

...The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. X, No. 9.

BRANTFORD, ONT., APRIL, 1903.

WHOLE No
468.

Ontario Bee-keepers' Association

ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 175)

QUESTION DRAWER

Conducted by Mr. J. F. Miller

Question: Would you advise packing to be put over cellar wintered bees when they are taken out in the spring?

Mr. Miller: I tried that for some years when I wintered in the cellar and at that time I thought it was a very great advantage. But like a great many other things, as we go on, I am now undecided whether it is or is not. I packed until the last couple of years, since I quit packing in the spring I can see but very little difference.

Mr. Sibbald: I would endorse what Mr. Miller says, it is my experience; I don't put anything on now in the spring after setting them out.

Mr. Dickenson: I spring-packed the time but I have given it up; I have got cases and I don't use them; I don't find any advantage in it.

The President: If you have a telephone hive cover that don't sit quite tight the bees will be quieter than if

you have a flat board cover laid on top of the quilts.

Mr. Dickenson: I have a half story; I cushion them up and I cover them over—I put four or five thicknesses of newspaper; I use newspapers altogether.

The President: What cover does Mr. Sibbald use?

Mr. Sibbald: I have a flat board, that is all.

Question: What is or may be the reason for a large number of bees being on the grass around the hives during the buckwheat flow?

Mr. Pettit: Some say that buckwheat honey acts as poison on some bees.

Mr. Brown: I am in a district where buckwheat is sown considerably and I never noticed any very great difference except that the bees did not lie out as much on the grass as in the clover flow when the sun is hot.

Mr. Post: My experience is the same as Mr. Brown's: I never saw any difference between buckwheat and any other flow, but you will see a colony occasionally that crawls out and there are a great many bees at the entrance and I think they call it bee paralysis.

Mr. Holtermann: I had a case. I went to one of the out yards this fall and there were a great many bees lying around in the grass. It had been a foggy morning; the bees worked late in the afternoon and got

a little chilly and they laid there until the next morning when they came to and were all right. I think that would account for it in that case, that they were coming home rather chilled and dropped short of the hive and remained there until they warmed up next morning.

Mr. Heise: I put in that question. This last fall during the buckwheat flow I happened to walk through the home yard one afternoon and I saw a large number of bees in front of a dozen or more hives and I supposed it was as Mr. Holtermann said that they had got chilled and I thought perhaps after resting they would go back in the hives. They failed to do so. The next day was a foggy cool day and they remained there in the grass all day; the following day turned out warm and before night most of them had succeeded in getting into the hives or somewhere else. I went to the other yard as soon as I saw this, only about a quarter of a mile away, and there was nothing of the kind in that yard. I went there the next day and there was nothing of the kind and I never did see anything in the other yard although it occurred three times in the home yard during the buckwheat flow.

Mr. Holtermann: Was the grass a little longer?

Mr. Heise: No.

Mr. Brown: Have the outside yards the same chance of getting at the buckwheat as the other?

Mr. Heise: No. The home yard is considerably shaded and the out yard has no shade; that may be the reason.

Mr. Post: My remedy for a colony of that kind, if it is in the early part of the season, is re-queening but if it is as late as the buckwheat flow and there would be no chance to get brood from the queen I would not bother with it, I would break it up.

Mr. Holtermann: That is the case of where there is disease.

Mr. Gemmel: Don't you suppose they were gathering something else besides buckwheat about that time?

Mr. Heise: Not that I am aware of.

Question: How will I take care of my extracted honey after it is extracted?

Mr. Miller: I prefer putting it into cans or barrels if it is ripe when extracted. I have never found that leaving it exposed benefited it; and then store it in a dry warm place.

Question: Would an apiary close to a rail road track suffer from the noise of passing trains?

Mr. Miller: I would say not to any great extent. I think the bees would become accustomed to it; I don't think the noise would trouble them.

Mr. Newton: I would say no to it, only sometimes they affect the train men.

Mr. Lott: I have seen frequently along the C. P. R. track where bees have been lying dead, dozens of them; I noticed it last summer more than ever before, that the express would strike the bees in the honey time and kill them or run into the swarm and raise havoc with them.

Question: Will bees winter successfully in the cellar described by Mr. Bingham of Michigan?

Mr. Miller: I know nothing of that method more than what I have read; it seems like a feasible plan for indoor wintering; it gives good ventilation.

Question: What is the best method of freeing brood combs of an overabundance of pollen?

Mr. Miller: I think if the brood combs are moistened and allowed to stand the pollen can be shaken out very largely. I have not practiced any other method.

Mr. Gemmell: Why not give them to the bees early in the spring before they gather any? It would save your comb and a lot of trouble.

Mr. Miller: We get plenty of it in the brood nest; it is only for the extracting combs this could be recommended. I throw water in my extracting combs and after it stands a time it ferments.

Mr. Gemmell: I have given them a fine spray and let them stand and then put them in the extractor and you get nearly all the pollen out.

The President: Do bees use pollen given to them in the spring that has been in the frames all winter?

Mr. Miller: I think so if it is not mouldy.

Mr. Darling: Put a comb filled with pollen down in the brood chamber and in a little while it is all used, taken up and filled with brood.

Question: Will toads kill bees in a bee yard?

Mr. McEvoy: Yes.

Mr. Miller: I have had no experience. No doubt they would if they had the opportunity.

Question: Has any person found quite a quantity of dead brood in the hive a few days after it has cast a good swarm? If so what is the cause and what is the result?

Mr. Miller: I have had no such experience.

Mr. Darling: I put the question in. This year I had a colony and it looked so bad I examined it to see whether the queen had hatched and I found a lot of dead brood. Of course I have my own theory as to what caused it, but it was so bad I thought it was a case of foul brood. I examined it a few days after and the colony built up and it is alright now.

Mr. Holtermann: Did the weather turn pretty cold almost directly after?

Mr. Darling: I dont remember about that but my thought was that

the bees had swarmed a little too close and that the brood had either chilled or starved out.

Mr. Morrison: Was there a shortage of the honey flow just at that time?

Mr. Darling: The honey flow was short most of the summer with me.

Mr. Dickenson: I account for it by turning the hive around too much; that is, the old colony; it is simply this, all the bees are checked from going in and out, carrying water, honey and pollen—you dont get the bees back again; they go into a new colony, but if you will turn the hive around after you have hived a swarm I think there will be no dead brood.

Mr. Darling: I set this in a new location, moved it ten feet away.

Mr. Dickenson: Not for a few days unless you adopt another system

Mr. Darling: I think I did it the next day or the day after.

Question: Is it advisable to wire foundations in the brood nests?

Mr. Miller: My frames are small, only five and three eight inches in depth, yet I think it advisable to wire; by that means I can use a lighter foundation. I use section foundation for my brood frames and then wire very substantially. If I were using a deep frame I think I should find it advisable to wire.

Mr. Brown: Would you consider the wire would be any detriment to the bees? Would it bother them any?

Mr. Miller: No, never; it is imbedded and they never attempt that

Mr. Brown: I notice when I happen to get a comb broken by accident and put a hole in it and a string to keep it in place and set in it the hive the bees will cut and gnaw and work till they get this string cut off, so I didnt know but perhaps they would act the same upon the wire if they could. They might be working

at the wire quite a while and you not notice it or see it.

Mr. McEvoy: About how much more would you consider one hundred colonies worth with the combs all wired in the brood chamber than one hundred colonies not wired.

Mr. Miller: If it was in the hive I didnt want to transfer I would consider them worth a dollar a colony more, easily, if I had to continue to use them. If I were going to dispose of them I would lose that much honey.

Mr. McEvoy: I would give more than one hundred dollars.

Mr. Gemmell: Mr. McEvoy was a great admirer of frames without wire some years ago but now he has come to the conclusion that wire is a great benefit. I have wired thousands of frames and I never found any objections by the bees. Mr. Brown tied a comb with a piece of string; that is a different thing altogether; the bees cant gnaw the wire out.

Mr. Morrison: If Mr. Brown had had his frames wired he would not have had the broken comb to fasten with cord.

Mr. Brown: I dont know now with regard to that, that I accumulate so many broken combs. I have been extracting for at least twenty years possibly and I have wired practically none and I think I have got a few broken combs probably as those who wire; excepting a comb falls out of my hands by accident it is very seldom broken.

There might be something in extracters breaking combs but when we come to find out the cause of it, it was because the basket in the extractor was too weak and consequently would sag and let the comb break. There I suppose wired frames would be alright.

Mr. McEvoy: You take a Langstroth frame and put seven strands

of wire up and down, drive little copper staples into the bottom and top and lace it up and that comb never gives. Some of these other combs sag a little but if you just take and hold them along the light you will find the sag. The queen will reject these and you will find more honey along the top bar and the closer you can keep the brood to the sections or extracting combs the more honey you will get for surplus; besides, you can use a little thinner foundation.

Question: What is the matter with tiering up of hives previous to the main honey flow with the object of securing a large amount of brood? Please describe the method?

Mr. Miller: That would depend on the hive you would use I think upon sight. There are a great many things to be taken into account. With my brood chamber I used two of those small brood chambers—The Hedden—for one colony and occasionally I used three; I like it very well in some cases in others I dont. My two are equal to ten Langstroth frames but any I use for brood I always wish to leave for the brood nest and not put back with the extracting comb because it darkens the honey unless the combs are washed.

Question: On an average how many colonies would you recommend for one yard?

Mr. Miller: That largely depends on a man's method of handling; if he wished to have one days work in the yard, whatever he could handle. If he had out yards and he had two men going to the yard you could increase those, but for forage I should say not over one hundred and fifty.

Question: Is there much danger of having colonies too strong for wintering?

Mr. Miller: I have never made a

practice of destroying bees in the fall or shaking them off the combs.

Question: Do you think formalin will kill foul brood spores?

Mr. Miller: We had a good deal of discussion on that. I dont think I can add to the enlightenment of the bee-keepers on it. Prof. Harrison will be able to give us something on that subject.

Question: How much entrance space should be allowed in wintering full colonies outside?

Mr. Miller: I leave an entrance bridge four inches wide and about eight and a half inches long and I take a block about seven and a half inches across the front of that, leaving an approach open for my colony of about one and a half by one-half inch on the outside entrance.

Mr. Holtermann: Did you ever try leaving it about one bee wide?

Mr. Miller: No, I never have.

The President: That is the entrance to the outer case?

Mr. Miller: Of the outer case, giving a bridge piece of four inches to the hive; that bridge piece is entirely open.

Mr. Craig: Does eight and a half inches mean the whole width entrance of your hive?

Mr. Miller: The entrance to the hive would be one-half inch the whole width of the hive but my bridge piece is a strip with a two inch piece at each end, leaving four inches, in all eleven and a half inches; then I place a block at the outside.

Mr. Holtermann: Jacob Alpaugh has a way of adjusting an entrance which I tried for some years. He had a bridge about four inches wide out at the centre of the hive there was a piece of pastboard put between that bridge and the front of the hive; that pastboard had simply a notch cut in it sufficiently large for one bee to pass through. When he packed his

bees the leaves were put in on each side which closed up the entrance; across the rest of the hive were forest leaves; the bridge was high enough so that when the pastboard was up above the front of the hive he could take his knife and reach the piece of paper and in cold weather draw it down, so that when he packed his bees there was a four inch entrance and when cold weather settled in such as now he simply drew down that piece of pastboard and left it one bee space. He claimed that the entrance would never be clogged that was with anything like a good colony because the cold didnt strike in the bot om so much and when dead bees fell down the bees could go down and clean away the entrance. I tried that and found it an entire success. Whenever the bees found out that the entrance was not large enough towards spring they would gnaw away the pastboard as they wanted room.

Mr. McEvoy: That is a matter of locality entirely. Down at Mr. Posts that would be to close.

Mr. Post: I am certain it would.

Mr. Holtermann: There comes in the principle of how you fix the top of your hive; you fixed the top so that there is little ventilation; then the moisture does not pass off at the entrance but up though the packing above.

Mr. Newton: My test with Mr. Alpaugh's plan was just the opposite to Mr. Holtermann's; in our locality of which Mr. McEvoy speaks they get clogged up. My friend Mr. Hall was in the same boat. I forget how many he lost the winter before. I was trying it and he says if you take my advice you would go home and pull them all out. When I went home I went to look at them and I was glad I took his advice to goout to see how they were because they were all clogged up; then they had some

space above—they were not tight above. I would not advise any bee-keeper, from my own personal experience, to try Mr. Alpaugh's plan.

Mr. Gemmell: Mr. Holtermann, what became of the dead bees in there?

Mr. Holtermann: They kept them to one side.

Mr. Sparling: I think the nature of the packing above the bees may have something to do with the amount of entrance. I took Mr. Jones advice of packing a foot or so of sawdust on top of them and put some boards on top of the sawdust and stones on the boards. I packed them very heavily all around on top. I think that would have been alright if they had had a generous entrance. I had the fever badly and the next summer I went and visited all the bee-keepers that I knew of around our neighborhood and investigated their method of wintering bees and tried to find out how my bees had died. I came to the conclusion that they had been packed too much. The next winter I increased the entrance. I still packed them well but I left off the stones and so on. I made the winter entrance eight inches by three-eighths I had increased the entrance to the full width of the hive for the summer. For a number of winters, winter after winter I did not lose a colony that I packed out side. The bridge to the entrance I have had from five-eighths to seven-eighths deep and eight inches wide. Of course, the entrance to the hive inside is only three-eighths; if I took the trouble to pack them I found they came out almost perfectly.

Mr. Craig: I have used the same system as our friend Mr. Holtermann but instead of reducing the space I have left the full width entrance of the hive with a bridge to correspond, leaving the entrance to the outer case four by four I think, the bees have

wintered perfectly during the last two winters in the cases in this conditions, doing away with pastboard altogether.

Mr. Newton: I was not saying anything against the cases; I think the cases are alright, it was just the pasteboard; I use the cases.

Mr. Morrison: A great deal depends upon the climate in which you live; a man along Lake Erie might make his entrance very small in the winter but I think very few of those in the northern part would care to go and commence picking at the front of our hive to draw a piece of pasteboard down. If we had an entrance ventilation on top the bees would not likely gnaw very much at the pasteboard. I know I want plenty of entrance. I leave a bridge wide at the entrance to the hive and close it up, as Mr. Miller spoke of on the out side of the clamp.

Mr. Holtermann: That matter of entrance and top packing are so related that I would like to say another word about top packing. I don't believe that the proper place for the exit of foul air is at the entrance of the hive during winter. I believe we should have the packing so arranged and not packed tightly so that the air will go in at the front and go out through the packing at the top and not alone that, but in order to do that you must not have your cover board absolutely tight; have the air circulating over the packing so that it keeps drying out. If the air is going to go in at the entrance and out again at the entrance then the bees have got to get up a current to do it.

Mr. Armstrong: I would like to ask Mr. Holtermann how it is that a colony which is packed with the cover right down tight and the packing right on top of the cover will winter just as well as one with the packing

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on the quilt with the cover removed, and that the conditions are just the same in the spring in one case as the other I have seen hundreds of them winter in that way. I don't make any particular difference at all as to where the cover is now, whether down on the brood frames or on top of the packing; I put it just where it will accommodate me. If there is room enough above the hive I leave the cover on the top, and the size of the entrance is always three-eighths by five inches. I have had that for this last fifteen years, and I am on the shores of Lake Erie.

Mr. Dickenson; There is so much difference of opinion among those outside gentlemen that I don't believe I will adopt outside wintering. I advise them to winter in the cellar.

(Continued next month.)

Thoughts and ...Comments ON CURRENT TOPICS

By a York County Bee Keeper.

GIVING CELLAR WINTERED BEES A CLEANSING FLIGHT.

I note Mr. Deadman in February C. B. J. thinks it pays to give the bees a flight in the early spring and then return them to the cellar for a few weeks. The Ed. of Gleanings also endorsed the plan. Don't know anything about the advisability of so doing, but I do know that there would be a lot of hard work involved. When I think of a back breaking half day last fall, (when all by myself I put the bees in the cellar) it gives me a "tired" feeling when I see it recommended to handle the hives twice in

the spring. Doubtless the same objection will influence other beekeepers as well. When we recollect that the majority of cellar winterers including Doolittle and others, claim that nothing is gained by returning the bees to the cellar, methinks for this reason the one previously mentioned (hard work) the plan will never become very popular.

DYSENTERY, OLD BEES, ETC.

There are some things peculiar to the bees that we cannot always explain "for sure".

One of these is as to what causes dysentery. To be sure we can very often assign a reason, but this is not always the case. At the home apiary of over 100 colonies wintered outdoors, three colonies in perfect condition to all appearances last fall, with every ounce of stores consisting of sealed clover honey, early in Feb. showed signs of the disease. One had perished outright and the other two are "sick unto death". I suppose there are in each hive about twenty pounds of honey. The bees were clustered right on the honey, there were no signs of broodrearing, the hives were dry, in fact every condition perfect. At least two of the queens in affected colonies were old. Some one may say that the queens stopped laying early in the season, consequently all the bees were aged and not capable of standing the winter. Such may be the case, although I very much doubt it, as I believe bees sometimes live longer than we are apt to give them credit for. About the middle of last July a strong colony in a 12-frame Quinby hive cast a swarm. The swarm was hived on the old stand and the parent colonies with all the brood carried to a new location. By an oversight the parent colony was not examined till late in August when it was found to be queenless. The combs were filled

with pollen wherever there was no honey. I sent for a queen which did not arrive till some time in September. While I had very little hope of the colony wintering in the condition they were in, I determined as the hive was full of bees, to introduce the queen and take chances. After removing two of the pollen filled combs, replacing them with clean ones, the queen was given, and at this date the colony appears to be one of the most prosperous in the yard.

Of course it is too early in the season to say what they will do, but judging from exterior conditions have no fear that they will spring dwindle. As they were in no way stimulated last fall, no doubt nearly all the bees in the hive to-day were reared last July.

AIKENS "BOLOGNA SAUSAGE" HONEY PACKAGE.

A recent number of Gleanings contains an article from the able pen of R. C. Aiken, Colorado, in which he describes the package he uses for extracted honey. It is nothing more or less than paraffined paper bags, and from what Mr. Aiken says in favor of them it might be well for us to try them in a small way. However they might not be suitable for all localities as it requires honey to granulate very fast to insure best results. Mr. A.'s location is an admirable one in this respect, as alfalfa is one of the readiest of honeys to granulate. Cheapness is one of the main advantages of this package, costing only about one tenth as much as tin. They pack readily for shipment and in appearance are much like a roll of butter nicely labelled or as some one has facetiously said, like a bologna sausage.

SIMCOE CO'S GRANT TO THE BEE-KEEPERS

Guess some of us will have to "go and do likewise", as much public money is often granted for less

laudable purposes. Quite a scheme that of appointing township inspectors to visit the different apiaries and then report to the Provincial Inspector. Bit of a snag in the way though, where will those local inspectors get their needed authority? Suppose the other fellow is inclined to be cranky and object to "other people" meddling with his bees. Would suggest that all these local inspectors be of Emerald Isle extraction, reared in close proximity to the Blarney stone. All serious complications will thereby be avoided.

IMPORTANCE OF HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF FOUL BROOD

Mr. Holtermann in his "foul brood" article, page 170 C. B. Journal states that "the subject of foul brood and how to quickly stamp it out, is of the deepest importance to all apiarists." Certainly it is, and it would be a good thing if the old adage "in knowledgd is power" could be more impressed on the bee-keepers in regard to this disease. It is surprising to say the least that so many quite extensive apiarists would not know the disease if they happened to have it in their own yards. I well remember the first time I seen a case of genuine foul brood. It meant a journey of over thirty miles, but I have ever since considered the time well spent.

Forewarned is forearmed, and if the bee-keeper is thoroughly acquainted with foul brood in its various stages, the disease is not very apt to gain much headway in his apiary, before it is discovered.

Communications.

AMENDING THE FOUL BROOD ACT.

Editor C. B. J.,—

As a member of the committee referred to by Mr. Holtermann in

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March C. B. J., kindly allow me space to explain my position in the matter. While only acting on that committee under protest nevertheless do not wish to shirk any responsibility, as I was influenced by no one directly or indirectly as regards taking the stand I did. In the first place would say that I am and always have been on the best of terms with our retiring president for 1902, and the Inspector of apiaries; however as the most of us are aware, there has been considerable ill feeling between these two gentlemen for some time, and when the Pre's. address was read, under the circumstances, there was "bound to be a row". As a matter of course such was the case and when Mr. Holtermann's motion was brought before the meeting, the majority of the members were quick to support the same, as the readiest measure of bringing to a close the disagreeable wrangle which had already occupied too much time. The two points mainly under discussion were these, whether the Inspector should make public the conditions of apiaries inspected, and as to whether he should inspect yards without having been so directed by the Pres. of the O. B. K. A. While section three of the Act says that the Pres. shall direct the Inspector where to go, it does not say that he SHALL NOT GO unless so directed. I am not prepared to say that this a legal interpretation, suffice to say that we chose to place that construction on it. There is nothing in the Act that requires the Inspector to give to the public or any one but the Minister of Agriculture details of his visits, indeed I think it would be a grave mistake if such was the case. Again, no reasonable person would expect, that in the short time at the Committee's disposal that any thing definite could be brought forth by way of recommending changes in the

Act. Realizing this, a clause was inserted in the report handed in, to that effect. Mr. Holtermann refers to the committee as being composed of men who have been on committee work in the association, for years, hinting at "expenses" etc. That statement in its entirety, is erroneous to say the least. Personally have never been on any previous committee or received any "expenses" in any connection with the O. B. K. A. at least one other member of the committee occupies much the same position. Knowing this Mr. Holtermann may have ignored us as really being part of the committee, if such was the case for my part I humbly beg pardon for what I have said and hereby tender acknowledgment of the compliment. In conclusion would say that there is much in Mr. Holtermann's article that I would endorse, particularly where he refers to bee-keepers being to much influenced by personal feelings. Am also free to say that there are some things in the foul brood Act that I do not approve of, and no one knows my views on this matter more fully than Mr. McEvoy himself. From a private source have received copies of resolutions passed at the recent meeting in Brantford, presuming that they will be published in the C. B. J. shall make no comments thereon. Would say however that when bee-keepers see the recommendations made to the Government, that all write the Hon. John Dryden giving their personal views on the question. If in favor of the resolutions say so, if not say the opposite, don't sit on the "fence" and then afterwards complain that things are not going to suit you.

Respectfully,

J. L. BYER

If you like the Journal, please tell your friends and ask them to subscribe.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers,

Published Monthly by

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. (LIMITED)

BRANTFORD - CANADA.

Editor, W. J. Craig.

APRIL, 1903.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are pleased to learn of the safe return of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith of St. Thomas from their visit to England.

Victoria County Bee-Keepers will organize a County Association on Good Friday April 10th. The meeting is announced to be held in Yerex Hall, Little Britain: two sessions 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. A hearty welcome will be accorded to visiting brethren.

Bees are reported to have wintered well, both outside and inside and so far as we can ascertain at present winter losses have been the smallest for many years. Conditions are generally favorable for a good season but of course we are not yet over the danger point. Look out for colonies that have had limited stores.

Another of the old time leaders in the bee-keeping world has passed away, Mr. Thomas G. Newman late Editor and publisher of the American Bee Journal. Mr. Newman though not much before the bee-keeping

public in recent years owing to ill health, was a man of wide influence and ability. He was publisher of the American Bee Journal for about twenty years. Mr. G. W. York present editor and publisher becoming his successor in 1892. Mrs. Newman and family have our sincere sympathy.

We have just received a specimen copy of a new book on bee culture "La Ruche Canadienne," by Alec Santerre, 200 pages, written in French and profusely illustrated. The aim of the book throughout is the promotion of the bee-keeping industry in the Province of Quebec. It is carefully and intelligently written. The writer introduces his work by the statement that "Apiculture is one of the branches of Agriculture which has been too much neglected in this country." The book we understand will be largely circulated by the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, and should give a decided stimulus to the industry in that province. We congratulate Quebec upon the interest the Government there is taking in bee-keeping.

We are in receipt of the following communication from the secretary of the Canadian Honey Exchange:—

Editor C. B. J.—Dear Sir: the directors of the Honey Exchange intend meeting in Easter week to arrange the formation and management of the exchange. They are purposing having a representative attend the spring meeting of all the affiliated societies to present the plans agreed upon for their approval or otherwise, and in this way explain the

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object of the exchange and endeavor to secure for it as large a membership as possible. The committee are very anxious to have the plans they may propose fully criticized and would like any suggestions from any who would care to assist in the organization. It would be especially helpful to have some of these suggestions through the May issue of the Journal.—WM. COUSE, Sec., Streetsville Ont.

This is a very good idea. Secretaries of County Association should announce this in connection with their spring meeting, and endeavor to "work up" as much interest in the matter as possible. Our pages are open to any one who wants to write on the subject.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

By G. A. Deadman.

REMOVING BEES FROM THEIR WINTER REPOSITOTY CONTINUED

Much of the difference of opinions between bee-keepers is due to 'locality' but there is also much that is not. I suspect that considerable is due to "what we have been accustomed to" Not all of us think alike as to the desirabilty of taking bees from their winter repository for a cleansing flight and returning them again before removing them finally. Without repeating what I stated in last issue of this journal I would say there can be no loss in doing this, except possibly the loss of time, and there may be considerable gain. The reason why we cannot say definitely which is best, is because one cannot foretell what the weather will be. If I was sure of the temperature above freezing, with ten days in the first two weeks just cool enough or wet enough to keep the bees in the hives, and the other four days such that they could fly without being chilled, then I would not trouble to return them, but if it is to be continued fine weather, or days fine in appearance, but cold in reality,

days better known as bee-killers, then there is no doubt about where they would be best; we have all to gain and nothing to lose (except the time) when we return the bees to the cellar or other winter repository after having at least one fly. As to what time of day is best to bring them out, I would say that whether they are to remain out or to be returned again, I prefer that they do not fly much the first day, and I therefore never take them out until afternoon. If I only had one colony to take out, I would leave it until late in the afternoon, of course when many are to be taken one requires to begin sufficiently early so that the last one will have a few minutes fly at least. I like it much better than having them out early in the day. Within an hour or so they will not go far from the hive; so different from when they have all the day before them, when they become almost crazed with the sudden return of spring that they "lose" themselves.

In the early days of bee-keeping in this country when D. A. Jones was the acknowledged leader, I followed his advise about beginning at midnight or before, and faithfully worked until next morning it may be, and had every colony on their summer stands. There were two things that disgusted me with his plan. One was they would get terribly mixed up. First they would gather in one part of the apairy, and the hives in that vicinity would resemble a returning swarm that had lost its way. By means of a kettle partly filled with smoking embers I would disperse them only perhaps to regather in some other place. When bees are just out in the latter part of the day all such trouble as this is avoided. The other thing which decided me against ever doing it again was a snowstorm the following day, no one after studying the weather "probs" and having

chosen such a beautiful night would have thought that before the bees would have a chance to fly that four inches of snow would have covered the ground, but such it did. However this was even better than a half fine, half cold day: If I could always be sure of a fine day I would never put them out so they would have all day in which to fly, because I consider an hour or so is better, yes much better. And although I believe it is better though not essential to place the hives on the stands occupied the previous year when finally removed, yet unless close to winter repository I would not when returning them carrying them any futher than is necessary to find room to place them. My own apiary faces about east, the door-way to the cellar faces west, to place them on their summer stands they have to be carried about one-hundred yards south and as they face east they stop flying earlier than when facing west. When I wish to return them I put the hives down any where in front of the entrance to the cellar and facing west. They usually fly then until the sun is disappearing behind the trees and therefore do not require to be taken out so soon. The barn and honey house is between them and where they are in summer, you need not be afraid of them losing themselves either this time or when placed on their regular stands as they take a fresh location each time, I do not say I would advise this if carried out early in the day, but when as I have advised it is done towards evening, I have no fear of the results. As to carrying them out two persons can do more than twice as much as one, and four than two. A hand-barrow long enough to hold two hives is a great advantage. It is quickly made, take two pieces of basswood or other light and tough wood about 2x3 and say four foot in length

required, nail some thin boards across the centre on which to place the hives and wide enough apart to walk between, now round off the ends to lift by and with this two can carry two hives much easier than one can carry one. Much the better plan where one has plenty of help is to have two of these hand-barrows and have two helpers bring the hives as far as the cellar landing and go back at once, while the other two remain outside all the time carrying from the cellar landing to the summer stands. If work is not evenly divided those in cellar could meet those outside but better than that, would be to have if possible two more helpers outside. Most of us know how much better one can see in a comparatively dark room when once the eyes have become accustomed to it so that better work can be done by one or more remaining in the cellar as much as possible, I have read somewhere that miners sometimes blindfold one eye while outside and uncover when in the mines. How would this suit bee-keepers?

I presume some open up the windows as soon as they begin, but I prefer to use artifial light until nearly finished at least. In a locality where favorable days are frequent one need not be so particular about taking all out the first day, new however, it may be a week or more elapses before, another suitable day would come. It is well to remember that bees wintered outside may fly in days that might prove disasterous for bees wintered inside to have their first flight, I believe it important thar the first day at least should be a fine one, and not as some advise put them out and run chances.—Brussels, Ont. Feb. 1903.

[This article was intended for our last issue, but, unfortunately arriving too late for the printers to insert, we had to hold it over.—ED.]

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Manitoba Bee-keepers Organize.

As announced in Feby. issue of the C. B. J. a meeting of bee-keepers was held in Winnipeg on Tuesday afternoon, Feby. 24th, for the purpose of organizing a provincial bee-keepers' association. The meeting was held in the office of the live stock associations, but the number present made it necessary to adjourn to the class room of the dairy school. There were present—Rev. A. E. Cowley, St. James; Rev. Van Gestern, St. Charles; J. J. Gunn, Gonor; James Duncan and Jas. Scott, Dominion City; Thos. Rowan, Macgregor; Percy Rouleau, Rathwell; Allen Leslie, Chater; T. Whitehead, Winnipeg; Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, G. T. Chapman, St. James; David James, Suthwyn, and others. Rev. A. E. Cowley was elected chairman, and Mr. Bartlett secretary of the meeting. J. J. Gunn was called upon to explain the object of the gathering, and began by calling attention to the enormous possibilities of the province from a bee-keeper's point of view. He said that one apiary had netted 14,000 pounds, this must all have been within a radius of three miles, or, say, one township. If one third of the townships of the province were equally good the province could produce nearly ten million pounds of honey, or nearly a million dollars worth or double the production of the great honey producing state of Texas. Dupasquier, of Notre Dame de Lourdes, states that at Notre Dame the pasture will support over three hundred colonies per township, which is an average of one hundred pounds of honey per colony would more than

double the above figures. These are the

POSSIBILITIES FOR PRODUCTION

and as to markets it is only necessary to quote the president of the Ontario bee-keepers, association, who states that Manitoba and the Northwest are their best markets. We must organize to make use of these wonderful possibilities by encouraging our people to keep bees, and we must shut out the large quantities of adulterated honey that come in from the east. About three carloads of honey are received by Winnipeg dealers, beside the quantities shipped to other points in the province. The quantity produced in the province is uncertain. Our honey is the best in the world, and all who have had experience in bee-keeping in other places claim that bees are more healthy here than elsewhere. He heartily endorsed the proposal to organize both for the benefit of those now in the business and to induce others to engage in it.

MR. DUNCAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. James Duncan endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker, and stated that from his experience the average of 100 pounds per colony was a reasonable expectation here, while in the great bee state of Texas the average was only sixty. He was situated among wheat fields, yet he always looked for 100 to 120 in a good season. He believed that an organization of this kind would greatly encourage bee-keeping in the province.

THE BEGINNING OF ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Bartlett stated that, with the object of ascertaining the feeling of bee-keepers of the province the following circular has been sent out to all whose names were obtainable—

BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

"Circular of Inquiry.

"Are you in favor of the formation of a 'Manitoba Bee-keepers' association'?"

"Will you become a member of such an association if formed?"

"Will you attend the meeting to be held in Winnipeg on the 24th February, 1903, for the purpose of organizing such a society?"

One hundred of these had been sent out in all, but only about sixty had been mailed in time to secure replies, the remaining addresses having been received only within the past few days. Of these sixty about forty had been answered. Of the forty replies only three were unfavorable to organization of the society, and only one of these unfavorable replies was from a bee-keeper, the other two were from men who had gone out of business. Twenty-six declared their intention of joining the society, and ten were curious enough to wish to see the constitution before joining. Only five refusals were received. He then read the names of the parties who had responded. There were only thirteen promises to be present but there was also an equal number of conditional promises, while seven stated definitely that they could not attend the meeting. The attendance was therefore all that could be desired and he believed that the meeting had the unanimous sympathy of bee-keepers throughout the province.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION.

A provisional constitution was adopted as follows:

1. This association shall be known as the Manitoba Bee-Keepers' association, and shall be composed of those who become enrolled as members by paying the annual membership fee of \$1.

2. A general annual meeting of the society shall be held once in each year

and shall be known as the Annual Meeting of the association. The year shall begin with the election of officers at such annual meeting and terminate on the election of their successors at the ensuing annual meeting. At the annual or any other general meeting ten members shall constitute a quorum.

3. The board of management shall consist of a president a vice-president and three directors and a secretary-treasurer to be elected by the president vice-president and directors either from among themselves or otherwise. Three members shall form a quorum at meetings of the board.

OFFICERS.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the following officers: President, S. A. Bedford; vice-president, J. J. Gunn; directors, Allan Leslie, James Duncan and George Caron (of St. Charles).

The officers were instructed to prepare a draft of a permanent constitution to be submitted to the next general meeting of the association.

EVENING MEETING.

A directors meeting was held in the evening when a number of the members also were present and work of the society was outlined at this meeting. Melvin Bartlett was elected secretary-treasurer of the association.

There are in the neighborhood of two hundred bee-keepers in the province and more are taking an interest in the industry each year. The association begins operations with a membership of over twenty which will certainly be largely increased in the near future.

Canadian Honey Exchange

Editor C. B. J.,—

This is a move in the right direction. The regulating of the sale of honey is much needed. Extracted

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honey is now sold in this city for five to sixteen per lb. to the consumers. Two-thirds of the housekeepers say they do not use honey, this is my experience in what I have sold here. I believe honey needs advertising in some way to educate people to use it. If the consumers know that they are getting pure clover honey they will pay twelve to sixteen cents per lb. But the producer must adhere to prices of the Honey Exchange—well up, then gives the dealer three to four cents per lb. lower. That will give the dealer more profit without adulterating it, and encourage him to sell more of it. Those prices established will need to be adhered to by all interested. This might give general satisfaction in a business way without fluctuating prices or having "bargain days." The producer will make more out of what he retails and the Honey Exchange will have some margin to do business on. All producers of honey should be canvassed for membership if possible.

Yours respectfully,
Dr. H. McLAREN.

Toronto Ont.

A Letter From
South Africa.

Editor C. B. J.,—

The year 1902 can not be accorded as a success with the bees, being one of disapointments so far as quantity of honey was concerned although the quality of some was above the average.

One of the drawbacks here is the mixed source of honey flow, as on holding up a comb you can see the cells of dark stuff intermixed with the pale colour, and it is extrardinary how little it takes to spoil the colour. Some

of the honey too has a most disagreeable flavor reminding me of "siegel's syrup" [if this is libellous erase it] and some is very bitter, there is also some that I believe comes from a kind of aloe that grows amongst dry rocky krantz that the natives say is poisonous and I have known cases of people being very unwell after eating it. I should doubt very much its being actually poisonous but natives call anything that has a violent effect on them a poison as distinct from a medicine. However I am glad there is none about here.

A large beetle has troubled me greatly lately it is from one to one and a half inches long and it is astonishing how it can force its way into the hive, it has been identified as rejoicing in the name of "Rhizoplalyspaituberculalus" and as it feeds on larva it no doubt is after the bee grub which accounts for the hives where it is found being weak and the combs eaten away. I watched one trying to force an entrance, the bees making a good fight but apparently could not harm it.

We are now in the midst of the hot weather when bees are best left alone very little is done as they can only work in the very early morning and at evening especially after sun down.

Bee-keeping is I think making progress slowly there is a great increase in poultry and fruit farming and people are going in for small farms more than was previously the case.

The C. B. J. is always welcome and is passed around so as to afford information to as many as possible.

With best wishes for the year 1903.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
A. C. SEWELL

Durban, Natal,
29th, January, 1903.

Bee-Keeping in Manitoba

To the Editor C. B. J.:

Sir,—With your permission I would make a few observations on "Notes by the Way," as appeared in your issue of November last. Your correspondent says "It would really seem that Manitoba will yet supply considerable of the honey used there." We believe the time is not far distant when Manitoba will not only supply "considerable" but all, and when like conditions will exist all over as Mr. D. informs us now exist at Portage la Prairie, where they not only supply the home market but are shipping elsewhere. After over seventeen years experience with bees in Manitoba, we can see no reason why Manitoba should not export instead of import honey. The bee-keeper has fewer drawbacks to contend against here than in almost any place we are aware of. As far as we know disease of any kind is unknown. The bee moth has yet to make its appearance and spring dwindling is something we never had to contend with. A weak colony, in the spring we simply contract the entrance, place a few folds of woollen cloths on top of bee quilt leaving them alone, and invariably they will give a surplus along in September. Bees may be wintered outside as well as in the cellar with proper protection. We now winter in the cellar less labor being attached to it. Six hives was my greatest loss in any one winter, out of a hundred, two per cent, an average. Some idea of the flora of Manitoba may be gained, when an apiary of eighty colonies in the spring in-

creased to 130 and gave over 7,000 pounds surplus, and an average of at least twenty-five pounds for the 130 colonies for winter stores, all from wild flowers with the exception of about two acres of clover in a locality where the land is principally all under cultivation, with the exception of a belt of timber and scrub land along the river. The average surplus is about eighty pounds per colony, but as clover gets more plentiful it will no doubt increase the yield of honey, as it comes at a time when the flowers are less plentiful. Mr. D. is not quite accurate as to my last year's honey crop. Instead of 100 pounds per colony it was not quite up to the average. Also in regard to last year's "steady" honey yield from spring until the fall—that is what we usually have: more or less honey from about April 25th to about the middle of September. Last year although the honey seemed plentiful the weather was so unfavorable the bees could not store it. We would judge from the reading of reports the season was very much like what you had in Ontario. I don't live near the Red River as reported, but on the bank of Rosseau River, fifteen miles east of the Red. Mr. D. complains of me imitating "our 1 lb. package and two color label so closely." Sorry, but really we were not aware that it was "our" package from the fact that those one-pound screw top jars are sold by the trade freely without any restrictions. We will on the first opportunity compare labels, and should any similarity exist we will have it removed as far as possible. We have no need to use imitations to induce sales. We sell our honey on its merits, each package labelled with name and address, and after years of honest dealing, we find our efforts are being appreciated by the

people, from the fact that the demand is always in excess of the supply. "Of course these Westerners are quite proud to be able to produce their own honey."

Does Mr. D. really believe that we Manitobians are so dead to all feeling that we would not be proud of so grand a heritage. A land not only producing wheat and other cereals in lavish abundance, of the highest grade, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. of the best type, but a land literally flowing with milk and honey of marked excellence. Yes, we are proud of our province and its products. Have we not reason to be? "And even if it were not quite as good it would have the preference with many, besides there is a good deal in what you are educated to as to what one considers best."

Not necessarily so, we are not aware that the people of Manitoba are in any way prejudiced against honey that comes from the east or from the west either, for that matter. Neither do we believe that their tastes are so vitiated even after years of "education" in the use of so-called eastern clover honey not to be able to honestly determine what is "best" even if it is a home production. This fact may have been rather forcibly impressed upon Mr. Deadman while on his last trip here.

It appears to me Mr. D.'s judgment is a little biased in his pronunciation on Manitoba honey. He assumes that clover honey is the highest standard par-excellence, and should a mixture from our flowers get in to it "it would not be as good." We have been under the impression that there were many who recognized other sources that supplied honey of equal quality with the clover, and we think it will not be disputed by many. Then we would ask is Mr. D. so intimately acquainted with the flora of

Manitoba as to be able to state with authority that they will not secrete nectar that will produce as good honey as clover or that they will not produce even a better quality as far as body and aroma is concerned. We base the later statement upon the clover honey as it appears on our market.)

As this article is getting far beyond the limits first intended we must close. Brother bee-keepers, don't get jealous of one another, the world is big enough for the whole of us. Much of your honey will find a market here for years to come, and the price will depend a good deal upon just how you put your crop on the market generally. Get a more uniform price.

Yours etc.,

JAMES DUNCAN.

Manitoba.

The Carniolan Race of Bees

Points given in an address at the New York State Bee-Keepers Convention, Syracuse, N. Y., March 10th, by Prof. Frank Benton, Apiarian Investigator for the U. S. Government, Washington. D. C. :—

When Prof. Benton first undertook the investigation of various races of bees he was rather in favor of other races. The first time he passed through Carniola he saw an apiary under rather unfavorable circumstances and instead of being from the first sight of them favorably impressed, his first thoughts of them had to be removed. Further investigation had compelled him to admit that there was much of merit in Carniolan bees.

In selecting a place for an apiary

after severing his connection with D. A. Jones and engaging in business for himself, he could have made more money by exporting Italian queens for they already had a reputation, but he had by this time been so favorably impressed with the Carniolan bees that to carry out the spirit of the work which he had undertaken securing valuable races of bees, he was compelled to locate in Carniola. Carniola is a province in Austria area 3800 sq. miles, located well south in Austria. It is not as far south as many think, its latitude being about the same as that of Main and Northern Wisconsin. Except in the south-eastern portion of the province there are many mountains, some 10,000 feet high and clothed with glaciers the year round. One large stream enters from the south coming down the mountains.

The plains of Carniola are 1,000 feet above the sea level. The elevations in the country are from 500 feet to 10,000 feet. This race of bees is found in the mountain districts all over the province over 1,000 feet above the sea level.

Carniola was settled in very early history by people from the north and east, settled in days when there was no sugar. The Latins came and brought their bees. A system and climate condition has prevailed for centuries that has influenced the bees. The winters were long and severe, four deg. below zero was the lowest temperature he knew of; in the upper part of the province the snow fell to depth of four to six feet. Sudden changes in spring were most remarkable, at one moment bright sunshine, the next a dense fog would sweep over the country resulting in the death of many bees. Under these conditions only those colonies having strong bees and very prolific queens could survive.

The hive most commonly used is not a frame but a box hive. The general size three feet long, twelve, fourteen and sixteen inches wide, generally fourteen inches wide and seven to eight inches deep made of three-quarter inch lumber. The entrances vary greatly from the entire width of hive to four inches wide with a depth of three-eighths to one-half inch. The hive is sheltered by a shed with a roof, sides and back with the front open. For the winter, the hives in the shed are packed at sides and back with straw or leaves, a large quilt is dropped over the front of the shed suspended at the top and during very cold weather a hinged trap door is suspended in front closing the shed and protecting the bees against snow and wind, the bees are supposed to have an abundance of stores and generally winter well. The combs of the hive are not much manipulated. During the latter part of February the bee-keepers begin stimulative feeding the bees find the stores given from the rear of the hive, if the bees have plenty of stores, this stimulative feeding is not practiced so early, but it is general practiced in March and April. Extractors are not generally used but "stamped" honey is fed which has been pressed or stamped out of the combs. This kind of honey gives not only a carbonaceous food necessary for the production of heat and energy but the honey thus taken is full of pollen grains, the muscle or lean meat producer of the bee. It also contained particles of wax. Honey mixed with a little rye flour would give the same results. The object of the feeding is to develop a powerful colony by swarming time. The bee-keepers allowed all the swarming that would, their object being to get an increase of from 100 to 300 colonies by the buckwheat time.

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Migratory bee-keeping is carried on extensively; from the valleys the bees are by wagon or by pack carried to the mountain side for the spring heather, where the waggon cannot go there a man will carry a rack containing three stocks on the bottom tier and another on top, these will be carried on the back of the bee-keeper a mile up the mountain side, they stop for nothing and are able bodied men. As the heather slackens the bees are gradually brought to the valley for fruit bloom and clover, finally being taken to the buckwheat. The bees are often taken many miles, to buckwheat, on wagons, the top of the rack is like a wide ladder with tiers of bees separated by the rungs.

The waggon roads are excellent. Towards evening the beekeeper drives to the bee shed, passing with his horses, right through the flying bees, halting when the wagon is opposite the shed. The bees are gentle and give no trouble; each hive is then smoked a little and a small branch of evergreen closes up the entrance, the box hives are placed in the rack and the bee-keeper drives off with his load. After driving about twenty minutes the bee-keeper thinks the bees may want fresh air, lighting his pipe he halts, removes the evergreen branches which block the entrance, resumes his seat and continues his journey. When morning comes if his destination has not been reached he drives the wagon to the side of the road, allows them to work there during the day and at evening resumes his journey. Others move bees on the cars. Prof. Benton had seen five-thousand colonies moved as per above. This system is extensively followed; after buckwheat harvest, the colonies are sorted, the light and after swarms condemned; the same with old colonies that have not swarmed; the same with first swarms having old

queens, a paper with brimstone being stuffed into the entrance. The work is carried on very rapidly, and in a very short time out of the three-hundred colonies two-hundred are dead, a balance of one-hundred being left for the next season. The two-hundred dead colonies are taken to the wax cooker who puts out, and gives so much per pound for the comb and honey as cut out of the box hives. The price is almost twenty-five florins per one-hundred pounds (one-hundred and twenty pounds) Vienna weight, being ten dollars to twelve dollars per one-hundred and twenty pounds. Spot cash is paid the bee-keeper who takes home the empty boxes for next seasons use. The wax cooker stamps and presses out the honey and then renders the wax making it into wax candles etc. Honey is largely used in cooking in Germany and Austria; ginger bread and honey cakes being a national food used daily by the peasants. Some of these foods are even sent to the United States. The honey being impregnated with pollen it is very strong and not much used for table.

THE BEES THEMSELVES.

The typical Carniolan queen has a body even larger than the Italian. The body back of the thorax is very broad, the queens vary from all over yellow to black, but are generally a copper bronze color. Prof. Beaton preferred the darker queens. He had seen yellow Carniolan queens that produced perfectly gray banded workers. The queens are active and hardy. The drones are bulky, strong and stout bees, and more solidly built male bees than any others, covered with a furry fuzz, this protects them, the same is true of the workers this being necessary for them to withstand the climatic condition of the country.

The workers are covered with dark

gray fuzz, the color of steel freshly broken. A single worker bee can stand a lower temperature than any other worker bee, this too is owing to changeable climatic condition, side by side tests with other races, give the Carniolan a decided preference.

The bees are excellent honey gatherers, perhaps not quite equal to some eastern bees, but ahead of Italian. If kept in the same sized hive as the Italian a tendency to swarm may be developed, having been bred in a cold and raw atmosphere, extreme heat may give them the swarming impulse. More shade, and more ventilation is needed. Make the hive one quarter larger than with queen of the ordinary races. A eight-frame hive for the Italian would require at least a ten-frame hive for the Carniola. Individual bees being hardier, a colony is of course hardier. The bees are very dormant and quiet during the winter, very good wintering qualities. The bees are extremely gentle. Before the bee-keepers destroyed their bees in the autumn, Prof Benton when in Carniola would take fifty to sixty queens out of the boxes surrounded by perhaps three-hundred spectators and although not taken out during a honey flow, the people as far as he knew were never strung. If any thought they had Carniolan bees and they were not more gentle then they simply had other blood in them. He sometimes worked in his apiary until midnight with the Carniolan bees by the light of a lantern. The temper of the bees come largely from the

male. He preferred the Carniolan bees from the north to those from the south as in the latter district there was more Italian blood. There was an element of yellow blood continuously cropping out, he never saw an apiary without some in it. Other qualities were, the bees were inclined to keep on gathering honey right up to the time they swarmed giving no notice. They had a tendency to breed when honey was not actually coming in, he liked that trait, by this bees prepared themselves for subsequent harvests when others were not ready. All in all they were better than Italian bees.

The capping of the honey was whiter than that of Italian bees, they propolized but little, in Carniola, but little propolis was produced, they often use wax instead of propolis. When queenless, the entrance should be contracted, as they do not defend the entrance to the hive quite as well as Italians.

Prof. Benton stated that Cyprian bees would gather more honey than any other bees, even Carniolans.

Others present indorsed the statements of Prof Benton as to Carniolan bees, these bees are much on the increase in New York State.

To die without having won a friend—a true and loved heart comrade—is to die a failure. No amount of fame or wealth or power can make up for this lack. To be without a friend is to be without the seal of highest success.

In summer the continuous coil takes up the slack.

In the winter season pays it back.

ter. Common crimped wire is not spring tempered and if it slackens it stays slackened; if it tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its own tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.

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All fences slacken in warm weather and tighten in cold—except the Page Fence. Page spring coil takes up the slack in summer and lets it out in winter. No loose sagging in summer, no straining or breaking in winter.

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Brant Bee-Keepers Meet

Quite a representative gathering of bee-keepers of Brant and adjoining Counties met in the County Council Chambers, Brantford, on Tuesday evening March 3rd. and the following day March 4th. Mr. James Armstrong of Haldimand was called upon to occupy the chair, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Taylor president of the Brant Co. Association. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture was present, also Prof. Harison of the O. A. C. Guelph, and Mr. Win. McEvoy Inspector of Apiaries for Ontario. A question drawer occupied the evening and morning sessions and opened up some very interesting discussions on management.

At the afternoon session Professor Harrison; Bacteriologist from the O. A. C. Guelph, gave a very instructive address on foul brood and its treatment, and the results of his investigations.

Mr. McEvoy Inspector of Apiaries speaking of the foul brood situation in the province, believes that he has got the disease pretty well under control, and that very soon it will be a thing of the past so far as Ontario is concerned.

The following resolutions were passed and have since been forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture:—

That we Bee-Keepers here assembled request the Honorable John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, that

the "Foul Brood Act" be so amended, that wherever there is a county or district Bee-Keepers Association, said Association shall have the privilege of appointing a local Inspector of apiaries, subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, the terms of remuneration to be fixed by the Minister, said Inspector to be paid out of the Provincial grant for the Inspector of apiaries.

That we Bee-Keepers here assembled request the Honorable John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, that the operations of the "Foul Brood Act" be so arranged that Professor Harrison, Bacteriologist of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, be recognised as a Government official who could investigate and test results of the treatment to Foul Broody apiaries.

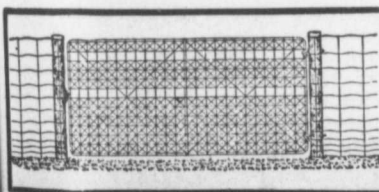
These are two very important resolutions and as they will affect not merely Brant and adjoining Counties but the whole province, should have the very serious and careful consideration of all concerned. If these additions and amendments to the Foul Brood Act are desirable support them, if they are not use your influence against them through your local association spring meeting or your representative M. P. P. Don't woory the Department with individual letters.

For Sale or Exchange

Fifty colonies of bees. Beeswax wanted.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Cheapside.

Page Metal Gates



Single or double—light, strong, durable, economical. Will not sag or get rickety. Fitted with self-acting latches, which open either way. A child can open or close in a strong wind—no surface to resist. Best farm gate made. Use Page Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 10

WANTED

Bees on Langstroth frames. Write at once, stating prices to

F. J. ADAMS,
Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE

60 colonies of bees in Langstroth hives will be sold at a bargain. Owner going to the West.

A. L. CAMPBELL,
Glencoe.

COMB FOUNDATION.

BEFORE getting your foundation made up, write for samples and prices. We guarantee satisfaction. Give us a trial.

WAX taken in payment for making up. Eggs for Hatching for sale.

Barred Rocks } \$1.00 per Setting.
Black Minorcas }

JOHN NEWTON, Thamesford, Ont.

Grand Property

for Sale

This is worth
Investigating

Situated in Rodney, Elgin County, consisting of four lots, on which are a splendid large frame dwelling, good barn, hen houses and out buildings, orchard and good water. Grand chance for a practical bee-keeper. Splendid apiary now established. Nicest location in town; centrally located on Main street; lightest and driest part of the

**COME AND SEE THE
PLACE.**

H. Zimmerman,
Rodney, Ont.

HONEY MARKET

Toronto, February.

SMITH & CARMICHAEL

Light extracted honey 60lb. can .6 to .64
Light extracted honey 10 lb. can .6½ to .7
Buckwheat extracted honey .5 to .5
Light comb honey, per doz. 1.50 to 1.75
Buckwheat comb honey.... .75 to 1.00
Buckwheat not very saleable.

DAWSON COMMISSION CO.

Light extracted honey..... .7 to .8
Buckwheat extracted honey, almost non-saleable.
Light comb honey, per doz.. 1.25 to 1.50
Buckwheat comb honey, doz... .60 to .70

MAN WANTED

The undersigned wishes to secure the services of a man or boy for a month or so, to help attend fifty colonies of bees. Good wages to an experienced hand. Services to begin about 24th May. Apply at once to

JAS. E. HOLT,
Newton Robinson.

BEE-KEEPERS

In Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario have known us for upwards of twenty years. To others we would say, we manufacture among other things:—

The Improved Model Bee-Hive

which combines more valuable features than any other hive. As an evidence of the bees in Eastern Canada are in the hives. We are one of the largest manufacturers of Comb Foundation in the country. Freight allowance to distant customers. Send for free illustrated circular and Price List of full line of Beekeepers Supplies. Italian Bees and Queens at RIGHT PRICES. BEES WANTED. **F. W. JONES,**

Manf. Bee-Keepers' Supply
Bedford, Que.