch in depth. In this way I succeed in getting the nicest of combs built; and by taking them out in such a way as to keep the bees desiring only worker brood, I am quite sure a worth of combs can be obtained greater than the value of the honey which it would be possible for them to produce were they allowed to have their own way. At least, this is the way I think I have proven the matter in my case."

"Do you think I could do as well

"I do not know why you should not; but if you fear otherwise, it would be easy for you to test the matter for yourself; and if this does not prove your hands as it does with me, then you can change to what seems best for you, or use foundation.

Thoughts and
Comments
 ON CURRENT TOPICS

By a York County Bee Keeper.

BRUSHED OR "SHOOK" SWARMS.

September C. B. J. has fallen into line with its American cotemporaries and is giving considerable prominence to this NEW (?) method of controlling swarming.

Expect there are a number of apiarists right here in Ontario who have been practicing this method for some time, never thinking that they were doing anything out of the ordinary. Personally, I have followed this plan ever since starting outyards and find it to work equally well in running for extracted honey as for comb.

In conversation with a bee-keeping friend a short time ago, was told that quite often, when shook on starters, the bees would swarm out. As none of the advocates of the system have said anything about this, it would be interesting to know if it is a question of locality, or if enthusiasm forbids them to mention it. While the matter is under discussion, by all means let us hear all the different phases of the question.

In my own experience in producing extracted honey, have always "shook" the bees on full sheets of foundation with one or two drawn combs; have had the bees to swarm a few times, but in each instance a comb of unsealed larvae had been present, which was, no doubt, the cause of their "skipping" out.

Quite a problem in connection with

this system is what to do with the combs of brood, provided no increase is wanted.

CATNIP SEED WANTED.

On Sept. 15th "Gleanings," among the special notices by A. I. Root there appears the following: Wanted—Catnip seed. Of course, after that "buster" of a report sent in by the Gandy, this could be expected.

Three years ago I took the trouble to gather up a lot of ripe catnip and threshed out the seed with a "stick of poverty." After getting a good sweat, also a sore throat, caused by the acrid dust, I cleaned up about a bushel and a half of seed. Not having any use for it at the time, it was stored in the garret till wanted, when that would be, had no idea at the time. A few weeks ago, in anticipation of the boom, I thought I would look after it, and would you believe it, I found the mice had appropriated every bit of it for themselves or their babies, am not able to determine which. Imagine my chagrin, to say nothing of my financial loss, all my dreams of "cornering the market" to be thus rudely shattered.

HONEY CROP CANARDS.

No doubt if certain wholesale firms should happen to see September C B J. they would come to the conclusion that they had stirred up a nest of hornets instead of bees—keepers. The worst of it is, the wholesale men and general public do not, as a rule, read the bee journals, and I think the best way to meet false reports is in the columns of the papers where said reports appear. If one of our bee keepers would take the trouble to contradict exaggerated reports in our local or other papers, much of the evil would be counteracted. Glad to note the letter of our Editor in the columns

of the Toronto press, one communication like that is worth a dozen complaints in our bee journals.

THE ALSIKE QUESTION.

In "Thoughts and Comments" for September C.B.J. the printer has made me say, "Amount of honey alsike brings in a community," whereas it should read "amount of money," and again, in speaking of the sum of money paid to farmers at our nearest station in 1901, instead of "eleven hundred" dollars, it should, of course, be "eleven thousand" dollars. Might say that in our vicinity, this year's crop of seed will by far eclipse the crop of 1901.

"Home Nursing."

We have recently received a book entitled "Home Nursing," published by the Davis & Lawrence., Ltd., Montreal.

This publication contains practical instructions for the performance of all offices pertaining to the sick. It tells what to do in case of accidents, treats with nearly all the diseases to which human flesh is heir, as well as containing many recipes for preparing solid and liquid food for the sick. No home should be without a copy of it. It is a very attractive book of about 50 pages, and can be obtained upon application to the publishers, Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal, enclosing to them 5 cents in stamps to cover the expense of mailing, etc.

As if a nation we played golf more there would be far less suffering from nervous exhaustion depression--otherwise "the blues" -- "biliousneses," rheumatism, flat chests, shallow breathing indigestion than there is at present.

An Out-Door ...Bee Cellar.

By T. F. Bingham, Farewell, Mich.

I suppose promises never outlaw, hence, I am expected to describe my cement cellar. It is a rectangular excavation, twenty-one feet square and six and one-half feet deep, on level ground. The bottom is four feet smaller than the top. The walls, or sides, slope about two feet on either of the four sides. The taper or slope renders it possible to dig a hole in the sand without its caving, if promptly secured. Otherwise the sides would soon run down and fill the excavation. No stone or brick are used in its construction. The sides are Portland cement less than an inch thick. The floor is an inch thick. Both floor and sides are simply plastered with cement put on with a trowel. The cellar is now three years old, and as sound and mouse-proof as ever.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The plates on which the roof and joists rest are two-inch plank one foot wide laid flatwise in soft cement. It will now be apparent that this excavation is complete and mouse-proof up to the top of the four plates or sills. The rafters are 16 feet long making a sharp gable roof which is made of inch boards, unplanned, and of two thicknesses--or wide battens. The boards should have been one foot wide, all one width, and laid close together. Such a roof is cheap and will last a long time--perhaps ten years or more.

The ceiling over the cellar is unplanned inch boards, two thickness

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es, and covered with dry sawdust three inches deep.

HOW THE CELLAR IS VENTILATED.

Running from this ceiling up through the ridge is a board flue or ventilator, 17 inches square and 16 feet high. This has been ample during all cold weather—but is not sufficient for the warm days of early spring, and I have put in two the size and height of the first one. Each of these flues raise their air from between two joists having lumber nailed to their under sides, covering a space of four feet. This leaves two temperatures three feet long and six inches wide—ample for the flue—and not admitting any perceptible light.

HOW SAWDUST KEEPS OUT THE FROST

Near the door a flight of stairs, two feet wide at the lower end and three at the top, affords means for descent. Covering this stair-case are three trap doors, two thicknesses thick. Two of them open up against the roof, and remain open in the summer, and when putting in the bees. But the two doors do not cover the stairway when closed. These two doors are covered with sawdust the same as the ceiling, but between these doors is a narrow one, hinged so as to swing back on the sawdust covered ceiling. This door, furnishing a narrow passage, 18 inches wide, and three feet long, affords an easy entrance in winter without opening the two larger doors. I used this door, on very hot nights in spring, as an extra ventilator. But the extra flues I have put in will, I hope, render extra care unnecessary. I have wintered over 100 colonies in this cellar. It will hold 125 and have floor space sufficiently ample for sweeping and keeping clean. The temperature has never been down to freezing; generally it is about 40 degrees.

Of course, the cellar is absolutely

dark, and free from air currents that are perceptible.

The lumber does not swell; the hives remain as dry as when put in; and there is no musty odor in the air. With my added ventilators I can put my bees in the cellar in November, and go to Cuba and stay until April, if I please, and come home and take out as many colonies as were put in.

SPRING IS A CRITICAL TIME.

But they do not all pass the winter equally well—not even in the "perfect cellar." At least, they never have. None failed entirely last winter, but eight gave out within three weeks after being set out. About twenty-five were not as good as the best, three weeks after putting out. The spring was the worst, and indifferent colonies suffered most. They had no honey or food to live on, except buckwheat and fall weed honey. The coming winter I expect to have the cellar remain from 30 to 35 degrees all winter, and not run up to fifty degrees in the hottest days of March and April. This hotter period, March and the fore part of April, is the most destructive on bees in a cellar as well as when out of doors. My unparalleled ventilation will, I hope, modify the loss.

IT IS THE BEES THAT FURNISH THE HEAT.

It is well known that bees furnish the heat in cellars and other repositories. The earth is never above thirty-five degrees, and a room below the surface of the earth must be more than six feet deep to keep it above freezing in our northern winters. Of course, nicely plastered walls are of the temperature of the earth on which the plaster is put. So this kind of a cellar is good for the earth temperature, and if the bees have a temperature above that, the earth would

modify the extra heat much more than with wooden or non-conducting walls. While it is true that bees do winter in unvitalized air, I am satisfied that in proportion as they use little air that that little needs to be as good as the best.

Perhaps it may be well to say that I have an extra or special bottom board to my hives, for winter only. It consists of a solid one-half inch board the size of the bottom of my hives, with a 2x2 inch square piece nailed to each end, on which the hive rests. This gives two inches of space, open front and rear, for the bees to drop their waste into, and separates them entirely from the hives above and below, and uses less room than a regular projecting bottom board. Space is of value in cellars.

My bees were so quiet and cool in the warm spring days that I had them taken out of the cellar at noon, rather than take the risk of storms. They flew at once. I used two days for putting them out.

If my extra flues help me as I expect they will, the bees can always be put out when I wish them to fly, and thus avoid night work and risk of adverse weather.

I wish to say here that I reduced my bees last fall from 180 colonies to 101. They were sorted out and united so as to be reasonably equal in numbers, with about 35 lbs. of honey per hive. My largest colonies dwindled the least, and used about the same amount of honey as did those having a few less bees. The net consumption of honey, in the almost five months of confinement, was about 20 lbs. per colony, on an average. They were all weighed and supplied with sealed honey in October, and reweighed again one day after taken out in April.

PLENTY OF BEES AND FOOD IS THE PRIME REQUISITE.

A great deal has been said about the amount of honey bees consume in winter, and my experiments demonstrate that a few bees in a hive, or a little honey, are neither of them reasonably sufficient in quantity to be relied upon for safe wintering, in doors or out. More bees on hand to meet the natural death rate, and honey to meet unusual conditions, constitute the most valuable means, combined with other best known methods, for the safe wintering of bees.

And it is well right here to remark that their safe wintering in our climate, whether North or South, hinges on these. Bees do not eat more honey in Michigan than in Tennessee or Missouri, and a small colony with a little honey is about as helpless in one State as in the other. The short period of confinement in the Southern States favors early breeding, but the same waste by natural death, and the same consumption of honey, takes place. It is absolutely necessary to have a large colony to die, and an ample supply of honey, in order to have enough of both left in the spring.

THE CELLAR IS NICE TO COOL DOWN OBSTREPROUS SWARMS IN SWARMING-TIME.

Now let me describe another use to which this cellar may be put in summer. In the top of each gable end is a wire screen, three feet square, covered with tight fitting doors. The gable, or room above the cellar, is dark unless the screen doors are opened, or the entrance doors, one at each end are left open. I find this dark cool cellar a very handy thing when a lot of swarms cluster. It is a very easy matter to run in a hive full of bees and take it to the cellar, and then another, until one at a time, a

are hived as you desire, except that you are not sure that all have queens. In the cellar they soon show which are queenless; but, as they can't fly in the cool, dark place, they accept the conditions, and give you ample time to go down with a lantern and supply the needed queens, and restore quiet.

This season has been, with me, unusual for swarming. One day I had eleven in my cellar at one time; all taken within an hour from one decoy bush. Luckily all except three of the hives secured queens. The others were at once supplied, and after the day's hurry was over all were taken out and located as desired; all as cool and happy as could be. The eleven hives contained fifteen prime swarms. It was a great comfort to be able to drive a swarm in five minutes, take it into the cellar before another came out and mixed in with it, and feel that they could stay in the cellar as well as not until their heat was over. — Bee-keepers' Review.

Communications

Canadian Honey at Wolverhampton.

R. W. COUSE,
O.B.K.A., Streetsville, Ont.

Dear Sir:—
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. The exhibit of Canadian honey which you sent me through the Manufacturers' Association is answering the purpose admirably. I have had many experts examine samples of the honey on exhibition and they all consider Canadian honey equal to the best English. I think a stock of Canadian honey in England would sell well and in large quantities, although foreign extracted

product is quoted as low as from 3d to 3½d per lb. for manufacturing purposes. Good English honey brings from 1s to 1 2d per lb. in sections. The weather this year has been very bad for bee-keepers in this country, cold, dull and wet, with very little sunshine and as a consequence the honey crop has been small. They hope, however, that the Northern part, where the bees fed on heather, will compensate them for the loss on flower honey. The imports for the month of July last into the United Kingdom were valued at £5,553. One gentleman from Somersetshire said that what little honey has been got was mixed with "honey dew." He also said that they only had about one good season in 5 years. There were only about three weeks of bee weather this season and the swarms were starving, though heather and clover abundant. Another gentleman from Cambridgeshire said he had a fine crop. Clover, mustard and limes yielded well in turn.

I was struck with an article I saw, where Austria leads in the number of hives with 1,500,000, Germany, 1,450,000; France, 950,000; Holland, 240,000; Belgium, 200,000; Russia, 110,000; Denmark, 90,000; Greece, 30,000. There have been a great many honey shows in England during this month and many of the judges have paid our Pavilion a visit and were very interested in the exhibit. They sampled the honey and thought it very fine. There are two large shows to be held in London this year where large quantities of honey are sold. At one of the shows there is a challenge cup offered by the British Bee-Keepers' Association to commemorate Coronation year. The cup is a valuable one and needs winning three times before becoming the property of the winner.—W. D. SCOTT.
Wolverhampton, Eng., Aug. 22, 1902.

The Colorado Honey Producers' Association.

MR. W. COUSE,
Sec. O.B.K.A., Streetsville, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your favor of recent date, would say that our Association was organized five years ago but did not incorporate until 1899. Our aim is to supply the members with their bee supplies as cheaply as possible, quality considered, and to sell their honey and beeswax at as good a figure as possible.

To enable us to get our supplies at the right price, we must buy in carload lots and discount our bills. By doing so we are also in a position to sell supplies to bee-keepers outside of our Association and make a small profit on them. We have a wareroom in the business portion of the city where we keep a large stock of supplies and store our honey until it is to be shipped out. With the assistance of a helper, I attend to the selling of the bee-supplies and the handling of the honey crop. I also attend to the book-keeping and correspondence.

All honey sold under the trade mark of the Association must be graded according to the rules laid down by the Association, and to make sure that this is done every lot is inspected upon delivery; lots found defective must either be graded over or they will be sold, without our trademark attached to the cases, as mixed lots.

We have now built up a splendid carload trade in comb honey, and,

owing to our close grading, we are able to obtain better figures for our crop than others. We nearly always sell our honey on the terms of spot cash as soon as car is loaded. We have several houses that will send the money for a carload with their order and leave the selection of the lots of honey to us; this shows that we have the confidence of the trade.

We charge everybody, member or non-member, 10% commission for all sales of honey, but if after the close of the year our books show a surplus, the same is then divided among the members according to the amount of commission paid by them. The year before last, when we had only a wareroom from July to December for the storing of our honey, our expenses were very light and it cost our members only 1-10 of 1% to market their honey. Last year we fitted up our salesroom and commenced to carry a complete stock of supplies, and kept the store open the year through, therefore, our expenses were larger, but still it cost our members only 3% to market their honey last season.

If a member is in need of money we will advance him one dollar per case on all honey as soon as delivered at our wareroom. Every member has also a right to set a price upon his honey, but there are very few now that do this. We also have a way of securing reliable crop reports from all sections of the State, and other honey producing sections of the West, and, therefore, are in a position to



the continuous coil—this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 2

Page Woven Wire Fence

Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note

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estimate what the crop will be and to fix our prices accordingly.

To enable an association to carry on a work of this nature without a large capital, it is necessary that they should have a fair proportion of members that are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and do their work in an enthusiastic and unselfish manner.

The funds for carrying on our work are raised in the following manner: First, by issuing shares of stock of \$10 each, we expect our members to subscribe for these according to the size of their apiaries. Second, by having the members deposit with the Association the necessary amount for the supplies they expect to use during the season. Third, if we need any money for making advances on honey, we secure this from members, and pay them a fair rate of interest for the short time needed.

Members are not compelled to sell their honey through the Association, but you will see that if they do not sell any honey through the Association, they are also not entitled to any rebates, and all they will then get out of their membership is a dividend of \$1 per share.

We are anxious to have every fair minded bee-keeper, who is willing to put up his honey in first class shape, in our Association, but people that are unreasonable, or likely to be dishonest in packing their honey, we would rather have stay out.

I would like to describe the workings of our Association more in detail, but lack of time forbids. Hoping to see you here at the National Convention, yours very truly,

F. RAUCHFUSS,
Manager.

Ever, Colo.

There is no better way of summing up President Roosevelt's outdoor life than to say that to be truly and literally a recreation for him it must be done with a strain.

Simcoe County Convention

The Annual Meeting of the Simcoe County Bee-Keeper's Association will be held in the Council Chamber, Barrie, on SATURDAY, 18TH OF OCTOBER. Morning session begins at 10 a.m. All members are requested to be present and others interested in bee-keeping are extended an invitation to attend.

DENIS NOLAN, Sec'y,
NEWTON ROBINSON.

Do You Want
Honey Cans,
Honey Glasses,
Comb Honey Crates
or Honey Packages
of Any Kind



Assorted Gross Lots of Glass
for Exhibition Purposes.

Honey Taken in Exchange.

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For twenty years I had been a sufferer from bronchial troubles accompanied by a hacking cough. I at times suffered from extreme nervous prostration. About four years ago I began taking Ripans Tabules, and since then I have used them pretty constantly. I rarely retire at night without taking my Tabule, and I find that they keep my digestive organs (which naturally are weak) in good order, and they also allay my tendency to nervousness and make me sleep.

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The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

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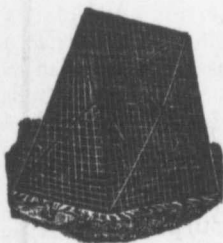
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BEE TENTS



Light and convenient, very valuable for examining colonies at a time when robbers are troublesome. Each complete \$1.50.

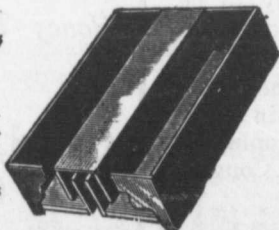


DON'T GO GUESSING

Weigh your hives and find how much your bees need. Use Gurney's No. 2 Champion Scale, 1/2 to 240 lbs. Tested and stamped, \$6.50 per set.

FEEDERS

None better than the "Miller" for rapid warm feeding in cold weather.



Each 30 cents

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