

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
La titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: / Page 592 is incorrectly numbered page 952.
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| | | | | | | / | | | | | |

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
Vol. III, No. 2.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AUG., 1895.

WHOLE No.
366.

There is to-day no one who has made a more strenuous effort to defeat the Pure Honey Bill brought before the Dominion House than Mr. W. F. Clarke.

Some of our readers know that Mr. Clarke brought the matter before the general public through the columns of the *Mail and Empire*. If Mr. Clarke had stuck to the truth he could have done no greater harm than to leave the impression with the uninitiated, general public that honey was probably largely sugar syrup, but unfortunately Mr. Clarke did not confine himself to the truth. He said, in effect, that discussion was so stifled at Brantford that only two spoke against the Pure Honey Bill. We do not hesitate to say that only two in the room were opposed to the Bill, and to lead people to believe anything else is to lead them to believe what is untrue. When we make the above statement we do not forget the incident through which Mr. Clarke made public the fact that he stated that Mr. Ouellette had produced and marketed sugar syrup in sections. We stated privately, *not publicly*, that we heard on the best of authority, but did not, in public, give the name. We believe after Mr. Ouellette's private explanation, that when he employed told him that sugar syrup fed to the bees would produce honey, and he personally had nothing to do with it, he believed it. Mr. Ouellette is in favour of the Bill, and we do not require to excuse even him. Again, Mr. Clarke says he

has letters from other bee-keepers, but he takes mighty good care not to say that they are opposed to the Pure Honey Bill, although he evidently writes in that way to lead the general public to believe that these letters oppose the measure. So certain are we that Mr. Clarke has not the letters of more than one Canadian bee-keeper living, that we will give him \$1.00 for every Canadian bee-keeper from whom he had letters at that date, opposing the Pure Honey Bill. He says, in effect, that bee-keepers in Britain know better than not to accept the idea that honey can be produced from feeding the bees sugar syrup, and quotes Cheshire to sustain him, (Mr. Clarke,) in his position. All of this, he knows, is untrue. Again, he says that Canadian bee-keepers are mostly very ignorant, probably because Mr. Clarke has lost all influence with them, but he will have to consider other classes ignorant, for only a few days ago a very prominent press man remarked to us that Mr. Clarke's letter would do no harm, as Mr. Clarke had no influence. We have refrained from speaking thus plainly in the *Mail and Empire*, but Mr. Clarke deserves the strongest censure for his action in this matter. We are pleased that quite a number have answered Mr. Clarke's letter. Some of the replies contain more truth than poetry. We have remained silent as long as we could. The bee-keeping interests demand vigorous measures. To remain silent only encourages Mr. Clarke to boldness, and leads him to believe that we dare not defend ourselves.

At Stratford we took the first day's report ourselves, and arranged with a short

hand reporter to give us the balance. The Ontario Bee-keepers' balance never came to hand and we were placed in a rather bad position.

Time and again we wrote, but the reporter on the Stratford Beacon (the position held, we believe, by the man we engaged) never answered. The report of the Ontario Government is now to hand; we hope everyone will have reason to be satisfied with it. The time of the convention has for years been taken up too much with that which does not profit, what we require to draw is more of solid, practical discussion, from which men can reap dollars and cents. In that respect we think last year is an improvement on the year before, although much is left to be desired.

.

On page 45 of the report we find an item as follows: "After the election of officers,

Mr. Allen Pringle, finding that there was another member from his district present, preferred his resignation, giving as his reason that the Association had not done fairly in dropping an old and worthy member like Mr. McKnight from the board. After considerable discussion, in which many kind things were said of Mr. McKnight, the meeting declined to take any action."

We purposely refrained from saying anything about this heretofore. It was a matter of surprise that anyone should think of taking the action which Mr. Pringle did. Leaving aside any action a member may take—in good faith it may be—but which they think no longer entitles him to an elevated position in their ranks, no officer has a right to think that he has a monopoly on a position when there are other good men to fill it. The position of director is, in particular, one which, when others in the district come, should, to a certain extent, go around. It adds interest to the meeting and in many ways enlarges the sphere of usefulness of the association. Mr. Mc-

Knight, we feel sure, does not think that when a position is open to others one should monopolize it.

.

We have noticed in various places that the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association received an increased grant

Increased of \$100.00 to defray expenses at Toronto, in connection with the meeting of the North American Bee-keepers' Association. When the North American Association last met in Canada there was a special meeting called of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, and the officers and directors had their expenses paid to the meeting. This expense would probably be in the neighborhood of \$100.00. This year, owing to the fact that, although we thought our case good, yet we did not know with certainty that we would get the increased grant, a special meeting was therefore called of the Ontario Bee-keeper's Association, each officer, however, paying his own expenses. The fact of the North American Bee-keepers' Association meeting at Toronto this year was only one of the reasons why the increased grant was given. Since that a splendid new hall has been secured, free of charge, and the Association will not be under any special expense. We understand the expense in connection with the Pure Honey Legislation at Ottawa, has been light. To what extent the Association may feel inclined to pay a portion of the expenses of the officers we know not. Some of the officers, at least, should be at the meeting, to welcome members of the North American from across the border. We trust that, as the Association can afford it, something will be done in the direction of assisting these officers.

.

Unfortunately the prospects of an election in the near future have caused the

livery of an unusual amount of thunder in the House of Commons.

We hope some good and useful purpose is to be served in thus spending the country's money. As it is, useful and important measures were delayed.

now the House has practically adjourned over the Manitoba School Question, and measures, which, to many, are more important, have to stand over. Amongst these, the Pure Honey Bill did not reach its third reading.

* * *

The Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, has a very good prize list in honey and apian supplies. The list is one which we induced the association to adopt. The prize money has been increased. There are quite a few bee-keepers within easy reach of Ottawa, and as the honey flow in the east, and throughout Quebec, has been fair, we hope there will be a credible show of honey. The amounts required, are, after all, not large.

* * *

Up to the present we have done very little in the way of moving bees for pasture.

The present season has, however, not been very good, and at the home apiary there is no chance of obtaining a good fall flow of honey. About ten miles from here there is a large acreage under buckwheat, and it is our intention to take by rail some twenty or thirty colonies of bees. We shall make a careful record of the expenses and the result and report. Of course such an experiment is only of value when tried for a number of years and must then be used for comparison. We expect to at least obtain enough honey for winter for these colonies and that they will gather sufficient for an additional twenty or thirty colonies. We have no fear as to the wintering qualities of well-ripened buckwheat honey.

* * *

The Western Fair prize list is to hand. It will be seen on another page, the list has some very material improvements, and we at the Western Fair, must congratulate our friend, R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, who is the representative of the

Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. We hope that a thorough effort will be made to have a good representative exhibit at London. We notice maple sugar in the list. Perhaps the intention is that this shall be some of Mr. Clarke's celebrated maple syrup honey.

* * *

We notice some discussion going on about Wood-Base Foundation. If we mistake not very much, Mr.

Wood Base D. A. Jones used that Foundation, fifteen or more years ago and gave it up. We can tell bee-keepers that it has been tried since with the following results: In several instances while the bees were working and busy rearing brood it was all right and everything went lovely, but when out of wholesome employment the bees became very human and got into mischief. They then set to work to eat away and remove the wood. It is not likely that we will get anything to take the place of beeswax in the building of comb in the hive. Wood in the base appears to be too base a material for the bees.

* * *

In a large apiary it is often a difficult matter to know how to mark a hive temporarily. The method

Marking Hives, we prefer is to keep a book with the duties for each day in that respect marked ahead. For instance we have a batch of queen-cells to cut out on August 5th, we mark out under that date to cut out the queen cells. Otherwise we take an entrance block, mark it queenless or take a note of the operation we wish to perform and put this block on the hive cover. When through, the block is removed. Doctor C. C. Miller under "Stray Straws," writes:

"To mark a hive temporarily, green grass or weeds will do nicely. It practically takes itself away, for next day it is withered, but a stone or block might be taken for a fresh mark the next day."

This is also a very good method.

We have repeatedly been asked for copies of the "Act for the Suppression of Foul Brood among Bees," also Acts for copies of "An Act for the Bee-keepers.' Further Protection of Bees," or as it is commonly called, "The Spraying Bill." We publish them for the convenience of bee-keepers. We understand that a few have unintentionally been breaking the law in regard to spraying fruit trees. It is, of course advisable to use tact in all such cases. Do not speak or deal harshly with a man to begin. It is always well to try and reach the better part of a man's nature, and harsh measures should only be used when the gentle have failed.

* * *

From a communication in the American Bee Journal it appears that Frank Benton, then Secretary of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, has not yet sent in the report of that convention. Mr. Benton received \$25 for his services as Secretary, and deserved very strong censure for his action or inaction. Mr. Benton will have to do very much to regain the confidence of bee-keepers. When men act as Mr. Benton has acted we have a right to mark them, just as we have a right to mark those who act in the best interests of bee-keepers and reward them.

Bees and Honey.

Many colonies went into winter quarters with short stores, and losses from this cause have been considerable. Losses from outdoor wintering have been greater than usual, and the cold weather of May and the backward condition of blossoms and flowers have tested the vitality of colonies. A few report losses from chilled brood and dysentery; only three or four correspondents report foul brood. Losses are given all the way from two to ninety per cent. The average may be placed at twenty per cent.—Ontario Bureau of Industries, Toronto, July 1, 1895.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa.

SEC. 51—HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES.

Exhibitors showing honey not the produce of their own apiary in competition for prizes, shall forfeit any prize awarded, and be debarred from exhibiting for two years thereafter. *The directors wish it to be understood that no bees will be allowed upon the grounds or any buildings thereon.*

| Prize No. | | 1st. | 2nd | 3rd. |
|-----------|---|------|-----|------|
| 860 | Best 20 lbs of Extracted Granulated Honey in glass..... | \$2 | \$1 | |
| 861 | Best display of 100 lbs. of Liquid Extracted Honey, of which not less than 50 lbs. is in glass, quality to be considered..... | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 862 | Best display of 100 lbs. Comb Honey in section display fresh, appearance and quality to be considered.. | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 863 | Best 10 lbs. of Comb Honey, quality to be considered, that is to say, clean sections and best filled..... | 2 | 1 | |
| 864 | Best 10 lbs. Extracted Clover Honey in glass..... | 1 | 50 | |
| 865 | Best 10 lbs, Extracted Linden Honey in glass..... | 1 | 50 | |
| 866 | Best Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs..... | 1 | 50 | |
| 867 | Best Exhibit, the object being to educate the public as to Bees, their natural history, the Bee-keeping industry, &c..... | 6 | 3 | |
| 868 | Display of Bee-keepers' Supplies..... (Diploma and \$3 | | 1 | |
| 869 | Best Foundation for Brood Chamber.... | 1 | 50 | |
| 870 | Best Foundation for Sections..... | 1 | 50 | |
| 871 | Best Hive for Comb Honey..... | 1 | 50 | |
| 862 | Best Hive for Extracted Honey..... | 1 | 50 | |

Address, E. McMahon, Secretary, Ottawa.

INSECT STINGS.

The Pests of Summer—Simple Remedies.

By R. M. Reese, U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.

All who go to the country in summer, and especially all campers-out, are more or less liable to be stung by insects. It is well, therefore, for every household and camp to have at hand two or three simple remedies and preventives, as much pain may be saved by their instant application.

There is a widespread impression that, of the insects which we are most likely to meet with in summer, spiders are most to be dreaded. Entomologists tell us, however that in this country but one species of spider—*Latrodectus mactans*—has been proved to be capable of inflicting a dangerous bite; and of the many reports of severe injury or even death from spider-bites, every one that has been investigated has proved to be grossly exaggerated, if not absolutely false.

The genus *Latrodectus* has representatives everywhere, but they are not likely to give trouble unless they have an opportunity to sting where the skin is very thin; upon the lip for instance. Even under these circumstances the bite will not be fatal. The degree of pain experienced will depend largely upon the state of health. Infants and delicate persons may suffer severely; robust and hardy people will generally escape more easily.

The spiders of the genus *Latrodectus* are not, as might be expected, among the largest of our spiders. Their abdomen is about the size of a pea, glossy black, and sometimes with a red spot on the under side. They live generally under logs or boards out-of-doors, and are but occasionally found in houses.

When stung by a spider try to catch the offender and send it to an entomologist for identification. Do not be alarmed because of the sting, but nevertheless, if a physician is within reach, send for him. He will probably prescribe a stimulant, and if the pain is severe and increasing, a hypodermic injection of morphia. The cases where this is necessary are, however, rare. Above all, do not be alarmed.

Bees and wasps are far more numerous than stinging spiders, and therefore are more to be dreaded, especially as many persons are extremely susceptible to the stings of these insects.

Especially to be dreaded is the sting of the large digger wasp, *Sphex speciosus*, which is often seen during July flying along with a cicada in its clutches. This wasp is fully an inch long, black, with yellow bands across the abdomen, and is ferocious to the degree when interfered with. Its sting is extremely painful.

The poison injected by bees and wasps is acid in character, and an alkaline remedy is to be applied. Common household ammonia is good; and ordinary cooking soda, moistened and applied to the sting, is even better, as one application lasts longer. Ammonia is also commonly and effectively used to alleviate the pain of mosquito stings.

In the South and Southwest "jiggers" are a source of considerable annoyance. When walking through low-growing vegetation of any kind, one is tolerably sure to brush off some of these irritating little creatures. Here prevention is better than cure; before leaving home for your walk, rub yourself with some aromatic oil—oil of clover is good—and you will not be troubled. Kerosene has been used for this purpose, in an emergency when nothing else was available, but most people would prefer the jiggers.

If the jiggers get upon you, however, the first thing to do is to refrain from scratching. Scratching kills the jiggers, but their heads remain in the skin and, aided by the scratching, make disagreeable little sores. Therefore do not scratch if you can possibly help it; rather rub in some vaseline or sweet oil, or the oil of cloves above mentioned. Sweet oil is perhaps the best, as it not only kills the jiggers but allays the irritation.

Centipedes or "thousand-legs" snare with spiders the reputation of being dangerous. As a matter of fact, all the centipedes of the Northern and Eastern United States are perfectly harmless, and as those which live in our houses destroy cockroaches and flies, they may even be considered beneficial. Some of the tropical centipedes are poisonous, and these are occasionally, though rarely, brought North in bunches of bananas; but no case of death from the sting of these tropical species is authentically reported.

With oil of cloves, sweet oil, vaseline, and common soda of ammonia, therefore, one is tolerably well fortified against the stings of summer insects. In the rare case where a spider of the genus *Latrodectus* succeeds in stinging, it is wiser to send for a physician, not to save the patient's life, which is in no danger, but in order that suffering may be relieved, if necessary, by a hypodermic injection of morphia. — Youths' Companion.

Advice About Straight Combs, Spacing Combs, Drone Combs and Preserving Combs.

— G. A. Deadman.

1st Have only straight combs, and place them one and three eighths inches from centre to centre of frame. This is important, not only does it give more brood in a given space, but colonies so arranged will build up much faster in the spring. It prevents dwindling, and also less trouble from the building of comb to the sides of the hive. It will be found that beginners fail in this more than any other; at least I have always found it so. Years ago D. A. Jones recommended the spreading of combs for winter. I never do so, and have found no need of it. It will cause endless bother to get them close again in the spring, and the probabilities would be that you could not begin early enough to get them back again properly because of unfavorable weather.

2nd Have as little drone comb as possible. Bees if left to themselves will have at least the two outside combs of drone. I have not tested it, but would say that such a colony would gather about a fifth less honey and consume about one tenth more, which would mean over one fourth less surplus. We can easily see the loss is considerable, not only have we two frames less in which to rear worker bees, but we have two frames more, that rear consumers.

3rd. It is my belief that a colony on comb built of foundation, or which have all or nearly all worker comb, are worth at least one dollar more each year than one which is allowed to build their own comb. Many however from shortsightedness would object to giving it if they were buying. If such a colony is kept for a number of years we can then understand that the loss or gain is considerable. If I have over-estimated this I would like to be set at rights.

If you have more combs than you require (which is my misfortune this year as I have not taken, nor do not expect to get a pound of honey this season) assort them in two classes. Those that contain pollen and those that do not. By holding them to the light you quickly see. The latter place at once in a dry cellar suspended or protected from mice and you need have no fear regarding them as far as moths or worms are concerned. The others containing pollen examine occasionally and if necessary enclose in a room or box and

fume them with sulphur. When possible it is best to put them in empty hives or cases and place them on strong colonies.
Brussels. Ont.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

Honey and Apiary Department. En- trics Close Thursday, Sept. 5th.

ENTRANCE FEE—25 CENTS EACH ENTRY.

Exhibitors showing honey not the product of their own apiary, in competition for prizes, shall forfeit any prizes awarded, and be barred from exhibiting for two years thereafter.

Reasonable space will be given exhibitors for a proper display. A fee will be charged those only requiring the privilege of selling honey. Removals from the exhibits must be filled at once from a reserve supply.

Exhibitors are not allowed to sell less than whole sections of honey.

Queens and colonies cannot compete for more than one premium.

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association have kindly donated \$10 00 towards honey sections.

CLASS 59.—BEES, HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES.

| Sec. | | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. |
|------|--|------|------|--------|
| 1 | Best 200 lbs. of Comb Honey in sections, in most marketable shape | \$10 | \$8 | \$6 00 |
| 2 | Best 200 lbs. of liquid Extracted Honey in most marketable shape | 6 | 4 | 2 00 |
| 3 | Best 20 lbs. of Comb Honey, in sections, in best shape for shipping and retailing | 3 | 2 | 1 00 |
| 1 | Best 40 lbs. of liquid Extracted Clover Honey, in glass | 3 | 2 | 1 00 |
| 5 | Best 40 lbs. of liquid Extracted Honey, any variety but Clover, in glass | 3 | 2 | 1 00 |
| 6 | Best 20 lbs. Extracted Granulated Honey in glass | 3 | 2 | 1 00 |
| 7 | Best Beeswax, 10 lbs. | 3 | 2 | 1 00 |
| 8 | For most tasty and neatly arranged exhibit of Comb and Extracted honey and Beeswax in the Apiarian Department the product of the exhibitor | 20 | 10 | 5 00 |
| 9 | Comb Foundation for Surplus Honey, by manufacturers only | 3 | 2 | 1 00 |
| 10 | Comb foundation for Brood Chamber, by manufac- | | | |

- 11 Display of Queens, to be put up in such shape to be readily seen by visitors 3 2 1 00
- 12 Honey Vinegar, half gallon 2 1 50
- 13 Maple Syrup, " " 2 1 50
- 14 Largest and best variety of domestic uses to which Honey may be put, prepared by exhibitor of his household, two samples of each, canned fruits, cake, pastry, meats, vinegar, etc. Silver Medal.
- 15 Display of Apiarian supplies. Silver Medal.
- 16 Assortment of glass packages for retailing extracted Honey. Bronze Medal.
- 17 Greatest variety of Queens, put up in same shape as for display of Queens. . Diploma.
- 18 Newest and most practical invention for use of Apiarists. Diploma.
- 19 Largest and best display of Honey-bearing plants, properly named and labelled. Diploma.
- 20 Queen Cage, such as is admitted to the mails by postal laws. Diploma.

To Prevent Fraud.

The dairymen of Wisconsin are rejoicing over the passage of laws in their interests that ought to find a place on the statute books of every state in the union. The recent laws forbid the manufacture of filled cheese in Wisconsin, and makes the manufacture and sale of butterine impracticable. The hotel keeper who uses it must notify his guests of the fact; the manufacturer is forbidden to color it in any way, and packages must indicate plainly what they contain. The retail dealer cannot even offer the stock that he now has on hand without telling the customer just what it is. The penalties for breaking the laws are very severe.

[The principle of the above is to prevent any opportunity for fraud upon the public. For the same reason sugar syrup should not be stored for sale in wax cells, it gives opportunity for fraud, and the public have a right to be protected. We have no doubt that Canadians in this matter will not allow the natives to be outdone by the state of Wisconsin.]—Ed.

An Act for the Suppression of Foul Brood Among Bees.

1.---(1) The Ontario Beekeepers' Association shall at each annual meeting, or the directors of the said association shall, if in the interval between two annual meetings the occasion should arise, appoint an inspector of apiaries and a sub-inspector for the Province of Ontario, and the said inspector and sub-inspector shall be elected by the vote of the majority of the members of said association 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 annual appointment of an inspector and sub-inspector to the newly elected board of directors.

(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, and the provisions of this Act relating to the inspector shall be deemed to apply to and include the said sub-inspector.

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

2. The said inspector and sub-inspector shall hold office for one year from the date of the annual meeting at which they were appointed, or if they shall have been 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-inspector 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 other sufficient cause, and in case of such removal the directors shall without delay appoint a successor.

3. The said inspector shall, whenever so directed by the president of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, visit without unnecessary delay any locality in the Province of Ontario, and then examine any apiary or apiaries to which the said president may direct him, and ascertain whether or not the disease known as "foul brood" exists in such apiary or apiaries; and whenever the said inspector shall be 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 superintendence of the said inspector, and after inspecting infected hives or fixtures, or handling diseased bees, the inspector shall, before leaving the premises or proceeding to any other apiary, thoroughly disinfect his own person and clothing, and shall see that any assistant or assistants with him have also thoroughly disinfected their persons and clothing; provided that where the inspector, who shall be the sole judge thereof, shall be 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 has reason to believe that it may be entirely cured, then the inspector may, in his discretion, omit to destroy, or order the destruction of the colonies and hives in which the disease exists.

4. The inspector shall have full power, in his discretion, to order any owner or possessor of bees dwelling in box hives, in apiaries where the disease exists (being mere boxes without frames), to transfer such bees to movable frame hives within a specified time, and in default of such transfer, the inspector may destroy, or order the destruction of such box-hives and the bees dwelling therein.

5. Should the owner or possessor of diseased colonies of bees, or of any infected appliances for bee-keeping, knowing sell or barter, or give away such diseased colonies or infected appliances, he shall, on conviction before any justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100 or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

6. Should any person whose bees have been destroyed or treated for foul brood, sell, or offer for sale any bees, hives or appurtenances of any kind, after such destruction or treatment, and before being authorized by the inspector so to do, or should he expose in his bee-yard, or elsewhere, any infected comb, honey, or other infected thing, or conceal the fact that said disease exists among his bees, he shall on conviction before a justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of not less than \$20 and not more than \$50, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months and not less than one month.

7. Should any owner or possessor of bees refuse to allow the inspector or his assistant or assistants to freely examine said bees, or the premises in which they are kept, or should such owner or possessor refuse to destroy the infected bees and appurtenances, or permit them to be destroyed when so directed by the inspector, he may, on the complaint of the inspector, be sum-

moned before a justice of the peace, and, on conviction, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$50 or less than \$25 for the first offence and not more than \$100 or less than \$50 for the second and any subsequent offences, and the said justice of the peace shall make an order directing the said owner or possessor forthwith to carry out the directions of the inspector.

8. Where an owner or possessor of bees shall disobey the directions of the said inspector or offer resistance to, or obstruct the said inspector, a justice of the peace may, upon the complaint of the said inspector, cause a sufficient number of special constables to be sworn in and such special constables shall, under the directions of the inspector, proceed to the premises of such owner or possessor and assist the inspector to seize all the diseased and affected 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 preceding section of this Act.

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 person.

10. Every bee-keeper or other person who shall be aware of the existence of foul brood either in his own apiary or elsewhere shall immediately notify the president of the Ontario Bee-keepers' 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.

11. Upon receiving the notice in the preceding 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 to and inspect the infected premises; provided that when the person giving such notice is unknown to the president, 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 said president may require the person giving such notice to deposit the sum of \$5 with the president as a guarantee of good faith, and if it shall prove 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.

12. The said association shall include in its annual report to the Minister of Ag-

culture a statement of the inspector's work during the preceding year which statement shall include the number of colonies destroyed by order of the inspector and the localities where found, and the amount paid to him for his services and expenses for the preceding year.

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 Agriculture.

A Visit to Bee-Keepers in Various Parts.

For years I have wondered why so many took to bicycling. From the little boy who can hardly reach the pedals with his toes, to the man we generally suppose to be so advanced in years that he is not expected to make any new efforts in the direction of gymnastical feats, all appeared fascinated. The day has, however, come, when I can fully enter into the "Spirit of the age" in this direction. About the first of April I became the possessor of a Brantford bicycle. I considered it an advantage to have a wheel made by a firm which has had years of experience in this direction to say nothing of the strong commercial standing of the company and the business integrity of the men connected with the company. A few hours practice enabled me to run the bicycle on a level road, but the rush came, from early morning to late at night every moment had to be taken for business and the road from my home and apiary to the factory not being very good I abandoned the bicycle and walked as heretofore. About the end of June, however, an occasional evening came where I had time to rouse the wheel and the third evening I thought I would venture to pay brother Shaver some distance the other side of Cainsville, a visit, on the wheel. The bees had been doing poorly, they had been gathering on an average perhaps forty pounds of honey and at no time was the honey flow very heavy. I wanted to get the experience of some other bee-keepers and therefore wheeled some six or seven miles

out to Mr. Shaver's. Upon comparing notes I found that Mr. Shaver's bees had done about the same as our own his best day from evening to evening had given about 4 lbs. gain. I was surprised and pleased to hear that after the frost, when the leaves broke out again on the linden or basswood trees, an abundance of buds also came out and there was a good prospect for a linden honey flow. We had previously come to the conclusion that there would likely be no linden flow or at least a very light flow, as the first buds had largely been destroyed. Mr. Shaver was feeling pretty lonesome; prospects were not good on account of the prolonged drought, yet we parted trying to feel that "the prospects were good" for basswood and we might yet get a big crop. As I have previously described Mr. Shaver's apiary, I will not enter into these details. The above is rather to guide readers of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL an idea of the flow in these localities. On Saturday June 29th, it was my duty to attend the closing exercises at the Ontario Agricultural College and I took train to Guelph and went to the college. Here the bees had secured but a bare living and certainly did not do as well as at Brantford. From there I took the train via C. P. R. to Belmont, remaining over Sunday with Mr. S. T. Pettit. Mr. Pettit was able physically to take things easy, but how much he mentally chafed I cannot tell. Mr. Pettit has extracted no honey. When I say that Mr. Pettit can get no linden honey, for there are no buds on the trees, Mr. Pettit's position will be understood. He has been keeping bees for over twenty years and it is the worst in his experience. Two years ago from about seventy colonies he had about 12,000 lbs. of honey. In all these districts the trouble began with the frost and was intensified through the dry weather.

A VISIT TO MR. C. W. POST.

On Tuesday July 2nd, I took train to Trenton. Leaving at 4 p. m. via Grand Trunk Railway passing through Hamilton, Toronto, Oshawa and other points, I reached Trenton about 1 o'clock in the morning. Our readers will perhaps remember that Mr. Post moved from Murray to Trenton last fall. I asked Mr. Post to leave word with the station agent, so I would know if he was at his home apiary or up north or south near the bay, telling him at the same time that I would go to the hotel, and if he was home walk over in the morning; if not I would take the early morning train to whatever apiary he was at. The station agent could not be found and I went to the hotel and there by

accident found out from the bus driver that Mr. Post had left word for me to go to his house and that Mr. Post was there waiting for me. I felt sorry that Mr. Post had been kept from his bed until so late or rather so early an hour. As, however, that gentleman was waiting, I took the bus to the house and met Mr. Post at the gate. Just here I might say Mr. Post has a very fine house, plenty of room for two families, a splendid cellar under the house and plenty of room for the bees, a garden and Jersey cows. Although it was 2 o'clock in the morning we did not take long to compare notes. I found that Mr. Post had a very light clover flow. He has about 420 colonies, all at present at the home apiary. At no time have they gained more than four pounds in twenty-four hours and seldom that. We heard it stated several times by different parties that there had only been one light shower since April 28th and not enough rain had fallen to wash the spots off the hives after the first flight of the bees. The seasons were all mixed up. Four miles from Mr. Post a bee-keeper had secured a very fair flow. Again back from the lake where basswood had been frosted badly and new buds and leaves had come forth, basswood was in blossom which in the ordinary course of events would not be until about the 20th. Evidently the abnormal second growth blossoms were blossoming early and as far as I could learn from my trip, the honey flow from these blossoms was light. In Mr. Post's immediate vicinity there had been little or no frost.

I was of course pleased to get some pointers from Mr. Post, and during my visit I used pencil and note book freely.

Mr. Post laughingly referred to the wintering controversy and stated that he did not mean to say that he had attempted to winter his bees on Mr. Pettit's plan, but that his experiment was a plan thought of after reading the friendly letters that passed in THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL between Doctor C. C. Miller and Mr. S. T. Pettit, he (Mr. Post) further said that he did not see how the printer found wool enough in his manuscript to pack between the ends of his hives, when in his article he stated only that the wool was put loosely in the inch holes in the back ends of the hives.

We visited the cellars. The cellar proper is 45 feet square and divided into five compartments. The foundation and walls are of stone and have between eighty and ninety cords of stone in them. Each compartment hold 125 colonies. One 11x27 ft has an east end of it projecting perhaps five feet from the main building and has therefore a portion

of its wall exposed to the outside, the remaining walls are inner walls. In this compartment just 100 colonies were put. The temperature varied from 31° to 46°, the former temperature during the cold dip in February. The bees wintered badly in the east end of the cellar a great deal of dampness condensing in this end of the cellar. The walls were wet and some shavings which Mr. Post put on the cellar floor were so wet one could wring the water from them. I asked him if he had taken the temperature of the two ends of the cellar, but as far as I can remember he had not.

Right here there is perhaps a point worth remembering in selecting a spot in the cellar for bees. The higher the temperature the more moisture the atmosphere can retain in the form of vapor. If the warm end of the cellar has in the atmosphere almost all it can retain with condensing, when that atmosphere reaches the cold end of the cellar it cannot retain the moisture in the form of vapor and it condenses. If the entire end of the cellar had not been cooler, *markedly so*, the moisture would probably have condensed only on the cooler walls, but it appeared on the shavings and I believe hives on that end of the cellar showing that there was a marked difference in temperature. The bees wintered particularly badly in this end of the cellar, 25 colonies dying with diarrhoea during the winter or soon after setting out. This fact inclines Mr. Post to think that warm fresh air may prevent diarrhoea and it is his intention to make some tests in this direction next winter of which I will speak again.

Immediately off this compartment there is another compartment, which has no outside windows or doors, and which has heavy walls and eight inches of concrete overhead. Here 100 colonies were wintered, all with rims not oneshowed signs of dysentery. The temperature ran from 43° to 45° and a temperature of 20° below zero appeared to have an effect of more than two degrees on the inside temperature of the cellar. There was not a pail of dead bees during the entire winter when the cellar was entered the bees appeared to pay no attention to the light but could be seen hanging in clusters quietly. There was little or no hum or sound in the cellar, and Mr. Post considered the bees wintered perfectly. I might say that the chimneys run to the bottom of the cellar and this compartment has no chimney in it, but gets ventilation through chimneys in other compartments by means of two holes through its walls and into other compartments. Another compartment had 100 colonies the temperature running from 13 to 15°, these also wintered well. The

fourth compartment had 32 double walled sawdust hives, and this compartment had the outside door in it. During the cold weather the temperature went down to 28°. All but the bottom tier came out well. These were mouldy and the water ran out of them. This again made Mr. Post think that cold and dampness is what cripples us in wintering, and of course I would add foul air. Mr. Post said, pure, clean, dry and warm air is what they want. "I am going to try an experiment this winter he said." I shall use the part with the outer door in which I wintered the bees in chaff hives, for a reservoir for pure air warm and dry. I intend to heat by means of a self-feeding hard coal stove. It will give me a more even temperature, and I can regulate it better. I will have a pipe run through every compartment, this pipe will help to keep the air dry and will also slightly warm the atmosphere. I also, when necessity appears to demand it, intend to get fresh air from the outside and distribute it warm and dry to the other compartments." Mr. Post also intends to put some bees right in the cellar, which will contain the stove. I think, however, he will change his mind about this before winter, or at the latest before spring. I advised Mr. Post strongly to try this experiment only on one compartment, the inner one at least that wintered so well I should leave alone. In fact I made the remark that if my bees wintered perfectly by turning up the brood chamber every day and pouring water on the bees I would just keep on wintering them that way, but of course I would make sure that the bees were wintering perfectly to be quite satisfied, but these experiments often prove very expensive and a method which has proven itself successful should not be forsaken until we know that we have something better.

We next got on the subject of rendering wax. This is a subject I take a deep interest in and one which should interest all bee-keepers. Mr. Post has beautiful wax, I think I mentioned this last year to readers of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. He did not think it made any difference how the old comb and cappings were rendered whether by means of steam or the solar wax extractor, so long as the wax could flow away from the mass as soon as melted to prevent it amongst other things, from overheating. This is a good point and one I do not remember seeing brought out before. It is however, perhaps, not an easy matter to put a mass of old comb in a steam extractor and arrange to have the wax flow off as soon as melted, as the bulk of the old comb is not wax and acts more or less as a dam to the liquid wax. Going on

Mr. Post said. "The cappings and the old combs must of course be kept separate, I also think it is very important to wash off the traces of honey which cling to the wax after even long draining. I dry the cappings after, I then render with the steam wax extractor. In the case of cappings the wax flows away very freely."

Asking Mr. Post if he did not think the slow cooling process in the solar wax extractor was very beneficial, he said :

"Yes, wax should be cooled very slowly to allow any foreign matter to settle. I allow the pans with wax to stand on the stove as the fire is dying out in that way it cools very slowly. After scraping the bottom of the cakes I remelt, having a very little water in the bottom, but one must be very careful not to let the water come to a boil under the wax, if this is allowed the wax will be injured very much. I also find that the older the comb from which the wax is rendered, the softer and yellower the wax. Of course we all know that wax from cappings is harder and lighter in color than that from combs."

Speaking of the season again Mr. Post said the season had been thus far almost a failure, as there was no rain to amount to anything since the 9th of April. The bees were strong and ready for a good flow. Swarming began early in June, but the flow had been light. Basswood trees were loaded and might give a good flow. Buckwheat should it remain dry as at the time would not likely do much as the soil was too dry to sprout the seed. There was, however, a large acreage going in as usual.

Speaking of work Mr. Post said.

In a year where no honey is coming in bees have to be taken care of. Old queens must be replaced and much work has to be done, as usual without direct returns. I am rearing queens and forming nuclei intending to build up and increase my bees, a poor season generally knocks out a lot of bee-keepers who feel discouraged and I intend to keep my dish right side up for the time will come when it rains porridge.

Speaking of the supply business, Mr. Post said he had often been asked to go extensively into the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies, but to use his own words he said — I pity the supply men and I just tell you I don't see how they can do business and live at the present prices of supplies. I have figured the lumber and work on hives and how men can make business expenses and have a fair profit left I do not see when they supply a good article. I find one thing it is a difficult matter to get men not acquainted with bee-keeping to realize how important it is to have material in connection with the hive cut to a shade, they

think anything within a quarter of an inch answers.

I do not remember when we got to bed, but as I had to leave on the 7 o'clock train next morning and wanted breakfast before starting, we were up early next morning. During my visit Mr. Post showed me a hive which in the fall appeared to have bee paralysis badly, the queen had not been changed. It showed no symptoms this season and was apparently all right.

SUPERSEDING QUEENS.

We spoke of superseding queens. Mr. Post said, "I do not like to leave the queens to do this themselves, the bees are with me liable to do this in May. I, of course, think this is the natural way and when the natural is followed fully the young queen lays before the old one disappears in fact I have frequently had the two lay side by side, but I find in a large percentage the old queen disappears before the young queen is ready for business. In the latter case the hive is not kept as full of brood as it should."

WINTERING QUEENS.

Another thing, Mr. Post said: If a colony winters badly, say has dysentery, I find it influences the working qualities of the queen. The colony pulls up slowly and does not appear to exceed a certain strength. I believe from what I have observed, what destroys the vitality and strength of the working bees, impairs the usefulness of the queen. It would be better to destroy that queen and replace her with another, a young queen, if possible. Such a queen will pull up a colony a long way ahead of the old. Many do not look upon the matter in this light, I know, but my statement is based on close observation." I left Mr. Post at the Trenton station at 7 o'clock. I was going to Picton and I arranged with him to go up north by the Central Ontario Railway to where he locates one of his apiaries. Mr. Post had rods and lines and he knew where we could get some good fishing.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Startling.

Under the discussion of the North American Bee-keepers' Association, the following is a portion of an article from the pen of the Rev. Wm. F. Clarke: "At the last annual meeting a 'Smart Alec.' from Canada, representing no one but himself, captured the Presidency and bagged the entire association. It is hardly safe for the association to cross the Mississippi, it would seem. It did so once before, and lost Ontario's

affiliation by ill-advised action. Anxious apparently, to atone for this blunder, last year it allowed

"A youth who bore 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with this strange device,

Excelsior."

to surround the body, and carry it home with him. Representative society, indeed! With such an exploit on the historic record, it is the very antipodes of that." To this, W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the Review, adds these remarks: "At the Chicago meeting there was an understanding that Canada should receive first consideration the next year. Had the body been strictly representative, I see no reason why it might not have chosen Toronto as the place for holding the next meeting, and elected Bro. Holtermann as its President."

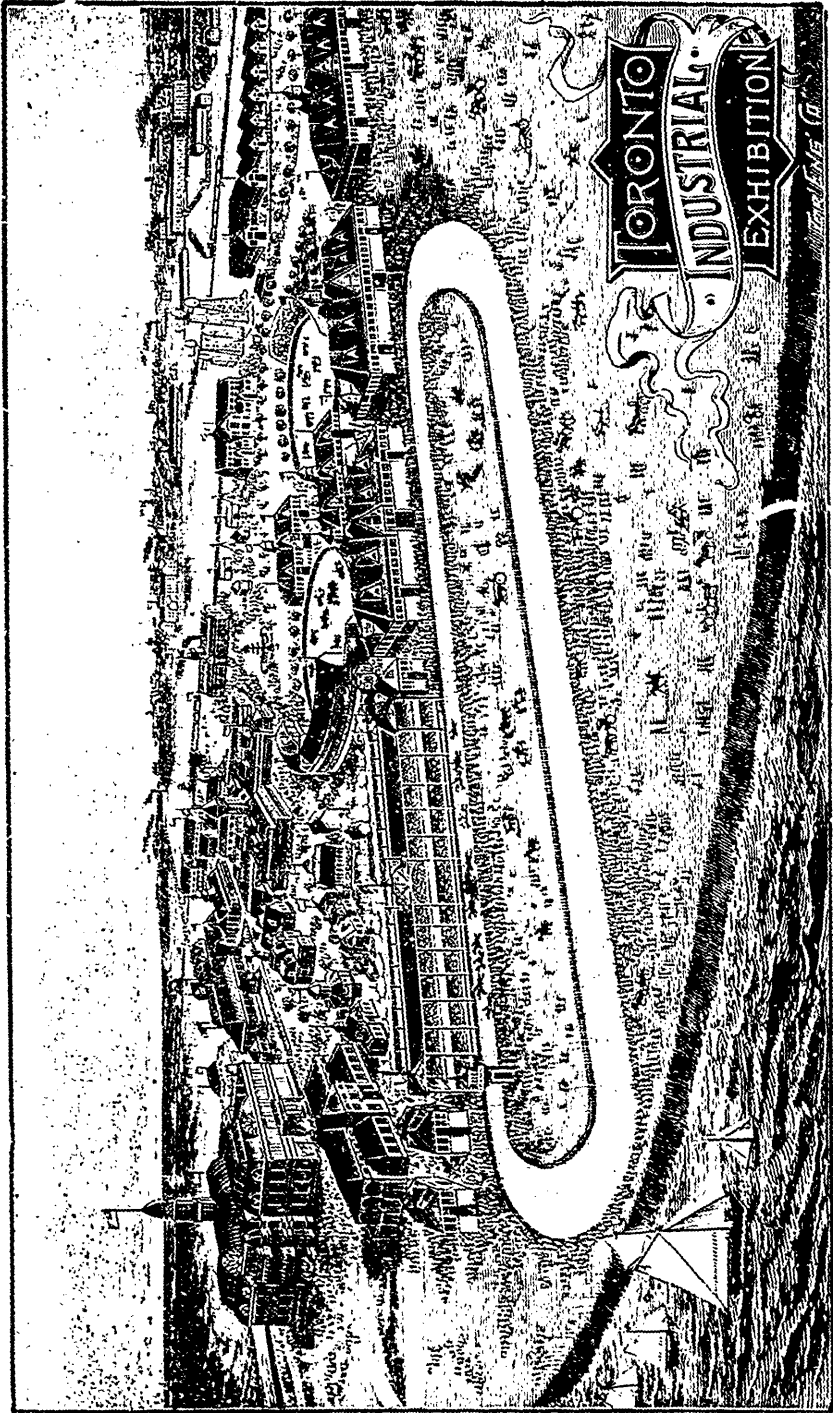
When Mr. Clarke penned the above there must have been more than usual wrong with his digestion in which case we would recommend a dose of Pink Pills, or something. Mr. Clarke, we presume, does his thinking along the line that "it takes a rogue to catch a rogue," and he thinks the presidency was secured along the same line that he secured Honorary Membership in the North American Bee-keepers' Association. Mr. Clarke asked to be made an Honorary member, stating that he thought his long services to bee-keepers entitled him to this. No, no, Mr. Clark, it is very unkind of you to cut a fellow like that, especially when he is "a mere stripling." If we were able to re-enact the roll of David and Goliath, we would say nothing about it, but under the circumstances the attack is very unkind.

An Act for the Further Protection of Bees.

1. No person in spraying fruit trees, during the period within which trees are in full bloom, shall use or cause to be used any mixture containing Paris green or any other poisonous substance *injurious to bees*.

2. Any person contravening the provisions of this Act, shall on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be subject to a penalty of not less than \$1 or more than \$5 with or without costs of prosecution, and in case of a fine or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.

3. This Act shall not come into force until the first day of January, 1893.



TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

1884

ANNUAL MEETING

Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association,

(CONTINUED)


 STRATFORD.

THE report of the Foul Brood Inspector for Ontario was read by Mr. Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn. (See page 462.)

It was moved by R. F. Holtermann and seconded by F. A. Gemmell that the report of the inspector be adopted. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

In reply to a question Mr. McEvoy stated that foul brood was on the decrease in the province. All the cases reported were in fresh districts. Foul brood was disappearing from the fields he had formerly visited.

Mr. Hutchinson followed upon the subject—will the bee-keeping of the future differ from that of the past? (See page 518.)

A discussion followed.

Mr. PRINGLE: I am sure we are all pleased with the paper of our friend from across the border. It is exceedingly concise and well written. There is this, however: I think the condition of things over there is worse than it is throughout this province in regard to failures in the honey crop. When I was over there last summer I was surprised at the condition of affairs in different states. I found that they had one failure after another such as I had not witnessed in Ontario. So I think we have a little advantage over the States in that respect. We may have partial failures for one or two years in succession, but that is all.

Mr. McEVoy: I think it is a fine paper, and well written; but I think that the system has a little to do with it, to make four or five years of failure. In the north part of this country I don't say that they can do without cellar wintering, but there's too much of it. If they could get their bees out in good shape in the spring there would not be quite so much failure.

Mr. MCKNIGHT: I have kept bees for a dozen or fourteen years, and there has not been one of those years when the apiary was not profitable, and I am not the best of bee-keepers. But I agree that the prospects of bee-keepers are lessening in the

United States, and Canada as well, especially as one of our sources of honey is being destroyed—I mean our basswood. It has been a large source of income in years gone by. It is still a considerable source of revenue; but year after year it is becoming less. I think that the advice of Mr. Hutchinson is timely and well put, and all praise of his paper would, in my judgement be superfluous. It commends itself. Good sense prevades it from beginning to end. Good sense prevades everything Mr. Hutchinson says. I look for the time when there shall be few specialists in bee-keeping in Ontario; I wouldn't like to look for my support to bee-keeping alone. I think the days of specialists in bee-keeping are nearly gone, and destruction of the basswood forests has been a strong factor in bringing this about. The trees did not suffer from drouth as did the tender clover and other plants more tender still.

Mr. PETTIT: We should not take so blue a view of it. In most of the small bushes there are still enough trees to remain for many years as a source of honey. And then we have the Canada thistle, and according to my observation it does not decrease much. It is very tenacious of life and gives a plentiful flow of honey of good quality; I have very great faith in the Canada thistle.

Mr. GEMMELL: It is only once in a while that we get anything worth speaking of from the basswood. If I was depending for my flow on basswood I would have a very short crop as a rule. I have had good crops from clover and extra good crops from the thistle, and this year I had a good crop from wild mustard. Most of our basswood trees are down on the river bank and whether or not they are too old I don't know, but they are not much good.

Mr. HOLTERMANN: In the older districts it is found that where basswood trees are good there is, in nearly every case, a second growth that has sprung up, and the small tree of second growth is comparatively of

more value than the larger tree. Some advocate the planting of basswood in the streets. I have watched it, and it very rarely is of much practical value from the bee-keeper's point of view. The basswood wants to be in the woods to be of much value.

Mr. MYERS: I can bear out Mr. Gemmel's statement with reference to the basswood flow. I can remember, say eight years ago, we never used to have a poor honey flow. We thought it poor if we didn't get 100, 150 or 160 lbs. to the colony.

We do not get that now. We did not in those years depend on the basswood, but clover, thistles and other honey plants seemed then to yield every season. Last year we got all clover honey. This year but for the basswoods much feeding for winter stores would have been necessary. I can't make out what is causing it, but as far as clearing up the country is concerned, around this part it was about as clear eight years ago as it is now. I don't think it is that. The clover doesn't yield the same every year as it used to do, and it can hardly be laid to the drouth this year.

Mr. PRINGLE: You need not depend on the white clover for honey; but the alsike I hardly ever knew to fail. I have been sowing it for twenty-five years—every year more or less—and I never knew it to fail to yield nectar. We ought to sow more alsike, and I believe, too, in planting basswood. I have planted some hundreds myself, and they are nearly ready to bloom. As for the second growths, we need not depend much on that. Most of the ground so occupied is cleared and put under cultivation.

Mr. R. E. JONES related a circumstance to show that in his own case the bees had passed right over a crop of alsike and took none of it. The bees came home with honey, but it was not from the alsike.

Mr. GEMMELL could bear out the statement of Mr. Jones. Much of the honey that was supposed to be alsike was in reality wild mustard.

Mr. FRITH: Temperature has a good deal to do with the secretion of honey. So has the strength of the flower. Ten or fifteen years ago white clover was comparatively new. It was then strong and vigorous. Flowers, we learn from Prof. Fletcher, have little, if any, epidermis. They virtually have none. A very little unfavorable weather will, in the case of wild mustard, destroy the secreting power of that flower. The same with our white clover. I can remember when the flower was strong, and had no trouble in secreting any amount of honey. Alsike is not yet universally sown in this country. Mr. Pringle and others

have sown it, but the soil is virgin for it still, and the flower has stronger secreting powers than it will have when it becomes more universally sown. Then, electricians say that the electric current is not so strong over the northern half of the earth as it used to be, and their is a direct relationship between the electricity in the atmosphere and the honey flow. If the northern lights are strong during one season we can count on thunderstorms the season following stronger than usual and the flow will be retarded. When we have a soft, mild, warm electric atmosphere honey will secrete more rapidly. The circle of seasons will be complete again, and we will have a period at no distant date when the honey flow will return and we will have so much of it we will not know what to do with it. I have faith yet in the business as a specialty, but it is not well to trust to it alone. It should be carried on in connection with something else. There are a vast number of localities in which it will net pay.

Mr. DARLING: With regard to the secreting powers of the white clover, there is a possibility that if the clover grows on a poor soil it will not secrete so well as if the soil was richer. There may be a very faint possibility of the elements required to produce a good crop of nectar becoming exhausted. We are assured that we cannot raise successive crops of small fruits on the same soil. There may be something in it, but if there is, it might be overcome by the country generally being brought to a higher state of cultivation. I question very much if the plant has degenerated; but perhaps some system of rotation may be required.

Mr. FRITH: The part of the flower that secretes the honey is the most delicate part of the plant, and any weakness in the soil will affect this part. And we know that a large portion of our white clover is grown in soil not replenished with plant food. And it is hard to keep it replenished, from the fact that it grows in fence corners and roadsides where it cannot be fed. We find that in Manitoba the wheat fields will not produce the same crops as they used to do; and I find that even the Canada thistle is weakening.

My bees are not gathering enough honey to keep them going. There is less now than there was some time ago, in the hives, and I have not had a swarm, or taken one lb. of honey, and all others who have bees in the vicinity, report similar shortage. We have not had but a very light rain here since the snow and slush on the 14th of May.

Yours truly,
Streetsville, July 8th, 1895. W. COUSE.

SWARMING.

—John Andrews.

To the Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal,—

DEAR SIR,—On page 461, current number, you call me 78 years old; I did not intend to give my age wrong, I intended to give 75, as it is. Now while writing you, I will give you the plan I intend to practice to prevent swarming, in a measure at least, and I think I have studied that problem to my satisfaction. I have commonly noticed that when bees swarm it is for a want of room to store honey. Now, often we find in hot weather when honey comes in fast and quite thin, they will fill the cells which can not be capped because of its unripeness, and the bees get uneasy and go out. To avoid that I intend to take some of their honey away and place it on my nuclei colonies, where queens are reared, as all my frames are of one size—on my large hives they run crosswise and on my smaller ones lengthwise, and I have made tops for my small hives for that use, which will be less expense to me than the double rigs I have yet seen or been shown. Of course in very hot weather bees do not generally stay contented, but I seldom see them go out and leave empty combs, and I say here I have a large amount of drawn from which fall honey was extracted in spring. Twelve or fourteen years ago, when I kept Italian bees, I used to set two hives near each other, and then take sealed or hatching brood from one to build up the other so as to get it ready for the early honey. But with my present bees I have no trouble in getting them up for the early honey.

And now let me give you my method for wintering. I told you my frames run crosswise. I select the two or three I wish to have together, and the location I wish to have them remain on, I then take combs from all these hives so that the remaining combs will just fill the hive I wish to keep therein. Let them remain so for a day or two, then just at dusk I smoke the ones I wish to remove so they will fill with honey, and in a few minutes I carry the hives together. And here I will tell you, not to smoke the colony where they are to be put, as that sometimes sets them to running around, (but, if they do run, give them smoke also.) I set in the back end of my hive all the bees, each colony by itself, and after all is closed up, I give the front bees a light smoking so as to fill them up, and if they wish to run

anywhere, it will be outside and no harm is done. Of course, you must take old queens away but one, and do that when you prepare for wintering. These hives I take from any part of my yard, and have no trouble in their going back by day-light. All bees are the same scent, and the queenless colonies find they have a queen inside and (with me) in nine cases out of ten, no excitement at all, but put up at the front a lot of weeds, asparagus or any long grass that can be put up so an easy passage can be made out and in. To prevent robbing, I confine the robber bees inside the robbed hive, until they are filled, then let them out and flour them, and the hive which the most white bees enter I change stands with the robbed one. I have never had but one queen killed. Yours fraternally,

JOHN ANDREWS.

Patten's Mills, N. Y.

Died.

At Rose Farm, near Balmoral, on Sunday July 14th. 1895, F. A. Rose, in the 42nd year of his age.

The funeral will meet at the house at one o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, 17th inst., and proceed to the Balmoral cemetery for the interment.



The late F. A. Rose, Director O. B. K. A.

The above is all the particulars we have of the death of Mr. Rose, it appears to us

must have been rather unexpected. Mr. Rose's father was one of the first men in Haldimand to keep bees. We shall give our readers fuller particulars in the next number of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Frost of '59.

When anything exceptional occurs in weather experience, one is apt to conclude that it is unprecedented. Such opinions prevail in reference to the terribly destruction of the past few nights, but older residents recall those of June, 1859, when fruit and vegetation was much more advanced than now and the loss very great. The season was very early. On the last of May wheat was heading, apples were as large of walnuts, the clover in bloom. A frost on the nights of the 5th and 6th of June, and another on the 11th and 12th, blighted everything. Fields of waving grain were in a few days as if newly-ploughed; the wheat never matured, and the ground was strewn with frozen fruit. It may afford some consolation to add that spring grain partially recovered and yielded a fair crop. —Toronto Daily Globe.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON,

SEPTEMBER 12th to 21st, 1895.

CANADA'S FAVORITE EXHIBITION!

Live Stock, Agriculture, Dairy, Apiary, Machinery, etc., Second to None.

Home of Canadian Exhibitions. Oldest Fair in the Dominion.
Established 1868.

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 5th, 1895.

Efforts are being made to have a finer HONEY DISPLAY than ever. Every apiarist in Canada should patronize this Fair.

Every pound of Honey sent to this Fair finds ready market.

Leading Attraction—THE GREAT WILD EAST SHOW—50 Arabians, Turks, Syrians, and Ladies of the Turkish palace, and many others.

Special Excursion. Freight and Express rates from all Companies.

Send for Prize Lists, Programmes and Conditions of Sale of Booths, etc., to

CAPT A W PORTE, THOS. A. BROWNE,
President, Secretary.

Partial Programme of North American Bee-keepers' Association.

The following are some of those likely to take part in the programme of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association.

The Bee-Keepers' Union: its Past, Present and Future,—T. G. Newman, Chicago Ills.

Amalgamation of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association and the Bee-Keepers' Union,—Doctor C. C. Miller, Meringo, Ills.

Address of Welcome, etc.,—Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Canada.

A short address, Jas. Mills, M.A., LL.D., President Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

Introducing Queens, S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.

Bee Paralysis: What we know and should do about it,—E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio.

Mistakes of Bee-Papers and Bee-Journals,—Allen Pringle, Selby, Ont.

How to feed bees profitably,—H. R. Boardman, East Townsend, Ohio.

How bee-keepers might receive more benefit from the Experiment Stations,—R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.

Who shall winter bees out of doors, who in the cellar?—F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, Ont.

What is indicated by color in Italian Bees?—J. P. H. Brown, Augusta, Georgia.

It is the intention to issue the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL early next month so that the Sept. number will reach all readers in Canada and the United States by Sept. 1st. In it further particulars will be found.

Some people habitually look on the dark side, but they serve to bring out in stronger relief the rather smaller number who refuse to see other than the bright side. Of all God's beautiful gifts to his children, there is none more to be desired than this one—a faculty for looking ever at the bright side.

Life contains darkness and gloom for all, but looking at the dark side only magnifies trouble.—Selected.

Toronto Industrial Fair.

An unbroken record of successes in the past is the best possible guarantee that the Toronto Industrial Exhibition of 1895, which opens on the 2nd of September, will be a display of unrivalled attractiveness. Many improvements in the buildings and grounds have been made to further the convenience of exhibitors and the public, and with the return of an era of prosperity, the enterprise of the management will doubtless be rewarded by a thorough appreciation of the inducements offered. The volume of exhibits this season will be larger and more diversified than ever before, and special attractions of a brilliant and exciting character will be presented, including the novel military spectacle "The Relief of Lucknow," with gorgeous Oriental accessories and pyrotechnic effects on a scale of grandeur and variety hitherto unequalled. The system of cheap railway fares and special excursions from far and near enables all to visit the fair at trifling cost, and everyone should take advantage of the opportunity, as it embodies all that is best worth seeing and knowing in mechanical progress and scientific invention. All entries close on the 10th of August.

The long continued drought will prove a heavy drawback to the honey industry in this vicinity. Bees got little or nothing from clover and basswood.—Comber Herald.

FOR SALE—150 acres of land within two miles of Coatsworth Station, being lot 24, 4th concession, Romney Township, Kent County, Ontario. It has sufficient timber for fuel and fencing, clay soil. Price \$15 per acre. Terms easy. Address R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I have a few Barred Rock Cockerels for sale. They are what are left after selecting the best marked for breeding purposes. All are reared from the best eggs I could obtain in the country. Any one wanting new and vigorous blood of the above desirable breed, cannot do better than invest. Price, on board express at Brantford, \$1.00. My best, \$15 a trio. Address R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Ont.

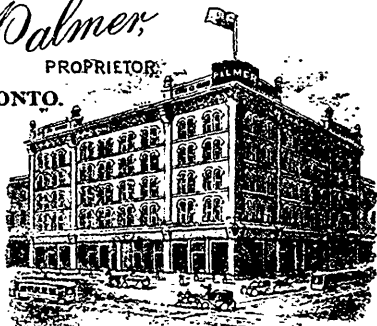
JERSEY STOCK.

I have a fine registered Jersey Cow for sale. Her dam tested 17 lbs. of butter a week when 14 years old. Also some choice heifers and calves. I will sell cheap, or give on shares a bull calf from my choice cow. If on shares, the cost of keep to be deducted from my share of the returns the following year. If you want anything in Jerseys, come and see, or write me. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, etc., Brussels, Ont.



KENSINGTON
(EUROPEAN PLAN.)
Rooms 50¢ to \$1.50 PER DAY

H. Palmer,
PROPRIETOR
TORONTO.



PALMER HOUSE.
CENTRALLY LOCATED: COR. KING & YORK STS.
RATES \$ 2.00 PER DAY. (AMERICAN PLAN)



Home Made Netting.
Pat'd by A. G. HULBERT, St. Louis, Mo.
In U.S. & Can.
25c to 50c per rod.

SAFE, DURABLE FENCE; ONLY \$80 PER MILE.
LAND-OWNERS save one-half the cost avoid dangerous bars
make \$200.00 per month and expenses **Cash**

The best local and travelling agents wanted everywhere. Write at once for circulars and choice territory; address A. G. Hulbert, Patentee, care of *Hulbert, Jones & Co.* 204 OLIVE STREET, St. Louis, Mo. Manufacturers.
Factory Catalogue with 200 engraved designs and prices, sent free to any who want fancy iron and wire work or city, cemetery and farm fences, etc.

**THE
CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL**

*Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers,
Published Monthly by*

**GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.
(LIMITED)
BRANTFORD, CANADA.**

R. F. HOLTERMANN, - - - EDITOR

TERMS:

\$1.00 per annum, payable in advance; \$1.25 if three months, or \$1.50 if six months or more in arrears. These terms apply to Canada, the United States and Mexico; to all other countries 21 cents per annum extra for postage.

TERMS TO AGENTS—We will allow 20c. commission to agents or those already subscribers for one new subscription; 25c. each if two or more, or 30c. each if ten or more new subscribers. Cash must accompany subscriptions and they must be for one year.

DISCONTINUANCES—THE JOURNAL is sent until orders are received for its discontinuance. We give notice when the subscription expires. Any subscriber whose subscription has expired, wishing his JOURNAL discontinued, will please drop us a card at once, otherwise we shall assume that he wishes his JOURNAL continued, and will remit soon. If you want your JOURNAL discontinued at the end of the time paid for, say so in ordering and your wishes will be carried out.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY—The receipt of THE JOURNAL will be an acknowledgment of receipt of money to new subscribers. The receipt of renewal subscriptions will be acknowledged by postal card.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—You can send money at our risk by P. O. order, or bank check or draft, and where none of these means are available bills and postage stamps by registered letter. Money sent in any other way is at your risk. We pay no exchange or express charges on money. Make all express money orders, checks, or drafts payable to **Gould, Shapley & Muir Company, (Limited),** Brantford.

ADVERTISING.

We are in no way responsible for losses that may occur in dealing with our advertisers, yet we take every precaution to admit only reliable men in our columns.

RATES OF ADVERTISING—

| TIME | 1 inch | 2 in. | 3 in. | 4 in. | 1 col. | page |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 Month | \$2 00 | \$3 00 | \$3 50 | \$4 50 | \$6 50 | \$10 00 |
| 2 Months | 3 00 | 4 50 | 5 50 | 6 50 | 11 00 | 17 00 |
| 3 Months | 4 00 | 5 50 | 7 00 | 9 00 | 15 00 | 25 00 |
| 6 Months | 6 00 | 9 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 25 00 | 40 00 |
| 12 Months | 10 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 25 00 | 40 00 | 75 00 |

CLUBBING LIST.

| | |
|---|--------|
| We will send CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL with | |
| The American Bee Journal, \$1.00 for | \$1 75 |
| The American Bee-Keeper, 50 cents for | 1 40 |
| Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.00 | 1 75 |
| British Bee Journal, \$1.50 | 2 00 |
| Illustrated Home Journal | 1 35 |

TRUTH

Cowper said: "The only amaranthine flower on earth is virtue; the only lasting treasure. truth."

WE RECOGNIZE that the advertisement that embodies these two points is capable of exerting a beneficial influence upon any business, and we write no advertisement which our dealings and our goods will not substantiate. Try us.

Our Hives are the best designed in the country for the production of comb and extracted honey. They are well made and of good material. Our Sections are the only sections polished on both sides made in the country. Comb foundation pleases everybody. A full line of Bee-Keepers' Supplies

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.

(Limited)

Brantford, Ontario,

TESTIMONIALS.

Goods arrived to-day. I find the stock first-class, and am well pleased with it. Stanley Jackson, Fort William, June 4th, 1895.

The goods came safely to hand, and give every satisfaction. I shall have much pleasure in recommending them to other bee-keepers. Percy H. Selwyn, Geological Survey Dept., Ottawa, June 5th, 1895.

Extractor to hand; it is very satisfactory. J. D. Evans, Islington, Ont., June 5th, 1895.

I am delighted with the sections. They are very much superior to these I have been getting. I am pleased, also with the foundation. Rev. Thomas J. Spratt, Wolfe Island, June 5th, 1895.

The 97 lbs. of extra thin foundation for sections is something nice. Josiah Reaman, Cardville, June 5th, 1895.

I received my order in good condition, and am well satisfied with everything. George Marcotte, St. Quillaine, June 3, 1895.

A. E. MANUM'S

**LEATHER-COLORED
ITALIAN QUEENS**

Are superior to all others for business, is the verdict of those who have them. Prices: one untested, \$1; six, \$5.50; twelve, \$10.00. Tested, \$1.50 each. Selected for breeding, \$2.50 each. One yearling, tested, IN JUNE ONLY, \$1.00; six, \$3.50; twelve, \$10.00.

Descriptive catalogue mailed free on application.

E. A. MANUM, Bristol, Vt.

HELDERLEIGH
FRUIT FARMS
NURSERIES

(Four Hundred Acres in Extent)
Established 1882.



There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township.

E. D. SMITH,
Winona, Ontario.

-400-

FIRST AND FOREMOST!

CANADA'S GREAT

Industrial Fair Toronto

SEPT'R 2ND TO 14TH,
-----1895-----

The Finest and Fullest Display of LIVE STOCK,
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS and MANUFACTURES to be seen on the Continent.

Increased Prizes, Improved Facilities and
Special Attractions, etc.

A Trip to Toronto at FAIR TIME is an
IDEAL HOLIDAY.

There is MORE to SEE, MORE to LEARN,
and MORE to ENJOY at the

GREAT TORONTO FAIR

Than at all others put together.

EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES.

Entries Close August 10th.

For Prize Lists, Programmes, etc., address

H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto.

To the Bee-Keepers of Canada.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association desire to have as large a membership as possible of those interested in apiculture, and as the bonus to members is worth more than their annual membership fee it seems but reasonable that all interested should become members, as the object of the Association is to benefit the industry and those engaged in it as well as being a benefit to the country at large.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, of which the annual subscription fee is \$1.00, will be given to members of 1895. The report of the annual meeting is also given, which is a full report of all interesting discussions as well as giving financial statements, etc.

There is no doubt but what the Association is doing a good work in many ways, such as having a Foul Brood Inspector going through the apiaries in the Province, curing and clearing the country of that dreaded disease where found, and in getting laws passed by the government to protect the industry, even as to prevent the spraying of fruit trees with poisons which has been very injurious and caused great loss to those having bees poisoned where spraying was done at the wrong time.

The Association can fairly claim the support of all interested in bee culture and we trust that all seeing this request will respond by remitting the annual membership fee of one dollar, (\$1.00) by registered letter or Post Office Order.

W. COUSE, Secretary,

STREETSVILLE.