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WHOLE No
478

ANNUAL MEETING OF ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 225).

ADDRESS BY PROF. C. C. JAMES

DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL

you will not allow them to get beyond the proper limit, but that out of them, no matter how warm they may become, there will come the greatest benefit to the industry with which you are connected. (Applause.)

Mr. Hall—We can ship our honey to the east, but before we can get it to our western country we shall have to have an opposition railway.

Prof. James—That, of course, could be simply working out some of the details that would suggest themselves along the line of what I mention. The probability is we will have a railway commission before very long. Things seem to be tending in that direction. The Fruit Growers' Association and the Bee-keepers' Association ought to be prepared for that when that commission comes. You ought to have your committee prepared to be there on the ground at the opening of the door to see that they are properly protected. These are the excuses for which your society has an excuse for its existence, and I wish you do look after these things. They will not be attended to, and if you do not look after them you have no right to be an association.

Mr. Lott; I agree with Professor

James and also with the suggestion of friend Hall. We should have some means of shipping into the North West before we talk about a market there. There is a good market there but we cannot ship there with the C.P.R. rates.

Mr Sibbald: I am much pleased with the address of Prof. James. He gave us a history of this part of the country that we had not thought of and which we will remember and appreciate. He also pointed out several ways that we might be useful to ourselves as an association and to the Province of Ontario in advancing our industry, and one direction he pointed out was that we might arrange to put up an exhibit at the proposed fruit show in Toronto. I remember the proposition in the paper a while ago and the thought occurred to me then it would be a splendid idea if the bee-keepers could join in with the fruit growers and help them by making an exhibit there and being able to sell samples to the citizens of Toronto and other places that would be there to visit the fair or exhibit. I believe we ought at this meeting to appoint a committee to deal with that matter just as soon as a chance is given us. I believe we will likely decide to hold our Convention in Toronto, that seems to be the impression, and a committee ought to be appointed to confer with the Fruit Growers Association to assist in arranging the details with the parties concerned.

Prof. James: Have you an executive committee of this society?

The President: Yes.

Professor James: I suppose if this is gone on with it will probably be more or less directed by the department and I suppose if we felt that the Executive Committee had the support of, or had the society at its back we could simply call on them.

Mr. Hall: That is the shorter way.

Mr. Morrison: I would suggest we all think over the matter and decide when the question comes up to-morrow that next year we meet in Toronto, leaving the date of meeting to be fixed by the Executive, and if they can arrange to meet with the Fruit Growers Association to do so and if not to fix a date for ourselves, but to use every effort to fall in line with the suggestions of Prof. James.

The secretary read communications from the Honorable Mr. Dryden and from Mr. W.H. Bunting, President of the Fruit Growers Association, re holding a joint convention in Toronto.

Prof. James: The idea is not that you sink your identity; you will hold your meetings separately and perhaps have one joint meeting for instance in the evening.

Mr. Byer: What about Prof. James' suggestion as to appointing a committee to meet this railway commission?

Prof. James: The Fruit Growers Association have had a Transportation Rates Committee working for three or four years and they are just beginning to make headway. You know how difficult it is to get anything at all. If you start this year you may perhaps get something in a couple of years from now. It might be a good idea to appoint a committee to co-operate with other committees of a similar character.

Mr. Lott moved, seconded by Mr. Dickenson, that a vote of thanks be

tendered to Prof. James for his able address and the valuable suggestions contained in it, which was carried with applause.

Prof. James: I am very much obliged to you. I have enjoyed your meeting and the flow of eloquence we have heard this afternoon was quite refreshing. We do not meet with that very often in our conventions.

I didn't know there was so much dormant eloquence in this society and it has certainly been raised in my estimation very much indeed. You have got the energy here if you only use it in the right direction.

At this stage the discussion on the report of the Inspector of Apiaries was resumed after which the President put the motion to adopt the report, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following officers were elected for the current year:

President: J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville.

Vice-Presidents:— H. G. Sibbald, Claude; R. H. Smith, St. Thomas.

Secretary: Wm. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

Treasurer, Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont.

District

No 1—W. J. Brown, Chard.

No 2—J. K. Darling, Almonte.

No 3—M. B. Holmes, Athens.

No 4—C. W. Post, Trenton.

No 5—J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville.

No 6—H. G. Sibbald, Claude.

No 7—Geo. Wood, Wesley.

No 8—Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside.

No 9—R. H. Smith, St. Thomas.

No 10—Geo. A. Deadman, Brussels.

No 11—F. J. Miller, London.

No 12—Samuel Wood, Nottawa.

No 13—Prof. Harrison, O.A.C. Guelph.

Inspector of Apiaries: Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn.

Assistant Inspector: F. A. Gemmill, Stratford.

Mr. Morrison moved seconded by

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Mr. Hall, that the Association recommend the withdrawal of the grant to the various exhibitions and that no representative be appointed Carried.

Mr. Emigh moved, seconded by Mr. McEvoy, that Messrs Sibbald and Pettit be the Revising Committee for the coming year. Carried.

Mr. Shaver moved, seconded by Mr. Lowey, that the Association hold its next Annual Meeting at Toronto at the same time as the Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers Association. Carried.

Mr. Sibbald moved, seconded by Mr. John McEvoy. that Messrs Nolan and Byers be the Auditors for the coming year. Carried.

Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that Messrs Holtermann, McEvoy, Byer and the mover and seconder be a Committee to consider amendments to the Foul Brood Act and bring in a report at the next session. Carried.

EXHIBIT OF HONEY AT WORLDS FAIR, ST. LOUIS. 1904.

MR JOHN FIXTER: Mr. President and Gentlemen, before leaving Ottawa I saw Mr. Hay who has charge of putting up the exhibit at St. Louis and he asked me to explain to this Association the trophy he proposed to build there. He has left a great deal in the hands of Mr. Couse in the way of collecting honey and wax and other bee products and all he asked me to do was to explain the way in which this exhibit was to be put up. From the drawing he has at the present time I think the trophy will be a credit to the bee keepers of this Country. The base of it is to be 12 feet wide and the four corners are to be built up with section honey, one section deep and four sections wide on the face of each corner. On the front of that is to be plate glass so that the section honey can be clearly seen through it.

Then to decorate those corners there is to be fancy wax made up in different forms. The front of that trophy is to be arranged with sheets of foundation of different brands and also different plates of wax. The roof of the trophy is to be arranged with sheets of foundation. The centre part of it is to be built up with extracted honey. There is to be a very large trophy put up in the centre of this outside frame and fancy bottles are to be arranged one above the other. I think from the arrangement of this trophy shown in the drawing it will be really a beautiful thing, there is not the slightest doubt but that the trophy will be a credit to our country and will far surpass anything that has ever been put up.

Mr. Couse: I might say you are aware there was a motion passed at the last Annual Meeting that if the Executive saw fit to make an exhibit at St. Louis they should do so. At the meeting of the Executive in the fall the matter was brought up and a motion was passed to the effect that if the Dominion Government were going to make an exhibit at St. Louis the Ontario Bee Keepers Association would be glad to assist them and I was advised to write to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa to that effect. I did so. I received a reply immediately that the intention was to make an exhibit and they would be glad to have our assistance. Mr Hay who has charge of it wrote me he would call on me. He came out and wanted to know what we usually have done in collecting exhibits. I told him it was to send a circular out and get offers from the bee-keepers of sending what they wished and he thought that would be a good way of getting a representative exhibit from different parts of the Province and Dominion. The

question came up as to who would look after it and he asked me to do so. I told him I was simply acting for the Executive and I would not care to do so unless the Executive wanted me to do it. He wrote to the Executive and they sanctioned my appointment to this work and to the issuing of circulars to the members of the Association. The intention is really to pay for the honey. I think in that way a better sample will be obtained, and we will try to get samples from British Columbia and as far north as Edmonton and east as far as Prince Edward Island for the purpose of making it as representative an exhibit from Canada as possible. The Department are very enthusiastic in gathering a nice exhibit of honey. It is really encouraging to find they wish to help us. The honey is to be inspected before it is sent forward and any that is not suitable for exhibition is rejected. The advice is sent out to the different persons not to send it at all if it is not really good. Mr. Hay wants some wax and foundation and there will be a small exhibit of vinegar sent. The space is not very large and he is rather inclined to exhibit wax only.

Mr. Fixter: This trophy is to be the same as the Maple Syrup trophy. The centre of that trophy instead of being taken up with bottles of syrup is to be taken up with small trees so that the two exhibits, one situated opposite the other, will be really a beautiful sight. They are going to have the old way and the new way of catching the sap and making sugar illustrated.

President Sparling called for the report of the Committee on Amendments to the Foul Brood Act.

Mr. Morrison presented the report and moved, seconded by Mr. Holtmann the adoption of the report as

read which, on a vote being taken was declared carried.

The amendments were as follows

AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT FOR SUPPRESSING FOUL BROOD AMONG BEES

Sect 1(1)—The Ontario Bee-Keepers Association shall at each annual meeting, or the Directors of said association, shall if in the interval between two annual meetings the occasion arises, appoint an Inspector of apiaries and a sub-Inspector for the Province of Ontario. Any organized or district bee-keepers association, in affiliation with the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association may in the manner hereafter given, appoint a sub-Inspector for the district they represent. Said Inspector and sub-Inspectors shall be elected by the vote of the majority of the members of said associations present at the annual meeting, or the vote of the majority of the Directors, as the case may be. Any annual meeting may delegate the appointment of an Inspector and sub-Inspector to the newly elected board of directors. Sub-Inspectors appointments to be made subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, and to be paid out of the Government Grant, and the amount to be expended by the county or district association to be fixed from year to year by the Minister of Agriculture.

(2) The said sub-Inspector may when so directed, as hereinafter provided, perform all the duties and exercise all the powers in this Act directed to be performed or exercised by the Inspector, aside from burning bees and the provisions of this Act relating to the Inspector shall be deemed to be applied to and include the said Sub-Inspectors.

(3) The Inspector or sub-Inspector on entering on any premises in the discharge of his duties shall, if

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required, produce the certificate of the President of the said Association that he has been appointed as such Inspector or sub-Inspector as the case may be.

Sect. 2 The said inspector and sub-Inspectors shall hold office for one year from date of the annual meeting at which they were appointed, or if they are appointed by the directors then until the next annual meeting after such appointment, and shall be eligible for re-election, but the said Inspector or Sub-Inspectors may at any time, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be removed from office by the Directors for neglect of duty or any other sufficient cause, and in case of such removal the Directors shall without delay appoint a successor.

Sect. 3. Said Inspector or Sub-Inspector shall whenever so directed by the President of the Association which appointed him, visit without unnecessary delay any locality within the Jurisdiction of the Association appointing him, and there examine any apiary or apiaries to which the said President may direct him, inspecting every hive and comb, and ascertain whether or not the disease known as "foul brood" exists in such apiary or apiaries, and whenever the said Inspector or Sub-Inspector is satisfied of the existence of foul brood in its virulent or malignant type, it shall be the duty of the inspector to order all colonies so affected, together with the hives occupied by them, and the contents of such hives, and all tainted appurtenances that cannot be disinfected, to be immediately destroyed by fire under the personal direction and superintendance of said Inspector. The Inspector shall report the case at once to the President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association,

and after inspecting infected hives or fixtures or handling diseased bees, the inspector or sub-inspector shall, before leaving the premises or proceeding to any other apiary thoroughly disinfect, or burn any tool or instrument used by himself in the said apiary, and shall see that any assistant with him does the same; but where the inspector or sub-inspector who shall be the sole judge thereof, is satisfied that the disease exists but only in milder types, and in its incipient stages, and is being or may be treated successfully, and the inspector or Sub-Inspector has reason to believe that it may be entirely cured, then he may in his discretion, omit to destroy or order the destruction of the colonies or hives in which the diseases exist. The Inspector or Sub-Inspector, shall, season permitting, revisit and examine the inspected apiary within thirty days.

Sect. 4—The Inspector or Sub-Inspector shall have full power, in his discretion, to order any owner or possessor of bees dwelling in hives with non-movable combs, in apiaries where the disease exists, to transfer such bees to movable hives within a specified time, and in default of such transfer, the Inspector may destroy or order the destruction of such hives and the bees dwelling therein.

Sect. 5—Any owner or possessor of diseased colonies of bees or honey, or any injected appliances for bee-keeping, who knowingly sells or barter, or gives away such diseased colonies or honey, or infected appliances, shall on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

Sect. 6—Any person whose bees have been destroyed or treated for foul brood, who sells or offers for sale any bees, honey, hives or appurtenances

ances of any kind, after such destruction or treatment, and before being authorized by the Inspector or Sub-Inspector so to do, or who exposes in his bee yard or elsewhere, any infected comb, honey, or other infected thing, or conceals the fact that said disease exists among his bees, shall on conviction before a Justice of the Peace be liable to a fine not less than \$20 and not more \$50 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months and not less than one month.

Sect. 7—Any owner or possessor of Bees who refuses to allow the Inspector or Sub-Inspector or their assistants to freely examine said bees, or the premises in which they are kept, or who refuses to destroy the infected bees and appurtenances, or to permit them to be destroyed when so directed by the Inspector, may, on complaint of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector be summoned before a Justice of the Peace, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$50 for the first offence, and not less than \$50 and not more than \$100 for the second and any subsequent offence, and the said Justice of the Peace shall make an order directing the said owner and possessor forthwith to carry out the directions of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector.

Sect. 8—Where an owner or possessor of bees disobeys the directions of the said Inspector or Sub-Inspector or offers resistance to, or obstructs the said Inspector or Sub-Inspector, a Justice of the Peace may, upon complaint of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector, cause a sufficient number of special constables to be sworn in, and such special constables shall, under the directions of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector, proceed to the premises of such owner or possessor and assist the Inspector or

Sub-Inspector. Inspector may seize all the diseased colonies and infected appurtenances and burn them forthwith, and if necessary the said Inspector or constables may arrest the said owner or possessor, and bring him before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to the provisions of the preceeding sections of this Act.

Sect. 9—Before proceeding against any person before a Justice of the Peace, the said Inspector shall read over to such person the provisions of this Act, or shall cause a copy thereof to be delivered to such a person.

Sect. 10—Every bee-keeper or other person who is aware of the existence of foul brood, either in his own apiary or elsewhere, shall immediately notify the President of the County, District or Provincial Association of the existence of such disease, and in default of so doing shall, on summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine of \$5 and costs.

Sect. 11—Upon receiving the notice in the preceeding section mentioned, or in any way becoming aware of the existence of foul brood in any locality, the said President shall immediately direct the said Inspector to proceed and inspect infected premises; but where there is reason to believe that the information in said notice is untrustworthy, or that the person giving such notice is actuated by improper motives, then the President may require the person giving such notice to deposit the sum of \$5 with the President, as a guarantee of good faith, before the said notice is acted upon, and if it proves that said notice was properly given, then the said deposit shall be returned to the person giving such notice, but otherwise the said deposit shall be forfeited to the use of the said Ontario Bee-Keepers Association.

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Sect. 12—The said Association shall report annually to the Minister of Agriculture a statement of the Inspector and Sub-Inspectors' work during the preceeding year, which statement shall include the location of Apiary visited, and the date of visit with condition of Apiary, whether clean or foul, and the number of colonies destroyed by order of the Inspector and the localities where found, and the amount paid to him or the Sub-Inspector for their services and expenses for the preceeding year.

Sect. 13—The Directors of the said Association may from time to time make such by-laws and regulations for the control and guidance of the Inspector in carrying out the provisions of this Act as they may deem necessary, and the said directors shall also by by law fix the amount of the remuneration of the said Inspector and Sub-Inspector, but all such by-laws and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

CLOSING BUSINESS

The secretary read resolution passed by the Norfolk Bee-Keepers Association re Inspector of Apiaries which, on motion of Mr. Morrison seconded by Mr. Darling, was received and filed.

The Secretary read resolution from the Simcoe County Bee-Keepers Association which, on motion of Mr. Trender, seconded by Mr. Holtermann, was received and filed.

The Secretary read communications from Prof. Harrison and Mr. Creelman, Superintendent of the Farmers Institutes.

Mr. Couse moved seconded by Mr. John McEvoy the Department of Agriculture be tendered a vote of thanks for the interest taken by the Department in the Association.

Mr. Holtermann moved, seconded by Mr. Couse that the President and

Secretary of the Simcoe and Norfolk County Bee Keepers Association be appointed a committee to send specimens of foul brood to Prof. Harrison at Guelph, the same privilege being extended to any other of the affiliated societies who might desire to do so. Carried.

The Secretary read communication, with circular attached, from Mr. C. F. Just, a member of the staff of the High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Morrison moved seconded by Mr. Brown that the Dominion Government be asked to place an exhibit of honey in the Permanent Exhibition in the Crystal Palace, London, England.

Mr. Byer moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Dickenson, the Secretary be asked to communicate with the proper authorities for the purpose of ascertaining whether this exhibition is under Government inspection and if so that they would be asked to make an exhibit. Amendment carried.

Mr. Craig read communication from Mr R. H. Smith. St. Thomas re Canadian Honey in England.

The President named as a committee on transportation Messrs. Lott and Couse.

Mr. Couse moved, duly seconded, that a cordial vote of thanks be tendered to the Local Bee Keepers and the mayor and Corporation of the town of Trenton for their courtesy to the members on the occasion of this Annual Meeting. Carried with applause.

Convention closed.

Receipt For Making Honey Soap

5 Oz. best yellow soap, 5 oz. honey
1 oz benzoin, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. borax. Mix well in a mortar, then melt in a bain Marie. Strain and run into moulds. These can be made of cards, cut and fitted to a suitable shape.

Hints For Beginners

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

QUEENS—HOW TO FIND THEM—HOW TO INTRODUCE

To the beginner inexperienced in bee-keeping, yes, and to many bee-keepers of long experience, the task of looking for and finding the queen is looked forward to with dread. Many give up the attempt in despair and others avoid any manipulation which would entail the finding of the old queen. This is particularly true if the bees have a strong dash of the common black bee in them. A few plain rules carefully followed will lighten this work very much.

This season we went through some 350 stocks of bees, some crowded colonies on twelve combs and clipped every queen requiring clipping and saw the queen in every hive. Some of the work was done after fruit bloom was over and at a time when the bees were strongly inclined to rob. Only in two cases was the process of "combing" the bees resorted to and in one of these the queen was not seen, was in some way lost in the handling. To emphasize the way in which a queen should be looked for, it may be well to state how it is sometimes done. The bee-keeper gets the smoker well charged early in the morning or late in the evening when the bees are all in the hive, he gives several strong puffs of smoke in the entrance, then roughly removes the cover perhaps accidentally giving the hive or stand a knock with his foot and then removes the honey board or quilt, again applying heavy doses of smoke, a frame is then taken out and frame by frame

carefully examined making sure (?) that the queen is not on the first comb before passing to the next. If the bees become active sharp quick puffs are given until with a roar the bees disappear from the scene down between the combs. Well, this is an excellent way to not find a queen. The system we adopt is to try as far as we can to hunt queens when most of the bees are in the fields but having found and clipped eighty queens in a day we of course could not confine ourselves to the middle of the day. The operators walk up to the hive in which the queen is to be found the cover is removed very quietly, next the quilt little by little gently smoking the bees and never giving sharp and violent puffs to drive the bees. Especially is this true with black and hybrids, one strong puff and one roar of fright and the entire stock is disorganized. Our object is to examine the stock with the least amount of disturbance and to, if possible, only let the bees down in the hive know the hive is being manipulated as we come to them. So done, every comb is in order with bees spread over the comb as we come to them. We remove the comb the nearest to one side which can readily be taken out, preferably an outside comb. I have two students, I sit on one side, they on the other, the comb is withdrawn they examine one side I the other, instead of spending a long time over one comb, we cast a rapid and sweeping glance over the comb and then turn the comb over so each party gets a look at both sides; the comb is then left out of the hive and the next taken and so on until two or three combs have been left out of the hive when there is room enough for the operator sitting at the side of the hive having the opening to glance down into the hive to see if the queen is on the side of the comb which has

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just been exposed by removing the last comb. As the comb is exposed the bees are quiet and I find a side view of the comb often reveals the queen as the side of the abdomen is a different color and different in appearance from worker bees, more so than if the queen is seen from above. Comb after comb is taken out the bottom and sides of the hive being examined at the same time to see if she is among the bees which may be there. After the second or third comb is taken out the combs are returned to the hive beginning to place them at the outside space following the same order in which they were removed; by maintaining this order the colony is less demoralized. If the queen is not found by going through the first time then a second and more thorough examination is made, but this has been necessary only once out of eight or ten times, and the combs put back in order; when not found unless it is the winding up part of the apiary, the hive is closed up and returned to for examination at some future time. Sometimes a comb will stick or a slip may be made and the bees are frightened on the comb, by the roar imparting that to other bees the stock is no longer in its normally quiet condition. Carelessness and inattention has no place in finding queens, inexperience can be tolerated, the former never. Time and again I have noticed that if some other thought absorbed the mind less queens were found or it took longer to find them. In our apiaries we have learned to find a queen with absolute certainty and fairly rapidly.

INTRODUCING

We rarely if ever kill the old queen any time before the new is introduced, the new queen is introduced the minute after the old is destroyed, we sometimes introduce by

means of the cage system, but I prefer to introduce the new queen with tobacco smoke directly after taking out the old. The entrance must be blocked, and from the top through a small opening the tobacco smoke blown in until the bees lie dizzy at the bottom of the hive when the queen is dropped among them, the cover put on the hive and the entrance opened to the extent of one or two bee spaces. Within the last week we introduced a queen in this way to a stock which had rejected two queens and we decided this would be its last chance if it destroyed this queen it would be hopeless and it would be deprived of hive, combs and stores.

Brantford Ont.

End Staples in Brood Frames

We have several times in these columns expressed our preference for end-staples in the bottom bar of brood frames. An ordinary window blind staple driven into the end bar until it projects 5-16 of an inch affords a valuable safeguard against maiming or killing a queen and greatly facilitates rapid and easy work when manipulating a hive. This idea we learned many years ago in the apiaries of Mr. J. B. Hall, of Canada, have continued it in use ever since, with increasing satisfaction. The big guns of beedom, however, seem to prefer the end staple at or near the top of the frame where it is almost useless, notwithstanding our humble protests upon several occasions. It was therefore gratifying to learn, during Mr. Coggshall's visit, that he invariably uses the staple in the end of the bottom-bar, where it is of genuine service to the rapid manipulator.—
Editor, American Bee-Keeper.

THE
CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers,

Published Monthly by

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BRANTFORD - CANADA.

Editor, W. J. Craig.

JULY, 1904.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A very attractive and useful addition to present day bee literature has been compiled and contributed by Rev. J. G. Digges M. A. Editor of the Irish Bee Journal, Dromod, Ireland, in the form of a manual or guide for Irish Bee-keepers. Its title "The Irish Bee Guide". The Author has favored us with a specimen copy and we are delighted with its neatness, its style and the general excellence of its composition and matter. The book contains 220 pages, clearly printed, and with numerous illustrations, many of which are reproductions from photographs by its author. We welcome the new volume and wish it a wide and large circulation.

We are grateful to the directors of the different districts of the Association for their prompt and kindly response to our inquiry for reports of the condition of the honey crop. So far as we can learn there is not going to be any great surplus from clover, and while basswood is promising great things, weather conditions have so much to do with it, it is very un-

certain whether there will be much of a yield from that source. In our surrounding district and in the districts south and east of us towards the Lakes, bees have been gathering little more than what they required to feed themselves and their brood.

There will probably be little difficulty in disposing of the honey crop this season.

Replying to the subscriber enquiring re. right of property in swarms would say that the Act of Parliament covering such reads as follows:

2. "Bees reared and kept in hives shall be private property.

3. Where a swarm of bees leaves a hive the owner may reclaim them, so long as he can prove his right of property therein, and shall be entitled to take possession of them at any place on which the swarm settles, even if such place be on the land of another person, but the owner shall notify the proprietor of such land beforehand and compensate him for all damages. If a swarm settles in a hive which is already occupied, the owner of such swarm shall lose all right of property therein."

Reports from the Districts

The season has opened good for the bees that are still alive; plenty of clover, but the honey crop will not be very large.

District No. 1. W. J. Brown.

Bloom very abundant, honey flow very light, bees built up fairly well, swarms galore, had three to-day which makes my increase 100 per cent., lost all but 16 during the winter and spring. Some others have

done better; others far worse. Great promise of basswood, bees very cross at times, no extracting yet, but think we will have to do a little. Did not do anything last year, so you see it is not so "blue" but what it might be "bluer." Hope we will get something yet.

District No. 2. J. K. Darling.

About this time of the year it does good to compare notes, but the exchange of thought among bee-keepers this year is inclined to be gloomy as compared with former years. The winter and spring losses have been heavy in this district, our own loss of something less than 20 per cent. being considered very light in comparison. Our bees are in good condition, and have been doing fairly good work on the clover, although excessive swarming has prevailed. The output of honey in these countries will not be large.

District No. 3. M. B. Holmes.

Bees gathering slowly. Prospects are for a light crop.

District No. 5. J. W. Sparling.

Clover abundant but weather very unfavorable; only a small quantity of surplus honey stored so far. Owing to slow honey flow it is very difficult to keep colonies in working condition.

District No. 6. H. G. Sibbald.

Swarming here has been late and slow. Bees were almost starving when raspberry and dwarf maple opened about three weeks ago; they have been doing a little on clover for about a week, when the weather is favorable. Haying starts here about July 13th usually which stops the clover flow, don't expect more than half a crop; nothing fit to extract yet; am hoping for a fall flow.

Increase about 30%.

District No. 7. George Wood.

The prospects for clover honey are very poor. Bees are storing very little in the supers. Basswood is looking very good now, and if we get the right kind of weather we may get some honey, but at the best the crop is going to be very short here—the shortest it has been for a number of years. No swarms.

District No. 8. Jas Armstrong.

Speaking for ourselves, and from reports, think there is about one super filled on all strong colonies. Prospects are good for basswood, and the rains we are getting should make the clover last longer.

District No. 9. R. H. Smith.

Cannot say that much honey has been gathered yet, weather has been too cold and cloudy. Plenty of showers gives promise of a good yield, provided it gets warmer. Clover is abundant. Have been unable as yet to leave any honey exposed, which indicates not much nectar. We have had abundance of rain.

District No. 10. G. A. Deadman.

Clover is still good, but weather conditions so unfavorable that there is only a day now and again that counts. Basswood is showing well on young trees only. Prospects on the whole point towards a light crop.

District No. 11. F. J. Miller.

The season is very late here. Have extracted the first to-day, 200 or 300 lbs. Bees are working well now, and lots of white clover, but am afraid it is too late to amount to much. We have not much basswood, but it promises well what there is of it.

District No. 12. Samuel Wood.

Prospects for a honey crop are good in this section for those who wintered their bees successfully.

(Rev.) Thos. J. Spratt.

Wolfe Island, Ont.

Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, Toronto Nov. 8-12.

PRIZE LIST OF BEES, HONEY, BEESWAX, APIARIAN APPLIANCES, ETC.

Section	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1 Best twenty dozen of Comb Honey in Sections, display to be considered.....	\$10	\$7	\$4
2 Best 5 dozen of Comb Honey in Sections, display to be considered.....	6	4	2
3 Best 1 dozen of Comb Honey in Sections.....	4	3	2
4 Best 200 lbs. of Extracted Liquid Honey to be displayed 100 in glass, balance in tins. The glass and tins exhibited to be marketable packages.....	8	5	3
5 Best display of 50 lbs. extracted Liquid Honey in glass.....	5	3	2
6 Best 10 lbs. Extracted Liquid Honey in glass.....	3	2	1
7 Best 25 lbs. of Extracted Granulated Honey in glass...	4	3	2
8 Best display of 200 lbs. Comb and Extracted Honey, suitable for a grocer's window or counter. Space to be occupied 6 sq. ft. by 4 ft high.....	10	7	4
9 Best display 25 lbs. Extracted Buckwheat Honey in glass.....	4	3	2
10 Best 4 doz. of Buckwheat Honey in Sections.....	3	2	1
11 Best 10 lbs of Beeswax.....	3	2	1
12 Best display of articles in which honey may be used for domestic purposes.....	4	3	1
13 Best and most practicable New Invention, for bee-keepers' use.....	5	3	1
14 Best display of Bees and Queens, which may be seen by visitors.....	5	3	2
15 Best method of crating and packing Comb Honey, showing 12 section crates ready for shipment.....	7	5	3
16 Best packages for long distance shipment of Extracted Honey, showing method of packing and crating the same.....	7	5	3

RULES

1. All exhibitors must be or become members of the O. B. K. A.
 2. All honey and wax must be the product of the exhibitors' apiary. This rule will be most rigidly enforced.
 3. All entries must be sent to the Secretary of the O. B. K. A. as early as possible accompanied by a fee of ten cents for each entry.
 4. No exhibitor will be allowed to make more than one entry in each section.
 5. Exhibitors may sell their honey in unbroken packages but must keep exhibits intact until the close of the show.
 6. Members of the O. B. K. A. will be admitted free to the Fruit, Flower and Honey show upon presenting membership ticket for 1905.
 7. A discount of 10% will be deducted from the total amount of prize money taken by an exhibitor winning \$50 or over in prizes.
- Exhibits will be received and cared for by the superintendent who the owner cannot accompany the same.
- Manufacturers of bee supplies are invited to exhibit their goods in which space will be provided.

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Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 29 to Sept. 10, 1904

Prize List, Class 241. Honey and Apiary Supplies.

3rd. 4th	SEC.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th
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Entries close Aug. 15th. Fee 25c. each entry.

Western Fair, London, September 9 to 17

Class 61—Honey and Apiary Supplies.

Sec.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1 The finest and most tastefully arranged exhibit of Comb and Extracted Honey, Bees Wax, the product of one exhibitor, put up in most marketable shape; not less than 400 lbs	\$16	\$12	\$6
2 Comb Honey, 200 lbs. in sections, put up in most marketable shape and so that sections may be handled for examination in judging	10	7	5
3 Liquid Extracted Honey, 200 lbs., put up in most marketable shape	7	5	3
PRIZES IN EACH, SECTIONS 4 TO 14—\$3, \$2, 50c.			
4 Comb Honey, 20 lbs. in sections, in best marketable shape.			
5 Liquid Extracted Clover Honey, 40 lbs. in glass packages.			
6 Liquid Extracted Honey, not clover, 40 lbs., in glass packages.			
7 Extracted Granulated Honey, 20 lbs., in glass packages.			
8 Bees Wax, 10 lbs.			
9 Honey Vinegar, half-gallon, in quart glass packages.			
10 Maple Syrup, half gallon, in quart glass packages.			
11 Largest and best variety of domestic uses to which honey may be put, prepared by the exhibitor or his household, two samples of each—Canned fruit, Cakes, Pastry, Meats, Vinegar, etc.			
12 Comb Foundation for Surplus Honey by manufacturer.			
13 Comb Foundation for Brood Chamber by manufacturer.			
14 Display of Queens, put up in shape to be readily seen by visitors.			
15 Queen Cage, admitted to mails by postal law	Diploma		
16 Assortment of Glass Packages for retailing extracted honey	Diploma		
17 New and more practical invention for the use of Apiarists	Diploma		
18 Display of Honey-bearing Plants, named and labelled	Diploma		
19 Display of Apiarian Supplies	Silver Medal		

Entry fee 25c each section. Entries close September 8th.

Wax Moth

This Pest requires constant vigilance to keep it in check. When removing quilts to put on the super cases do not let a single larvæ escape. Possibly a few may be found amongst the wraps; with care every one may be killed. Again, never allow any old combs to remain in untenanted hives or in the storeroom. These are harbours of refuge for the moths, and will soon be full of cocoons if not attended to. British Bee Journal.

Old Folks Bee Lore

The bee-keeper must diligently eschew all meats of a strong and ill-smelling savour, be chaste of body, free from filthiness, not breathing sourly or of a stinking breath, not sweating, nor savouring of sweat nor of a wicked condition nor one jerky in movement nor when stung given to run away. He should entreat the bees by a more gentle manner.—Early English Writers (Thos. Hill 1579). Irish Bee Journal.

Anticipated Swarming

BY ADRIAN GETAZ,

3rd. What we call here now "brushed" or "shook" swarms are called in Europe "anticipated" swarms. Two methods have been in use there for quite a number of years. The first is called anticipated swarming by single permutation. It is exactly the process used here and needs not to be described. The second is much the best and is called anticipated swarming by double permutation.

5 To explain it as clearly as possible, let us suppose the apiary contains only two hives and an unoccupied stand thus.

Hive No. 1.	Hive No. 2.	
Stand No. 1.	Stand No. 2.	Stand No. 3.

When the time to operate comes the hive No. 2 is placed on hive No. 3. The queen and all the bees of hive No. 1 are driven out and put in a new hive on their own stand. They constitute a swarm just in the same condition as those made by single permutation. The hive No. 1 thus deprived of its bees and queen is then placed on stand No. 2 and receive there the field bees of the hive No. 2. We have then:

Swarm	Hive No. 1.	Hive No. 2.
Stand No. 1.	Stand No. 2.	Stand No. 3.

Eight days later the hive No. 1 being without queen, will have a number of queen cells. It is then put on stand No. 3 and the hive No. 2 brought back to its place. We have finally:

Swarm	Hive No. 2.	Hive No. 1.
Stand No. 1.	Stand No. 2.	Stand No. 3.

Now for the advantages of this method: The swarm on stand No. 1 is in the same condition as those obtained by single permutation. But the hive No. 2 on stand No 2 will give a much greater surplus than would a forced swarm. It has had a field force and a brood nest all the time. Having not to rebuild a brood

nest it can work in the surplus boxes much more than a forced swarm; and finally the absence of its queen during the eight days that the brood nests were exchanged, has killed the swarming fever completely. As to the hive No. 1 now on a new stand, it has no field force, has lost a large number of emerging bees while it was on stand No. 2 and will requeen out of its queen cells without danger of swarming.

This method is the invention of Mr. De Vignole of Belgium. I might add here that there is no hunting of queen and no queen cells to cut out when using it.—Knoxville, Tenn.

American Bee-keeper.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

By a York County Bee-keeper.

CYANIDE AND SULPHTRIC ACID AS A MOTH DESTROYER

Right you are Mr. Editor in sounding a note of caution to prospective users of these drugs for fumigating moth combs, only you don't go far enough, why not say, don't use it at all and take such great risks, when other drugs will do the business just as effectively. Either Bisulphide of carbon or the old standby, sulphur, will do all that is necessary and at the same time not jeopardize the life of the operator. Of course if any one is tired of sojourning on this mundane sphere, that is a different matter, just combine a little bit of carelessness along with the cyanide and the job is done.

THE COMING HONEY SHOW.

Quite an idea is that of combining county and individual competition at the contemplated honey show for

next Nov., (C. B. J. page 52). Like any other innovation it will no doubt bring out different opinions on the matter. Believe the idea is O. K. though, and aside from the reasons given in editorial notes, it would, it seems to me have a tendency to show off the industry to a greater magnitude. However am not any too sanguine that enough interest can be stimulated into the Co. Associations to take the matter up in time, organization and other incidentals, necessary to carry the thing through to a successful issue. But I don't want to discourage you Mr. Ed., keep the matter booming and if York Co. gets the bumper crop we are not expecting, we will likely try and do our little share of the work.

WHO SHALL RIPEN THE HONEY? THE BEE MAN OR HIS BEES?

Mr. Alexander, of N. Y. who recently contributed that remarkable article to the "Review" in which such radical views were given re the question of overstocking has in June issue of the same journal another debateable subject attributed to him, Mr. Alexander takes the view formerly held by quite a number of apiarists, that we can ripen the honey quite as well as the bees. It is to much work to uncap all the combs and besides a "great deal more honey can be taken if we do not allow the bees to seal the honey before extracting". If Mr. Alexander's article on overstocking was liable (as expressed by some) to do harm to the industry, to my mind this latter article ten times more so. Granted that some can extract honey before it is sealed, and keep it from fermenting, on the other hand there are others who can not do so. I think I will be backed up by the most practical producers when I say that no single circumstance has done so much to injure the extracted honey market as the practice of placing

unripe honey before the consuming public. In justice to Mr. Alexander, be it said that he cautions apiarists not to attempt to ripen honey artificially unless they have the proper facilities for so doing, that's the point, the great majority have not these facilities, but the temptation to "get so much more honey", induce them to take chances with the inevitable result that we all are familiar with. With extra sets of extracting combs nearly if not quite as much honey can be secured as though we extracted before sealing, and when it comes to a question of quality, have yet to taste the artificially ripened article that could in any way compare with that ripened in nature's way.

TRUE OR FALSE ECONOMY

We hear it repeatedly said that bee-keepers should never invest more in the bees than what they bring in, in other words "make them pay their way as they go". While this advice is good in general, like all other rules it has its exceptions; am reminded of a little incident in my own experience a few years ago, in the early spring I felt quite sure that an investment in certain fixtures necessary for the bees was almost imperative. One great difficulty was in the way, viz: lack of available cash; after considerable thought the necessary amount was secured. At the end of the honey season found that I was not only able to meet the debt but had on hand about 200% profit for the investment. Editor Hutchinson sums the matter up briefly and well in last number of the "Review" when he says that "economy does not always mean the saving of money—some times it means the spending of money".

PROSPECTS FOR HONEY CROPS

After all the backward weather we have had, prospects for York and

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adjoining counties are good for a crop of honey, if—our bees were only in shape to gather it. It is with a feeling akin to mortification that I admit that for the first time in my bee-keeping experience our bees are not in any shape to take advantage of the flow. Having the hives boiling over with bees and no nectar for them to gather is not half so provoking as to see the clover yielding honey profusely and colonies not in condition to profit to any extent, and then to hear that in the east the weather conditions have been perfect, bees are in No. 1 condition, etc., almost moves one to envy. But then we had the best end last year, so go ahead brethren sweat over the hives and then worry about selling your big crops. Relief from these exertions is the one bit of silver lining we are to see on the dark clouds surrounding the horizon.

York County Ont.

Cheap Increase

One of the problems in many parts of our country this season is the replenishment of our winter losses. This can be done rapidly and cheaply by the nucleus method, and its simplicity commends it to those not highly skilled in apicultural manipulations. Take a frame of hatching brood, well covered with bees, a laying queen, or a ripe cell, and place them in the centre of a hive of drawn combs. A frame of honey or sugar syrup should also be included. The earlier after the weather becomes warm and settled these nuclei can be formed, the better, though in Colorado they will succeed if started as late as the first of July without feeding. It requires from six to seven weeks to develop them into full colonies, and they will be in prime condition to gather surplus honey from the fall flow. Fifteen or twenty good colonies may

be easily increased to a hundred in this manner; and if the season is fairly good, they will more than return their cost. They make the very best colonies for the succeeding year, as the queens are young and will be at their best. I made nearly one hundred such nuclei between June first and July first, last year. With the exception of one, all wintered well and to-day they are among my best colonies.—H. C. Morehouse in *Gleanings in Bee Culture*

In the *Schweizerische Bienenzeitung*, Jos. Theiler, the manager of the insurance department of the Swiss Bee-Keepers' Association announces that he is prepared to take insurances from affiliated societies on behalf of their members. He does not insure single bee-keepers, so that anyone wishing to have the advantage of insurance must belong to a bee-keepers association. It would be a good plan if the same system were adopted in this country, and bee-keepers only joined those societies who would undertake insurance for them. — *British Bee Journal*.

Prevention of After-Swarms

Prevention of prime swarms is not one of the easiest of problems, prevention of after-swarms is much easier. The following plan will generally prove successful in preventing all after-swarming:

When the prime or first swarm issues put the swarm on the old stand, placing the old colony that is in the old hive close beside the swarm that is now on the old stand. A number of queen-cells are in the old hive, and when the first young queen emerges from its cell an after-swarm is likely to issue. This after-swarm may issue about eight days after the first swarm issued. Instead of waiting for that, however, you will remove the old

hive to a new location six or seven days after the issuing of the first swarm. The result of that will be that all the field-force of the old colony, instead of going back from the fields to their own hive, will go to the old location, and join the swarm on the old stand. That will weaken the old colony by just that number of bees, of course, and the fact that they are thus weakened will have a tendency to make them give up the thought of further swarming. Not only is the weakness of the colony an argument against further swarming; a still stronger argument lies in the fact that the harvest has ceased. At least it has ceased for them, for as no field-bees are returning laden with nectar, it is the same to them as if there were no nectar in the fields, and they are likely to conclude that they will do no more swarming.

The swarm will thus receive all the field force, and will be so strong as to do best work at storing.—American Bee Journal

What a pleasure to feel you have done a neat thing unexpectedly. We were in a hurry to catch train, when a swarm came out. Rushed for hive and larvæ. Meanwhile the swarm had settled some thirty feet high on a thin hanging-out branch. Swarmer was no good. Ladder the same. Put empty hive with larvae on ground immediately under swarm, cover off. Put charge of shot in gun, aimed at branch about two inches inside of cluster. Result—immediately breaking branch off, and the whole swarm dropping in a bunch on to the hive. Put cover on immediately. The swarm was captured.—Australian Bee Bulletin.

Canadian Bee Journal and Toronto News (daily) clubbed one year for \$1.50.

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Forced Swarming
 How Absconding May be Avoided.
 +++++

Many writers claim that the main objection to forced swarming is the tendency to abscond. Now, whether it is on account of the kind of hive used, or whether it is the locality, or because of the difference in the mode of operation, I do not know, but this I do know, that out of 400 forced swarms that I made last season, not one absconded.

If I should use a little, hot, half-story hive to confine a large colony in for three or four days, until the bees are ready for a super, as friend Morrison advises, I should expect absconding. If I should fill a hive up with dummies (all accept four or five frames, a la Doolittle) I should expect absconding. But, if we shake all the flying bees into a full-sized, 8-frame hive, with one or perhaps two, frames of unsealed larva and eggs, remove the super from the old hive, the super being filled with bees well at work on bait sections and full sheets of foundation, on to the new swarm, which is set upon the old stand, and given a well ventilated cover, the bees drenched with new honey, that will fly out in the shaking process, why should they abscond? And, furthermore, how could they, unless the queen should go on foot, as she is clipped?—A. McGill in Bee-Keepers' Review.

There is abundance of clover bloom here, also prospects for a little basswood and thistle, and the bees are in fair condition, but there has not been a good honey gathering day yet. Two weeks good weather would give a fair crop of honey.

Streetsville, Ont Wm. Couse.

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Q u e r i e s — A N D — A n s w e r s

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

QUESTION

"I have a place 7 ft. high and 8 ft. square with walls 14 inches thick made of thin boards with sawdust between. Sometimes in the winter here it gets to 30 degrees of frost Rmr. that is, 36.4 Faht. below zero, if suitable for wintering bees how many colonies can I winter in this with safety?"

"I should also like to know why you clip half of a queen's wing."—H. Kirkham, Vladimer, Russia.

ANSWER

At the spring meeting of the Middlesex Beekeepers' Association, two bee-keepers gave reports of wintering bees in repositories somewhat similar to the one described in the above question. In the one case the bees came out in good condition and with little loss. In the other the bees nearly all had died, and what was left were in a weak condition. In the first instance the building was so nearly filled with hives of bees that the heat arising from them kept the temperature of the room about right, and in the other case the building was too large for the number placed in it. The temperature fell to the freezing point or lower and remained there for a long time, the walls of the building being packed it was not affected by a change in the temperature outside, consequently it acted like a refrigerator, one of the worst possible conditions for success-

fully wintering bees. I would not hesitate to put bees into a building of the description given, providing I had enough to fill it. I would place them in tiers, the hive at the bottom of each tier to be about 15 inches from the floor; then raise the hive from the bottom board on half inch blocks, place the next hive on top of this in the same manner as high as they can be built up, the tiers to be three inches apart and the rows 12 inches apart. There should be a ventilating shaft to the outside with a slide so that it may be partially closed up in the severest weather if necessary.

We clip the queens to prevent the risk of them absconding at swarming time, and clip half of one wing because it is more effective than to clip both.

QUESTION

"I have a number of combs on which bees died during the last winter. Some of them are partially filled with partly granulated honey which seems to be fermenting. Would these combs be all right for swarms, or can they be extracted?"

ANSWER

If there was only a little honey in the comb I would give swarms of them, otherwise I would extract all and boil it to stop the fermentation and use it for feeding.

QUESTION

"Can you suggest a way that will induce bees to work on sections? Had a colony that seemed to do all right on extracting frames, but since I have given them comb honey supers they do not seem to enter it, and are preparing to swarm."
Quebec

ANSWER

There is a great difference in colonies of bees, some will enter

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work in sections readially especially if some of the sections contain drawn comb and that is one of the best inducements, another plan that has been practiced by some is to place a little unsealed brood in one section the bees will follow and care for the brood and commence storing in the adjoining sections.

St. Thomas Ont.

R.H.S.

Help Medium Rather Than The Weakest Colonies.

When a colony has four or five frames of brood well filled, it is in condition for rapid development, while a colony with only two or three frames partly filled will remain at a stand-still till hot weather comes. The beginner may think that his first care should be to help the weakest. Not so; let the little ones wait; a frame of hatching brood may be given to a colony with three frames well filled with brood, and it will not be long till that colony will be able to help others; whereas the same brood given to one of the weakest colonies would still leave that weakling a long time in becoming strong enough to help others.

In general, draw from colonies having five or more Langstroth frames of brood, leaving them with four, distributing this brood among the strongest colonies that have less than four frames of brood. When there are no longer any stronger ones to help, it will be time enough to help the very weakest.

American Bee Journal.

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