

The Canadian Bee Journal

Published Monthly

New Series
Vol 13, No. 11

BRANTFORD, CAN., NOVEMBER, 1905

Whole No.
488

Hints for Beginners

R. F. HOLTERMANN

The night frosts and autumn tints remind us that the harvest has come, the summer is ended and the season of fruit-bearing and growth has passed. How many bee-keepers there are who are prepared for the winter, and alas! how many there are who are not prepared for the winter. Bees standing out with supers still on them, and still worse, very many with insufficient honey for winter, and what there is, especially for outside wintering, not in the proper place. In bee-keeping there is ever going on the great battle of the survival of the fittest. There is perhaps in no other branch of agriculture, to the same extent, the dropping out of some and fresh members being drawn in, as there is in bee-keeping. There is still too common the impression that bees look after themselves, and too little is being done to check that impression. Until this is done there must be the constant change of bee-keepers and great loss to individuals and the community at large, and we are also bound to have inferior hives put upon the market to the injury of that market. Let me, how-

ever, say that the excellence of product is not gauged by the number of colonies a bee-keeper keeps. This autumn I have met many too busy to give their bees the attention they need, the fact that the bee-keeper knows what to do and does it will not save the bees this coming winter. Every bee-keeper is interested in the safe wintering of bees for to-day we do not know where foul brood exists and there is a particularly dangerous time in the spring. Colonies may have perished which unnoticed by their owner or anyone else re-robbled out by strong colonies in the neighborhood. These hives may contain foul brood and the honey robbed will be sure to be fed to the larvae in the robbing colony and the disease spread. We are then interested in our neighbor and that neighbor may be a long distance from us. Again those selling honey at a very low figure are generally those who for a few years (favorable season) produce a small quantity without it costing them much. That kind of management cannot last for a series of years, but unfortunately when one person is knocked out of the race another soon steps in. I am not opposed to more bee-keepers, but I want them to realize before they enter into this branch of agriculture that it is a business and wants to be pursued in businesslike ways. It would in my estimation also be better to direct our attention more to reaching out to secure better markets, to educating the

people to know the difference between good and inferior honey and to educating all in the direction of producing a better and more uniform article. This undoubtedly can be done as it undoubtedly has not been done in the past to any great extent.

Let us begin right with swarming for the sake of illustrating. Since my bees have been got ready for winter quarters I have done some travelling about and have seen some bees not my own. In one running a large number of colonies as I do and moving about from place to place, though we cannot always be as neat and convenient as one would like, yet we try to have things in order and we have had apiaries which have been the admiration of the passing public, but what do we often see. Hives scattered about, under this and under that tree, by the fence, wherever the whim of the bees have caused them to cluster, there the hive remains. Is this an exaggeration? No. But it is left for a New York state bee-keeper to cap the climax in that direction, to anything I have ever seen. When travelling between Syracuse and Rochester I saw by the railway track in an orchard a table and upon this table the hive stood. No doubt the bee-keeper(?) had taken the table to stand on, placed the hive upon the table and shaken the swarm in front and there it remained. I might say, however, that along the line between Syracuse and Buffalo I saw more apiaries, small and large than I have ever seen in the same distance of travel and in the majority of cases the hives were neat and well placed.

Such treatment of swarms must lead to very great inconvenience and even loss. Not long ago I was in an apiary with the hives so scattered about, and the question of wintering came up. The bee-keeper said he was going to pack on their summer stands. Then I asked

how these hives were going to be brought into place. The reply was: "Carried over." Now, to bodily carry a hive over to its winter stand, a distance of twenty down to three yards is something an expert bee-keeper does not care about. He knows better, and he knows that the bees which have located themselves on a certain stand when so "carried over" will, when the first fine day comes, fly, and returning to the old stand, be lost. Bees should have a fly after being disturbed by packing for winter. To gradually draw them over to their winter stand with frequent flights as they are being moved, reminds me of a story I heard when I was a boy: A very wise man and his followers, not endowed with much of this world's riches, were travelling on foot to a certain city. The day was intensely warm and the road dusty. The wise man was preceded by his followers who ignored a horse shoe in their path; but the wise man picked it up and quietly exchanged it for cherries in a hamlet through which they passed. The wise man then took the lead and one by one dropped the cherries in the path of his followers, who, thirsty, and perhaps hungry, eagerly picked each cherry up as they came to it. The man of wisdom then turned and gave them a discourse, the purport of which was, "A stitch in time saves nine."

Let everyone determine, should they live, this coming season, to place upon its proper stand, the swarm. Let it be done, if possible, before it is hived. Much the better way, aside from after inconvenience, is to have the new swarm on the old stand. If, however, the bee-keeper does not know from which hive the swarm issued, then a hive where the bees will be the most convenient to manage. Dragging a hive a few feet away each time they have had a fly, is much like picking up the cherries instead of the horse-shoe.

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To carry it once bodily will likely result in the loss of a great many bees. If any reader, however, has yet to move bees from their summer stands, and has to place them where they are to be packed for winter, let it be done at once, and let them place a board sloping from the outer case to the ground, said board to be over the entrance. By this method the bees are more likely to relocate themselves, than if the entrance is left entirely free. The bees can, of course, fly out at either end of the board, they, noticing something unusual will, or rather may, relocate. Bees scattered about in this way cannot be watched to good advantage, and nothing is to be gained by such management. In hiving a swarm, do not attempt to shake the bees until they have quietly and thoroughly clustered. Many attempt to hive too soon after the bees cluster. Again, if the box or vessel into which the bees are shaken, is held close to where they have clustered, if possible, hold the limb into the vessel, gently shaking. There will be less bees take wing than if the vessel is at once removed. A cover is undoubtedly the best over such a vessel.

Brantford, Ont.

QUEENSLAND HONEY.

A member of a London firm told me that honey of quality of best samples should bring 28s. per cwt. in London. The secretary quoted 17s. as the actual price realized. At less than 1d. per lb. anything in the shape of honey ought to sell, but where would the producer come in? Mr. J. W. Sandford sent ten tons of "best South Australia honey" to London, from thence it was forwarded to Glasgow, then to Sweden, next to Denmark, and finally back to Australia, where it was sold in Sydney! What must best South Australian honey be worth, anyway?—*Bee Journal*.

DEALING WITH FOUL-BROODY STOCKS.

In a very bad case I have already advised total destruction as the best cheapest, and most reliable means of getting rid of the disease, and if it is discovered in any stock or stocks lately introduced, this drastic method should be followed—irrespective of the value of the colony—to preserve the apiary from contamination. If of no milder type, and the bees are numerous, the McEvoy plan can be followed with success—that is, the British form of the device, which includes not only the giving of new combs to build, and a clean, sterilized hive, but also the consumption of all the stores in the honey-sacs, and a period of starvation to ensure that all germs have been destroyed. In all these processes the brood is sacrificed, and many object to go to this extreme at a period when brood is abundant, especially if the case is not a very pronounced one, and the honey flow on. In such an event it may be well to adopt one or other of the following methods, whereby brood is preserved and the cure applied at the same time. All of these require a second hive, wherein to introduce the bees and queen, and secure new combs for the health colony.

1st.—Assuming that the bees are numerous, brood abundant, but the disease manifestly present, place a new hive on the old stand on the morning of a fine day when forage is plentiful. Shift the old hive to a new stand some distance away, first catching and caging the queen, placing her on a clean frame in the new hive. By evening all the flying bees will have joined the queen on the old home stand, and finding an empty house will at once proceed to furnish it. In twenty-four hours the queen may be liberated, and the workers will do their very best to fill every comb with honey and eggs. The old hive can be gradually brought

alongside, shifting it only a few feet each day, so that the bees may mark their location. In about ten days or a fortnight shift it back to a distance when all the flying bees will join their sisters, thus considerably strengthening them. The gradual bringing it back into line can again be repeated when it may be bodily carried away, and all the bees allowed to join their fellows. Combs now quite empty of bees and brood, and with very little honey, can then be disposed of in such a way as to avoid further evil.

2nd.—The process is somewhat similar to the foregoing, but instead of shifting the hive to a distance, it is simply placed alongside, and turned at right angles to the new one. From the old or foul-brood hive the bees are allowed to fly only through a Porter bee escape, when on coming home from the fields, they make for the old entrance, and of course enter the new clean hive. If a fresh comb containing brood and eggs from another hive is given the bees will accept the new home without demur, but the queen can be caged on this new comb, thus making assurance doubly sure. Now, in a few days, other than adult bees fly from the old hive, so it can be placed to the new one with entrances facing the same way. These later-hatched bees have no means of exit, but by the bee-escape, and no means of entrance but into the new hive, which in about a month will secure all the bees of the diseased colony. No time is lost with this plan, there is no loss of brood and no danger of carrying infection, while the house interior is all new built from nectar fresh from the fields, and, therefore, free of all germs of disease. Perhaps, if there should be any doubt of the purity of the queen, it may be best to dispose of the old lady and give the bees a fresh young one. This always aids in working a cure, by importing fresh energy.

3rd.—The newest device is mainly on

the same lines as the other two, but in one or two points it may be considered an improvement. The old hive is here placed above the old one, with a wooden tray between, which effectually divides the two hives, so that there is no bee-way from the one to the other. In front of this tray a hole is cut for an exit, and a channel or tube is placed against it, forcing the bees, as the only means of egress, to walk down its whole length, and come out on the new flight board through a hole in the new passage opening inwards. This bee, on coming home from the fields with his load, walks in at the new entrance into the new hive, so becoming one more unit to swell the numbers of the new colony, which, in about five weeks, has absorbed all the increase in the upper hive without any trouble of watching or shifting hives on the part of the keeper, until no brood and no bees remain.

In all of the three plans given, there should be no shaking of bees, no smoking or gorging of bees with foul honey, and no direct communication between hive and hive. The last idea is to convey no germ of disease to the new home. Bees leaving home to forage have their honey sacks empty; what they carry home contains no seeds of disease, therefore their renovated home is completely furnished with new works containing neither germs nor spores. Early this season I shifted two tainted hives for a friend, getting their united flying bees to amalgamate in a new hive. They made a nice strong lot, showing no signs of the disease in the new combs, and are likely to yield considerable surplus. After the second shift back they were left quite clear of brood and bees when the combs, quilts and frames were burned.—D. M. M., Banff, in British Bee Journal.

Canadian Bee Journal and Toronto News (Daily), 1 year, \$1.75. To new subscribers, 1 year, \$1.40.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

By a York County Bee-Keeper

Bisulphide of Carbon—Why Such Different Results?

It has been our practice for three years past to store all the super-combs in moth-proof boxes at one of our yards where there is practically nothing comes in after clover. This has always been done during the latter part of July or first week in August, and up to this year have never had the slightest damage done to the combs. Being busy in the extracting house the day the combs were stored away, we trusted to an assistant to close a large box which stands outside under an apple tree. Just a day or so after penning that note re bisulphide of carbon, which appeared in September "C. B. J., we had occasion to visit the yard in question, and were surprised to find the cover of the box open enough at one end to allow bees to get in, which they were doing at a lively rate. One of the screw-nails with which the cover is fastened had not been driven home. On examination we found that the moths had gotten into the box as well as the bees. Considerable webs were in evidence, eggs were plentiful, and quite a few grubs had already developed. Clearly there was a case where something must be done at once if I wished to save the combs, which were packed tight together. The box referred to is made of matched pine, is 10 feet long, 44 inches wide and 4 feet high. When full it holds something over 600 Quinby combs. With nothing definite in mind as to what quantity of the drug I would need, I purchased five ounces and poured it into two old plates, one at each end of the box, on top of the

combs; closed the lid, screwed it down and hardly gave the matter another thought. About the 10th of October an article appeared in the "American Bee Journal" from the pen of that well-known apiarist, Mr. F. Greiner of New York, in which he stated his preference for sulphur instead of the bisulphide, on the grounds that such large quantities of the latter had to be bought to be effective. Mr. Greiner said that it was estimated that one ounce of the drug was necessary for every cubic foot to be fumigated. According to that, the big box of combs should have had more pounds than I had used ounces, so it was with some trepidation that I hastened to have a look for (possibly) moths and grubs galore. However, an examination showed everything to be in splendid condition; not an egg had developed since I had last looked at the combs in August, and the grubs that were then present were all dead and as black as tar. Surely the bisulphide on the other side of the line must be adulterated nearly as badly as those basswood hams we used to hear of. No, thank you, as long as five ounces of bisulphide of carbon will effectually fumigate 600 combs, I have no use for sulphur and its sickening fumes.

[We think that our friend Greiner cannot have used the drug properly, else he would have had better results. We must remember that the fumes of the bisulphide of carbon are heavier than the air, and therefore their tendency will be to descend or fall. The drug must, on that account, be placed above the combs, and in a broad shallow vessel of some sort giving as much surface as possible for rapid evaporation. Then, again, the fumigating box should be air-tight as possible to prevent the fumes escaping, although we have had very satisfactory results from simply piling the extracting supers, with combs, one above another,

seven or eight high, and placing a saucer with three or four ounces of the bisulphide inside a rim on the top, and covering all with a hive cover. The stuff is cheap—is sold ordinarily at 10c a pound—so that there should not be much temptation to adulterate it.—Ed.]

Shipping Different Grades of Honey to Different Dealers.

In a recent issue of "Gleanings," Mr. Doolittle, in one of his "talks," goes on to tell how it is best to ship "No. 1" comb honey to one dealer and "fancy" to another. The inference is that when the two grades are not side and side, the difference is so slight that as much will be obtained for No. 1 as for the fancy. Dr. Miller calls attention to how ridiculous the proposition is when we consider that each dealer will have both grades present in his warehouse, received from other bee-keepers, so the two grades will have to sell on their merits, just the same as though Mr. D. had shipped all to one man. When reading the article, at the time, could not see what Mr. Doolittle was driving at, and, as he has not as yet replied to Dr. Miller, am as much in the dark as ever.

Does the Use of Comb Foundation Come Under the Head of Adulteration?

In the "American Bee-keeper" for August Mr. Greiner comes out boldy and classifies the use of comb foundation in sections as "adulteration" by inference, just about as bad as sugar feeding. This is a stunner in itself, but, to cap the climax, just listen to the approval of such doctrine by no less a person, than Arthur C. Miller, associate editor of the "Bee-keeper." Under the heading of "Evils Resulting From Sugar Feeding and Kindred Practices," he says: "It will mean more or less of a revolution in methods of comb honey production to dispense with foundation, etc." Sure, friend

Miller, there will be a big "scrap" before these conditions are brought about and somehow I don't believe it will happen in our generation. Wonder if neither Mr. Miller or Mr. Greiner use even a little bit of foundation in their sections? If they do so, they come under the ban, by their own argument, just as much as the full-sheet fellow. As J. E. Johnson says in September "Bee-keeper," "using full sheets, as per Dr. Miller's plan, would be deserving of capital punishment; while using starters, say one inch square, would entitle one to about 30 days in jail." While we are in sympathy with Mr. Miller's campaign against sugar-feeding, are inclined to think that he is unconsciously growing too pessimistic and inclined to look for evil in places where the masses are not even "suspectious."

Is Sweet Clover a Weed?

If there is any one thing more than another that arouses Editor Root's enthusiasm, it is when some correspondent comes along booming sweet clover as a honey plant. In a foot-note to a recent article in "Gleanings," in which the writer claims that in his locality stock eat sweet clover as freely as alfalfa, Mr. Root says, in reference to laws in force in different States classing sweet clover as a noxious weed: "The time will come, of course, when these laws will be repealed, but not until bee-keepers bestir themselves a little more actively than they have been doing." Wonder if "the time will come?" Just a bit doubtful, unless sentiment over the border is quite a little different to what it is here regarding sweet clover. In Ontario, at least, believe that sweet clover has proven of no benefit to the bee-keepers, to speak of, and at the same time is a weed of the first order when it once gets a start in cultivated land. We heard Mr. J. B. Hall once say that it had been a curse to him in two ways—

it kept the bees "nosing around" but getting nothing, and the citizens of Woodstock blamed him for sowing the stuff. Locality may make the difference in reports, but certainly sweet clover in our vicinity is a nuisance, tending to create antagonism between the bee-keeper and farmer, and at the same time being of no benefit to the bee-keeper.

[You are perhaps just a little bit prejudiced against Editor Root's favorite honey plant, are you not. This fall, from the "luxuriant growths" around Brantford, our bees gathered enough honey to keep themselves out of mischief and a little more, when other clovers were exhausted, but we admit there has been other seasons when it did not do this. Locality, you say? Why, yes, of course, your soil in York county may be faulty (we have good soil in Brant county), or, what scientists tell us is of more importance to clover, the atmosphere. Your atmosphere may be wrong.—Ed.]

Liability of Dark Honey or Sugar Syrup in Brood Nest Going Into Sections.

At present quite a controversy is going on over the line relative to the practice of feeding sugar syrup. Mr. Boardman practices feeding just previous to clover-flow, so that the brood-nest will be full and all clover honey go into the supers. In a late issue of the "American Bee Journal," Editor York advises bee-keepers to make their hives heavy for winter by leaving plenty of sealed combs of dark honey, arguing that the dark honey thus placed will really be equal next season pound for pound, with light honey. Commenting on this, Editor Hutchinson, in the "Review," asks bee-keepers to see how much of this dark honey will go into the sections, intimating, of course, that there is not much likelihood of dark honey, or sugar syrup either, going into the supers. Seems

to me that friend Hutchinson is treading on dangerous ground, for surely any practical apiarist knows that, if a brood-nest is full of any kind of honey or syrup, provided the colony has a prolific queen and swarming does not take place, quite a large percentage of this honey or syrup will find its way into the surplus apartments. This is something that any one can test for themselves, and if the novice has colonies go into the clover-flow with brood-nest full of buckwheat he may decide that, while experience is a good teacher, it is sometimes a little expensive.

York County, Ont.

Honey for the Toilet—Apart from the medicinal uses to which honey is and may be applied, are those connected with the toilet. A small jar containing honey should be kept on every washstand and in every nursery. Honey proves a panacea for most of the ills that flesh, or rather skin, is heir to, in the shape of cracked lips, roughness of the skin, blotchy patches around the mouth, which are most disfiguring to even the most beautiful, chilblains or chapped hands, sore and cracked heels, wind-caught ears, etc., which can all be prevented by this simple remedy. The application is so easy, and no one can object to it, as they do to so many other remedies. After washing any part of the body suffering from any of the above unpleasantnesses, apply to the part affected, while still wet, a very little honey, by dipping the finger into the jar and smearing it over. To those who suffer habitually in winter from any of these distressing complaints, the continued use of honey will prevent them from appearing. Begin to use as soon as the weather gets cold, or as soon as the wind begins to nip.—Irish Bee Journal.

OUT-DOOR WINTERING OF BEES.

(By W. Z. Hutchinson.)

Continued from Page 237.

I have never seen any ill-effects from dampness, but I have always given abundant ventilation above the packing. When the warm air from the cluster passes up through the packing and is met by the cold, outer air, some condensation of moisture takes place. This moistens the surface of the packing, but it remains comparatively dry underneath. With a good strong colony of bees, and ventilation above the packing, I have never known trouble from moisture.

In the giving of protection, chaff hives have the advantage of always being ready for winter, and of doing away with the labor and untidiness of packing and unpacking; but they are expensive and cumbersome. It is some work to pack bees in the fall, and to unpack them again in the spring, but light, single wall, readily movable hives during the working season, are managed with enough less labor to more than compensate for that of packing and unpacking. Then there is another point: The work of packing and unpacking comes when there is comparative leisure, while the extra work caused by great unwieldy hives comes at a time when the bee-keeper is working on the keen jump.

For packing material I have used wheat chaff, forest leaves, planer shavings and dry sawdust. I have never used cork-dust, but it is probably the best packing material. Its non-conductivity is nearly twice that of chaff, while it never becomes damp. The only objection is that it is not readily obtainable, and usually costs something, while the other substances mentioned cost nothing. What they lack in non-conductivity can be made up in quantity. And this brings up the point of the proper thickness for pack-

ing. I have often thrust my hand into the packing surrounding a populous colony of bees and found the warmth perceptible at a distance of four inches from the side and six inches from the top. This would seem to indicate the thickness when sawdust or chaff are used. I presume that packing has been condemned when it was not more than half done — that is when not enough material was used. I don't appreciate the arguments of those who advocate the use of thin packing. I don't believe that the benefit of the heat from the sun during an occasional bright day can compensate for the lack of protection during months of extreme cold.

Hollow walls with no packing, have had their advocates; and it has been asked if these dead (?) air spaces were not equally as good non-conductors of heat as those filled with chaff. They are not. In the first place the air is not "dead"; it is constantly moving. The air next the inside wall becomes warm and rises; that next the outer wall cools and settles; thus there is a constant circulation that robs the inner wall of its heat.

If chaff hives are not used, how shall the packing be kept in place? I know of nothing better than boxes made of cheap lumber. If there is a lack of room for storing them in summer, they can be made so as to be easily "knocked down," and stacked up when not in use. Of course bees can be packed more cheaply by setting the hives in long rows, building a long box around them and filling it with material used for packing. With this method the packing ought to be postponed till it is so late that the bees are not likely to fly again until they have forgotten their old locations; else some of the bees will be lost, or some of the colonies get more than their share of bees. When they have a "cleansing flight" in winter, there is also a likelihood of a

number of the bees returning to the wrong hive. Then when the bees are unpacked in the spring there is more confusing and mixing; but I don't look upon this as so very serious a matter. At this time of the year, other things being equal, a bee is worth just about as much in one hive as another. If there is any difference in the strength of colonies, the weaker ones might be left nearest to where the bees were unpacked.

Speaking of being compelled to wait about packing the bees until they were not likely to fly again until some time in the winter, reminds me that advantages have been claimed for early packing; that the bees in single wall hives only wear themselves out with frequent flights that are to no purpose while those that are packed are not called out by every passing ray of sunshine; that the early packed bees sooner get themselves settled down for the winter's nap, and are in better condition for winter when it comes. It is possible that there is something in this, but there were two or three years in which I tried packing a colony or two as early as the first of September, and I continued to pack a colony every two or three days until the fore part of November, and I was unable to discern any advantage in very early packing. If the bees are protected before freezing weather comes, I believe that is enough.

There is one other point that ought not to be neglected in preparing the bees for winter, whether indoors or out and that is the leaving of a space below the combs. When wintered out of doors there ought to be a rim two inches high placed under each hive. This not only allows the dead bees to drop away from the combs to a place where they will dry up instead of moulding between the combs, but if there is an entrance cut in the upper edge of the rim, there will be no possibility of

its becoming clogged. This empty space under the combs seems to have a wonderful influence in bringing the bees through in fine condition, and I am not certain why.

Weak colonies can seldom be wintered successfully out of doors. They cannot generate sufficient heat. In the cellar, where the temperature seldom goes below 40 degrees, quite weak colonies can be successfully wintered.

As I understand it, this whole matter of out-door wintering of bees might be summed up in a few words: Populous colonies; plenty of good food; and thorough protection. Simple, isn't it? Yet there is a world of meaning wrapped up in those few words.

MEAD RECIPE.

Take 4 pounds honey (any color) to each gallon of water. Allow the honey to dissolve. Then put it into a copper or large boiler; add 1 ounce hops and ½ ounce ginger per gallon, and boil for two hours, skimming off the scum as it rises. When sufficiently boiled pour into a wooden vessel, and when the temperature is reduced to 120 deg. add 1 ounce of yeast (brewer's yeast preferred) per gallon, mix it well with the liquor, cover over and leave to stand in the vessel for about 8 hours. Then pour into a barrel. There must be about ½ gallon prepared beyond what the barrel will hold, and with this fill up the barrel as the liquor ferments. When fermentation is finished drive in the bung, and do not tap for six months, if longer it will be better; then bottle and cork well.—R. Brown, Somerham, England, in *Irish Bee Journal*.

HONEY vs. RAZORS.

Dr. Hamlyn Harris, speaking to the Queensland Bee-keepers, is reported to have said: "It would be useless to send honey home, unless some one accompanied it. Once let your honey out of your hands, and you cut your own throats." Let us hope that our colonial friends may find a way to dispose of their honey without committing suicide in the effort.—*Irish Bee Journal*.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-keepers.

Published Monthly by

Gold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
Brantford - - - Canada

Editor, W. J. Craig.

Brantford, November, 1905

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, will address the Bee-keepers' Convention on the evening of November 16th, at 8.30 o'clock, instead of the time previously announced in the program.

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Among the American friends who are likely to meet with us at Toronto we expect Mr. S. D. House of Camillus, N. Y. Mr. House's father was partner with the late Moses Quinby. Mr. S. D. House has over 600 colonies of bees.

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Secretary Couse requests us to announce that the meetings of the Bee-keepers' Association will be held in the Mission Hall, on Victoria street, adjoining Massey Hall. Hotel accommodation has been secured at the Elliott House and the Albion as announced in our last issue. Arrangements have been made with the railways for convention rates and all persons purposing attending the show or conventions are requested to purchase a **SINGLE FARE TICKET** at starting point obtaining from the ticket seller or agent a **STANDARD CERTIFICATE** to secure the best return rates when signed by the secretary at the convention. Free returns will be given if

there be three hundred certificate-holders at the combined conventions and show.

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We hope to have a great big rally of bee-keepers at Toronto November 15th to 17th. Let every one come who can, and let us have good meetings and a good time generally. This is the one occasion in the year when we meet as a representative body of bee-keepers, for exchange of thought, discussion of methods, and to legislate carefully, conscientiously and wisely for the well-being and advancement of the industry as a whole. Sometimes, in days gone by, there has been friction and a sad lack of patience and forbearance with one another, that spoiled to a great extent the harmony and pleasure of our meetings. We hope that these days are past and gone, never to return, and that we can look back upon them as belonging to a dark and barbaric age of our society. There is no reason in the world why vital and important subjects should not be discussed fully and freely, without fear or favor, and without members losing their temper. If, perchance, we do not see eye to eye or think exactly alike, let us, at least, give one another full credit for honesty and uprightness of purpose, and this will assist very materially in removing and preventing misunderstandings and hard feelings.

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MONTREAL HONEY MARKET.

There is a much firmer feeling in the honey market. Buckwheat honey commands $6\frac{1}{2}c$, a round lot being bought in the country at $5\frac{1}{2}c$. White extracted clover honey is firmer, and prices have advanced one to two cents per lb. Dealers ask 8c. Some very fine lots of comb honey brought as high as 15c this week, with sales of off-colored stock as low as 12c.

Life, however short, is made still shorter by waste of time.—Johnson.

Programme Ontario Bee-keepers' Association Convention, Toronto.



Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 15th, 16th, 17th.

Wednesday, November 15th—

- 2.00 p.m.—Minutes and discussion.
- 2.30—President's address. Vice-President to open discussion.
- 3.30—Address by Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture.
- 4.00—Paper read by Mr. R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, on "Systematic Advertising and Marketing of Honey," G. A. Deadman to open discussion.
- 5.00—Question Drawer, Mr. W. J. Brown, Chard, in charge.
- 7.30—Address by Prof. F. Shutt, Ottawa, on "Notes from the Experimental Farm Laboratories, 1905."
- 8.30—Paper by Mr. R. Lowey, Cherry Valley, on "The Production and Care of Comb Honey," Mr. Morley Pettit to open the discussion.
- 9.30—Question drawer.

Thursday, November 16th—

- 9.00 a.m.—Paper by Mr. F. J. Miller, London, "Are Amendments Necessary to the Foul Brood Act?" Mr. A. E. Hoshal to open the discussion.
- 10.00—Paper by Mr. John Fixter C. E. F., Ottawa on results of experiments. Discussion opened by Mr. W. A. Chrysler, Chatham.
- 11.00—Official reports.
- 2.00 p.m.—Paper by Mr. Morley Pettit, Belmont, on "What Can be Done to Make the Association More Useful to Bee-keepers," Mr. J. L. Byer to open the discussion.

3.00—Election of officers.

- 4.00—Question drawer, Mr. J. Alpaugh, Galt, in charge.
- 7.00—Address by Prof. F. C. Harrison, O. A. C., Guelph.
- 8.00—Addresses by American visitors.
- 9.00—Address by Mr. Arthur Laing, Ash, on "Bee-keeping in Canada vs. Bee-keeping in Jamaica."
- 9.30—Question drawer, Mr. John Newton, Thamesford, in charge.

Friday, November 17th—

- 9.00 a.m.—Unfinished business.
- 10.00—Paper by Mr. Denis Nolan, Newton Robinson, on out-apiaries, discussion to be opened by Mr. C. W. Post, Trenton.
- 11.00—"Points in Judging Honey, and Where Exhibitors Failed at the Honey Show," by the judges.

The meetings will be held in the vicinity of Massey Hall, where the Fruit, Flower and Honey show will be held on the same dates, and within a short distance of the Elliott House and other hotels.

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

Massey Hall, Toronto, Nov. 14 to 18, 1905

FRUIT, FLOWER, HONEY AND VEGETABLES

Prize List Honey Department

| Section. | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| 1. Best 20 dozen of comb honey, in sections, display to be considered; quality and finish to count 80 points, display 20 points | \$10 | \$7 | \$4 | \$2 |
| 2. Best five dozen comb honey in sections, display to be considered; quality and finish to count 80 points, display 20 points | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 3. Best one dozen of comb honey in sections, quality and finish to count 80 points, display 20 points | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4. Best 200 lbs. of extracted liquid honey, to be displayed 100 lbs. in glass, balance in tins | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 5. Best display of 50 lbs. extracted liquid honey in glass .. | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| 6. Best 10 lbs. extracted liquid honey in glass | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 7. Best 25 lbs. of extracted granulated honey | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| 8. Best display of 200 lbs. comb and extracted honey, suitable for a grocer's window or counter; space to be occupied, 6 sq. ft. by 4 ft. high; comb to be in sections, extracted in glass jars, tins or other packages suitable for general grocery trade | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| 9. Best 25 lbs. extracted buckwheat honey in glass | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| 10. Best two dozen of buckwheat honey in sections | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 11. Best 10 lbs. of beeswax | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 12. Best exhibit of six articles containing honey, showing the most practical methods of using honey for domestic purposes | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| 13. Best and most practicable new invention for 'bee-keepers' use | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| 14. Best display of bees and queen which may be seen by visitors | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| 15. Best method of crating and packing comb honey, showing 12-section cases ready for shipment | 7 | 5 | 3 | .. |
| 16. Best package for long-distance shipment of extracted honey, showing methods of packing and crating same .. | 7 | 5 | 3 | .. |

RULES.

1. All exhibitors must be or must become members of the O. B. K. A.
2. All honey and wax must be the product of the exhibitor's apiary. This rule will be rigidly enforced.
3. All entries must be sent to the secretary of the O. B. K. A. as early as possible, accompanied by a fee of ten cents for each entry.
4. No exhibitor will be allowed to make more than one entry in each section.
5. Exhibitors may sell their honey in unbroken packages, but must keep exhibits intact until the close of the show.

6. Members of the O. B. K. A. will be admitted free to the Fruit, Flower and Honey show upon presenting a membership ticket for 1906.

7. A discount of ten per cent will be deducted from the total amount of prize money taken by an exhibitor winning \$50 or over in prizes.

Exhibits will be received and cared for by the superintendent where the owner cannot accompany same.

Manufacturers of bee supplies are invited to exhibit their goods, for which space will be provided.

WM. COUSE

Secretary O. K. B.

Streetsville, Ont.

WINTER ENTRANCES, ETC.

There are a few well-formulated rules for wintering which are observed by all who use ordinary care—namely, keep hives dry, give plenty of food, and protect from cold. Yet with all these rules well kept great loss will come from a winter like that of 1903-4. We must add to these rules this one: Allow plenty of fresh air.

I am talking about out-of-doors wintering. I know that cellar-winterers advocate fresh air, but have seldom known those who winter bees outdoors to have much to say about the supply of air, and I am confident that the vast majority seek to shut out the air rather than to let it in.

Bee-keepers in New England were among the heavy losers last winter, and those with whom I have talked give this description of the condition in spring of the dead colonies. The spaces between the combs were clogged with dead bees, frames and combs were sticky and foul with excrement, and the whole interior of the hive was dripping with damp mold. The living colonies were, most of them, in an equally deplorable condition except that above the ramparts of dead bees were a handful of brave weak survivors.

I had a few colonies which were not unlike those last described, and in every case they were colonies which I had molly-coddled, or which had lain under the snow too long. Every one of my colonies which was allowed its regular summer entrance, came through with clean, sweet combs, strong bees, and a spirit for conquest. Last winter my 38 colonies were disposed as follows: Three in my seashore cottage in the full blast of all the winds that blow, with entrances $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch holes three to the colony; five on farms about Provincetown, Mass.; three on a farm in Lancaster, Mass.,

with entrances the width of the hive and 3-8 deep; ten on farms in Norwich, Conn., with entrances the width of the hive and from 3-8 to 7-8 inch deep; two glass observatory hives in a north window; seventeen in my yard at home with entrances of all sorts.

The bees at the seashore were all alive and flourishing when my family and I arrived there for our summer stay. They had had no care since the preceding August, yet were all alive, while we are told that 90 per cent. of the bees along the coast died.

My bees in Lancaster wintered poorly because they were covered with snow too long. The bees on farms in Norwich were set on high stone walls where they got the good, fresh air, and they wintered well except two starved from lack of stores due to my own carelessness. Of the bees in my home yard, the colony which showed all along a fine state of health had an entrance 12 inches long and 7-8 of an inch deep. This entrance was open all the time except occasionally, when the cold went way below zero; I either threw dry snow lightly over the entrance or else pushed a porous cloth into the entrance. This was done more to conserve heat than otherwise, for I feared that the bees might consume all their stores in trying to keep warm. At no time from fall to spring could more than a bare sprinkling of dead bees be seen on the bottom of the hive. All winter long the bees occupied at least seven of the spaces between the combs.

My various observations of last winter have led me to leave all my hives this winter with ample entrances, in several cases an entrance the equivalent of 12 square inches. I do not advocate so large an entrance, but shall sacrifice a few colonies this winter, if necessary, to find out the effects of such an entrance. I am watching

closely, and thus far all is well. One can look into the well-lighted hive and see the bees clustered in perfect repose about the bottom-bars of the frames. Such an entrance is all right for ordinary winter weather, but may cause trouble when the temperature falls to 10 below zero or colder.

Though I do not advocate so extreme an entrance as last described, I do most assuredly advocate one which has the equivalent of at least five square inches. If there is any reader of these lines who has hive entrances smaller than that let him worry about his bees. That size of entrance is needed to furnish the circulation of air sufficient to carry off the moisture given out by the bees, and will go far towards preventing mouldy combs and sick bees.

Right here let me say that bees which winter with dry, clean combs do not spring dwindle to any serious extent.

It is desirable that I state that my hives are well protected; that the combs run crosswise of the hive; that the hives face the south; that every colony allowed a big entrance is a big colony.

There are conditions which will permit good wintering with small hive-entrances, and they are these: A mild winter in which bees can get frequent flights and can ventilate their hive themselves, or an arrangement for a slow upward circulation through a very porous cushion over the frames, in which case the regular cover of the hive is left off in the wintering-case. If the winter is cold and there is no opportunity for the escape of the dampness of the hive, the bees become uneasy, their abdomens become distended with moisture, the weaker ones die and make smaller the entrance already too small, the stronger bees become weak, and unless spring comes to the rescue the colony absurdly dies.

Let your bees have air.

—American Bee Journal.

HANDLING BEES LATE IN THE AUTUMN.

If one is obliged to handle the bees late in the autumn, when they are much inclined to rob, it is often well to wait for a cool day when the temperature is just a few degrees too low for the bees to fly of their own accord. At such times we can work without being bothered by robbers, and I find that the colony being manipulated at such time is not exceptionally cross. There is one thing, however, that we must be cautious about when handling bees when it is too cold for them to fly naturally. As we open the hive we will find the bees on the outside of the cluster somewhat numb and not inclined to fly at us, but as we part the frames (combs) we must be on the lookout for those that are nearer the centre, and consequently warm and ready for business. They will dart out and use the business end almost before one can jerk his hand out of the way. It is, therefore, well to have the smoker in good order and quite handy so as to subdue them when they make a sudden attack. At the same time it is well to use no more smoke than is actually necessary, for if too much smoke is used the bees become excited and frightened and soon fly off the comb. They then soon become chilled and will alight on the bee-keeper and crawl all over him, and some may get under his clothing, which we all know is unpleasant. Handling bees at such times is not to be recommended if it can be avoided, but I often choose in preference to working with them when robbers are constantly on the alert and will follow the smoker about the yard in order to be ready to pounce on to the combs as soon as a hive is opened. If there is only a few colonies to be worked with it can often be accomplished early in the morning, when it is yet too cool for the bees to fly.

Progressive Bee-keeper.

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DEVELOPING THE LOCAL MARKET

Editor C. B. J.:

Dear Sir,—A comment by "York County Bee-keeper," in September issue of C. B. J., demands a counter-comment, and I will attempt to give it, although I may not have a tenth of the experience in bee matters that he has. I refer to his comment on the proposed confederation of the West Indies with Canada. It seems to me he must be trying to see trouble rather far ahead. He says: "The Jamaica honey would so far monopolize the manufacturing trade as to seriously cripple, if not ruin, the Canadian honey business." Well, I may be mistaken, but it seems to me that even if the bee-keepers of Jamaica do monopolize the manufacturing trade, there still ought to be plenty of market for our Canadian honey, and right here let me say that, personally, I have no sympathy with this "dog-in-the-manger" protectionery, anyway, aside from any political considerations whatever. I would say, if the confederation of Canada with the West Indies will benefit the people of the West Indies any, even if we may reap no appreciable gain therefrom, let them come into our family of provinces and welcome, and if Canadian bee-keepers do have to hustle a little more to create a market for their product, that may do them no harm.

But it has always seemed to me that if bee-keepers would look after the quality of their product a little better, and would seek to develop their local market more, there would not be any cause for a great deal of the ado that is made about the dull honey markets, and comb-honey lies, etc. Just to give one case in point, from the page of experience, although it is not exactly from experience in the honey business. Some time was when we produced butter of only ordinary quality, and, of course, only received ordinary price, but for a number of years now the quality of our butter has been the best, and the

result is, the price is likewise the best. A number of years ago, when we began to adopt more up-to-date methods of dairying, and the quality of our butter began to improve in consequence, the storekeepers and customers very soon noticed it and began to demand "Taylor's butter," and, of course, price began to rise above the common level and has continued to rise, until, I believe, to-day, and for a number of years now, we have received a price a few cents in advance of any one else in Galt, and we can't begin to supply the demand for "Taylor's butter" at this top price. When people want to be sure of getting good butter they demand "Taylor's butter," because they know that "Taylor's always make good butter," and it strikes me that if bee-keepers would adopt some similar policy they would be rewarded with like results. "Get your name up" in your local market for always producing a superior quality of honey, and always produce that superior quality, and sell nothing else, and I am very much mistaken if you need fear competition from Jamaica. In fact, I am very much mistaken if you will have to ship a pound away in a wholesale way to any large centre, if you have a fair-sized town for your local market. Of course, this shipping of honey away in wholesale quantities to large centres may be the most attractive way for those who like to do business in a wholesale way—who like to make a "big" appearance, you know—but it is not the way that brings in the greatest number of dollars in the long run. But you say, where you may produce three or four or five thousand pounds of butter a year I may produce 20, or 30 or perhaps 50 thousand pounds of honey. Well, what of that? Where there is one man producing honey for market you will find probably 100 producing butter for market, and all kinds of butter at all kinds of prices, too; but it makes no difference what quality of butter Smith

or Jones may produce, or what slaughter prices he may sell it at, they can't affect the market of the man who always produces butter that can be depended on as being firstclass in quality. Then, again, you say butter is an article that is considered an absolute necessity in even the poorest families; the table is not complete without it. Well, it seems to me, there must be something wrong when butter at anywhere from 15 cents to 30 cents a pound is considered an absolute necessity, by even the poorest families, while honey at from 6 or 7 to 20 cents a pound is considered a luxury, that can be afforded by only the few, especially when we consider that honey is recognized by a good many authorities who profess to know as being a more healthful and better food than butter.

That I am right in these opinions—for they are only opinions with me as yet—is abundantly proven by the experience of bee-keepers I have read of occasionally, who have so far developed their local market, by honest business methods, that they have no trouble in disposing of all their crop, and, in fact, if my memory serves me right, I have read of bee-keepers who have worked up such a demand for their honey in their local market and not very large markets at that, that they have been obliged to buy considerable honey from other bee-keepers to supply their demand.

Quality! Quality! Quality! That's the word that ought to be drummed into every bee-keeper, until, if possible he would be led to think there was no other word in the bee-keepers' vocabulary, so far as marketing his honey is concerned, at any rate. Hoping these ideas may lead some bee-keeper to look more carefully to the "Quality" of his honey, and also to the development of his local market, I am, sir,

Yours very sincerely,

J. D. TAYLOR.

Galt, Ont., Oct. 26.

JAMAICA AND CANADIAN HONEY.

Editor Canadian Bee Journal.

Dear Sir—Referring to a note in the September issue of the Canadian Bee Journal, by York Co. Bee-Keeper, on "Quality of Honey Used by Manufacturers," the writer, speaking of the proposed confederation of the West Indies with Canada, intimates, and I think with good reason, that the proposed confederation would be a great blow to Canadian bee-keepers, and that we, as a class, should do all that lies in our power to prevent said confederation. As to logwood honey, I should not fear it as a great competitor with our choice clover honey. It seems to be very much like our basswood for uncertainty of results, and often the bees are not in the best condition until the logwood bloom is over and besides, there is so much dark honey, that the real light choice logwood is but a small per cent of the whole.

Personally, from the standpoint of a bee-keeper, I should be very sorry indeed to hear that West Indian honey was to be allowed to enter Canada free of duty, as then our Canadian bee-keepers, who are trying to live like civilized beings, would be put in practically direct competition with men who work for 25c a day, and who think they are getting a good price if they get 2½ per lb. for their choicest honey.

There is a slight possibility, however, that we may be more frightened than hurt, as the bulk of the Jamaica honey is a very dark article, and the natives are so slovenly in putting it up, that it is possible the dirt shipped along with the honey might disgust our Canadian buyers. I talked with one large buyer of honey here in the city, who got a shipment from Jamaica, and he said there were so many dead bees and so much dirt in the bottom of the barrels he did

did not care to send for anymore, and yet, I fear, that had the two cents duty been removed he might have been induced to continue to buy the dirty honey

There is one other important point in connection with this subject, and it is this: It does not follow that because the 2c per lb duty is removed that West Indian honey will be sold at 2c per lb less: in fact, in my judgment, it is almost certain that it will not make more than a cent a pound difference in price as compared with the present for this reason. The West Indian shippers know well that the 2c per lb. duty, if removed will go into the Canadian buyer's or the West Indian seller's pocket, and you may rest assured that the Canadian will have to be smart if he gets more than the 1 cent per lb., except in a very few rare cases. I have been on the ground, and know that the Jamaica sellers are trying hard to get a better price, and we may rest assured that they will hardly let an opportunity of this kind pass without getting their share of the profit. In conclusion, however, I feel that we Canadian bee-keepers cannot afford to lose even 1 cent per lb., as we already have enough mountains of difficulty to surmount. So if it rests with us let us do all we can to protect our own interests and the comfort of our firesides.

A. LAING,

Hamilton, Ont.

THE MAN WHO'S AFRAID.

I've paid close heed to the affairs of men

I've observed what the world calls
luck,

I have silently marveled, now and then,

At the potent power of pluck;

And this as a bit of truth I hail,

A sentence that's worth one's heed:

The man who is always afraid he'll fall

Doesn't stand much show to succeed!

—Foy Farrell Greene in "Success."

BRANT COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Brant County Bee-Keepers' Association met in the Court House, Brantford, on Saturday afternoon, October 28. There was a good attendance of members and others, and a very interesting meeting throughout. Mr. Wm. McEvoy, Inspector of Apiaries, was present, and added much to the value of the meeting.

Among the topics discussed were: "The best methods for keeping record of colonies?" "Is it better to winter outside than in the cellar where temperature and ventilation cannot be properly regulated?" "Could hives weighing 45 lbs. at this time be safely wintered without feeding?" "In preparing for winter is it advisable to contract the hive so that the bees can cover the combs and stores?" "Are the prices for honey suggested by the O.B.K.A. Honey Committee satisfactory for this district?" "How may local associations be made more useful to the bee-keeping industry?"

Mr. Wm. Grieve described his system of keeping a book record of each hive. Mr. McEvoy told of a bulletin board, which he uses for the same purpose. Mr. Edmondson conducts a system indicating the condition of each hive by the position of blocks or bricks placed on the top.

Re wintering in a poor cellar, it was the unanimous opinion that it is much better to winter outside rather than in a poor cellar, plenty of good wholesome stores was advocated, whether for inside or outside wintering. Mr. McEvoy and Mr. Shaver use queen excluders on top of the hives in winter to allow a bee space above the frames, and enable the bees to pass over top bars, both of these gentlemen spoke highly of the advantage of placing a full comb of honey flat on the top of the queen excluder to stimulate brood-rearing in the early spring.

Hives weighing forty-five pounds without the cover were not considered safe for wintering either inside or outside, but especially outside, and if risked inside should be given additional stores very early in the spring.

Mr. McEvoy spoke strongly of the value of full combs of honey for wintering in the brood chamber, and also of contracting to the number of combs that can be well covered by the bees. He attributes largely his success in wintering to this system of management, and disagrees most emphatically with Mr. Dadant that half filled combs are better than full ones.

Discussing the prices of honey suggested by the O. B. K. A. committee, the meeting considered that it was generally satisfactory, but thought it was superfluous on the part of the committee to mention the "extra 10 per cent. off" to commission men, as that class looks very closely after their own interest, generally.

To the question, "How can local associations be made more useful?" Mr. Holterman replied that we should work in a direction to produce a better article of honey, the public should be taught to judge honey, to know the difference between ripe and unripe honey, and why that difference occurs. The local society should also seek to develop the home market. Mr. Shaver spoke of the detriment of a class of honey very commonly placed on the market by parties, who don't "keep bees," but simply "have them."

At the election of officers Mr. C. Edmondson was appointed president, Mr. J. H. Shaves vice-president, and W. J. Craig secretary-treasurer. Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Shaver, Mr. D. Tattersall, and Mr. Alex. Taylor were appointed delegates to the meeting of the O.B.K.A. at Toronto.

Every duty omitted obscures some truth we should know—Ruskia.

QUERIES and ANSWERS

Department conducted by Mr. R. H. Smith St. Thomas, Ontario. Queries may be sent direct to Mr. R. H. Smith or to the office of the Canadian Bee Journal.]

Every winter so far I have lost all my bees that I have had in eight-frame Langstroth hives. Would thank you very much if you could tell me how to fix them up for the winter so as to bring them through successfully.—Thedford, Ont.

Answer.—The enquirer does not give any particulars as to the condition the hives were in at the end of the winter. Did the colonies have sufficient stores of good quality, and were the hives protected in any way? So many beekeepers are now using the eight-frame Langstroth hive, and who winter their bees in them with no greater losses than in other hives. I do not think it can be the fault of these hives.

Preparation for winter should begin in August. See that each colony has a good laying queen, with plenty of stores to carry on brood-rearing. About October 1st weigh the hive without cover, and if it does not weigh from 55 to 60 pounds, give combs of well-ripened honey, or feed best granulated sugar syrup to make it up to the above weight. Place the hive in a case about 4 in. larger each way than the size of the hive and about 5 in. deeper; raise the case about 6 in. from the ground and pack around the hives dry forest leaves or any good non-conducting material. Remove the hive cover and spread cotton cloth over the frames. Fill the case up with the packing material and cover all with a tight, waterproof cover. I omitted to say that before packing a passageway about 3 in. wide must be provided from the hive to the outside of the case, so that the bees may fly when the weather is fine. Under these conditions bees should winter every time.—R. H. Smith.

THE OTTAWA HONEY EXHIBIT.

Seldom indeed at one of our larger Canadian Exhibitions do we have a real surprise. But the unusual often happens, and it did in rather a queer way in connection with the honey show here.

At the recent show one exhibitor in the Honey Department entered in every number and won all the first prizes allotted. He had a large exhibit very tastily put up, and yet he wasn't proud of his success. During the season he made thoughtful and careful preparations on a large scale fully expecting to meet as usual with very powerful rivals. No wonder he was sadly disappointed when he found himself alone in honey showing. Why is this? This branch in common with other lines of the exhibition is monopolized—that is not quite the idea—by a few of the larger and wealthier producers. The smaller apiarist knows there's but few prizes and little money for him and so does not compete. Could not the directors so arrange the prize list to give more of a chance to the man of small means? How would it do to apply the principle of "handicap" to those who have taken first places for two or more years? I fully believe this plan modified to suit the circumstances would advantageously revolutionize the honey show. At any rate something must be done to keep up the status of the Ottawa Honey exhibit.

In the good old days the honor of winning prizes was considered of prime importance; now, since money is the all and end-all, the directors, if they want desirable competitors, must throw out the most attractive bait. In the Ottawa valley there are scores of apiarists who would be induced to compete if the prize list was up to their expectations. An observer at the honey display year after year cannot

but be pleased with the rapid development of the artistic. Besides, the usual fancy glass, the tasty arrangement of the various classes of honey, the flags and bunting, the trimming of red, white and blue entwined. Mr. W. J. Brown, the sole exhibitor, had in attractive printing "The Queen and her Retinue" over the natural history show. "Eat Honey and be Merry" above the main honey display; "The Busy Bee," in connection with the observation hive and a large capital "B" made of bees.

APIS

He that knows not and knows not that he knows not is a fool—shun him;

He that knows not and knows that he knows not is simple—teach him;

He that knows and knows not that he knows is asleep—rouse him;

And he that knows and knows that he knows is a wise man—follow him.—From the Arabic.

SIXTY WEEKS FOR \$1.75.

The new subscriber to The Youth's Companion for 1906 who at once sends the subscription price, \$1.75, will receive free all the remaining issues of the paper for 1905. These issues will contain nearly 50 complete stories, besides the opening chapters of Grace S. Richmond's serial, "The Churchills' Latch-String," a sequel to her story of "The Second Violin," which appeared in the early weeks of this year. Madame Sembrich will contribute an article on "Sovereigns I Have Sung To," and there will be three stories by May Roberts Clark under the title "Tales of a Pawnee Hero."

These will give a foretaste of the good things in store for 1906, full illustrated Announcement of which will be sent to any address free with sample copies of the paper.

New subscribers will also receive a gift of The Companion's "Minutemen" Calendar for 1906, lithographed in 12 colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

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Reliable agents to sell stock in cities, towns and country districts. Good pay weekly. Exclusive territory. Sample cases and outfit free. Our terms are the best in business. We need men of good character and ability during the Fall and winter.

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The choicest and most expensive list of stock, small fruit and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialities offered for the first time. Write for terms.

Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto.**WANTED**

To sell one four frame and one six frame Reversible Extractor, payment in cash or first class white extracted or comb honey. They are equipped with my labor saving self straining attachments. They are in first class order. With the six frame machine I have twice in a day, extracted strained and stored over five thousand lbs. of honey. My object in selling is to have machines made with a still greater capacity. Price complete with legs four frame \$16.00 six \$20.00

R. F. HOLTERMANN*BRANTFORD, CANADA.***Canadian Bee Goods**

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We are prepared to furnish full lines of Bee-Keepers' supplies strictly first-class in quality and workmanship.



Highest market price paid for good clean beeswax.



Goold, Shapley & Muir Co. goods at factory prices.

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Honey Cans, Pails and Glass Jars at special prices.



Try one of our brass Smokers, they are considered the best.



R. H. SMITH
ST. THOMAS, - - ONT.