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CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. II, No. 1.

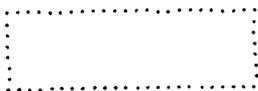
BRANTFORD, ONT., JULY, 1894.

WHOLE No.
353.

"Another Year Has Passed Away."

This issue completes the first volume of the new series of the C. B. J., and many subscriptions have expired.

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We are trying hard to produce a creditable and practical magazine, and have put more dollars into it in the past year than we got back, but all we ask is DO YOUR PART, and renew promptly and try and get one new subscriber. Dollars are eloquent, who will speak first?

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR Co. LTD.
Brantford, Canada.

We have before us a report of the Illinois State Bee-keepers' Association. It is the best report of the kind we have ever seen, a credit to the Association. It is care-

fully compiled by the secretary, James A. Stone, Bradfordton, Illinois. Throughout the report is profusely illustrated.

The annual report of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association is to hand. The opening page contains an engraving of the President, Abner Pickett, Nassagaweya. The report contains some valuable information, which could be materially increased by less of unprofitable discussion, although much has been eliminated from the report. When only one or two in an organization hold views peculiar to themselves, it surely becomes a question as to the expediency of taking up in convention hours of valuable time, year after year in an attempt to sustain views upon the sugar honey (so called) question, the one or two who have held views opposed to the legislation, sought, and who have pressed them, ran the risk of conferring lasting injury on bee-keepers.

In the report, the Oxford Bee-keepers Association, one of the best in the province, receives rough handling, even after the most severe stricture upon its action has been eliminated from the report. In the coming year's report, we trust, the controversies will be few and far between, the practical discussions long and frequent.

A year has passed away since we took the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL in hand,

We trust our friends are pleased with the change. The management has doubtless not been faultless. The year has not been without its lessons. No one worthy of advancement can spend a year without moving forward, and we hope the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has moved forward a little. Many readers have encouraged us by kind words and substantial support in the way of their own subscriptions, the subscriptions of their neighbors and articles. For these we are grateful, and ask for your continued support.

* * *

A season such as the present demonstrates the impossibility of laying down fixed lines in the management of an apiary. We have had a splendid flow from early blossoms, the majority of supers were put on the last day of April and first of May. For the first time in years we found with supers added the bees were crowding the brood chamber in spring with honey. We began to remove honey or combs from the lower story, when it turned cold and wet for weeks and owing to the consumption of honey by young bees some were brought to the starvation point. Then raspberry delayed by cold and wet began yielding honey, and clover too opened out. To put or not to put on sections became a problem. A few cases were placed on the hive, yet the dark honey continued to come in until the 18th of June, when sections cases were placed freely on the hive. We have had hundreds of frames with foundation drawn out in the supers a great comfort. At date of writing, June 20th, clover has not yielded very freely, what the next two weeks may bring forth we know not. Linden has budded very freely. There is no reason why we should not have an abundant honey flow.

* * *

At Streetsville, on May 22nd, 1891, the home of Wm, Steen, Esq, was the scene of a very happy event, being the marriage of

their daughter, Matilda, to Mr. W. M. Couse, by Rev. T. C. Tibb, Streetsville. A large company of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom were present, who manifested their good wishes toward them in various substantial ways. An elaborate breakfast was served and a pleasant evening spent, and concluded by escorting the happy couple to their home in Streetsville, which, natural to a scientific and progressive apiarian like Mr. Couse, he had prepared and furnished before securing the "queen." May they live good and useful lives, and never swarm out for want of stores.

* * *

We think the time has come when there should be a revolution for the average beekeeper in the handling of Bees' Wax scraps of beeswax, capping, and old comb intended to be rendered into shape for market. We have improved our methods of making butter and cheese and enriched our people and our nation thereby. There is much room for improvement in the rendering of beeswax. We would suggest as follows:

1st. Save every scrap of comb and wax carefully.

2nd. Keep scraps from mice, moths and other vermin and before rendering break all old comb thoroughly. The little cocoons when in certain positions will hold the wax almost like any other vessel and this amount be lost. By breaking them this is prevented.

3rd. No iron or iron imperfectly coated with tin should ever come in contact with the wax for it injures the color.

4th. The temperature of the wax in melting should not be any higher than necessary to carry out the object aimed at.

5th. Steam should never to any perceptible extent pass through the wax. Much of the sediment found at the bottom of cakes of wax rendered with steam extractors is disintegrated beeswax and an absolute waste.

6th. The only proper way to render beeswax from crude comb and cappings is by means of the solar wax extractor, not

perhaps because steam does not come in contact with the wax. for the extractors are so constructed that the wax runs away from the crude mass slowly, and after leaving it has a chance to leave behind it foreign substances; and last but not least, the melted wax in the moulds remain stationary and as a rule cools very slowly allowing any remaining residue to slowly sink to the bottom and leave the top cake pure. When wax cools rapidly the cake hardens before this separation takes place.

The trouble with the solar wax system at present is that unless a price is paid greater than the average bee-keeper is willing to give, the best solar cannot be procured, and the work cannot be done rapidly. Again, the machine is not turned to the sun as often as it should and it is not placed where the sun's rays have the greatest influence. We have one of Mr. Alpaugh's machines and paid him five dollars for it, and unless manufactured in large quantities it cannot be sold for less money.

We think those having steam for heating purposes, that is through pipes, could likely use a coil of pipe in a solar wax extractor and in that way get just the same results as the rays of the sun.

Those purchasing wax are beginning to discriminate in favor of the best wax. This is right and nothing will tend more rapidly to give us a first class article. Dr. C. C. Miller in *Gleanings* wants to know what the indications are to show "that wax used for containing honey only is whiter than and different from that intended by the bees to become a part of the brood chamber."

We would say one indication would be in the appearance often noted when the bees are allowed to build their own comb.

Facts For Queen Breeders

Written for the Canadian Bee Journal.

We want business bees and mated before shipment.

In the human family we find, occasionally fine specimens of the species—educated fools—that are of no practical use on earth.

And the same rule applies in some degree

to honey bee life. I concluded that it depends upon the queen mother bee breeder, whether the mother bee is simply a thing of beauty or built for business. Lately it seems to be the queen breeders' aim, to produce to the end that he may have a bee of pretty color and of numerous bands and of comely appearance, in other words a prize-winner.

It is not surprising that such a queen may not be an expert layer—or may be only a drone layer. My experience teaches me that if a person wants money-making business bees, he must keep that point in view; culling all drones and imperfect queens of doubtful character, and to send out no Virgin queens, and breeding only those that are most prolific in money making qualities, without so much regard for color, bands, gentleness, etc., etc.

I want bees and want many, for in honey bees there is money. I want no queen breeder to send me Virgin queen unless so ordered.

And so that these requirements are filled, it matters not whether they are pure blood or any fancy strain. Disappointment awaits the honey producer who buys queen for business and gets Virgin queens on the recommendation of others.

My bees do well for me under proper manipulation, and the peculiar conditions they are accustomed to. But transfer them to another climate, different location in another hive, another system, different everything and they might prove unsatisfactory. And this is how I, in some degree account for the oft repeated accusation of misrepresentation on the part of queen breeders. Hence I reiterate, don't depend upon others. Read the Canadian Bee Journal, a paper devoted to the art and science of bee keeping, then let your good sense and experience guide you. Rule your own apiary.

Breeding honey bee queens is a legitimate business, but needs to be studied, built up and taken care of, as a live merchant or manufacturer takes care of his affairs, and keeps up with the times. If you are ahead of the times, sit down and wait for the times to catch up. It is not simple chance or luck, but hard mental work that brings success. And he who thinks otherwise had better look elsewhere for a soft snap.

There is money in the business, of this we have ample proof. There are failures, so there is in every line, especially those Bee Trade Journals, but it is no reason why the honey bee and the honey producer should get off the earth.

The boomer of the five Banded Golden Queens by overshooting his mark and sending out Virgin Queens, and making insane claims for the breed, has done the Italian Bee more harm than good; and if it was not for the cool heads of a few, I

believe that the unreliable ink-slinger of the Golden Five-banded Boomers would have killed the Italian breed.

The Italian Bee in its purity is a good honey-gatherer, and gentle. It is these two qualities that has given it its publicity. And if the breeders will be content to let well enough alone and stick to the old Italian Bee we will stick to them. I know comparatively nothing about the new golden five-banded bees, except this: I ordered 20 from one breeder two years ago last fall; seven lived through the winter, and out of the seven, six were worthless. Last fall I ordered 12 from one high art queen breeder; I got 5, one arrived dead, two were killed at once on introduction, two came through the winter and proved to be drone layers. I ordered six of another breeder, two were killed on introduction, four lived through and three proved drone layers. So out of the 38 queens I got only two good ones, and they have gathered no honey as yet. So I cannot vouch for the many wonderful things told of them.

But I have said I know the Italians, Syrians, Cyprians, and their crosses to be in every way worthy of attention, whether you be doctor, merchant, mechanic, queen breeder or only an all-around bee-crank.

J. W. TEFFT,
Cummillus, N. J.

[Well, well friend Tefft, I fancy we can safely put you down as belonging to the class you mentioned in the closing sentence of your article. We do not just see why you should have such an unfortunate experience with queens. We think management may require to be changed according to locality but not bees. We have had good queens and poor queens from queen breeders. There is, perhaps, too much of a desire for pretty bees but we would prefer anything to Cyprian, or Syrian crosses.—Ed.]

Glengarry Bee-Keepers' Convention.

The Glengarry Bee-Keepers' Association convention was held at Lancaster village. Quite a number were present. Mr. J. W. Calder occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes and other business, the president took up the subject of the benefits to be derived from associations. He showed, in an able manner, the amount of knowledge derived from meeting together for mutual discussion. A paper was next read on extracting honey and how to prepare it for market; considerable discussion was gone into on this paper, points came out how to market honey, what was

thought the best shape to put it up, how to procure the largest quantity and best quality at the least expense.

The next paper read was on the best methods of wintering and how to control swarming. In the discussions that came up it was shown, without a doubt, that cellar wintering was the best for our climate. A plan was shown by A. Dickson, of Lancaster, of a cellar which he has tried and shown to be successful; he explained the construction of the cellar by means of a chart. Considerable discussion took place in connection with swarming; three or four good plans were brought forward for the control of swarming, and how to prevent swarms from absconding.

Next in order was a reading by the president on hives and fixtures, which was well got up and very instructive. From the discussion that followed on the different kinds of hives, members concluded that the Langstroth or simplicity frame was the best for all purposes. Other points were taken up in connection with the apiary. Sufficient to say those that were not present missed a great deal of information. Next meeting will be held at Alexandria.

ALEX. DICKSON, Sec.

Lancaster, June 5, 1894.

[Now friend Dickson you are just making us all wish we were at that convention, and doubtless at next meeting there will be more than ever out. But could you not give us a little of that valuable information in your report, it would doubtless act as an additional bait.—Ed.]

The Use of a Diary in Apiculture.

G. A. Deadman.

I am of the opinion that there are few bee-keepers who receive the benefits from a diary that they could. Too many are apt to associate a diary with past events, whereas the most practical and valuable uses of it is the record of the future. It will not be the object of this article to show the advantages arising from a well kept record of the past, but rather to illustrate its value when employed as a help for the future. Various ways have been recommended to remind the apiarist of duties to be performed in the apiary, duties that if neglected at the proper time must result in loss and trouble. There is nothing to my

mind like a diary for relieving one's memory in the management of an apiary either large or small. It need not be a printed one, one to cover the whole year, but an ordinary blank book with 100 or more pages is what is required. The best book is one that is large enough to contain a record of the colonies and then the latter part can be used for the diary proper. Have a page for a day or more if necessary. There is no one who has kept bees to any extent but knows that each day there will arise work that should be attended to later on. For example about ten days ago I had occasion to place a few frames of unsealed brood behind a division board in an ordinary colony. I neglected to record this to be attended to to-day. The consequence was, several young queens were reared and hatched, the colony swarmed, the old queen was killed, and a large apple tree had to be ascended to secure them. When a colony swarms I make a note of it in my diary to be attended to in the way of destroying unneeded queen cells seven days later. In strengthening weak colonies after it is not desirable to increase the laying capacity of the queen, I usually place the brood behind the division board. Now these should be examined for cells ten days later and a note made of it, for that day a young queen is hatched. Make a memo of it for ten days later to see if laying. You may notice a colony that will soon require more room. Mark it down on the day it should be attended to. You deprive a colony of their queen, this fact should be recorded so as to look after their cells nine or ten days after. In fact, every work to be attended to at a specific time should be recorded. In beginning the day's work you simply look at your diary for the day. You can see at once the work that must be done and then the regular duties of the day will follow. In queen rearing I have found it very valuable. I formerly made a note of all such needs consecutively, but a page for each day's requirements is much better and will be found superior to the various devices recommended for this purpose.

Brussels, Ont.

Stimulative Feeding.

To the Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal.

DEAR SIR,—In a foot-note to my article on the Lindsay feeder in June C. B. J., you ask if I believe in stimulative feeding, and to this I would reply that under certain circumstances I do. Take, for instance, when the spring is getting along, brood rearing is in full swing, your stock of sealed combs has run low, feeding must be done, and at that time of year it is "stimulative feeding" of course. In that kind of stimulative feeding I believe,

I believe in giving the feed slightly warmed and at sun-down, so the bees will have congenial occupation during the night, and the excitement be allayed by the morning.

If bees are kept well supplied they will not fly so freely in chilly, raw weather, and so a large proportion, which otherwise would not regain their hives, is saved to help keep up the heat and attend to the home duties.

When bees are hard up for stores and you do not attend to them, spring dwindling is going to be the likely consequence.

I have taken very light hives and by regular feeding for several weeks worked them up into pretty good shape. This, of course, is a good deal of trouble. However, if one has only a few hives and no spare sealed comb, I believe the game is worth the candle: If one is possessed of good heavy sealed combs, however, and will supply his bees with these and pack them up snug, he will come out nearly as well as with the feeding. He won't come out better though, if the feeding is properly attended to. I believe it better to feed daily than to give large quantities at once at that time of the year, and more economical.

Perhaps your question means, do I believe in making it a business to feed a whole apiary in spring in a regular way for weeks as above, and to this I answer, no, certainly not, if the bees have a reasonable amount of stores. There is too much labor and expense involved.

There is a time, however, when I want to be able to help my bees, and that is between fruit bloom and clover. If they laid in an abundant store from fruit bloom I might leave them alone, but that with me has only happened once. The care of a large lot of young bees and a large lot of brood has to be provided for at this time, and if neglected, I am going to suffer for the neglect, either in contraction of my prospective gatherers, or in disease getting into hives through uncared-for brood, and to avoid this I believe it pays to take pains and give a little feed, and especially in rainy or cold weather when the bees cannot fly. It helps to keep them in heart and that with bees is something, as well as with men.

I apportion the feed to the requirement of the hive; say from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 1 lb.

It is to me just as reasonable to feed in this way, unless the bees have really an abundant supply in their hives, as it would be for a man to cut some green grass and bring it to his cow if for some reason she was confined to the stable.

The above, of course, all refers to spring feeding, and trusting that I have made myself plain. I am yours very truly,

R. W. McDONNELL,

Galt, June 19, 1894.

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

REPORT OF APICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Last year, you will remember, we had work in connection with foul brood, and that work was to have been carried on during the present year. You are also aware that Mr. McKenzie very kindly gave us his time and experience free of charges, and promised to do what he could during the present year. I may say that I saw Mr. McKenzie, once in Toronto, and was in the city at two other times and tried to see him, but it appears that he has been so busy this year on other work that the work in connection with foul brood has not been carried on, but is at a standstill. Mr. McKenzie still has some wax belonging to the Union. During the past year or more, a new invention has attracted the attention of bee-keepers throughout the world. The invention was a contrivance to be used for hiving swarms. The method of working was as follows:

The self-hiving appliance was placed under the brood chamber, and used instead of a bottom board, the lower brood chamber and supers were raised and a new hive with combs placed underneath with a true bottom board under this new hive. The bees before swarming passed in and out through the self-hiver and partly through the new hive. By means of perforated metal and other constructions, the mother bees could pass back and forth at will, but the queen could only pass from the old hive into the new and then could neither return to the old or leave the new.

The result would be that when the swarm issued they would pass in their accustomed way through the self-hiver, through the new hive and out. The queen would attempt to follow and pass from the old hive and would be trapped in the new. The bees when upon the wing would find the queen absent and return to the old entrance on their way, through the new, to the old hive and in passing through the new hive they would find the queen and remain there. The old brood chamber could then, when convenient, be placed on a new stand and become a distinct colony. The watching for the hiving of swarms, has been up to the present a great drawback to the farmer; many swarms have been lost and with that the season's profits have often disappeared. Under these circumstances your Committee considered an experiment with these self-hivers particularly appropriate.

The self-hivers were supplied to G. A. Deadman, N. Monteith, E. M. Husband, M. B. Smith, J. N. Whaley, Myers Bros.,

J. Clark, E. Shaver, Goold, Shapely & Muir Co., (Limited), R. F. Holtermann, D. McCormac, Wm. Bayless, in numbers varying from one to three. There were also thirteen others whose names we secured, but who purchased the self-hivers on their own account.

The great rush of work, owing to the peculiar nature of the season, prevented some from making a careful test, but eleven self-hivers were used.

In every case the swarm issued as expected and the queen was trapped in the new hive. In all but two cases the bee, before swarming went down to the new hive and stored honey in the empty combs put there for the new swarms. If combs were removed the bees build comb of their own and stored honey therein. By some the means of communication was reduced in hope that this would prevent the bees going down but without avail. This would be no disadvantage in running for extracted honey, but it would be a decided disadvantage for the comb.

Again, in a large apiary, the bees on the wing without a queen would sometimes unite with other swarms which would issue at the same time. Again they would cluster and remain out for a considerable time before returning to their hive, increasing the danger of uniting with other swarms. For anyone having only a few swarms the danger from this source is not great and this difficulty is no great disadvantage even should two swarms unite.

Another careful test will be made next season. Up to date, the results go to show, for extracted honey, the self-hiver will be a great advantage to the farmer keeping a few colonies. For comb honey the results are unfavorable.

Signed, { R. F. HOLTERMANN,
S. N. MONTEITH,
E. M. HUSBAND.

Elsinore Cal., April 10th, 1891

I am a new subscriber to your journal and so far I am delighted with it. I have been away from home and only two days ago found the bee-keepers parliament. I have been very successful with the method of which I send you a short account. The weather is very dry here, hardly any rain. Many bee-keepers are already losing many colonies. Mine are all right so far but I do not look for a pound of surplus this season.

Respectfully,

JOHN COLLINS.

Box 48 Elsinore.

Riverside Co. Cal. U. S.

FIRST STEPS IN BEE-KEEPING.

KEEPING EVERLASTINGLY AT IT
BRINGS SUCCESS.

QUESTIONS SENT IN BEARING UPON FIRST STEPS
IN BEE-KEEPING WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS
DEPARTMENT BY THE EDITOR.

There are again a large number of questions to take the space of this department that will be of general interest to the beginner.

* * *

If it be not too much trouble, would you kindly inform me upon the following points:

1. Re self-swarming. What is the best invention you know of in reference to the question?

(a) I believe one way is to swarm the bees by making the division yourself by taking the old queen with a good proportion of the bees and placing them in an empty hive, observing that young queens are in progress of hatching in the original hive. Are there any strong objections to this method?

(b) Then there is the Alley trap.

(1) Is this so arranged as to prevent the out going queen returning whence she came?

(11) What about the accompanying bees? Do they go back in hive? For instance the swarm started out at 1 o'clock but you did not have the opportunity of looking at them from 12.30 to 4.30. What plan is is there available to be taken with success.

(c) Then there is your improved self hiver. I understand that the hive containing the bees is placed on top of an empty hive. Then are all openings in the top hive fastened up, say during the expected swarming period, and the bees thus daily forced through the bottom hive with their supplies. Then of course I see how when they swarm they start down the usual way and the queen is prevented from getting out of the lower hive and the bees then return to this lower hive, but why do they not all finally return to the upper hive whence they started out? I suppose the bottom hive would be destitute of frames etc, and thus tend to prevent the upper swarm, queen and all from taking up their quarters therein before swarming? Do your ordinary dove-tailed hives answer this purpose, if not what change may be necessary?

I have been thinking of making a start in the bee business but on account of my professional work it will be impossible for me to give my days to watching them during the swarming season or the month of June, and hence my looking into this question of self swarming upon which I am not at all clear.

Re comb foundation. About what weight will your brood foundation run per square foot and price? Also average weight per sheet to fit the Hoffman frame for the dove tailed hive? Does it run the same for the sections in the supers?

4. Are queen excluders necessary in the surplus arrangements in connection with your hives?

5. What is the best time to put supers on for section honey.

BEGINNER.

ANSWER.

1. (a) The practice of dividing a colony artificially is almost entirely out of vogue. At the present time we are recognizing more and more in the average locality where heavy fall flows cannot be counted on, that the entire forces should be kept together to get the largest yields of honey. The division of the colony prematurely does not carry out the desired end. Some argue that bees get a new impetus from swarming and for that reason do better. This statement I am not prepared to dispute, on the other hand I have no great faith in it.

(b) With the Alley queen trap the queen in her efforts to follow the swarm may get into the compartment of the trap above. In that case she cannot return to the brood chamber; otherwise she can. There is nothing but accident to cause her to reach this compartment.

The swarm without the queen will return to the old hive and the old brood chamber and surplus compartment. In case the queen has reached the upper compartment in the trap, a few bees will remain with the queen. If the queen is always looked for it may be all right. otherwise owing to exposure and rain, she and accompanying bees may perish. Again all the bees returning to the old combs must be a disadvantage.

(c) With the self hiver all entrances and openings are closed and the bees pass through the opening in the self hiver but not through the new hive underneath. The new hive is as well to have comb or foundation. The bees when they feel inclined will build below anyway. My experience and the experience of others indicate this, the bees will store honey below but I never heard of a case where the queen went below before swarming. The dovetailed or any other hive not

double walled will answer for this. For further particulars see the report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union upon the self hiver.

3. The weight of brood foundation varies. In making good brood foundation the sheets should be dipped thin enough to prevent the mill being entirely filled with wax when passing through. This gives a softer wall of wax and gives the bees a better chance to use the wax quickly in the foundation. But such foundation is a little more liable to sag when a heavy swarm is thrown upon it in hot weather. If wired you can use 7 to 8 feet to the pound for a Langstroth frame otherwise 6 sheets are thin enough.

4. Queen excluders should always be used for extracted honey, never for comb honey unless you have swarms on starters and then only at first.

5. Supers for section honey should be put on when the colony is strong enough, when honey desirable for comb honey is coming in and in sufficient quantity to send the bees into the surplus compartment.

Correspondence.

North Attleboro, Mass. May 3rd, 1894.

R. F. Holtermann, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR—The May C. B. J. is just received and read. In its new form and make up it should appeal strongly to the bee-keepers on both sides of the line and ought to receive their patronage simply on account of its real genuine worth. How it is that so many do "get along" without "taking" a journal is more than I can comprehend. But I suppose those who do not, are satisfied to move on in a sort of perfunctory way, claiming that book knowledge is nothing and that practical working is everything. For myself I want the bee-journals to enable me to "keep in touch" with the fraternity. I want to know what is going on in the bee world, to verify or disprove new ideas, and to fight for the right so far as I know.

I trust your subscription list will fill up well, and that the journal will prove a paying thing.

With kind regards I am hurriedly,

Yours very truly,

JOS. E. POND.

Elkhart, Sheboygan Co. Wis.,
April 14, 1894.

The Gould Shapley & Muir Co.

Gentlemen:—It is somewhat annoying to a subscriber of a periodical to not have it discontinued when the paid up term ends. But, I suppose, more annoying to the pub-

lishers to not have a prompt renewal. I sent a subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal when under its former management, and though I liked the Journal well I yet concluded not to renew, and thought when it changed hands I should see it no more. But a copy came with brightened look, to tempt I suppose, a continued acquaintance. I thought surely that would be the last, if I do not send another "material aid." But another copy came with an x, and still another with an x; and then came the end of the year, and then mentally said adieu. But no. Then came the January number, "all my fancy painted her," almost irresistibly charming, with its splendid representative array of good looking, intelligent, Canadian bee-keepers, quite a contrast to early impressions made of Canadian inhabitants. When I was a boy and lived in the state of Vermont, where at each haying and harvest season, would come across the north line of the state from Canada seeking work among the farmers, swarthy specimens of humanity that old question with a little variation is suggested, "How can so much good come out of Nazareth." Following the January number came the February, March and April numbers, all models of neatness and ability. Improvement shining in every line, containing the very interesting report of the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers Association, and with all a walk up to the captain's office with a dollar and settle.

Perhaps I ought to apologise for remissions in not noticing that the C. B. J. would keep coming under certain conditions, till the publishers would think cuss words, though they might not speak them, also in not keeping in mind how many copies I had received. I now herein send a dollar for the past.

I am an old man, my next birth-day day will count the threescore and tenth annual milestone of life. I live entirely alone on a farm, have a few horses to care for and a few neat cattle, about half a hundred chickens, two or three felines but no canine. I have only eight colonies of bees, but they seem to be in fine condition, on summer stands, each hive in a larger hive or little house well packed with forest leaves. I have never had many swarms. A year ago last fall I had sixteen, lost them all the next winter, bought two in the spring, had nine last fall, lost one in the winter. Through the C. B. J. I took a hint from Mr. McEvoy in preparing for winter, also one from Editor Holtermann. I am a subscriber to the Bee-keepers' Review and American Bee Journal, three weekly newspapers some monthly etc. Here's my best wishes.

J. L. SEXTON.

St Mary's, May 28th.

I had great success in wintering my bees on summer stands, out of 80 colonies I only lost one through starvation. And I never had bees in better condition for the honey flow than at present. Hoping we may have a grand flow from white clover and basswood.

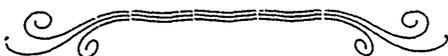
I remain as ever.

Yours Sincerely,

WM. AIKEN.



THE BEE-KEEPERS' PARLIAMENT.



FOR JULY NUMBER OF JOURNAL.

Suggestions applicable to July, that will aid in the successful wintering of bees. (Not more than three-hundred words.)

FOR AUGUST NUMBER OF JOURNAL.

Suppose that your comb honey is yet on the hive. Handle it until ready for the wholesale or retail market. (Not more than three-hundred words.)

FOR SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF JOURNAL.

What can you do during September, to assist in successful wintering of apiary. (not more than three hundred words.)

THE RIPENING OF HONEY.

I wish to go on record that to advance the idea of ripening honey artificially, as it has been advanced, is injurious to the bee-keeping industry, besides it is impractical. —*Canadian Bee Journal.*

This is my idea, exactly. The less artificial work there is about any kind of honey the better the honey: natural methods are the best methods in the apiary. The longer any kind of honey is left in the hive, the better the flavor and quality. It may not improve the looks of comb honey to leave it on too long, but it surely will greatly improve the taste of it and its keeping qualities. As to extracted honey, it is very hard to secure first-class honey of this kind, if it is not left in the hive until it is sealed over and thoroughly cured.—Rev. E. T. Abbott, President North American Bee-keepers Association, in Kansas Farmer.

We do not want artificial ripened honey; any more than we want artificial honey. Artificial ripening of honey should never be practiced. All honey should be allowed to

ripen on the hive. The benefits derived by doing so are better body and far superior flavor.

A. E. SHERRINGTON,
Walkerton, Ont.

It is a difficult matter to give advice to cover all classes. Beginners often take for granted that they know more than they do. I think two or more supers for comb honey will prevent excessive swarming and assist the beginner very much in having bees in proper shape. Avoid tinkering with queen cells and thus run a better chance of having a good queen in the hive. In extracting have two supers if honey flow warrants and keep enough combs of sealed honey to abundantly supply the needs of your bees for winter. R. F. H.

It is rather early to begin preparations for wintering but we doubt the apiarist should never lose sight of it. I believe that one factor in successful wintering of our bees is to leave the brood chamber for brood rearing and if you want extracted honey give extra combs for this purpose. I think it is a shame and disgrace to demoralize a colony by trying to get honey from frames containing brood and yet how many do, to the detriment of the colony and the quality of the honey. No no! Have nice straight brood combs free from much drone, space them 1½ except the outside ones which may be a little wider and your colony will not so like spring dwindle, as they can better retain warmth during the cold spring days and brood rearing will go on faster. Colonies that have swarmed should be looked after and seen that they are supplied with laying queens, and do not allow any colony to swarm more than once. C. A. DEADMAN.

I like the little journal. It is filled with good practical information and something that Canadian bee-keepers need not be ashamed of. That it may receive the support it deserves is the wish of

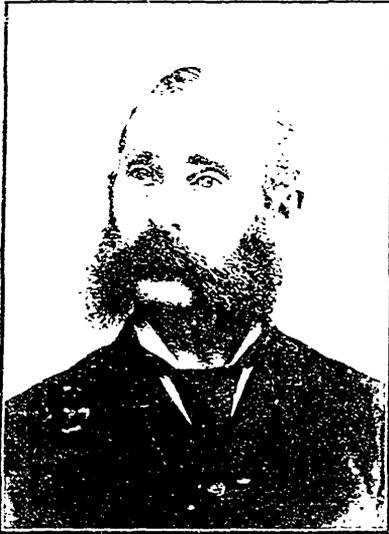
Bobcaygeon, Ont. J. D. OLIVER.

GRIP is offering to new subscribers its publication from now until the end of the year at the price of \$1. They will also if requested send the back numbers for May and June. Address, 31 Adelaide street, West. Toronto.

P. S.—I must here say C. B. J. has prodigiously improved in your hands, and is a credit to Canada. E. L. ETHRIDGE, Farnham, B. C., May 2, 1891.

The Apiary of G. A. Deadman.

In giving a description of the Apiary as shown in the engraving, I will confine myself to that which may be instructive from a bee-keeping point of view. You will observe that the hives are placed in rows, nine in all. These again are in sets of three. Between the third and fourth row there is



MR. G. A. DEADMAN.

double the distance that there is between the first and second or the second and third. The same again between the sixth and seventh rows. The rows are 9½ feet long, and eight feet of space between each row from centre to centre, or double this between the first set of three rows and the second set, and the second set of three rows and the last. Originally there were no extra spaces, but eleven rows equal distances apart. I found it, however, very unsatisfactory, both from the loss of queens and likewise the bees, especially when first removed from the cellar in the spring, they would congregate too much to one corner or other part of the Apiary, depopulating some hives, while others would be filled to overflowing; there was trouble also in swarming time with clipped queens. Many would go into the wrong hive, there to be stung to death. The statement that young

queens find their own hives by the excitement of the bees at the entrance, does not correspond with my experience. The greatest success I have had with queens finding their own hives was when no two hives near each other faced the same direction. I would not however sacrifice appearance or convenience for the loss of a few queens, yet our aim should be to combine both beauty and utility, loveliness and usefulness. To this end I want the hives about the same color, with few exceptions the same shape and likewise the same size, unless by producing both comb and extracted honey you require them different.

Having the hives in rows has so many decided advantages, that I prefer an apiary in that plan. Adopting the row system it is necessary that a plan be adopted, which will enable the bees to make no mistake as to which row their hive belongs. In having eleven rows equal distances apart we can readily understand there would be no confusion for the bees occupying either the first or last row, but for those living towards the centre to find their homes was not an easy matter, while the too frequent loss of young queens necessitated a change. By taking away the 4th and 7th rows it left the balance in sets of three. The advantages of this plan are apparent; the bees on the first row must be sadly bewildered to ever take the second middle row, likewise those on the third or last row of the set, the same holds good of the middle row, under no circumstances could they be persuaded to take either the first or third row. Now the same applies to the 2nd set of three rows. It can be readily seen that these would not be likely to go either to any of the rows of the first or last set of hives. I venture to say that three hives can be taken and placed so close to each other that there will only be room to walk between them, without ever the loss of a queen from going into the wrong hive. The question of rows being settled, the next thing is to prevent the loss of bees or queens from going into the wrong hive in the same row. Note, I do not mean the loss of bees from being killed but rather the loss to their homes by their absence. With young queens, however, it is different for unless perchance they were needed, such a mistake would probably cost them their life. You will notice in the engraving that in the 2nd row of the first set there are two large square hives with flat covers. These are an experiment as a quadruple hive, to contain four colonies: their location in the centre row assists the bees on either of the first three rows to find their hives. Something of this nature, with



a few trees on the first and third row I find of great benefit. If desired for a week or two, a few days after swarming a slight change can be made in two or three of the hives in a row by placing a board or something of that nature in front of them. This does not mar the symmetry or beauty of your apiary as adopting different colored or different shaped hives would do.

G. A. DEADMAN.

(To be continued.)

Swarming.

To The Editor of *The Canadian Bee Journal*.

DEAR SIR.—In your report of the Oxford Bee Keepers' Association in the June number of the C. B. J., "Question: Allowing bees have swarmed once, what is the best thing to be done with the brood chamber of the old hive?" You have made my method, as I stated at the convention, quite different from what I stated. No one can understand it properly from your report, which is as follows: "Dr. Duncan—I hive the swarm on the old stand, my queens are all clipped, and as soon as she issues I clip her and put her in the entrance of the new hive, which is put on a new stand." The second item is a little better but not definite enough for to go by.

My plan is as follows. I have all my queens clipped, previous (not when she

issues with the swarm). When I see a swarm issuing, I take a small round wire-cloth cage, watch for the queen and when I see her, hold the mouth of the cage over her, and when she runs in put in the stopper, lay the cage aside. When the swarm is all out I cover the old hive with a sheet at front quite secure to prevent the swarm going back. I next take an empty box with a moveable bottom board, placed as near the old hive as I can get it, put the queen with the cage in the doorway of the hiving box, wait until the returning swarm begins to cluster on the cage, then I remove the stopper and the queen runs into the hiving box and the swarm soon follows in a hurry. When they are all in I remove the swarm to a prepared hive with foundation on a new stand. I shake the swarm in on the top. I remove the quilt, previously, put on an empty super or the rim that belongs to the hive. Cover them up before they get up to fly.

I now remove the sheet off the old hive on the old stand and the job is done. In from five to six days I open out the old hive, shake the bees off the comb so I can find all the queen cells. Cut them all out, put the comb back, let the bees run in, give them a young queen or queen cell from a selected breed. There is danger in injuring the young queen in the cells by shaking them; that is the reason I remove them all. I

now put the sections with their supers on the swarm; put a super with comb on the old hive for extracting. If any one gives this plan a fair trial, I will guarantee he will have more honey than by the plan generally used, called the Heddon.

In the question that came up about introducing queens, my plan was meant for virgin queens, not for queens I buy. I give them the cage with the queen and let them release her by eating the candy.

By giving the above an insertion in the next number of the C. B. J., you will oblige me much. DR. GEORGE DUNCAN.

Embros, June 13th 1894.

[Thank you Dr. Duncan, did not catch your meaning at the time and asked another and received it in that way.—Ed.]

THE RIGHTS OF BEE-KEEPERS.

Continued from June Bee Journal.

If allowed to stand it would be precedent to be followed wherever a bee-keeper was obnoxious to the ruling majority; his *rights* would be ignored, and the bees condemned by ignorant and prejudiced persons for selfish motives.

"The National Bee-Keepers' Union, therefore, concluded to carry the case to the Circuit Court, for it would be very detrimental to the pursuit to allow an ordinance against bee-keeping to remain uncontested, and to be quoted as a precedent against the keeping of bees, because it had been declared 'a nuisance' by a city council in Arkansas.

"By the enforcement of that unlawful ordinance of the city Mr. Clark was deprived of his liberty, and the constitutional rights guaranteed to every citizen in the United States.

"Even granting that it was wrong in Mr. Clark not to obey the city authorities he should have had a speedy trial by an *impartial jury*—all of which had been denied him. Even when released under a writ of habeas corpus, he was, within three hours, re-arrested and fined.

"After demanding a change of venue, because of the prejudice of the Mayor, that functionary again fined him, denying him his constitutional rights.

I THE CIRCUIT COURT.

"The Circuit Court convened in July, 1888, and the Hon. Sam. W. Williams, of Little Rock, was added to the attorneys for the Union. Our attorneys, Judges S. W. Williams, Witherspoon, Murray and Mc-

Millan, made a motion to dismiss the case against Mr. Clark, 'because the ordinance of the City of Arkadelphia, on which the prosecution is founded is void and in violation of law.'

"Then Judge S. W. Williams read section after section of law; in Mr. Clark's favor, showing that a man's right to hold property is paramount to all legislative power; and any attempt to take away such right is unconstitutional.

"After which Judge Hearn stated to the Attorneys that he had lived a long time in Arkadelphia, and that bees had been kept there all the time and that he had not heard any complaint until this case came up. He added that the case would go to the Supreme Court, no matter in which way it was decided in his court, and he wanted to be found on the right side when decided in the Supreme Court.

"He then sustained the motion of the Attorneys for the Union, to dismiss the case, and he declared the ordinance of the city *illegal and void*.

"The city Attorney then gave notice of his appeal to the Supreme Court.

"The appeal to the Supreme Court was heard on June 22, 1889.

I THE SUPREME COURT.

"Messrs. Crawford & Crawford, Attorneys for the city, argued in favor of the validity of the ordinance.

"The following is the argument of the Attorney of the National Bee-keepers' Union, Judge S. Williams, of Little Rock, Ark., in the above mentioned case, on an appeal to the Supreme Court of Arkansas, in the case of the city of Arkadelphia vs. Z. A. Clark.

"This case discloses a most flagrant violation of the property rights of the citizen. It seems that Clark, who lived in the outskirts of Arkadelphia, a village of some two thousand inhabitants, scattered over territory enough for one hundred thousand—a *rise in urbe*—had a few bees, as the record shows (page 1), 35 stands. This gave rise to a persecution unparalleled since the days of the boot and the thumb screw, to force Clark to give up his property.

"Those running the city at the time, not content to make a test case, and have the question settled by this court—after passing this sweeping ordinance, commenced a system of daily arrests, trials without jury, judgments and imprisonments resulting in appeals; and this is one of the numerous spawn of cases from the same oppressive hot-bed.

"At last Clark was compelled, at a great loss, to give up his property and quit his business of bee raising and honey produc-

tion in Arkadelphia—a principal source of his support—as an alternative to indefinite imprisonment

“When the case came to the Circuit Court, one test case was tried, upon motion to dismiss, and the court below held the ordinance void, because it did more than regulate the keeping of property—it forbid the owning or keeping a valuable and useful property in the town; in effect holding that the bee was *per se*, a nuisance. For if it was not, then its presence in a town could not be prohibited by any law.

“Before proceeding to argue the case, we call attention to the statement of counsel, at page 9 of their brief, that it is a matter of common knowledge that they are liable to sting children, etc. It is not a matter of common knowledge, because it is not true, unless children molest them at their hives, or catch them. But because a domestic insect may sting or hurt under some circumstances, no more makes it a nuisance—*per se* and liable to prohibition, than the fact that a horse may kick, may run away in harness and kill a child; or an ox may gore persons with its horns, would make these animals nuisances *per se*.

“I venture the assertion that there is not a town or a city in the United States where bees are not kept. I know they are now kept in Little Rock, and have ever been. My nearest neighbors have them. I have kept them in my yard while rearing a family of children, and I cannot recall any instance of an injury from bees. I speak this in the line of common knowledge, which the court must recognize.

“I can recall the kick of a pony, and a cow running over a child—shall keeping of horses and cows be forbidden by ordinance? And while bees have been kept for centuries in town, it is an argument in their favor that Arkadelphia is first on a record to forbid them. I respectfully submit that while the court must judicially know the habits of all animals, the ‘little busy bee’ should have a chance with the cow, the horse, the sportive dog, the gentle, purring cat, and even the festive chicken cock—on a par with counsel’s skunk farm story—a pure fiction of Bill Nye.

“I may be allowed to refer to the fact that last year two instances are given in newspapers, one authentic at Hot Springs, one elsewhere, not so well established—where children were killed by a chicken cock attacking them. For this reason can the keeping of chickens be forbidden? The bee has no such record of homicidal or infanticidal results. Will these instances, or the fighting of mother-hens over their broods, make chickens *per se* nuisances? Unless bees, under all circumstances, how-

ever kept and tended, and in any quantities however small are *per se* nuisances--this ordinance cannot be sustained; for it does not regulate the quantity, or manner of keeping or make the keeper responsible, as in case of other dangerous animals, and punishable for consequences, but assumes to destroy property in them in Arkadelphia altogether, or compel a man to leave his home and buy another or quit his business.

“The provision of sections 751 to 761, Mansfield, does not give the city of Arkadelphia power to take a man’s property for public uses, without compensation, under the power to prevent injury or annoyance. Section 751 invests them with no such *quia timet* jurisdiction.

“Because bees may sting or annoy, therefore we prohibit. It would follow that because cows may gore, dogs annoy the sensitive by barking or biting, or running mad we will also prohibit them. Because vehicles may annoy by raising dust or making a noise, or animals may run away in harness, therefore we prohibit them. No such autocratic or *de facto* power is necessary to preserve the citizen from real harm and annoyance; and the legislature could not delegate such power, under the bill of rights. For the right to acquire, possess, and protect property is secured by section 2, Article 2, of the Constitution, beyond legislative and municipal control, and bees are the subject of property. Nor can the citizen be destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property except by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land.”

“We have in this respect all the freedom in Canada that can be secured in the United States. Through ignorance of the law a lower court may render an unjust verdict, but an appeal to a higher court must reverse that decision. In reply to the question asked in regard to the defence of members of the Bee-keepers’ Union we would say the Union does everything in its power to defend unjust attacks upon its members. It has done much in this direction in the past and will doubtless, under the able management of Mr. Newman, continue to do so. In reply to a question, Mr. Newman writes:

In reference to the Union, allow me to state that we know no difference in the treatment of members between those living in Canada and the United States. All stand on the same constitution and are entitled to all the same rights and privileges. The Union is therefore glad to receive members from any part of America and defend them in their rights.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

The Texas State Convention.

Dr. Howard was invited to deliver a lecture on foul brood. He stated that this was unexpected, but he would endeavor to interest the convention with a few remarks on the results of his investigation:

DR. HOWARD ON FOUL BROOD.

Since our last meeting here, during the summer of 1893, Mrs. Jennie Atchley requested me to investigate this subject, and see if any new light might be discovered on this disease. Not appreciating the magnitude of the undertaking, I agreed to do so, if the necessary material could be furnished. After searching our State for a case of foul brood, and failing to find one, a request was published in the American Bee Journal to furnish me with specimens of foul brood for investigation. Specimens were received from several sources outside of Texas, and the work begun. Meantime an effort was made to obtain all the literature on the subject.

Cheshire and Watson-Chevenc, of London, England, described the disease, and were first to give it the technical name of *bacillus alvei*; prior to this, however, Shonfield, of Germany, had investigated the disease, and found it to be of microbic origin; later, McLain, United States Agricultural Agent, at Aurora, Ills., made a report to the Government Entomologist, Dr. Chas. V. Riley; and Mackenzie, of Canada, in January, 1893, published a report of his investigations in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

As my investigations progressed, the works of these gentlemen were received, and a correspondence was opened with Wm. McEvoy, Foul Brood Inspector of the Province of Ontario, Canada. I will state here that the published articles in the American Bee Journal on the cause and cure of foul brood incited these investigations. Many important questions were propounded to Mr. McEvoy, and foul brood specimens were obtained from him; his treatment was very unpopular, and his grounds seemed untenable in the light of what had been written and generally received with grace.

By this time I found that I had undertaken more than I had anticipated. The work was begun systematically, and prosecuted with great care, from a bacteriological standpoint. I put all the writers on the subject on trial, hoping that out of confusion and chaos, to bring some new light

that might aid us in stamping out this dreadful and instructive plague.

Foul brood is strictly an infectious disease; the germs producing it must come in actual contact with the brood in order to establish it. A history of the germ, or bacillus of foul brood will be of interest, and enable us to better understand the nature of the disease. Like all disease-producing germs, *bacillus alvei* in active growth evolves poisons, chemical in nature, which are destructive to life; these poisonous compounds are called *ptomaines*. When these germs are introduced from without to healthy brood, the food provided by the nurse-bees being a nutrient medium, active growth at once takes place; poisonous compounds result, and the death of the brood may result from these, the germs themselves, or their combined action. In all cases of foul brood these *bacilli* are found.

I have formulated a proposition, which states in substance that the decomposition of chilled or dead brood does not produce foul brood, or that putrefactive non-disease producing germs cannot produce those of a disease-producing character, which I have not the time to elaborate fully now, but will give it passing mention.

For a disease-producing germ to produce one of the opposite character, there would be a time in its life that it would possess all of these characteristics at once; this is too absurd to believe, it is like being nothing and something at the same time; just imagine the magnitude of a turning-point, where nothing ceased to be nothing and become something. If it were true that the germs of foul brood floated in the air, as stated by some, there would be no cure from any method, as there is no barrier against them, and no brood could be reared at all.

There is one more interesting point worthy of mention. Many putrefactive air-germs produce these deadly compounds just mentioned, but dead brood alone is attacked by these putrefactive germs and not live brood. If we have dead and decayed brood from any cause, it will, through these agencies, create a stench in the hive, the rotten mass will settle to the lower side of the cell, and dry with all its poisonous chemical compounds and be more likely to be removed by the bees than if it were malignant foul brood; if eggs are deposited in these cells, the liquid food provided the nurse-bees dissolves this poison, it becomes a part of the food of the larvae, forming poisonous compounds, resulting in death to the brood; but this is not malignant foul brood—it is only death from poisoning; even if the honey contained a portion

of this poison, disease could not result from or carry this from one hive to another, as it would be so much diluted that it would not spread the disease, as does the contaminated honey bearing the bacilli of foul brood which attacks and destroys live brood. Here the remedy is simple—remove the dead brood, and your cure is perfect.

In malignant foul brood honey is stored, and sometimes sealed in the cells containing the dried remains which contain the germs, preserving them indefinitely. How, then, can medicated syrup be of any value in such cases? Thus we come to the conclusion that any method which has not for its object the removal of the germs and their poisonous compounds entirely from within the reach of the brood, is useless. Mr. McEvoy has this object in view, and effectually does the work

I have not the time to notice the fallacies of other writers who advocate medicated syrups in the treatment of this disease. A work is now in press which gives in detail all of the experiments made in this line; and a review of the work of the prominent writers on this disease.

WM. R. HOWARD.

Progress.

The great world wins it's struggling way,
But reacheth not to perfect rest;
Storm follows calm and night the day,
Yet law through ail is manifest.
Each generation hath its toil
Refashioned by the fires within;
Defects of nature will assoil,
And sorrows grow by each man's sin.

The true soul seeks to conquer pain,
A life intenser, strong to bear;
Nor dreams in blissful ease to reign,
Nor knows in strenuous toil to spare.
—Exchange.

I am well pleased with your CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. R. F. HALEY.
Weston, May 24, 1894.

Neighbor (on the street): "Good morning, my little dear. I never can tell you and your sister apart. Which of the twins are you?"
Little Dear: "I'm the one, wat's out walkin'."

"I dess those biscuits mamma made was dest wight, wasn't they?" said little Mary to her papa.
"Yes: they were delicious."
"I didn't eat any, but I knew zey was."
"You did? How?"
"Cause you didn't say a word about 'em."
—Exchange.

The Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association.

The Haldimand Bee keepers' Association met at Nelles' Corners on Saturday, May 26th, when the following members were present: F. A. Rose, president in the chair, and Messrs. James Armstrong, W. Atkinson, Israel Overholt, W. Kindree, J. H. Best, D. H. High, Fred Harrison, W. H. Lambier, Charles Simmons, Donald Keen Robert Coverdale, James Jack and the Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

SPRING REPORT.

	Fall	Spring
F. A. Rose	60	57
James Armstrong	100	91
Israel Overholt	42	40
W. Kindree	66	62
Issac G. Wismer	47	39
D. H. High	16	12
J. H. Best	24	22
Fred Harrison	43	30
W. Atkinson	31	34
Charles Simons	22	20
W. H. Lambier	20	16
Donald Keen	28	21
Robert Coverdale	42	28
James Jack	54	44

MARKETING HONEY.

The President said it was one thing to produce an article and another to sell it. One reason for honey being so cheap was the fact that more was produced than formerly, and other sweets, especially sugar, was much cheaper than it had ever been before. He thought the farmers who were also bee-keepers, had so many other things to sell and did not realize the value of his honey crop, and sold it to store-keepers at retail at about wholesale price. He also thought they were not particular enough in putting up their honey for market.

Mr. J. H. Best agreed with the remarks of the President. He thought an effort should be made to sell honey wholesale, and not overload the local stores with it. Another reason for the low price was that it was not so generally used as it should be.

Mr. Overholt related his experience in selling honey at Dunnville, and said that people did not pay enough attention to quality, and would buy inferior honey on account of its cheapness.

Mr. Armstrong thought if a first-class article was always produced there would not be any danger of over-production, and if bee-keepers were not too anxious to sell there would not be much cheap honey sold. His remedy for low prices was to produce a good article, put it up in good shape for market, and not be ready to take any price offered.

BEE JOURNAL.

The President opened the question as to whether it was advisable to continue to furnish a bee journal to members of the Association. He thought it would be necessary to raise the membership fee to 50 cents. After considerable discussion, it was moved by Mr. Overholt, seconded by Mr. Atkinson, that after this year the membership fee be raised to 50c, and that members be furnished with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Overholt, that this Association affiliate with the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association and that the Secretary send \$5 to that Association. Carried.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Mr. Jack wanted to know the best way to increase his colonies, by dividing or swarming. Mr. Armstrong said it depended on the season, but taking the average of years, he preferred natural swarming, allowing only one swarm from a colony. He then gave his plan of manipulating the hives so as to prevent second swarms. A number of questions were asked by members and a general discussion of various matters relating to bee-keeping followed, most of the members taking part.

Moved by Mr. Best seconded by Mr. Simmons that the next meeting be held at Hagersville on the last Friday in August. Carried.

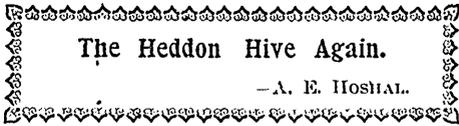
Moved in amendment by Mr. Overholt, seconded by Mr. Atkinson, that the next meeting be held at Fisherville, on the last Saturday in August. Lost.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by Mr. Coverdale, seconded by Mr. Lamblar, that the next meeting be held at Canfield. Lost. E. C. CAMPBELL.

Secretary.

Dyspepsia Specialist (irritably): "But madame, you must chew your food. What were your teeth given you for?"

Female Patient (calmly): "They were n't given to me. I bought 'em."—Selected.



The Heddon Hive Again.

—A. E. HOSHAL.

Applying it to all seasons of the year, your statement that "in ordinary seasons there is no necessity for manipulating frames," is not true, and hence in this light my argument still stands good. But you refer me to the spreading of brood in the spring, and condemn it. I will suppose your position in this to be correct. You tell us what a novice *might* do in this direction with a New Heddon Hive. I admit it can be done, but I fail to see how it readily would, because I take it for granted that a man who goes into bee-keeping intends informing himself concerning it, and if he does he will not make such a mistake as you mention; but if he will not he should let bee-keeping alone. If we are, however, to help the will-be-ignorant ones through hive construction, as you intimate, we had better do it by getting them a box hive, so that they cannot move a comb.

Without my discussing the correct use of the terms, I find that my past bee journals in referring to hives, calls A (changed) V reversing; turning the top down and the bottom up, and inverting. Using this as my guide, I still fail to recognize a difference between a reversible hive and an invertible hive.

We all know that destroying queen cells will not prevent ordinary swarming; but why dodge the issue? If you can show that occasion for destroying all the queen cells in a hive never occurs, you then destroy my argument, but not before.

If in any way you intimate, you can get combs built to the bottom bars *completely* like what they are to the top bars, with as great a certainty, and as little trouble, as I do by the method of inversion described by me, I confess that I cannot.

I refer now to Mr. Hall's testimonial concerning (1) wintering—Mr. Hall also says: "I have never lost a stock of bees in winter in the Heddon hive, if said stock had a queen and enough stores." (2) Wood swelling—I (the writer) have just removed from my cistern a new unpainted brood section, which has been under the water twenty-four hours. The frames are as readily removed as when put in; the screws work harder, but can be turned with the thumb and finger. (3) Finding queens—On June 9, 1894, without help, I (the writer) removed from six colonies with extracting supers and honey boards on,

their six queens in twenty-five minutes. (4) Eggs and brood—Mr. Hall is correct. (5) Taking out the frames—Mr. Hall is again correct if the hive is improperly made; and you are also correct Mr. Editor, when you say "this hive affords all the facilities for changing frames" if it is properly made. (6) Mr. Hall's two changes—I don't know what the one is; the other was to make the honey board queen excluding by inserting some queen excluding metal between the slats. This is as I use and recommend it. However, on page 93 of "Success in Bee-culture," which was sent out by Mr. Heddon with his hive, and explains it and its workings, I find the following: "The queen-excluding metal works into these one-half bee-space honey-boards most admirably, and for all I can see at present, we had better use the metal;" and on page 104 how to use the queen-excluding honey-boards is explained.

A part of your third paragraph, and your fifth and sixth I shall answer by a series of statements and remarks. Statement (a) I have received no unfavorable replies concerning this hive from Canadian bee-keepers except one, if it is unfavorable, which was "I like the new Heddon hive for many reasons, but I cannot do better with it than with my deep-frame hive." Mr. Heddon says "I have received no unfavorable replies from Canadian bee-keepers, if I have, I have forgotten it." Remarks—Under these circumstances I could not give you "the unfavorable replies I received from Canadian bee-keepers." (b) That Father Langstroth was able to preach the gospel, and did, when he was examining and testing the new Heddon hive, see page 33 of Mr. Heddon's 1891 circular. Remarks—If he was able in body and mind to preach the gospel, he surely was to form an opinion, and write his testimonial concerning this hive. (c) Father Langstroth says in his testimonial, "As soon as I could see bees handled in these hives, and could handle them myself, all my favorable prepossessions were fully confirmed."

Remarks—Does it detract from the value of his testimonial, "that he had never tried the hive?" (d) Prof. Cook is the author of "Manual of the Apiary." Remarks—Reading his book convinces me that he knows much about bee-keeping, although not extensively into it, and is therefore qualified to correctly judge this hive. (e) Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson has never kept less than fifty colonies of bees during the past fifteen years, and most of the time from seventy-five to one hundred. Remarks—This being the case, I am sorry that you try to discount his testimonial through belittling him as a bee-keeper, and by

bringing into the discussion that sugar honey matter in the way you do. If a man who is honest about it, as we know he was, exhibits at a fair sugar honey for the purpose of obtaining an unprejudiced opinion concerning its merits. I fail to see the moral depravity of the act. (f) Mr. Heddon says, "I never made a present in my life to induce any bee-keeper to speak a good word for my hive." Remarks.—Even supposing it true that Mr. Heddon gave presents, has the day arrived when bee-keepers can be induced by him through such means to give their testimonials in support of his hive? Even Father Langstroth, I see, is not excepted, if I may believe, "shall I call it *unsolicited testimonial*" (sugared or honeyed testimonial)? Shame on the one who hints such a thing.

In view of the fact that Mr. Heddon has made no presents, what you say concerning his work to advance his hive, is to my mind, but a continuation of what you have given us through the C. B. J. of late before, (see page 197, par. 1, lines 1-6; page 219, par. 2, lines 9-13; and page 235, par. 4, lines 1-6). Even supposing you established the fact that the inventor and some of the supporters of this hive are dishonest, as you seem to be trying to do, you will only establish a prejudice against it, you do not prove it worthless, for the history of the world shows, that not infrequently good things are evolved from the genius of bad men.

Beamsville, Ont

[To begin you must take matters as they are, not as they should be. When you do this you will find there is great danger of over manipulation, and you are taking too much for granted. Granted that queens cells are destroyed and swarming not prevented, what is gained? Nothing, only you have the old colony so much longer without a laying queen. In regard to Mr. Hall's experience in wintering, it is a pretty easy matter to winter any colony with enough stores and a queen.

Father Langstroth, we think, examined but did not test the Heddon hive, or had not tested it when he wrote his letter in favor of it. It appears to us you are trying to show, that we stated Father Langstroth acted dishonorably in this matter. You know, anyone who has read our editorial knows, the fact is far removed from this. You think Father Langstroth's testimony as valuable as if he had tried the hive, we think to the contrary. Many a person of very sound judgment comes to a conclusion by reasoning. In practical experience he finds that conclusion wrong, and that he has not taken all the conditions into consideration. Will Mr. Heddon himself make the statement, that he

has not made any presents to those who endorsed his hive. He at present says "to induce any bee-keeper to speak a good word for his hive." We could not and did not state what his motive was.

We were told that Mr. Hutchinson had during the past two years as low as 25 colonies of bees, but even if so, this is no reason why he should not be as well posted as anyone. We are quite willing to make this admission, but since you dive us to it, and since your argument has been used over and over again in defence of Mr. Hutchinson, on the sugar honey question, we admire your pluck more than your judgment. Let us say, there are few indeed either in Canada or the United States who will dare defend him. The offence is doubly glaring for Mr. H. showed that sugar syrup during a bad season, when his neighbors had a poor crop of honey, and before he had a single man to support him upon his honey question. He also robbed his brother bee-keepers of their prizes and pocketed them himself, never saying he was showing sugar syrup.

Mr. Hutchinson or anyone else saying he cannot see anything wrong in such an act, is not a defence, but rather shows a lack of knowledge between right and wrong which is dangerous.

Suppose your hens go into your neighbor's field, and he kills and eats or sells them, saying, what he finds on his field he has a right to. He asserts he cannot see anything wrong in the act. Would you justify him on that account; you would not, neither would anyone else. We would advise such a man to keep extremely on the honest side of the road, that he could not see the dishonest, and would not be lead astray. No friend, we think such a man's testimony should be received with extreme caution, especially as his views might be based by his friendship for Mr. Heddon. Your attack compels us to make our meaning plain. Mr. Heddon after the invention of his hive, took every opportunity to boom it. Articles were written about it, until the public were sick of seeing them. If he answered a query, if possible by hook or crook, it was answered in such a way that the He don hive and its merits were set forth in it.

In reply to your comment re editorials in different places in THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, we would say, you who defend the man who advocates selling sugar syrup as honey, who defend the man who showed it as honey and pocketed the prize, can be expected to defend Mr. Heddon's views expressed at the Michigan state convention upon the adulteration of honey etc., but we do not care

to do so. We feel a duty has been done, especially in warning the beginner against the Heddon hive. Mr. Hoshal has now had every opportunity of setting forth the merits of the hive, and we think enough has been said upon the question.—Ed.)



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This issue completes the first year of the new eries of the Journal under our management. Whether our promises have been fulfilled or not our readers can judge. If they have, and you begin to feel some confidence in our ability to make a creditable and helpful publication, show your appreciation in a practical way.

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I like the C. B. J. and want all the information I can get. S. J. McCRAE.
April 9, 1894.

The young man's father was paying him a visit, just to see how he was getting along at college. "So yer learnin' fencin'?"

"Yes."

"That's all right, William. Learn to make yerself usefule ter yer father. Don't bother none about rail fences. Stone fences is what they need in our section of the country."—Selected.

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THOS. RAMAGE.

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F. E. ROSSER.

Grafton, Ont., May 31, 1894.

You have filled my order satisfac- torily. I don't know how you could have made any nicer sections or foundation. Your Smoker is *number one*.
WM. LAWLERS.

Kingsey, Que., May 26, 1894.

The foundation you made for me is very nice, every sheet being perfect.
E. W. EVANS.

St. Mary's, May 28, 1894.

I told you last fall that when I had fully tested the three queens which I got from you last July I would more fully speak of their merits. I can now say that out of my apiary of eighty colonies I have none better than those containing your three queens. They are nice in color, gentle to handle, and great workers. I am highly pleased with them.

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