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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL



"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

Vol. VIII, No. 5. BEETON, ONT., JUNE 1, 1892. WHOLE No. 313

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Incorporated March 1886

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VOL. VIII, No. 5.

BEETON, ONT., JUNE 1, 1892.

WHOLE No. 313



MARTIN EMEIGH,
HOLBROOK, ONT.

GENERAL.

Martin Emeigh Treasurer of the
O. B. K. A.



R. MARTIN EMEIGH, of Holbrooke
Ont., is one of the charter members of
the O. B. K. A. He has held various
offices from Director to President, now being

Treasurer. He is one of the hardest workers
in the interest of the Association and has done
much to bring about its success in his earlier
days. Being modest, he will scarcely allow us
to do him justice, but he is certainly one of the
most worthy members of the Ontario Associa-
tion, and deserves the appreciation of bee-keep-
ers for the work he has done in the interests of
apiculture.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Douce Halvers.

WOMEN IN OFFICE.

IT seems the approaching great Fair in Chicago has a "Board of Lady Managers." Whether this is the Central Board or merely a Subordinate Board I am not certain; but I infer from what I have seen in the papers that it is the Controlling Board of the Fair, which, as a Show, is to beat all creation. In one of the American Bee Journals not long ago I noticed some misgiving expressed in regard to the matter. It was hinted that Apiculture at the Show would stand a slim chance under the Lady Management. Canada is also interested a little in this matter, as Canada may help to make up that great Show:

Now, while I cannot speak for Canada (which *Grip* always represents as a fair maiden) I can speak for myself on this question. I have my misgivings. Not that I distrust women. I am in favor of women. I had a woman for a mother—have one for a wife, and have a daughter—all good, and am, therefore, if anything, biased in their favor. I have no prejudice against the sex, and am disposed to do them full justice. In the running of things generally, and in the continuation of mankind upon the earth women are absolutely indispensable. It has been said that they are something man can neither live *with* nor *without*. I regard that as a slander on the women. Man certainly does succeed in living with them; but very few do succeed in living properly without them. What I am trying to get out (with a good deal of trepidation, as well as circumlocution), is this: I am opposed to a Board of Lady Managers to manage a Great World's Fair. The ladies will, no doubt, stop here to catch for their breath. But I admonish them to keep cool. I say again that I am strongly in favor of woman's rights and of curing their wrongs—such as they are.

Man has his sphere; woman has hers. Nature has duly attended to that matter, and her decrees are inexorable and irrevocable. I am delighted to see woman in her place, and pained to see her out of her place. So is every man who has a proper appreciation of the sex. In her proper place a true woman is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Out of her place she is—well, "a round peg in a square hole." This is like going at one step from the sublime to the ridiculous; but no matter, the truth must be told.

I think woman is out of her place managing a World's Fair. She doubtless could manage some special department of it in which she was personally concerned, and we would not object; but we object to her being "head cook and bottle

washer" for the whole world. I admit woman's right to get to such a position if she can. A woman's right to be a policeman or even a hangman if she wants to. At the same time I would not think much of a woman who wanted to be a policeman, a hangman, or, say, a butcher! I would not care to see a mother, sister, wife, or daughter in a position of that sort. I do not think any civilized, right minded man would. If woman wishes to maintain her position as woman, and retain the respect, the affection, awe, the worship of man she must keep her natural place. She must not unsex herself.

"But to be on a business Board is not to be a butcher," she says; "this is not degrading to our sex, and we are in no wise lowered morally." Perhaps not. Still I insist it is not woman's place. Why? Well, if I must give the true reason, here it is: She has not the requisite brains. She has not the comprehensive grasp or the business ability required for a position of that kind. And I make the prediction that should the general management of that, to be "the greatest Show on earth" be left in the hands of women it will be badly managed. Nor would such a result be any discredit to the sex further than the discreditable folly of aspiring to or accepting such a position, because it would be unreasonable to expect any other result.

In some respects woman is superior to man. In the moral, social and æsthetic realms of mind she rises above him. But in strength of body and breadth of mind man towers above woman. Hence his superior judgment and business ability. Moreover, women are governed more by their feelings than men are; and be it known to all women and some men that not feeling but reason should guide. Women live in the emotions.

The Americans are the only nation on the earth who would put women in such a position, or allow them to put themselves there. The women exhibit weakness and vanity in aspiring to such places, and the men exhibit weakness in helping them there. A year or two ago in a town in Kansas or Iowa, I forget which, the women took it into their heads to run the town. They had the franchise, and they "got there," so far as the offices were concerned; but they failed to "get there" in doing the business. The mayor was a woman, and the aldermen were women (they were not in office long enough to get portly on beer), the police magistrate was a woman, and in fact everybody (I mean every officer) was a woman; and everything, (including the women themselves), was "lovely,"—that is, at first. But the loveliness rapidly diminished, "and grew beautifully less." The world knows or—ought to know—the result. In official conclaves, and in the

Council Chamber the fair ones soon began to wrestle and wrangle over budgets, (not bustles), assessments, pavements, loans, and what not; and they could not even get the length of "agreeing to disagree." The lady legislators came to a "dead lock," and the municipal business of that town under petticoat government came to a standstill. In this condition of affairs the ladies, however, exhibited a remarkable streak of sense, whether it was a virtue made of necessity is another question. They resigned in a body, and turned the offices over to the "Lords of creation" in disgust.

In no other country in the world is woman so free and favored, so petted and pampered, as in the United States. And it is a most extraordinary fact that in no other country is there such a clamor among the sex for "woman's rights." In countries where woman is oppressed and really imposed upon there would be justice and sense in such an agitation; but the American women have already more freedom and privilege than they make a good use of.

I would advise Chicago to retire the ladies from that Board, and put in good, sound business men of experience to manage that Fair.

A TRIP TO GUELPH AND A CALL ON W.F. CLARKE.

I recently had occasion to visit the Agricultural College and Model Farm at Guelph. After spending nearly half a day going through the establishment, and over the Farm under the direction of the efficient President. Prof. Mills, and Mr. Palmer, taking it all in, I found time to make a visit of some two or three hours with Rev. W.F. Clarke, who is comfortably domiciled in the Scotch town of Guelph. We talked apiculture, agriculture, philosophy, metaphysics, theology, secularism and several other isms. I need not say, however, that we failed to entirely exhaust any of these subjects. We were obliged in fact to touch but very lightly on all the subjects with the exception of the first mentioned. That was a great pity, for while friend Clarke and myself cordially agree on many questions, we do actually differ on some others, and I do love to measure swords with a man who knows what he is talking about, and can keep his temper when contradicted or refuted. This friend Clarke can do in private, whatever he may do in public. The readers of the C.B.J. are probably aware that Mr. Clarke has in the outskirts of the town what he calls a "Bee-Keeper's College." Before my pleasant visit ended, to that college and apiary the two of us repaired. They are located in a pleasant grove, in a quiet and secluded situation, comprising an acre or two of citizens' suburban grounds, which, however, are pretty much as nature made them. Everything

was neat and nice about the little apiary; the bees of course still in their winter packing, as they were wintered outside, appeared to be easy and comfortable. But as the day was too cold for flight or manipulation, we had to forego handling and examination. As to the "College" I was reminded by its primitive appointments of the Great Temple of Nature, which is "all out of doors"—of the Temples in the East where a Buddhist priest or learned Pundit expounds an esoteric philosophy as the case may be. There is no pile of brick and mortar here, but just a few benches under the trees for the students, and a little open house with table or stand front of the lecturer, (I hope this is not for *pounding* with his fists as he *expounds* bee lore to his pupils—the same as the cloth used to serve the pulpits in the old times, and yet betimes.)

A bee-keepers' College is eminently in place out of doors, with the hum of the busy bee over above and round about, and I have no doubt that the students of the Ontario Agricultural College who come down to the bee-keepers' college once or twice a week to hear Mr. Clarke lecture on Bee-Culture receive both instruction and entertainment which the teacher is well able to give.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Preventing After-Swarms.

AS the season for swarming will soon be at hand, if not commenced in favorable localities, perhaps a few words on preventing after-swarms will not be amiss. The old way used to be to cut off all the queen-cells but one, six days after the prime swarm had issued, but as this necessitated considerable work looking for queen-cells where a colony was populous, in order that none might be missed, the following plan was hit upon: As soon as the swarm is in the air the old hive is set off the stand which it formerly occupied, and the new hive which is to receive the new swarm is set in place of the old one. The new swarm is now hived in this hive on the old stand, when the old hive is brought and placed right side of it, except that the entrance is at right angles to that of the new. This causes the most of the old bees which were left in the old hive to go to the new during the next 24 hours, while the young bees which fly mark their location from the entrance of the old hive. In two days the old hive is turned part way around towards the entrance of the new hive, and in two days more the old hive is turned again so that the entrance faces the same as the new, the two entrances now facing the

same way and being as close together as possible with the hives sitting side by side. At the end of the seventh day from the time the swarm issued, the hive is taken up, at some time when the bees are flying briskly, and carried to a new stand where it is allowed to remain. The idea is that by this last removal so many of the bees are drawn off by going into the hive where the new swarm is that the young queens do not have enough bees left to swarm with, consequently all but one are destroyed, and all idea of swarming is given up; while the new swarm is so strengthened that it will store as much honey as could be procured from the two hives worked any other way. This plan is known as the Heddon plan, and usually works well, but as it requires more lugging of hives than I like to do, and taxes the memory as to dates when the hives should be manipulated, etc., I have of late years substituted the following for it: While the swarm is out in the air or clustered on a limb, I take a light box in which I have previously placed the number of frames which I wish to have the new swarm upon and carry the same to the hive from which the swarm issued. The frames are now taken from the box and placed on the ground beside the hive, when the combs of brood with the adhering bees are taken from the hive and placed in the box. The frames are now placed in the hive, the surplus arrangement placed back on the hive as it was before and the hive closed. If there are many bees on the combs which were taken out of the hive and the weather is warm, a part of these bees are now shaken off in front of the hive into which they will immediately run. The box is next carried to the hive where it is wished that a new colony stand, where it is left till the swarm is hived back into the same hive where it came from which was prepared for it. After the swarm is hived the combs of brood with the adhering bees are placed in the hive where they are to be left, and on the following morning a virgin queen or a nearly mature queen cell is given them. If a queen is given them they at once destroy all queen cells of their own, or if a cell they will do the same if it hatches within a day or two as it should. If the cell is too long in hatching, the bees may become strong enough so that they will want to swarm with her instead of tearing down their cells. For this reason I prefer to give the colony a virgin queen to a queen cell. In this way we get all of the old bees in the new swarm at the time of hiving them, so that we have the greatest amount of laborers possible in the new swarm at the time when they are the most needed, so that the work in the surplus department shall go right on the

same that it would have done had the colony not swarmed. The colony having the combs of brood will not do much for the first few days until it gets a laying queen, but after that, should the honey season hold out, they will become so strong from the thousands of bees which are hatching daily, that they will often do considerable work in the sections if the same are now put on, while in all cases they are always sure to build up to good strong colonies for wintering. There is still another way for preventing after-swarms, which is by the way of preventing increase except one colony at the start, which is particularly adapted to a poor season. To do this, hive the first swarm of the season in an empty hive, setting it on a new stand. When the next swarm issues and while it is clustering, go to the hive from which the former swarm came, take out all of the combs and shaking the bees which are on them about three feet in front of the hive so that they will be some time in entering it again, cutting off all the queen cells which are found on the combs while so doing. Now place the combs back in the hive taking out one or two colonies at the sides so as to give room for one or two empty combs or frames of comb foundation in the centre, when the swarm is to be hived in here the same as they would be in an empty hive, the swarm going in with the returning bees which were shaken off, so no fighting will occur. The next swarm is to be hived in the same way in the hive from which the last swarm before it came from, and so on to the end of the season. In this way all after-swarming is done away with, all colonies kept strong, and a good crop of honey secured even in a poor season. Where a person desires increase, of course he will not adopt this latter plan.

Borodino, N. Y.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
Skunks to Eat Bees.

IN the Toronto World of 21st of May, is an account of skunks destroying hives and eating bees, during winter in the cellar. Y. and T. Thomas, Guelph, lost 30 and 15 hives respectively. They estimate their loss at \$300. You may know of this case; but an idea occurred to me, would it not be useful to keep one in cellar to eat the dead bees? Save a lot of sweeping up for those who use that method of disposing of their dead.

H. E. HALL.

We have never heard of human beings being able to occupy premises already occupied by skunks, and think anyone who would embark in this business would have very little opposition. We would not wonder at bees dying if they had to occupy the same repository as skunks do.

Comb Foundation.

AFTER years of use under every varying conditions, the advantages of comb foundation in the apiary is now generally conceded. While it does sometimes happen that bees are slow to work out the foundation it will be found on careful examination that some utilize the foundation greatly to the advantage of the bees as well as the owner. If foundation is given to a weak colony in the early part of the season the foundation is sometimes cold and as hard as a chip—so brittle that it will break under the touch. When in this state the bees can do nothing with it, and the animal heat created by the bees is not sufficient to soften the wax of the foundation sufficiently to allow the bees to draw out and manipulate it. We have found by careful experiment that the wax composing the foundation must be plastic or the bees will pay no more attention to it than if it was a pine board or a plate of tin. Where the colony is in a breeding condition and the foundation in the hive untouched by the bees, holding the foundation frame and all in the sun will often bring the foundation to the right temperature, and when returned to the hive the bees often take it and work it out within a few hours. Such exposure must, however, be made on a warm, pleasant day to insure the best results. There is no substance that we know of that corresponds exactly with beeswax in all its qualities, as to change of condition under the influence of heat and cold, and in using comb foundation in the bee hive it retains all its qualities as wax, if the foundation is made of pure wax, and nothing else should be used in its manufacture. Adulterated foundation is on the market but should be avoided by the beekeeper if he expects any good results from the use of foundation in the apiary, and the beekeepers should be careful to put up their wax in good condition and thus insure good foundation. If the sun extractor is used the wax ought to be removed from the extractor as soon as in proper condition, for where it is exposed too long to a very high degree of heat it loses its fatty or oily properties and becomes brittle and unfit for foundation. Where fire heat is used in rendering wax the greatest care should be exercised that the wax is not scorched or burned, for if it is then it is unfit for use in making comb foundation, and for other purposes it brings but a low price in market, expert dealers often refuse to buy it at any price. Unprincipled persons often mix tallow with wax and offer it for sale but the adulteration is so easily detected that the experiment often proves un-

profitable. Such wax is unfit for comb foundation and will be rejected by the bees when put in the hive.—Rural Californian.

Whenever the bees require comb foundation for use the weather is usually warm enough to allow them working it out themselves, we fail to see the necessity for holding it in the sun, at least such is the case in this country. Before bees require any foundation in spring, the weather must be warm enough to allow them to draw it out and as the temperature inside of the hive is very much higher than outside, we have found their heat quite sufficient for all practical purposes. We have known adulterated wax to be made into foundation, that the bees refused to work out. A good test, to find whether the fault lies with the foundation, weather, or weakness of the colony, is to put a piece of good foundation in by the side of a piece the bees refuse to work, and if they refuse to work the good, we at once conclude the colony is in a weak condition or the weather too cold. This also implies to foundation in brood chamber in sections, even in warm weather, we have frequently known them to refuse to go into the sections to draw out the foundation, this was caused by the absence of a honey flow which indicated to them, that they did not require it and it seems as if there is an innate principle in them not to waste their energy unnecessarily in that direction.

A New Bee-Smoker.

THE Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office contains the following: Bee-Smoker, Tracy F. Bingham, Abronia, Mich. Filed Nov. 10, 1891. Serial No. 411,436. (No model)

Claim.—1. In combination with the bellows, stove, and perforated fire plate fitting within the stove, a corrugated or ribbed sheet metal support extending nearly around the same, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a bee-smoker, of a horizontally arranged bellows, a stove, a tapering nozzle, and the angular head for deflecting the jet of smoke downward without tipping the smoker, substantially as described.

3. In combination with bellows and stove, the tapering nozzle having a suitable operating-handle consisting of a wire having one end secured to the nozzle and its remaining portion coiled around the said nozzle, part of the coils

extending out from the surface of the nozzle, substantially as described.

Mr. Bingham is well known as the patentee of the original Bingham Smoker and the Bingham & Hetherington Hcney Knife. His experience in the manufacture of smokers enables him to give something valuable. It will be observed by his claims, that it is not necessary to tilt the smoker: to drive the smoke in among the bees, as the elbow from the ends of the nozzle directs the smoke down among the combs and bees.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Wintering And Spring Management.

HOW that Winter is over and Spring sweet Spring has come and as you have extended an invitation to all your readers to contribute a few lines to help forward the cause of the C. B. J. I decided at this time to send you mine, of course it will not go far in helping it. However, it comes from a well wisher of our interesting calling. I will mention in as brief a way as possible my mode of Wintering and Spring management.

Within a short time, after the honey flow, which is never later than the month of August, I go over every hive, which by the way is the Gallop Hive, improved, and when I find any light or short of stores I supply them with good well-filled combs of honey, which I put away for that purpose when extracting; yet with continual fine weather and no honey coming in they sometimes run short when the same method is resorted to again for their supplies. Usually about the 1st. of November when the hives are nice and dry I carry them into the cellar under the dwelling-house, which has nothing but earth for floor and walls. I place the hives on benches fifteen inches high and put tier upon tier three or four high as the case requires with one-inch board on top of each. I leave the propolis cloth on all winter, but remove the board cover of all except the top tier and keep the temperature at from 45 to 55. I have for ventilators a stove-pipe running down to within fifteen inches of the floor of cellar and attached to the stove-pipe above forming an elbow the shape of a "T" There is a four inch pipe running under the wall of the house into the cellar, which gives sufficient ventilation. Last fall I set in sixty-two hives in this way and my loss was four, one starved for the want of stores, one with plenty of

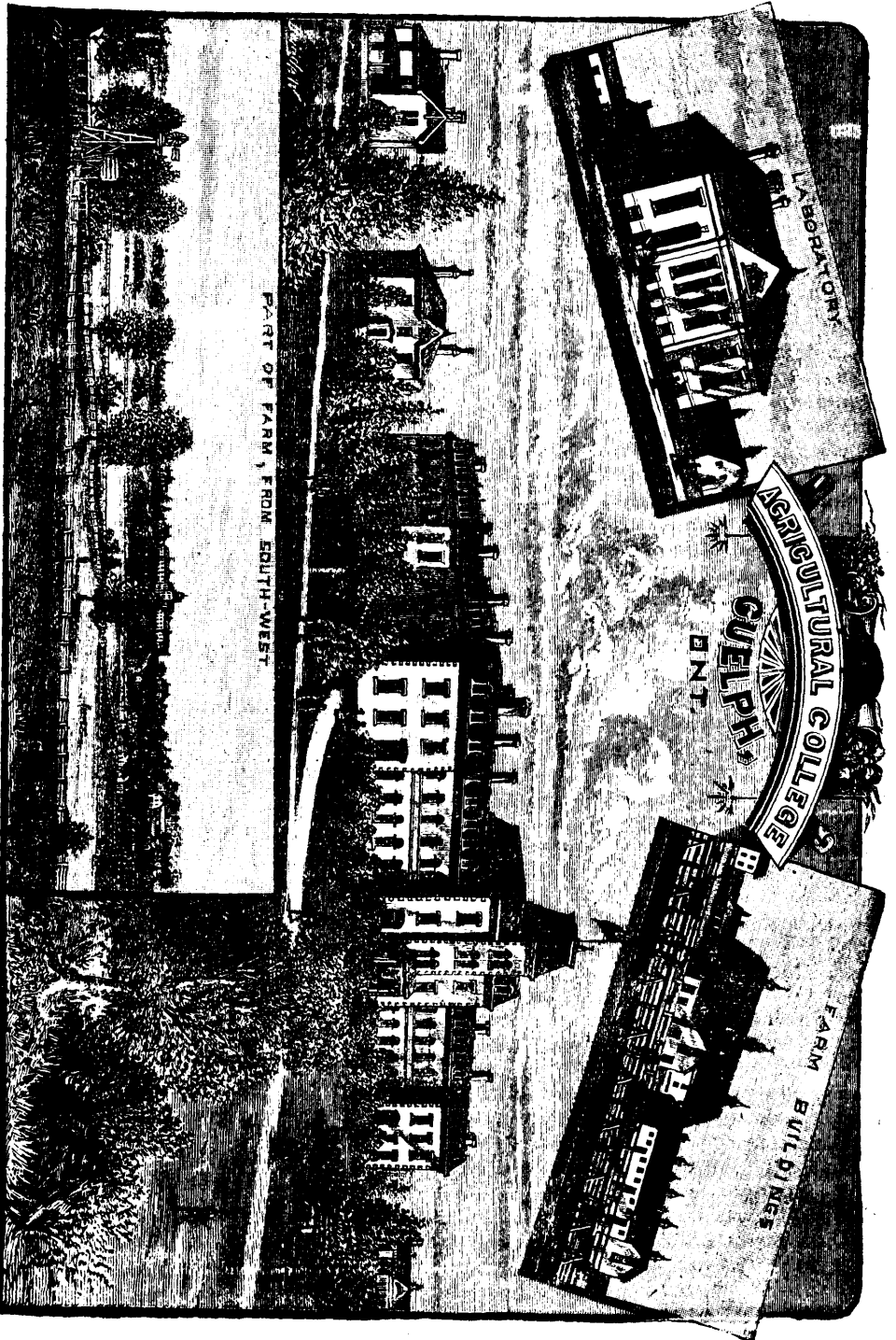
stores in hive, but did not partake of it, the two others died from unknown causes, queenless. If weather is fine and suitable about the 15th. of April, I commence placing them out again as soon as they have settled down—weather permitting—I go over them again and clean them out, supplying any in need with warm honey by holding the empty comb on its side and pouring in the honey with a jug holding it about a foot from the comb, then I take outside cases which I have made purposely for that use, which will admit of about five inches of packing all around, but not on bottom. The hives are placed on $\frac{1}{2}$ bricks and packing case comes down flat to the ground then the packing of course goes down also. I face my hives to the south and it is seldom we have any cold wind storms here from that direction, while the bees are on their summer stands, My cases are made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and two inch material. The cover is made, (to slant to the back,) of water-proof lumber and can be lifted on or off at convenience, when placed on it fits down tight. With the material at hand—although I am not a very able-bodied man—I can put together three of those cases each day and I would advise anyone, keeping bees in Northern and Eastern Ontario, to adapt such cases for Spring protection, or some other means of protection which is absolutely necessary for single walled hives, such as we use here. So far we have had only three or four favorable days for the bees since they were set out.

Yours Truly,

W. J. BROWN.

Chard, Ont.,

Your article is a very interesting one and contains many valuable hints. We hope you will be able to continue writing for the JOURNAL as such articles as the above are just what bee-keepers require, practical experience and results from various parties. Your system of spring protection is good and should be adopted by many. We have frequently spoken on this subject but it seems as if bee-keepers are slow to take up important work like this. This season has given a great many a lesson on spring protection that they will long remember, those who have carefully packed and cared for their bees will reap rich rewards for their labor, while those who have neglected the necessary protection and attention will find many empty hives as the result of their carelessness on these points.



PART OF FARM, FROM SOUTH-WEST

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
GUELPH
ONT.

DNT

FARM BUILDINGS

LABORATORY

Foul Brood—The Cheshire Vs. The Starvation Plan S. Corneil's Criticism.

In page 6 of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for April 1 appears an article entitled "Foul brood and its treatment" by S. Corneil. Friend C. criticises both our methods of curing the disease, and the conclusions at which we arrived after experimenting and testing the various remedies. First he cannot understand why we abandoned and ceased to recommend the phenol or carbolic-acid treatment when we had several times declared in favor of it as an anti-septic in our earlier reports. We will admit that our first utterances respecting the acid treatment are somewhat at variance with our later statements. This is easily explainable, because our knowledge was progressing; and what we first thought to be true we later concluded was incorrect. All first impressions are not liable to be as accurate as those received later. We first thought the acid answered as a check to the further spread of the disease; but later, when the field of our observation and experimentation had greatly increased, and our knowledge of what others had done had been extended, we changed our mind.

We haven't the time or space to make numerous quotations, as our critic has done, nor go into the details affecting this belief, but may give one of them. Toward the latter end of our experiments with phenol, and its effect on foul brood, it so happened that Prof. Sargent, of the Michigan Military Academy of the Department of Sciences, was home on a vacation. We explained to him the nature of foul brood, and added that it was due to a small microbe, *bacillus alvei*. Having at his disposal a very fine microscope, 1/12 inch immersion lens, he readily found the bacilli in samples of affected brood which we submitted to him. To make a long story short, he prepared "pure cultures" in a series of test-tubes. Some of these he inoculated with *bacillus alvei*, and allowed them to grow and multiply, which they did very readily under sterilized cotton. Into these were then introduced a solution of phenol of the strength recommended by Cheshire. The acid had no effect whatever, as other tubes could be inoculated from the phenolated tubes and the microscope revealed in each case the growing bacilli.

Mr. Corneil may challenge the correctness of these experiments of Prof. Sargent; but as they dovetailed nicely with our own experiments in the apiary, I can not think that phenol did much real good, if any, with our bees. If Mr. Corneil will consult a recent bulletin by Prof. Cook he will see that the professor and his associates

quite independently came to the same conclusion that we did respecting carbolic acid or phenol.

Our critic says we did not use the Cheshire plan exactly as Cheshire recommended. While we admit that, we thought we did in a practical way; but in view of the failure of the acid to kill the bacilli in the test-tubes, and in view of the corroborative testimony of no less an authority than Prof. Cook, besides scores of reports from practical bee-keepers, testifying to the failure of the acid (whose exact statements we haven't time to look up and quote verbatim), we must still insist that our faith in phenol is still weak. However, in spite of all this we might be mistaken in our conclusion; and hence, if another opportunity should present itself we would test the acid exactly *à la* Cheshire.

We have run across a few reports—yes, a very few—where carbolic acid cured foul brood. We have also seen reports where salt water cured it, and a dozen other simple remedies. In some of these cases we are sure there was no foul brood, and that the apparent disease simply went away.

We find there are some very crude ideas regarding foul brood and what it looks and smells like, and hence supposed cures are no cures at all.

Sofar as we can learn, Mr. Corneil has never had any practical experience with foul brood—at least, not to any great extent; and, although a close student, and a correspondent whose writings we read with pleasure, we think that, if he would mix a little practical experience with the disease with which he is dealing, he might modify his opinion also. At all events, it is a pretty safe thing for us to recommend for treating foul brood what we have tried and know to be a safe cure, rather than something we are skeptical about, and we imagine that D. A. Jones will agree with us.

Bee-House Cleaning.

CLEAN, PAINT AND REPAIR HIVES.—SAVE WAX.

AS I was returning from Florida. I watched eagerly from the car windows for bees, but saw none, until I reached Illinois. I found my bees in fair condition and few dead colonies, considering the miserable stores of honey dew. The bees were not confined to their hives at any one time longer than three weeks, and the frequent opportunities for cleansing flights accounted for their good condition. Reports indicate that bees wintered out of doors are in better condition than those which have been kept in cellars.

WORK IN THE APIARY.

Plenty of work can now be done which will facilitate matters during the busy season. Hives

containing dead bees should have the frames lifted out, so as to break the cluster, for if the dead bees remain and decay, the combs will be injured. Dead bees remaining in the cells will do no harm, for they will dry and shrivel, and the bees can pull them out cheaper than we can. Scrape off the tops of the frames, and cut off all queen cells since they are only encumbrances, as they will never be used again. Scrape out the hive with a wide chisel, saving all bits of comb. If the hive is foul from the bees dying of dysentery, scrub it out with brush and hot suds, rinse with boiling water, and you will not complain of swarms deserting, when hived in it. When it is dry and cleansed, return the combs to it, and set it down cellar to keep the moths from the combs until swarming time. If a hive needs repairing, do it while empty; and give fresh coat of paint; if done now the odor of the paint will have time to evaporate, before it is needed. Look over the combs and frames, and repair where necessary; cut out drone comb, and replace with worker. These things cannot be attended to in the hurry of swarming time. Over-haul all the honey on hand you may find some you had forgotten; feed to the bees all odds and ends, and put in good shape all that remain. See that the extractor and honey knives are in good order and the smoker, fuel, hat and gloves ready for immediate use, and you will be successful.

PREPARING WAX.

In the general round up, melt up all scrapings from hives, sections, etc., and you will be surprised at the result. Where only a few colonies of bees are kept, it may not pay to invest in a wax extractor, but an all metal sieve, set over a pan of water in the oven, will answer the purpose. The product of a sun wax-extractor, brings most in the market and one is easily made. Into a box fit a slightly inclined bottom of bright tin, converging into a gutter, and under this place a receptacle to catch the melted wax. Cover the box with glass. If the bottom inclines too much the debris will slip from the tin into the receptacle. These cool mornings the bees will be seeking water, and if only cold water is left for them many loaded up with it will lose their lives. Put water as warm as new milk in the drinking vessels and replenish it often to keep the proper temperature.

PROSPECT FOR HONEY

The box elder, otherwise known as ash-leaved maple will soon be in bloom, and is valuable at this season for honey and pollen. There is nothing which rallies weak colonies in spring like

fresh food from the fields. The peach blossoms are open and the bees are gathering honey from the blossoms. Dandelions are also flowering and they are not to be despised as a source for honey and pollen. Vegetation is backward, and white clover is yet small, but may yet give us its delicious and very palatable honey.

TANSY AND BLUEGRASS

A few days ago I was told to go and look at the tansy. I did so, and was surprised and astonished, for bees were all over it. I inquired if someone had not sprinkled syrup over it but no one had. The bees were also at work on the blue grass. I have not been able to solve the problem, and do not understand why the bees were there or what for.

Yes but what is cheaper than allowing the bees to pull them out of the cells then carry them out of the hive around the door yard picking them up to keep bad odor away from the entrances. Just set the combs one or two inches apart around the bee house or any place where there may be mice and see how long it takes the mice to pull all the bees out, they seem to have a particular knack of doing it and can do it very rapidly but if the combs are placed close together, the mice then cut down the combs to make a road up to the bees, in this way much of the comb is destroyed. Where the bees can get up between the combs conveniently they just pull the bees out, but we have had hives where the combs were set close together they have got into them and cut passages out almost destroying them entirely. I used to think that mice running over combs was decidedly injurious as they sometimes left an odor objectionable to the bees but that does not appear to be the case where the combs are kept the proper distance apart and they only visit them sufficiently to remove dead bees, never interfering with the honey. Setting the hives down cellar is all right providing the cellar is not too damp but this need not be done until warm weather sets in, then the windows should be removed from the cellar and wire screens used to allow a current of air to pass through. Keep the entrance open and the lid off the hive which should be at least two feet from bottom of cellar but if you have hives enough why not leave the combs in them taking out one half and setting the others say one or two inches apart

hanging those taken out overhead in the bee house by tacking slats across the joist the proper length to receive the combs, in this way the entire ceiling of the bee house may be utilized and we prefer this plan to putting them in the cellar.

Thick honey will not promote brooding as fast as thin unless the colonies are very strong in bees, we think more brooding will be carried on by extracting the thick honey from the combs. Put a little warm water with it, bring it to a boil, when the honey and water becomes thoroughly incorporated pour it back into the cells and set it in near the brood nest, having the honey as warm as the combs will permit, if too hot when poured into the combs they will melt down, (100 to 120 degrees at most) the bees will take to the food very readily and as it has been thinned down to the same consistency as nectar from flowers, they will use that instead of gathering from the fields and it leaves so many of the bees at home to carry on brooding, many fields now are literally yellow with dandelions and they are yielding both honey and pollen very profusely.

If all of our readers were as methodical as Mrs. Harrison they would no doubt be able to do much more work.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

How I Prevent Robbing.

I HAVE been reading in your interesting JOURNAL the opinion of some of my brethern regarding the best plan to prevent robbing, but I may say I have been in the business for about 9 years and have tried several plans, such as drawing the miller blocks so close as to admit but one bee at a time passing out; spraying in front of the hive; putting hay over the front of the hive and wetting it with water. Sometimes I have taken the hive apart and placed it in winter quarters for two or three days, so that the attacking parties would forget them. I have found all of these plans work fairly well, still they have their faults, and in numerous instances have failed. The most successful plan I have found is the following:—My honey hall is built in the centre of my bee yard, 18 feet square, and on each square is a window covered outside with fine wire screening; my bees are located around my hall or extracting room, with the entrance of each hive facing the building so that each hive can see one of those windows,

and in the event of robbing going on, I go into the honey hall, take out all of the windows, and the scent of the honey attracting the robbers they soon abandon the Live they are at, and make for the window declaring war with a cry of plenty.

F. L. MOORE.

Addison, Ont.

The Bees of the Old World.

IF we draw a diagonal line, beginning at Genoa, in Italy, and ending at Tripoli, in Africa, across the Mediterranean, we find the bees east of this line inclining to the yellow race—Italy, Greece, Turkey and Egypt having the banded bees, while Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Spain and France have the black bee. Just as the banded Italian differs from its fellow-insects in Egypt, so does the black of France from that of Tunis and Tripoli. On the north of the Mediterranean the Alps are the limits, while on the southern shore, the Lybian Desert forms a barrier. Again, if we compare all countries where Mohammedanism has had its sway for any length of time, we find those countries lying like a big crescent, one tip beginning at the Pyrenees, the concave line running down below Italy, and mounting again to the Bosphorus, including Greece. These have hives lying horizontally, and, as a general rule, worked more humanely than those in the region of the "cross." Italy forms the vertical axis; the hives stand upright, and the bees are sulphured every autumn, to take away all the wax and honey. In southern Europe the bar-frame hives are finding their way with great difficulty.—Ex.

Squirrels As Sugar Makers

IT has not caused me a little surprise to know a great many beekeepers criticise my system of allowing bees out early in the Spring and they seem to look at me suspiciously for doing so. Many tell me there are no flowers and nothing for them to do. While walking through the bush this Spring I made the remark to a friend of mine that there was such quantities of syrup going to waste, he seemed to get a little behind and got into conversation with another acquaintance who was with us. After a few moments I invited them over to a maple grove which we eventually reached, after considerable conversation and discussion I asked them to look at the large drops falling through the tops of the trees shining like diamonds and showed them very many trunks that were wet from 10 to 20 feet with syrup which seemed to evaporate by the frost and sun and granulated till it became too hard for

bees to work on. I picked up a number of leaves from the ground where the sap had fallen and evaporated. These trees had been tapped by red squirrels early in February or March, if mild they commence to tap earlier in the season and it is quite common to see them run out on the limbs and cut small pieces of bark off in many places through the trees both on the tops and trunks, the sap will run and turn to a thick syrup in a few days and for about six weeks afterwards they live on little else than maple syrup and if the bees can get out safely so early in the season, it beats any basswood honey flow we get. For many years I have followed my bees into the bush and found them digging down under the old leaves and in hundreds on the trunks carrying syrup as clear in color as honey, but our spring weather is often too windy and cold. My comrade was overheard to remark "he don't go to the bush to smoke." Now Mr. D. A. is this reason or instinct of the squirrel or a kind act serving a double purpose.

CHAS. MITCHELL.

Molesworth, Ont.

It is instinct that leads the red squirrel to get sweet sap to drink just as it is instinct of the sap-sucker to tap various trees, according to the season, in order to furnish them sap to drink and food at the same time. Many animals are possessed of a great deal of natural ability and from them we learn many valuable lessons if we are only close observers. The point you make regarding their assistance to the honey bees is only a further proof of the great wisdom of the Creator in arranging everything for general good.

Superseding of Queens.

HOW do bees know when to supersede a queen? G. M. Doolittle, an eminent authority says:

After a careful watching of all cases of superseding of queens which have come under my notice, I am led to believe that the bees, as a rule, supersede a queen on account of her ceasing to be as prolific as she has been heretofore, and especially is this the case where the attempt is made to replace the old queen previous to swarming or immediately after the new swarm has sought a new abode, say during the first two weeks after the swarm has been hived.

In all of the cases of superseding which happened at the time above mentioned, the queens

were failing, and soon died, nearly always before the young queen began laying, so that I had positive evidence that the fewness of eggs laid by the queen was the real cause of her being replaced by another from her brood. Later in the season, however, the evidence that the bees know at all times what they are about, is not so great, thus we have exceptions to the rules regarding the workings of our pets.

During the latter part of August one year, I found that the bees were bent on superseding one of my best queens; one which I valued very much, so as fast as they got the queen-cells sealed I removed them, hoping that they would give up the idea. While cutting out these cells one day, having a friend with me who kept bees, we found a nice young queen which had hatched from an unobserved cell, at the sight of which he said he would give me two dollars for the old queen and take the chances on her. As he was an apiarist of considerable experience, I thought he knew what he was about especially as I had explained the whole matter to him, so I let him have her. He took her home, succeeded in safely introducing her, and to the surprise of both of us, she lived and did good work for two years, he rearing scores of queens from her. This proved to me that the bee makes mistakes sometimes.

Another case coming under my observation, showed a still worse blunder on the part of the bees. In the fall of 1880, as I was preparing my bees for winter, I found two queens in a hive, the mother having her wings clipped. They were left to see what the result would be. In the spring both were there and soon had the hive full of brood. One day a man of prominence in the scientific world called on me, and I showed him the two queens both on the same comb, which seemed to be a great curiosity to him. After he returned home he sent me a high price for the colony, as he wished to study into the matter, but when I went to prepare them for shipment I could find only the old queen in the hive. After a short search in front of the hive I found the young queen where the bees had drawn her out after having killed her. The old one failed fast, and was only able to lead out a swarm (from the brood of the two) before she died. These are the only two exceptions to the rule which I have found, so that it is generally quite safe to let the bees follow out their own instinct along the line of superseding queens.—Lewiston Journal.

Hasting's and Porter's Bee Escape mailed upon receipt of twenty cents. Beeton Manufacturing Co. Beeton Ont.

Bee Thoughts for Spring.

CLIPPING QUEENS.—TRANSFERRING BEES.

HAVE never practiced clipping the wings of queens, but do not think it would injure their usefulness. I prefer a perfect queen, unmarred, with her ganzy wings lapped so neatly together over her back. Where colonies of bees are located under large forest trees, it is often as much work to hive a swarm as they are worth. I know of an apiary thus situated, and the children watch them during swarming time, and as soon as they see a swarm issuing, they throw water on them to wet their wings, to keep them from clustering so high. It would be well to clip the queen's wings in an apiary thus located. The swarm will issue all the same, and tumble to the ground in an effort to follow. A new hive can be placed where the one stood from which the swarm issued, and the queen put into it. As soon as the bees miss her they will return to their old stand, and on entering the hive, find her and remain. If so desired the hive can then be placed upon a new stand, and the old hive returned to its former place. When a colony containing a clipped queen has swarmed several times, and returned, and the clipped queen crawls back into the hive, the bees become angry, and sting her to death and rear another one which can follow them. When the queens are clipped, the ground surrounding the hives should be kept very clean and smooth, so she can readily be seen. If it is in grass, she might be stepped on.

WHEN TO CLIP.

No queen should be clipped until fertile, for if they are, they cannot go out to meet the drones; all the eggs they lay will produce only drones, and the colony in time will die out, and the moths get the credit of destroying it. The queens can be clipped in the Spring when there are but few bees, so they can readily be seen. Some clip them when they are upon the comb, with a tiny sharp pair of scissors; others hold them by the shoulders, between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand.—I know many farmers who have bees in nail kegs, salt barrels, hollow logs, cracker boxes, churns and pump stocks. If you are one of them, procure some respectable, movable frame hives and move your bees into them. I prefer the eight frame Langstroth; there may be other hives as good, but none better. All hives in the apiary should be exactly alike, so that parts are interchangeable. In these days of perfect machinery, it is cheaper to buy than to make hives by hand. Buy them in the flat and nail together. Order them early, so they can be sent by freight, and have some time to go on before you need them.

WHEN TO TRANSFER BEES.

Veterans in bee-culture all agree that the best time to transfer bees is at the commencement of apple blooming. Then there are not many bees, and but little honey and brood to be in the way. If you have a shop, which all farmers should have, you can do the work almost any day. Carry the hives to the shop where you have a work-bench, table and tools. Get everything ready before you disturb the bees; you will need a hammer, a cold chisel for cutting off nails, and little splints and tacks to fasten them to the frames, so you can hold in pieces of comb or brood. The bees are good mechanics, and they will repair them neatly. Have at hand a long-bladed sharp knife, to cut the comb loose from the hive. When all is ready, invert the hive, and put whatever will fit, be it a keg or box on top of it, and wrap around some cloth to keep the bees from escaping. Then carry it into the shop and rap on the hive sharply from twenty to thirty minutes, when the bees will be found clustered like a new colony, in the top of the receptacle. The bees can then be placed on their old stand until the new hive is ready for their reception. If it is a box hive, cut the nails holding the top on, with a cold chisel and cut the combs from it with a long knife. Then cut the combs, and sticks if there are any, from the sides of the hive, and when they are loose, remove the hive and the combs will be standing entire. Remove them only as fast as they are fitted into the frames. When a comb is removed it should be laid on some soft substance like folded muslin, and a frame laid upon it to mark the size, when it should be cut a trifle larger and the frame sprung over it, and then hung in a hive to drip if there is honey in it. Such a comb might have cords wound round it, to keep it in place, until the bees could fasten it securely. When there are many small pieces of comb, tack little splints on one side of the frame, and fit the pieces in. Tack the splints on the upper side to hold the pieces in place. The bees will fill all vacancies, and make from them a perfect comb. Do not scatter the brood but put it together, as nearly as possible in the centre of the hive.—O. J. F.

Reports From Bee-Keepers.

MR. D. CHALMERS, of Poole, writes us: This is the worst spring I ever knew of for bees. Mine have come through very well, considering the season.

Friend G. M. DOLITTLE writes: Owing to the cold weather we have had this spring, bees

are weak in numbers and poor in spirits in this locality.

Borodino, N. Y., May 20th, 1892.

WM. McEVoy writes: My bees are in fine condition. Every one came through in great shape. Good prospects for honey harvest.

Woodburn, May 11th, 1892.

MR. D. ANGUISH writes: I am at De Cewsville, and will be for a week. Please send C. B. J. Bees in this part of Ontario have wintered well, very few lost. Everything looks favorable for a good flow of honey. A wet May is what we want, and apparently we are going to have it.

The outlook for the season has a rosy tinge, and with the copious showers of recent date indicate a good growth of the sages for the year. Southern California has need of a good honey yield, as the last season did not pan out well, and the year before was not rated as an average. Swarming has commenced and attention to business is now the order.—Rural Californian

MR. F. L. MOORE, of Addison, writes us that his bees have wintered well. The cold spring so far has been against them. I had over three tons of extracted honey last year, and about 500 lbs. of comb. I have disposed of it all.

I. N. FORWARD, Iroquois, Ont., writes us:—The season is very late here for bees, expect a good flow of honey during the summer.

Comb Foundation.

AMONG the indispensable articles of use in modern bee-keeping, none is of greater importance than comb foundation. Its use is of comparatively recent origin. So far as we have been able to learn, the invention is due to a German named Kretschmer, who, about the year 1843, used strips of tracing linen, which, after being dipped into melted wax, were passed between engraving rollers. Our own experiments with similar material lead us to conclude that this form of foundation could not have been much of a success. We have found that where any fibrous material, especially of vegetable origin, is used to strengthen the sheets, the bees invariably tease it out.

Another German, Mehring, invented, about the year 1857, wooden moulds in which the wax was cast. These subsequently gave way to metal plates, between which soft sheets of wax were pressed. These plates impressed only the actual mid-rib of the comb and gave no side walls to the cells. The sheets formed by them were neither regular in thickness, nor were they strong enough to support the adhering bees in a swarm, except when used only an inch or two

in depth. Yankee ingenuity added the side walls and then invented the present method of impression by means of engraved rollers.

It is mainly owing to the strength imparted to the sheets by these side walls, those of each hexagonal cell forming two arches inverted, that we are now able to use sheets of the full depth required for combs in any ordinary hive. A kind of foundation is made with flat bottomed cells, but this lacks the rigidity which the corrugated form of mid rib in a natural comb exhibits, and can only be used for brood combs when strengthened by wires. Wired foundation of whatever make, has however two great disadvantages; it is troublesome to fasten, and so far as our experiments have gone is fatal to all the grubs that chance to be in the line of the wires. Various other kinds of foundation have been tried and all even that with square cells, have had some success, but none is now so universally approved as that made with natural-shaped cells, provided the material and manufacture be right.

Our own experience with comb foundation commenced with that pressed between metal plates, and we remember how delighted we were to find how straight and regular our combs became compared with those formerly guided by strips of old comb glued to the bars. Being favored with a few pounds of Root's early make of rolled sheets which the late John Hunter kindly sent us about 1875, we at once saw the superiority of the latter, and the year after we became the happy possessor of a machine of our own, the first of the kind we believe on this side of the Atlantic. After using several newer forms of machine, we still prefer the original machine, that gives us the true hexagonal cell with rhomboidal mid-rib. Weight for weight it gives us the strongest sheets, those we generally use running seven to the pound, standard size.

For the body of the hive, only strongly made worker foundation is used, and that of good yellow color. The darker the shade, provided it be not the result of burning or of dirty admixture, it seems if anything to be the stronger, and as acceptable to the bees as the lighter-colored. For use in surplus boxes, or supers, where the comb is meant to be eaten, only the finest quality should be used, as thin if possible as the natural comb and almost as white. Even then it is well to be sparing of its use, as in certain circumstances the bees do not take pains to thin it down, and it becomes observable when the comb is out up for table. Some prefer drone-cell foundation for supers, but it presents so strong a temptation to the queen to set brood in, especially when drone comb in the body of the hive is almost entirely excluded, that more than ordinary risk is run of having the supers spoiled by brood. Besides, it is only in special circumstances that the bees will build it out at all; that is, when they either wish it for breeding purposes or for a honey-glut. In the case of a season rich in bees but poor in honey, breeding in supers is the rule, and we decidedly prefer workers to drones when it is a necessity to have either.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES, - - - EDITOR

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BETON, ONT.

EDITORIAL.

We are very sorry to learn that friend Pond has been suffering from La Grippe. We hope Brother Pond, that the fine Spring weather will enable you to quite recover your former strength and vigor.

* * *

We will soon have a report from Mr. T. W. Cowan editor of the British Bee Journal on the Punic bees. He is now travelling in Northern Africa and we think he will lay bare some of the strange statements made in reference to these African bees.

* * *

Fruit bloom and dandelion is now producing honey and pollen liberally but in a great many instances the bees are very weak and the continued unfavorable weather this spring prevented many colonies from brooding. As the old bees have died off without hatching brood to replace them, many colonies will not have sufficient bees to carry on brooding to any extent and in many cases spring dwindling will be the result. The colonies that are very strong are doing splendidly just now, the dandelions just now seem to produce both honey and pollen in great abundance, whenever the weather is suitable to permit the bees to fly out, even though honey is coming in, many weak colonies have not sufficient bees to attend to their brooding and gather honey as well, therefore it will be necessary to see that all are well supplied as the scarcity of honey or the absence of it at this particular

time would prevent brooding entirely, and if the young larvae was allowed to perish it would simply give the colony such a set back that they would gather no surplus this season, in fact scarcely build up for winter.

* * *

A correspondent writes us, that his bees are weak and asks if they cannot be built up rapidly by feeding plenty every day, "will this not stimulate them to breeding and is this not better than doubling up." We are not sure that doubling up a lot of weak colonies, in the spring, unless you can dispose of the queens, has many advantages, as the old bees die off so rapidly and they feel very little stronger a few days after having been doubled up. If you have plenty of strong colonies, that you can draw young bees from, you can strengthen them slightly without much injury to the strong colony, in this way,—spread a cloth or paper down in front of the hive leaving say from four to six feet from the outer edge of it to the entrance then go to the strong colony, lift out several combs that have the most young bees adhering to them, be sure you have not got the queen, carry them to the hive to be strengthened, stand from four to six feet in front of it and holding one rack up at a time, tap it lightly with the hand, the jar of which knocks off the old bees, they take wing and return to their own colony, continue to do this by tapping harder and harder and finally when the old bees are all off, shake the young ones off on the paper, as they have no marked location and many of them will be just hatched, they will crawl around upon the paper and all of the old ones will fly up, should any of them be with the young ones and do not incline to go toward the entrance of the weak colony which they are intended for, take a feather or brush and you may move them gently towards the entrance, shaking off two or three combs if you have them to spare for each hive, every two or three days until they become sufficiently strengthened to carry on brooding rapidly enough to build up in time for the honey harvest, in this way the strong colony does not get ready to swarm quite so rapidly but the young bees added to the weak colony puts it in shape so that where sufficient pollen and honey is kept in

the hive, there is no danger but they will give good returns. We think the above plan preferable to doubling up but it requires experience and care to do it properly.

.
 Rev. C. H. P. Owen of Creemore paid us a visit; the Rev. gentleman is of the proper stamp and thoroughly believes in clergymen having side lines such as poultry, bees etc. by which they can make use of any spare moments and also be able to talk practically with their parishoners.

.
 We are very sorry to hear from friend Doolittle, that he has been ill for some time, pleased to know that he is rapidly recovering.

.
 The many friends of Mrs. Jennie Atchley as well as ourselves will be pleased to know she is recovering from a severe illness which she has undergone during the last four weeks. We hope to hear of her being at her chosen pursuit as hearty as ever, ere very long.

.
 All moths should be carefully brushed from the hives now as they may mean death to the colony later on.—White Mountain Apiarist.

We think the best brush for moths is good strong colonies. We are not afraid of any injury from them as long as the colonies are strong.

.
 As a great many bees have died this year, and consequently there will be a great many empty combs, some with honey, some with both honey and pollen, and probably some with very little of either. As it will pay much better to keep them for future use than to render them into wax, unless you have good reasons for not wishing to keep them, we should like to have some articles on "Preservation of Combs for future use." For the best article on this subject we will give the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL for one year and \$5.00 worth of advertising; for the second best, the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and \$2.50 worth of advertising. Mr. Allen Pringle, our late President, will judge the articles. We hope to have them in good time for next issue.

.
 A correspondent wishes to know if he had not better put on sections as some

of his colonies are getting very strong. The very strongest colony may be able to store some fruit bloom but as the season is so short and the majority of colonies too weak to do much in surplus, we think it would be wiser in most instances to give sufficient empty combs and remove them after they were filled perhaps before they were capped; set them in a dry place and fill the space in the hive with empty combs filled with fresh honey which will be the nicest possible way to feed your bees, during the gap in the honey flow between fruit bloom and clover (this is usually from two to three weeks unless in a favored locality where ground maple, sheep burr; dandelion and other spring flowers abound) there are very few aparies that could not use a few of these combs filled with fresh fruit bloom honey and removed in time to give the bees an opportunity to store all they possibly could. There are many colonies that have plenty of young bees but very few old ones, as the old ones have mostly died off, such colonies with plenty of fresh honey and pollen in the hive will devote their energies almost exclusively to brood rearing and this plan of exhausting them is worthy of consideration. Many well recollect a few Nos. back in the C. B. J. where we wrote in reference to the advantage to be derived from keeping combs close together. Take a few hives leaving the combs apart in some and putting them close together in others and you will be surprised upon examination to find the difference and we shall never hesitate in recommending and urging the putting of combs close together. You will find three times the amount of brood in the hive with them packed closely and the bees do not die off nearly so rapidly. This was a splendid season to test this matter as the very unfavorable weather required the bees to give the brood every attention in order to prevent it from chilling and not extending the brood circle any more than they could protect in very cold weather.

.
 There is a heavy fine provided by a recent act of the Legislature for adulterating maple sugar, maple syrup, bee's honey, &c. The fine shall not be less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offence, and half of it goes to the complainant.

We hope that every person who finds

any adulteration either in comb foundation honey or anything pertaining to our industry will take advantage of the Governments' offer. It is a most excellent law but it becomes a dead letter unless properly enforced; the duty of every good citizen is, to see that it is enforced to the very letter. We had a letter the other day from a subscriber mentioning the name of a dealer from whom he received some adulterated honey, would advise him to take this course and if able to prove that it is adulterated we would publish his name. It is our determination to do all in our power to stamp out any adulterated articles pertaining to our industry.

We would direct our readers attention to the special Premium offer on last page of reading matter in JOURNAL.

Can anyone tell us who J. T. Williamson, W. E. Small, and J. G. H. Gardner are? The above is all we have to guide us on letters and post cards received. Will the writers kindly give us their post office addresses? As our busy season has commenced we will not have time to go around to the various post offices in Canada and the United States to enquire after the above parties, so they will have to wait for a reply until we hear from them.

Paralyzed Bees.

A BEE-KEEPER called on us this morning to see if our bees were paralyzed as his appears to be. He claimed that a very large number of his young bees were crawling outside of the hive on the ground, and apparently something ailed them. I had noticed the same for a week or more and on examination of a very strong colony this morning, we found perhaps 200 about the front of the hive on the ground. Some of the old bees were trying to keep up those that were just struggling in death, and fly away with them, in which they frequently succeeded. They appeared to crawl about and tremble as if chilled, their bodies full and plump, in fact, some of them rather distended, but without any signs of dysentery. After crawling about in this manner, they turn on their side or some-

times their back and keep working their legs until they die. We have not heard of any spraying of fruit bloom, in fact, there are very few trees in bloom yet, and had this been the case we would not feel inclined to think that the cause.

We counted 150 bees in one minute carrying honey and pollen into the hive in question, which goes to show the colony to be a very strong one. Some of the weakest colonies are gathering very little honey, in fact, only occasionally a bee flies out, they are gathering pollen principally from dandelion. It is possible there is some disease in connection with the pollen that causes this. It does not seem that spraying of fruit bloom could possibly be the cause as we have just found several colonies that have not carried in any honey or pollen for a week, that appear to be similarly effected.

We would be pleased to hear from others in reference to this matter. Have our friends Corneil, McKnight, Holtermann, Pringle, Deadman, Clarke, Emigh, Alpaugh, or any of those close observers noticed anything of this kind, and what are your conclusions regarding it? Kindly let us hear from you.

The White Mountain Apiarist says:—"In April and May, the bees will consume six or seven times as much honey as in December. Brood rearing requires a large amount of honey."

SPECIAL OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Any person sending us the name of one new subscriber with \$1. for a year's subscription will receive their choice of the following articles viz:—1 Lightening Bee Escape 20 c., 1 Porter Bee escape 20 c., Clarke's Birds Eye View of Bee Keeping and three D. A. Jones' Pamphlets 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of pure Beta Naphthol 40 c.

For two subscribers with \$2. 1 Alleys' Drone and Queen trap combined 50.

For four subscribers with \$4. choice of following viz.,—No. 2. Smoker \$1.25 Honey Knife \$1., Frame Nailer \$1.25.

For eight subscribers with \$8. 1 Section press \$2. Bee Tent put together not covered \$2.

AGENTS WANTED.

In every part of Ontario to canvas for lists of subscribers for the

"Canadian Horticulturist."

This magazine is published monthly by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and contains articles written on fruit growing and gardening by leading Canadian fruit growers and gardeners, together with numerous illustrations and beautiful colored plates of fruits and flowers. Agents sending in club lists may have either.

A LIBERAL COMMISSION

Or in place of money a choice, for each new subscriber, from the following list of trees and plants, which will be sent them free by mail, Gipsy Girl (Russian) Apple, two plants Columbine, a year's numbers of the Journal. Address L. WOOLVERTON, EDITOR, GRIMSBY.

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CARNIOLAN & ITALIAN QUEENS

bred from pure mothers for the coming season, at a grade of prices to compare with that of honey production; and the utmost care should be taken to have them as good as any man can breed. Carniolans or Italians, untested, each, 75 cts.; 3 untested queens, \$2.00; 6 untested queens, \$3.60; tested queens from either yards, after the 20th of June, each, \$1.00. All queens that are known to be mismated will be sold at 50 cents each, including all "Yellow Carniolans."

For further particulars send for circular to JOHN ANDREWS, Pattens Mills, Wash. Co., N. Y.

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This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll saw, which is the best machine made for beekeepers' use in the construction of their hives, sections, boxes, etc. Machines sent on trial. For catalogues, price lists, etc., address: W.F. & JNO. BARNES CO., 274 Ruby street, Rockford, Ill. 641y.

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I have been breeding and selecting Italian bees for about ten years. We will not breed from inferior colonies, continually selecting the best must show itself. A customer writes me as follows: "I got bees from different places, and I have had the best satisfaction from you of any." Tested queens after June 1st, \$1.25 each; untested, as soon as laying, \$1.00 each, or six for \$5.00. Full colonies in light, long hives, one inch chaff space. You need no outer cases with this hive. Will sell either with or without the bees. If you want to buy, write me.

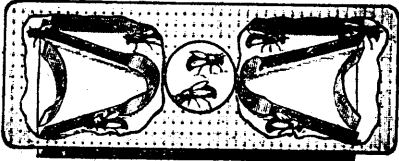
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Ohio takes the lead

Tested Italian Queens, each, \$1.25; six, \$7. Untested, 75 cents; \$4 for six. Queens prolific and bees good honey gatherers. Safe arrival guaranteed. MISSES S. & M. BARNES, Piketon, Ohio. b 4 ly.

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THE SILK DRESS-FYER
TO INTRODUCE IT.

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A limited number of
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Tested Italian Queens in May, \$1.50 each. Snow white sections \$2.50 per thousand. Hoffman frames and a full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies. Twenty page price list free. J. M. KINZIE, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich. b 4 ly.

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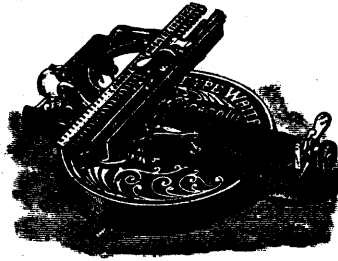
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F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, Ont.:—"I have used

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Send for testimonials and read what others say about them.

Prices:—Each, by mail, post paid, with full directions, 20c. Per dozen, \$2.25.

If not found satisfactory after trial return them, and we will refund your money.

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For 1892 and a Fine, Young, Laying Italian **QUEEN** for \$1.50. The Review Alone, \$1.00. The Queen

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P. S.—If not acquainted with the Review, send ten cents for three late but different issues.

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Square Glass Honey-Jars, Tin Buckets, Bee-Hives

Honey Sections, &c., &c. Perfection Cold-Blast Smokers.

Dealers in honey and beeswax.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON, CINCINNATI, O

Send 10ct stamp for 'Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers' MENTION THIS JOURNAL b-2-1y

Have you

received one of our Price Lists for 1892? If not, send us a post card with your address and we will mail you one, and when you get it, read it thorough and pick out what you want, then send us an order and see if we cannot satisfy you.

We pay 85 cents per lb. in trade for Beeswax delivered here.

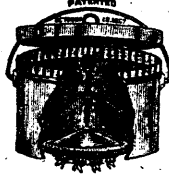
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These feeders can be re-filled without moving the Feeder, or disturbing the bees. The letting down of food is regulated by a thumb screw. It is easy to regulate—either a quart or a spoonful can be given in a day, or an hour, as may be required, and where it is most needed, over the cluster of bees. For rapid feeding two Feeders may be placed over the bees at one time, not a drop of food can be lost, and robber bees cannot get at it

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Send for sample of Hastings' "Lightning Bee Escape and you will be convinced that it is the best and most practical Escape yet produced. It will clear the supers in a short space of time (2 to 4 hrs.) and it is impossible for the bees to clog the passage as they cannot return. Each Escape guaranteed as represented. Price by mail, each, 20c.; \$2.25 per doz. Full directions with each Escape. Write for discount. Electrotypes for dealers' catalogues furnished free.

READ TESTIMONIAL

ORISKANY, N. Y., March 7, 1892.

M. E. Hastings,

Dear Sir.—The Ventilated Bee-Escapes which you sent to me last season worked well and did all you claimed for them. They do not clog, and clear the supers rapidly. In fact it is the best escape I have yet used. I cannot speak too highly of the escape, and consider it a great boon to bee-keepers.

Yours respectfully,

W. E. CLARK.