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THE  
CANADIAN

BEE JOURNAL

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

VOL. IX, No. 4.

BEEETON ONT., MAY 15, 1893.

WHOLE No. 336.

The Porter Spring Bee Escape



Was awarded THREE PRIZES at the Toronto Industrial Exposition in 1891. Wm. McEvoy, Foul Brood Inspector, Woodburn, Ont., says of them on Jan'y 29th, '92:—"I know from experience it won't pay any beekeeper to do without them, as they are one of the best things ever brought into any apiary, and should be used in every bee yard in the

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Parties wishing to purchase Comb Foundation Mills (new or second hand) will do well to write us. Prices and goods are right. Illustrated Circular free.

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**BEDFORD, QUE.**

b 21 t.

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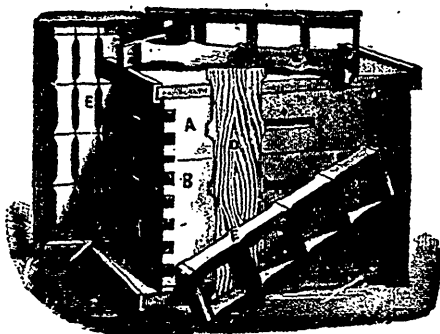
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That they have purchased the Factory and Plant of the D. A. Jones Co., and are now prepared to fill Orders for all kinds of Bee Supplies. Give us a trial order. Goods sold at low prices, and for cash only.

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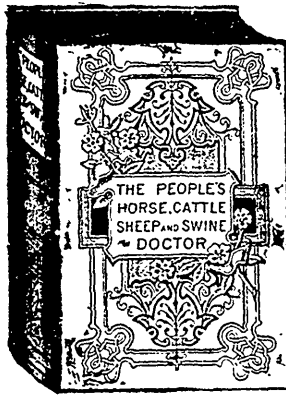
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It is printed in clear, good type on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess, who has anything to do with the care of animals.

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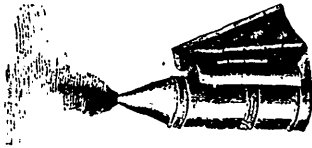
# HONEY KNIVES.



I have on hand a quantity of Ebony Polished Handles, Mirror Blade Honey Knives, such as are usually sold for \$1 or \$1.25, extra quality, which will be mailed to any address, postage prepaid, on receipt of 75c.

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No. 2 plain, mailed to any address on receipt of 75c. Regular price, \$1.25.

---

# HONEY EXTRACTORS.



Honey Extractors, made to hold Jones, Langstroth, Quinby or Combination Frames, crated and shipped to any address upon receipt of \$5.50. The regular price for these goods is \$7.50, but as I have a quantity on hand, I must clear them out, and will sell at above price.

Lithographed Honey Labels and all other bee supplies at proportionately low prices. All of which goods are in A.1 condition

**G. T. SOMERS, Beeton, Ont.**

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

VOL. IX, No. 4.

BEETON, ONT., MAY 15, 1893.

WHOLE No. 337.

::: THE :::

## Canadian Bee Journal,

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH  
G. T. SOMERS - MANAGER.

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THE HONEY PRODUCER

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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MR. H. L. JONES, of Goodra, Queensland, is our agent for Australia and adjacent British colonies and will receive subscriptions at the rate of five shillings per annum postpaid.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEETON, ONT., MAY 15, 1893.

### EDITORIAL.

The Secretary of the O.B. A. wishes to say that the addressed envelope, remittance notice, and circular which he recently enclosed to the members, with the bulletin on the spraying of fruit trees, are intended for the remittance of the membership fee of some neighbouring beekeeper. Almost every member could without much effort induce at least one beekeeper to join the Associa-

tion. In this way the membership might be doubled. Will the members please bear this matter in mind when they meet their beekeeping friends.

o o o

We are informed by the Secretary of the Montreal Exposition Company that the Third Provincial Exhibition will be held in Montreal from Monday the 4th to Saturday the 9th of September, 1893. All exhibits will be on view from the opening. Premium lists will shortly be issued.

o o o

The Middlesex Beekeepers' Association met in the Firemen's Hall, Strathroy, on May 18, 1893.—A. W. HUMPHRIES, Sec.

o o o

We have on our table catalogue and price list of queens from Thos. Johnson, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

o o o

The author of "Olla Podrida" will see that, the rush upon our pages having been pretty well disposed of, we have been able to make a sort of *por pourri* of his contributions at last. It was simply because the matter which inconvenienced us was of more or less immediate interest and importance that we had to hold over both his and other contributions.

The accident of illness on the part of several of our staff, a contingency which has not happened in our experience before to the same extent, will account for the fact that we are just a fortnight behind hand in the issue of this number of the Journal. The difficulty of filling the vacancies by others who are sufficiently informed in the details of our work has added to the delay; but we trust the worst is over, and that we may be on hand after our next issue with accustomed regularity.

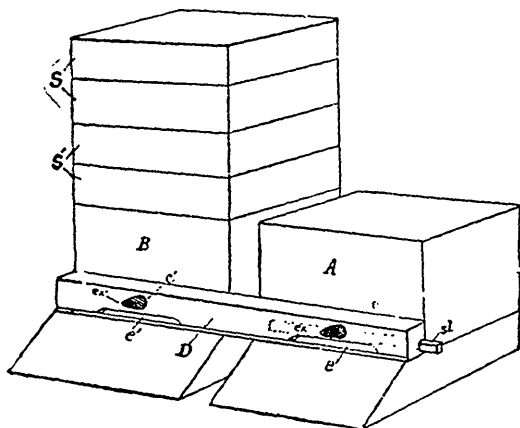
o o o

We get some very valuable reports from time to time from the United States Department of Apiculture which frequently contain matter of a very valuable character. Amongst others recently received

beekeepers, furnished by Mr. Frank Benton, on "The Langdon non-Swarming Device for Bees," which is fully described and illustrated, and is now for the first time presented to the public. The accompanying cut illustrates the new system, which is more fully illustrated in reference to details in the paper before us.

o o o

Beekeepers have for many years endeavored to prevent or at least control natural swarming, but without success. The benefits to be derived by the suppression of swarming are manifold, and a system has been at last devised to meet the case. The apparatus is fully explained, and also the system, which owes its effectiveness to a non-swarming attachment for bee-



Bee Hives with Langdon non-swarmers attached: A, B, hives; S, S' supers; D, non-swarming device; e, e' entrances corresponding to hive entrances; sl, slide for closing entrance; c, c' conical wire cloth bee escapes; ex, ex' exits of same.

is the serial No. 4 of Volume 5 of the Division of Entomology, relating to the special subject of "Insect Life, and the economy and life habits of insects especially in their relation to apiculture." The number before us contains a very important paper in the interest of

hives, by the use of which the desire to swarm is removed. It is even thought possible that by its constant use a non-swarming strain of bees will in time be evolved,—a result that has long been desirable. Other important advantages are also claimed for the system.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

- OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

MR. COWAN'S REPLY TO MR. W. Z.  
HUTCHINSON.

MR. EDITOR,—My attention has been called to a communication from Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson on page five of April 1st number of your Journal, wherein he states that his opinion of me is shaken because I state that honey contains no cane sugar.

I need only point to such an authority as Mr. Otto Hehner, the President of the Society of Analysts in London, to show that my statements, as far as our knowledge in England of honey is concerned, are correct.

I will quote from "The Chemistry of the Hive," by Otto Hehner, F.C.S., F.I.C., etc., page 5, where he states:—

"The occurrence in honey of ordinary sugar, cane sugar, has also often been alleged, but I have fully satisfied myself that there is no foundation for such a statement. The proof is comparatively simple. If dextrose or levulose be heated with an alkaline solution of copper sulphate, a red precipitate of suboxide of copper is thrown down; cane sugar does not act in this manner. But by treatment with acids cane sugar readily changes; it is transformed into a mixture of equal quantities of dextrose and levulose, precisely as they naturally compose honey. Did honey, therefore, include cane sugar as one of its normal constituents, it should be expected that after treatment with acid the same weight of honey should be capable of throwing down a larger proportion of the red suboxide of copper than before such addition of acid. This however is not the case."

I cannot give you a better authority on sugars than Mr. Hehner, and his opinion is of much greater value than mine.

The above appeared in the BRITISH BEE JOURNAL in 1890, pp. 579, 587, 601, where it will be found in full.

Yours truly, THOS. WM. COWAN.

31, Belsize Park Gardens,

London, N.W., May 6, 1893.

The readers of the C.B.J., especially the exhibitors, will doubtless desire to hear something from their representative at Chicago.

I left home on the 29th of April, arriving in Toronto late the same evening, and set to work the next morning gathering up the exhibits from the various railway freight sheds and express offices, and storing them in a place on the Esplanade which I secured for temporary storage and for liquification. This was in the establishment formerly occupied by the firm of Jacques & Hayes, and in it I secured the necessary steam facilities for liquifying the candied honey. I had previously communicated with Mr. Buchanan of Chicago, the chief of the Agricultural Department of the World's Fair, as to the practicability of liquifying at Chicago after arrival, asking if the proper facilities were available at or near Jackson Park. He replied that they were not, and strongly advised me to liquify before leaving Canada. Acting upon this, and not knowing that I would be able readily to secure the proper facilities on short notice at Toronto, I instructed the exhibitors in the circulars sent out to them to liquify their extracted honey if possible before shipping it, knowing it would be but little trouble for each exhibitor to liquify his honey and to do it well, and also knowing that it could not be done neat Chicago and bottled up while warm; nor at Toronto, as the bottles were not there.

It is exceedingly difficult for some people to follow instructions. Some fail to understand explicit instructions, no matter how plain, and some who do understand them think they know better themselves what ought to be done and how to do it, and accordingly proceed to do it in their own way. From the president of the O.B.K.A. down through the ranks one here and there failed to follow the instructions contained in my circular. While some were doubtless careless, others of the delinquents knew better what ought to be done. For instance,



an officer of the Society wrote to the effect that he did not liquify his honey because it would have to be liquified again or heated to bottle up, etc. Just as though I, being in possession of all the circumstances, would not know best whether to liquify or not. The honey sent liquified *cannot* be re-liquified here; nor does it require it; nor can it be heated before bottling. It must be bottled just as it is, though the work of bottling thick, cold honey is much greater.

Only a few, however, among all the exhibitors failed to comply with the instructions in this regard; and what was the consequence of their failure? The consequence was that for these few all the expense in procuring a vat and paying for steam facilities and storage had to be incurred, besides detaining me several days longer in Toronto than otherwise would have been necessary. This is May 5th, and I have not yet been able to commence the installation of the Ontario exhibit, notwithstanding that I have been energetically pushing the work along every day, Sunday and Monday, since I came here. Had I been a week earlier I should doubtless have been that much further advanced towards completion. You have no idea of the difficulties which exhibitors have to encounter in getting their goods into Jackson Park and into the buildings where they are to be shown. Especially is this true of foreign exhibitors who are harassed, handicapped, and delayed by an interminable round of customs official red-tapeism in a manner well nigh intolerable. And then, when there are hundreds and hundreds of car loads of exhibits from all over the world stretching out for miles on the tracks beyond the limits of Jackson Park, among which one might spend two or three days in merely finding his car, he must take his turn in getting his car in and unloaded. I am not sure but my car would have been outside yet had I not followed the car and the officials up daily, finally convincing them that it contained "perishable goods" and *must* be brought in or the consequences would be serious. It was

consequently brought in and unloaded about two weeks ago. Then the stuff had to run the gauntlet of the confounded customs, not merely Mr. Awrey's and my own personal effects, but every box and parcel of exhibits, all of which had to be opened, emptied, and overhauled, and invoiced and re-invoiced, and I don't know how many other performances.

Meanwhile I was hurrying on the work on the honey case as fast as possible. But when it is considered that every few days there would be a "strike" among the carpenters, and when they did work they would throw down their tools promptly at half-past four and quit for the day, and the great difficulty of getting the enormous supply of material into Jackson Park needed for building, etc., it will be easy to see that the work would not progress at a very rapid rate.

The honey case I am to use for the Ontario exhibit is actually not finished yet. While the carpenter work was completed to day, the glazing is all to do yet. I have been helping myself and hurrying them on, and went out a few days ago and bought \$10 worth of lumber myself, as they said they couldn't get lumber in. But "misery loves company," and if that is any consolation, I have plenty of it. Some of the honey exhibits are not yet unloaded from the cars, and many of the other departments are more backward than ours. It will be about the first of June before the exhibits are all installed and the various departments finished.

The honey and other articles, so far as I know, with three or four exceptions, arrived in Toronto in good order, and have not been damaged since, as I personally superintended all the handling in Toronto and here, compelling workmen to handle carefully. These few exceptions, all but one, were the fault of the senders themselves, as they were improperly put up for shipment. I was greatly astonished to find several lots of extracted honey in old rusty tins not fit to send two miles off to the nearest grocery. The idea of an apiarist sending his honey hundreds of miles, and

to a great World's Fair, in an old patched-up rusty and rickety tin and box! And these exhibitors expect their honey to go through safely and in good order, and what is still more wonderful, they expect that it will be sold in those tin and boxes! Two or three of them were leaking, and quite a bit had leaked out. Then there was some very bad packing. For instance, in boxing a tin of honey instead of having the top of the box in close and firm contact with the lid or mouth cover of the tin to keep it in its place in case the box of honey should be turned over on its side; instead of this, a vacancy was left between the tin lid and the box cover, and when the box was turned over or on its side the pressure of the honey against the lid loosened it and of course the honey leaked out. This is a matter in packing that ought to be so obvious to any man that the wonder is how it could be overlooked. Let those who made that mistake take a lesson and avoid a repetition of it.

Another very stupid blunder, and one very annoying to the one who has to open the box, is, in boxing a tin—to nail the top fast in the box instead of *on top* of it. In several cases the tops were nailed in this manner with long three inch out nail—inch lumber at that,—and it was quite impossible to get the box open and the tin out without a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and without fairly knocking the box to pieces at the great risk of injuring the tin. I cannot imagine what would possess any man to nail up a tin of honey in that manner. Does he think it is never to be opened? I would like to see himself go through the ordeal of opening it. Then some of the boxes, all right on the top, heavy boxes—were without the ghost of a handle or excuse for a handle for lifting—perfectly smooth on every side—not even a strip nailed on two opposite sides to catch onto—a thing which could be done in five minutes. Not only were some of the sixty pounds honey tin boxes in this nice and handy condition, but some large and heavy boxes from a large supply establishment where there was every facility to turn out a packing box which would be half way decent.

Then, again, I instructed the exhibitors to paint their names and addresses on each box in two places, so that if one got obliterated the other would serve. A majority placed their names and addresses in one place, but some of the boxes had no sign or token of any kind to indicate either the contents or the owner. By a good deal of searching of letters and overhauling of invoices I finally got some of the needed information and made a guess at the rest.

There is one box so entirely innocent of any sign, token, or hint of ownership that I am quite unable to decide the rights of property in the case until I write to two or three to see what they did send and what they didn't.

In straightening out these tangles I sometimes think of what Friend McKnight wrote me before I set out for Chicago. He said I would not find my path "strewn with roses," that I would "meet difficulties expected and not expected," etc. He had been through the mill at London; but he will please remember that he had none of the "cussed" customs to deal with. I have other difficulties ahead which the London delegates were not probably called upon to face, and besides that there were several of them to divide off the responsibility. One great difficulty before me is lack of space in one honey case twenty-five feet long and five feet wide and six feet high. I have over three thousand pounds of honey here to exhibit, besides beeswax, in that case. In order to get anything like near that quantity in the case I am under the necessity of erecting the shelving inside the case with a view to getting a lot in, instead of with an eye to appearances, in order to make a fancy display. Some of the other exhibitors here have so little to put in their cases that they have to make an effort to fill up decently, and can therefore indulge their artistic fancies in "spreading" to their hearts' content.

Our Ontario exhibit will therefore be good and substantial, but not very artistic. I asked for two of the glass cases before I left Canada, but could not get them. I shall get as much of our honey into the one as possible, and make the most I can

of it. And if I use the beat, no reasonable exhibitor ought to complain.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Chicago, May 5th

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

OLLA PODRIDA.

By O. FITALWYN WILKINS.

A Free Advertisement.

There is in Swedona, one Trego,  
With gall enough to make a bee go  
And tickle the end of his nose.  
He will promise to send you queen bees,  
With workers as yellow as cheese,  
Five gold-banded workers are those.

When you have received this wonderful  
queen;  
And her cross three-banded workers have  
seen,

Quite angry you'll be without doubt.  
'Tis surprising how easy some men  
Prevaricate and twist the truth, when  
To rob you of cash they're about.

To WHOSE IT MAY CONCERN.—In the *Progressive Beekeeper* of August, 1892, you will find a communication in which I ask, "Who originated five-banded bees?" and in which I relate my experience with several queen-breeders, devoting considerable space to a person who rejoices in the cognomen, Trego, and with whom my business relations were not altogether satisfactory, as you will see by referring to page 111 of that number of the *Progressive Beekeeper* above mentioned. Well, in the number of the P.B.K. for September, 1892, this person, instead of taking punishment like a man, comes out with a whining, childish reply entitled, "Give Breeders Fair Play," and whimpers because I described the worthless queens, giving "name and all," and asserts that I "never reported the so-called worthless queen." He then asks, "Is it fair to send in such a report, name and all, after trying a single queen and not reporting to the breeder?" Further on he says, "This thing of some fellows jumping up and yelling 'fraud' without giving the breeder the least chance to right the matter is about 'played out.' But what does it matter? These croakers only advertise

the ones they seek to injure. \* \* \* No shrewd man will attack a rival and give his name (I suppose he means the rival's), for he knows he is only giving the other fellow a free ad.

Ladies and gentlemen, I propose to give this person another "free ad," and shall do so very willingly. "Do as you are done by" is wonderfully efficacious in forcing a sinner to the stool of repentance—sometimes brings one to his senses—opens his eyes, and causes him to see himself as others see him. Now as to the first whimper, "He never reported." I received a queen from this Swedonian about the 15th June, '91, which was very small, and not very yellow. I immediately informed him of her diminutive size, and on the 22nd of the same month he replied in the same curt style:—"O. will be larger after she gets to laying. A one thousand mile trip would make anything look small. Yours truly, S. F. & I. TREGO." Well, ladies and gentlemen, I had not been indulging in a "thousand mile trip" at that time, but I assure you I not only looked small but felt small, because I had been so idiotic as to order a queen from a person who advertised queens from the best five-banded stock,—all queens warranted purely mated,—for the ridiculously low price of \$1 each, when the progeny of that queen proved to be not only three-banded but exceedingly vicious in temper. I did not again write to him, because I was apprehensive that as his former reply was rather crusty, the next might be still more so. I am not usually anxious to receive too impertinent replies from the same individual. So much for whimper No. 1. Now for whimper No. 2. What is it but fraud when a person guarantees a queen to produce five-banded bees, which are the gentlest and the best workers, and these workers have not a single trait which they are guaranteed to possess? How many chances to impose upon a too confiding public does he want? But, fellow-beekeepers, as my paper "is about played out," as Mr. Trego so classically expresses it, and as your patience must be "about played out," too, I will

conclude by asking you to "put yourself in his (my) place." One fact you may rest assured of, viz., that if, in future I shall again be victimized by some "breeder of five banded bees," I shall use both voice and pen in warning pure honey producers notwithstanding the Trego threat about a "black list of undesirable customers. I would suggest that the leading bee journals (those having the largest subscription lists) devote a portion of a column to exposing those queen-breeders who obtain money under false pretences, heading the column with these or similar words, viz. "Bamboozling Breeders," then beneath place the name of each and every 'fraud' in the queen-bee business. The editor of the *Progressive Beekeeper* very pertinently remarks, "Which shall we do,—work for the few, or for the thousands who have experienced these disappointments?" Finally (and finally), I am somewhat at a loss to determine which are the greater frauds, Messrs. Heddon and Hutchinson with their sugar honey, or the Messrs. Tregos, who have advertised five-banded queens, and have sent out queens producing vicious three-banded workers.

o o o

A rambling Californian correspondent of *Gleanings* calls Canada a wintry country. Friend "Rambler," have you never heard it said that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones?" I have several friends in the Golden State, one of whom has been bragging about the forty foot snow banks he has seen in that delectable clime. I have also a number of friends residing in British Columbia, a part of our immense territory lying far to the north of "Rambler's" paradise. These Columbians tell me, in the month of February, of the beautiful flowers then growing in the gardens of Victoria; also, of green peas, lettuce, radishes, etc. "Go to, young (Rambler) man, go to."

o o o

The *Progressive Bee-Keeper*, like the fabled Phoenix, has risen from its ashes. Here's a health to Bro. Quigley: "May his

shadow never grow less," and his subscription list continuously increase.

o o o

Heddon holds hard to honey adulteration. How about the "Wiley lie," now?

o o o

"Buz, or the Life and Adventures of a Honey Bee," is the title of a scientific work lately published by a New York firm. Price one U.S. dollar.

o o o

"A stitch in time saves nine," is a good rule for "we uns" as well as Doolittle, who tells "How the beekeeper should prepare for the next season." His advice is good. International Bridge, March, 1893.

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### MR. J. K. DARLING'S "WHY IS IT?"

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(Concluded from last issue.)

#### QUESTION.

7. Why is it that some men claim to make a success of living on starters, and allowing the bees to build their own combs, and advise others to do the same, while nine out of ten would have their brood nests filled with drone comb and their colonies ruined?

#### ANSWERS.

Give the bees only half of the brood chamber at first after living in starters, and all of the section room occupied with sections, and you will have very little drone comb built. Later, when you fill out the brood chamber, use drawn combs or foundation.—DOOLITTLE.

Because they make it a success. They do it by using vigorous young queens only, and by restricting the brood chamber to about 1,200 or 1,300 cubic inches and by attending to other details, while the "nine" will pay no attention to the character of the queen or the size of the brood chamber.—TAYLOR.

---

No, my friend. Let me whisper in your ear: If you want to live on starters, have young queens every time, and you will be all right; but if you try it with old:

queens, what a nice lot of drone comb you will have, if you have any use for it.—  
COTTING.

I always hive on starters, and seldom have an excess of drone comb built. I give them a case of sections with only starters in, as soon as the swarm has got fairly settled in its hive, and this case draws so many bees away from the brood chamber that worker comb is built slowly, and when built slowly it is pretty sure to be worker comb.—GATFS.

I know a man who claimed to make a success of hiving on starters. More; he believed it. He sold his combs to a neighbor in the spring, and used starters only. In the fall the difference between the two in results enabled the man's neighbor to more than pay for the combs he had bought. Our good friend is now an advocate of starters no longer; he has lately become very well known in connection with the fermenting of sugar syrup. I know another who advocates feeding bees on starters; but I know in the spring of the year he has lots of bees to sell and lots of drone comb with them. I guess we cannot both have our pudding and eat it.—  
HOLTERMANN.

Because under some peculiar circumstances it succeeds, and the "some men" that recommend it are not well enough informed for safe teachers.—DEMAREE.

I guess it is because the "nine" being young in the business, having always had combs and foundation to use, they haven't learned to manipulate right to get worker combs almost exclusively by the use of starters only. We need to do it—we had to do it—and necessity is the mother of invention. Hutchinson's book tells how to do it.—HEDDON.

Ask Hutchinson.—MILLER.

#### QUESTION.

8. Why is it that tiering up is practised successfully by a great many beekeepers,

and yet there are hundreds who cannot induce their bees to do anything above the brood nest; at least, a majority of their colonies prefer cooling themselves on the piazza instead of filling the vacancy above their sleeping apartments?

#### ANSWERS.

If a shade board is used the bees will take more readily to the top sections; yet with me bees always take to the side sections first, others to the contrary notwithstanding.—DOCLITTLE.

It can't be that they would copy the example of the apiarist and be lazy. So it is, probably, because the flowers yield no nectar, or because they are somehow mismanaged.—TAYLOR.

Different strains of bees work differently; but I find but little trouble to get them to go above if they don't have too much room below and if honey is coming in. In making up your case of sections, put in about three sections left over from last year, and if a little honey is left all the better. If honey is coming in rapidly, and they are well to work, raise the case and put another one prepared under it; place the one they are at work in on top, and they will soon be well at work in both cases, especially if your colonies are strong. If the honey flow continues put on a third. We always try to have on two cases, and at many times three.—COTTING.

See answer to sixth question.—GATES.

The Jones hive was all right when bees were \$10 per colony; they were a good hive to divide bees in. But now, when we are not after bees but honey, and we are working in the direction of advancement, the Jones hive is no longer "in it" I have used it. It is too deep for a good surplus arrangement for the average colony, and we must change. The eight frame combination hive is too small. I always say to farmers, for good results the Langstroth is not necessary—any hive within reason. These two hives I consider to-day out of reason; at the same time I doubt if bees

not under swarming impulse, with room above and full sheets of foundation or comb there, and honey coming in freely, "prefer cooling themselves on the piazza," unless their blood wants renewing. I would then kill the queen, and get one which would propagate other than "drones."—**HOLTERMANN.**

Because those who do not succeed by tiering up have a great deal to learn yet before they can be called skilled bee-keepers.—**DEMAREE.**

I have successfully practised the tiering-up system for a quarter of a century, and cannot imagine how any bee-keeper, who is worthy of the name, can fail to get the best results that way. If so, there must be some strange differences in climate, or bees, or flow, or something I cannot conceive of.—**HEDDON.**

May be they don't use any bait.—**MILLER.**

#### QUESTION.

9. Why is it that some can manage to get fine sections without queen excluders, while the majority of us would have brood and pollen in the sections, *galore*, unless we confined her majesty in her proper quarters?

#### ANSWERS.

If worker foundation is used in the sections, and they are filled with it, very little broods will annoy, whether excluders are used or not.—**DOOLITTLE.**

Peculiarity of locality, possibly; but more likely improper management.—**TAYLOR.**

This depends on location and variety of bees as much as anything. In my location we seldom get pollen in sections without excluders; but the work of handling is reduced so much by the use of honey boards that I made them for all of my hives (85) with queen excluders.—**CUTTING.**

Because I always give enough space between the combs to make the bees contented with their brood nest, and they don't go nesting in the sections.—**GATES.**

Care, neatness, etc., will do much to assist in getting nice comb honey, the hive level, the section not too wide, the right strain of bees, the colony strong enough to fill the hive, and the flow good, all help to get good comb honey. But with separators, one can get a prime article in comb honey with fewer right conditions than one can without the separators. No one *dire* deny this. As to the making of comb foundation, there are doubtless many things to learn about making that properly—things which can only be learned with long experience. At the same time many beginners make a good article, especially brood foundation. It does not require a room 98° to 110° to make good foundation; so there, now! But let me say that I think every one should have a large tank in which to melt wax and keep it at a good heat for five to ten hours before using it for making foundation.—**HOLTERMANN.**

This is a matter that depends on many conditions. During the white clover harvest in my locality there is a scarcity of pollen, and the bees use it as fast as gathered to feed their young, and my section honey is free from pollen whether the excluder is used or not. By using a full size brood chamber, my queens very rarely leave them to lay in sections. In the past ten years I have not lost on an average three sections a year on account of the queens rearing brood in them. Hence I only use excluders to keep the queens out of supers, and use them over comb honey colonies when carrying out certain manipulations.—**DEMAREE.**

Much of this may be accounted for on the ground of difference in the yielding of pollen in different localities; and still much depends upon management.—**HEDDON.**

May be the nearness of sections to the brood has something to do with it. I don't use excluders; but sections are about one and a half inches above brood comb. Narrow sections or lack of separators may reduce brood.—**MILLER.**

## QUESTION.

10. In short, why is it that so much of the instruction given is not plain enough to be grasped by the mind of the average amateur or novice, and turned to practical account at once.

## ANSWERS.

Because, as a rule, we cannot go into the minutiae of any subject in any one article on account of making that article too long, and it is this explaining all of the little things in detail that the beginner thinks is necessary. The beginner thinks he should have the whole sermon written out, while the old veteran has come to feel that if anyone has the heads for the sermon the reader should be able to put in the filling. To minutely explain some of the subjects here alluded to would take all of the space given in one number of the C.B. J., and no writer would feel at liberty to take that much space.—DCOLITTLE.

The abstract is difficult. Object lessons are more easily understood. There must be some practical acquaintance with the subject matter to properly apply oral instruction. Finally, language is not subtle enough nor time and space extensive enough to state all the different results as they can be fully understood. Practice is indispensable. Moreover, foundation don't require to be made in a room above 70° or 75°.—TAYLOR.

An author can write for a week on beekeeping, but he cannot furnish brains for all to understand it, and sometimes it does seem that the author did not understand the subject himself, and wrote it in such a way that no one else could understand it. In the second paragraph after No. 10, the questioner has answered many of the above. It will bear reading over several times, for it contains the key to many of the above questions. But I must take exception to what he says in regard to making foundation, because I can make just as nice foundation in a room with temperature at 45° or 50° as can be made in a room up to 98° or 100°. If you could step into the factory of M. H.

Hunt, Bell Branch Mich., and see his men make foundation, it would do you good. He has tempering vats and keeps his wax at the right temperature regardless of the room. I have bought more than I have made, but can and have made beautiful foundation with temperature at 45° to 50°. In regard to the hive you use, it makes me take a long breath when I think of it,—a hive 3,240 cubic inches. But you people are a large hearted race, and I presume you want a hive to match: I must say that I never met a better natured, larger-hearted lot of men than these whom I have met at our conventions that came from Canada.—CUTTING.

This question is partly answered in answer 1st. I don't know who Friend D. has reference to as having for his motto "keep all colonies strong," but I know it has been my motto for many years. Yes, very strong colonies do winter well for me, for I give them plenty of upward ventilation in the cellar by raising the cover and placing a piece of lath under each front corner of cover, with entrance at bottom all open. It is evident that Mr. D.'s hives are too tall for the production of comb honey.—FATES.

Let the beginner keep his eyes open, and try to stand on his own legs, by practising what he learns from others. He must practise it or fail. A six-year old boy learned to capture bees by seizing them by the wings between the thumb and finger by simply standing by and looking on while I caged some bees. No words could have conveyed the idea to him.—DEMAREE.

Well, because so much of this "instruction" comes from men who should be receiving "instruction" rather than attempting to supply others with that which they really have so limited a supply of. But it can't be helped. Somewhere the novice should receive that instruction which will enable him to correctly determine whether his literary instructor is writing from an apiary on the ground or in his mind.—HEDDON.

I don't know just how much you mean by "so much." But it may be because "so much" of the instruction is given by men not smart enough to make themselves understood by the average amateur, or because the average amateur is not smart enough to understand "so much" of the instruction given.

But could you expect anyone to know enough to answer everything plainly when such a man as Darling is let loose to ask questions.—MILLER.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### BEEKEEPERS' REPORTS.

Mr. C. Thielmann, Thielmanston, Minn., U.S., writes us under date May 1, 1893, as follows:—

"Bees in this part of the country have wintered poorly,—a good many have died, a great many are still very weak and getting weaker on account of the cold, wet and stormy weather. We have had a long winter, with a great deal of snow, which generally disappeared, however, by 1st April. On the third of that month the barometer showed 71° above zero, when most of the bees in this vicinity were set on their summer stands, after having been cellared for about five months and having had no flight since the 15th October.

"Before this our bees had generally a good flight from the 5th to the 18th of November, just before they were cellared. During the winter many more than usual came out upon the cellar floor; toward the latter part of the season a good many suffered from diarrhoea. My own bees all came through alive except one colony out of three hundred, but a few of them swarmed on the first day I set them out on account of the cold, snowy wet weather. From the 3rd to the 10th of April we had nice warm days, and the soft maples came into full bloom. Since then the bees could not fly safely, and considerable brood, which was dragged out by the bees, was observable on the alighting boards. On the 20th we had a snowfall of over twelve inches in depth, a considerable quantity of which is still left, and as we have had

two or three additional inches of a fall to-day, it is difficult to tell when it will disappear. During this period the thermometer, most of the time, showed about the freezing point; but on the morning of the 22nd, it was down to 12° above zero, which killed the soft maple and elm bloom entirely. This has been the coldest and longest continued spell of poor weather at this season of the year that we have experienced since 1857. It has been a hard season for the bees, as they cannot raise brood enough to replace the old bees which are dying daily, and it will consequently leave the colonies very weak in three or four weeks hence; and many will dwindle away altogether.

"All the clovers look healthy, but are backward; so are our pastures. Nothing of any kind is to be had outside yet for stock. A few have commenced to seed, but so far the ground has not been fit for its reception, and it is difficult to say when it will be. A good deal of soft snow fell last night and to day, and everybody is discouraged. As a rule our seeding time extends from the 12th to the 24th of April for small grain; but since the 10th nothing could be done for the bees. It was not safe to open a hive even to see if they had food enough, as every experienced beekeeper knows that, unless absolutely necessary for feeding purposes, to open a hive in cold windy weather is really to do damage to the inmates. The Saturday afternoon of the 28th was an exception; it was pleasant and warm enough to examine the condition of the hives; but there was very little brood, and but very few eggs to be seen."

o o o

Mr. Geo. Nicholson of Wallbridge, Ont., writes:—"In the spring of 1892 I put six colonies on their summer stands. They increased to fifteen during the summer, and I extracted about two hundred pounds of honey. I lost four colonies during the winter and have now eleven in good working order. I am young at the business as yet, but I like to work with them."

o o o

Mr. T. J. Cole of Bowmanville writes:—



"I bought one hive last spring. It swarmed once and gave me forty pounds of honey. I wintered them out of doors packed in paper. They are in splendid condition now."

o o o

Mr. W. J. Moreland of Dunganon says,—"My bees wintered well. I have had good luck with them, considering my slight experience. This has been a hard spring for bees."

o o o

Miss Henrietta Buller of the Hillside Apiary, Campbellford, Ont., writes us, under date, May 10, 1893, as follows:—"In spite of the long continuance of steadily cold weather during the past winter it must have been healthy for the bees, judging from the way mine have come through. I had twenty-five packed out of doors and seventeen in the Hillside bee-house, and every one is alive and in good condition, even to a four-frame nucleus. This is the first season since I began keeping bees that I have not lost a single colony in the winter.

"When I knew less about bees than I do now I imagined they were very tender and easily killed by cold; but my experience last fall makes me think they must be pretty hardy for their size. Having more colonies than I cared to winter over, I was so cruel as to try to have a few frozen by leaving them on their summer stands with the covers raised and free ventilation from the bottom as well, when there was severe frost, but it did not seem to hurt them in the least. So it appears that with a chance of escape for the moisture which is generated, they can bear a good many degrees of frost with impunity."

o o o

Mr. R. P. Small of Dunham, Que., writes us:—"My bees have come through the winter in first class shape. I put into my bee cellar (14x14 inside, 18x18 outside), on the 20th of November last, ninety-six colonies and took out the same number on the 28th of April, all in good condition, and so far, that is up to date, May 9, they are without a missing queen. How is that for wintering?"

o o o

A friend at Newton Robinson writes us that Mr. Jas. Nolan, our bee king, reports

that his bees wintered tolerably well. He has had good success with his bees in the past, and is always to the front with latest improvements. He also manufactures his own comb foundation.

o o o

Mr. G. L. Pearson of Clarksburg writes:—"I have been beekeeping for more than fifty years, and this has been the severest winter I ever experienced. Not that I suffered much myself, for I had mine in a good frost-proof house built on purpose to receive them. My losses have consequently been trifling,—nothing, in fact. But bees that have been wintered outdoors in the old-fashioned and careless style, without any packing around them to keep up the heat of the hives, have starved to death with lots of honey in the hives. Those who have packed them well have come out tolerably whole. On the 18th November I put one hundred and seventeen colonies in my bee-house. On the 9th April I took out twenty-nine; these were double-walled hives. On the 23rd I took out forty, and on the 29th I took out forty-eight; that finished the lot. I found three dead. I think they were queenless when I put them in, for there were no bees in the hives, and the hives were filled with honey. I generally go over my hives in October, and if I find any queenless, I destroy them and keep the racks and honey to use in the spring. The three I lost I must have overlooked. I have found nine queenless ones this spring; the rest are all in fine condition."

---

#### SPRING SOUNDS.

---

Such a flurry, such a scurry,  
Such a burly in the trees;  
Such a whirring and a stirring,  
Birds as brisk as busy bees;  
Nests are building, 'tis important,  
If you please.

Such a tripping, such a skipping,  
Such a slipping o'er the stones;  
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Such a melody of tones;  
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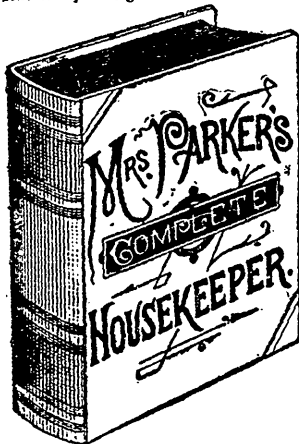
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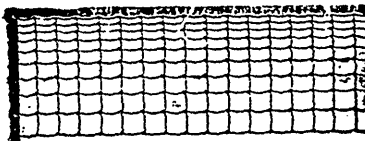
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## GRAY CARNIOLAN AND GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS

In their 'time bred from pure mothers, and by the best method known. Send for Circular.

For Carniolans to

For Italians to

JOHN ANDREWS,

L. E. BURNHAM,

Patten's Mills, N. Y.

Vaughn, N. Y.

## DR. J. W. CRENSHAW, VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY, U. S.

offers for sale **Untested Queens**. May and June, \$1; After, 75c. Imported or Doolittle mother, as preferred. Contracts solicited. Root's goods for sale; also Colony plants, July to Sept., at \$2 per thousand. b4 ry



## Carniolan and Italian QUEENS

bred from pure mothers for the coming season, at a grade of prices to compare with that of honey production; and the utmost care should be taken to have them as good as any man can breed. Carniolans or Italians, untested, each, 75 cts.; 3 untested queens, \$2; 6 untested queens, \$3.60; tested queens from either yards, after the 20th of June, each, \$1. All queens that are known to be mismated will be sold at 50 cents each, including all "Yellow Carniolans."

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

—THE—

## American Beekeeper

A 24 page illustrated monthly for beginners.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Sample copy free. Published by

The W. T. FALCONER Mfg. Co'y

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. U. S.

Largest Manufacturers In America

—OF—

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, AND ALL BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

Large Illustrated Catalogue & Price List Free.

B, 1 Y.

## THE ISLAND HOME

Is the only Queen and Drone Rearing Establishment in America, where mating is under perfect control, where all queens are mated on an island five miles from mainland to

### HAND-PICKED DRONES

They are acknowledged by all to be the finest in the world. Our queens are reared and mated with as much precision as you can breed sheep; therefore we have no such thing as tested and untested queens—ours are

## Thoroughbred Queens.

One queen of our original stock, G. M. Doolittle valued at \$50.

We warrant every queen to produce Five Banded Bees, equal to sample, which we send free by mail to all who apply. (Ask other breeders for such a guarantee.) Safe arrival and satisfaction in all cases. Drop us a card, and have a look at the finest bees in the world. truly yours,

A. W. BROWN, PORT ROWAN, ONT.  
b 7 1 yr

## HONEY CANS.

# SPECIAL PRICES

	Per 100
2 lb. and 2½ lb., slip top.....	\$ 4 50
3 lb. and 5 lb., slip top.....	5 50
5 lb., screw top.....	6 50
10 lb., screw top, with bail.....	11 00
60 lb. round, 1 screw top—in lots of 10, 23c. each.	
60 lb., lots of 10, round, encased in wood, 33c.	
60 lb. square, encased in wood 48c.	
5 lb. Tin Honey Pails, straight sides with bail; cover fits tight; the cheapest in the market..	\$ 6 00
10 lb. Tin Honey Pail, same as above.....	8 00
N.B.—No charge for boxes or packing.	
2 lb. wood pail, per 100.....	\$1 30
4 lb. wood pail, per 100.....	1 80

Send for our 1893 Illustrated Catalogue of Beekeepers' Supplies. Prices lower than ever.

b16 6t T. PHILLIPS & Co., Orillia.

# HASTINGS' LIGHTNING

## BEE



## ESCAPE

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

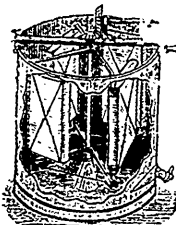
### TESTIMONIALS.

M. E. HASTINGS, ORISKANY, N. Y., March 7, 1892.  
Dear Sir—The Lightning Ventilated Bee Escapes which you sent to me last season worked well and all that you claimed for them. They do not clog, and clear the supers rapidly. In fact it is the best escape I have yet used. I cannot speak too highly of the Escape and consider it a great boon to bee-keepers.  
Respectfully Yours, W. E. CLARK.

Dear Sir—NEW YORK MILLS, N. Y., April 4, 1892.  
The Bee Escape invented by you is the best I have yet seen, freeing the sections most effectively in short order, and its construction being such as to make it impossible to get out of repair. It will therefore meet with the approval of all bee-keepers.  
Yours Respectfully, F. A. GLADWIN.

M. E. HASTINGS, UTICA, N. Y., October 21, 1892.  
Dear Sir—Your Lightning Bee Escape does away with the hard, disagreeable work attending the harvesting of honey, being very much easier than the old way. In my opinion it is the best Escape yet produced.  
Truly Yours, E. E. FOSTER.

## HASTINGS' POSITIVE REVERSIBLE EXTRACTOR

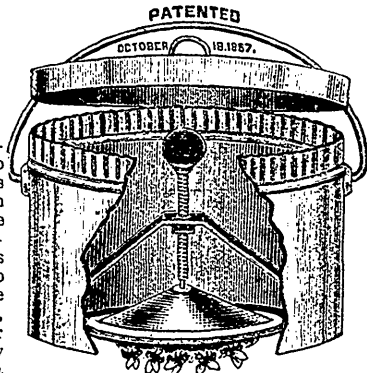


The above illustration shows a New Extractor now ready for the market. The principal features are that it is positive in the reversing of the baskets, as they all move at once without either the use of chains or reversing of the crank.

It is not necessary to turn the crank more than one way in extracting; but if desired it can be turned either way. It is pronounced by experts in extracting to be the most desirable Reversible Extractor yet produced. When ordering send a sample frame and price will be quoted on either 3, 4, 5 or 6 frame Extractors.

## Hastings' Perfection Feeders.

These Feeders are now made with a capacity of two quarts, and the price is reduced to thirty cents each, or \$3 per dozen, by express or freight. When ordered by mail add ten cents each for postage. These Feeders can be re-filled without moving the Feeder, or disturbing the bees. The letting down of food is regulated by a thumb screw. It is easy to regulate—either a quart or a spoonful can be given in a day or an hour, as may be required, and where it is most needed, over the cluster of bees. For rapid feeding two feeders may be placed over the bees at one time, not a drop of food can be lost, and the robber bees cannot get at it. Special rates to dealers. Write for prices. Supply dealers furnished at wholesale prices. An electrotype will be furnished free to dealers wishing to advertise Feeder in their catalogues.



### M. E. HASTINGS.

Patentes and sole Manufacturer, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.

—MUTH'S—

# HONEY EXTRACTOR !

Square Glass Honey-Jars,  
Tin Buckets, Bee-Hives,  
Honey-Sections, &c., &c.  
Perfection Cold-Blast Smokers.  
Dealers in Honey and Beeswax.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON CINCINNATI, O

Send 10c stamp for 'Practical Hints to Bee-keepers. MENTION THIS JOURNAL b-2 1y

**Toronto Island.** For sale, as early as the season admits, pure bred Queens from Doolittle's Five Banded strain, also Maum's strain mated to pure yellow drones on this Island. Our situation enables us to warrant Untested Queens purely mated. This is no experiment. Send for descriptive circular. Untested, \$1; Tested, \$1.50. Special rates on large orders.

JOHN McARTHUR & CO.,

b24-4t 881 Yong St. Toronto, Ont.

## HAVE YOU SEEN IT ?

If not send for free Sample Copy of the

"Progressive Bee-Keeper,"

A Wide Awake Monthly Journal that pleases everybody. 50c. per year.

ADDRESS :

Progressive Bee-Keeper - Unionville, Mo. c-1f

PATENT

## WIRED COMB FOUNDATION.

Is better, cheaper and not half the trouble to use that it is to wire frames. Every cell perfect. Thin, flat-bottom foundation has no fish-bone in surplus honey. Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any foundation made. J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS, Sole Manufacturers, Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co., N.Y. b4 1y.



## : TO : Ontario Beekeepers.

INTENDING exhibitors of Honey at the Chicago Exposition, will kindly place their Extracted Honey in tin jars, as the Commission intend shipping the Honey in these cans to Chicago. The Dominion Government will furnish glass jars in which the Extracted Honey will be shown. This will secure safe transport, and Exhibits will reach Chicago in much better shape.

NICHOLAS AWREY, M.P.P.,  
Ontario Commissioner World's Columbian Exp. b14 1f.

## QUEENS AND BEES !

### FINE ITALIANS

From South Carolina to Canada in nice condition :—

	MAY.	JUNE AND AFTER.
1 untested Queen,	\$1.	75 cents each.
6 untested Queens,	\$5.	\$4.
1 tested Queen,	\$1.50.	\$1.50.
3 tested Queens,	\$4.	\$4.
Select tested,	\$2.50.	\$2.50.
2 Frame Nuclei with any queen,	\$1.50	
each, extra.		
Safe arrival guaranteed.		

W. J. ELLISON,

3 12in Catchall, Sumter Co., S. C.

## BIG SMOKERS FOR BIG BEEKEEPERS.

My new Smoker is now ready. I claim the following points of excellence, viz.:— A stronger blast than any ever made; a valve accessible from the outside, and for delicacy of spring exceeded by none; calf-skin leather instead of sheepskin; be-<sup>l</sup>lows boards protected against damp by shellac inside and outside; fire-barrel, 3½ x 10 inches, and bellows 6 x 9, spring outside, grate heavy, and riveted in the barrel. Neither ashes nor cinders can possibly get into the bellows. The whole is well constructed. There is not a weak or flimsy spot in the whole machine. Price, \$2.50 each, cash with order. When 3 or more are ordered together express charges will be prepaid. S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, March 28, 1893. 1-f



## Swarming Prevented!

THE BEEKEEPER'S REVIEW will take another step in advance by publishing in its March issue an illustrated article by B. Taylor, showing how, by a slight modification of hives and a little manipulation, the bees from two queens can be made to work unitedly in one super and swarming be absolutely prevented. Send ten cents and when this number is out it will be sent together with two other copies of late but different issues; or, for \$1, the REVIEW will be sent from January to the end of the year. The 50-cent book, "Advanced Bee Culture," and the REVIEW one year for \$1.25. W. Z. HUTCHISON, Flint, Mich.

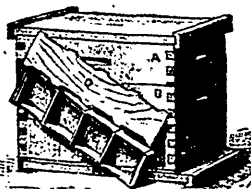
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IF YOU WANT

### DOVETAILED HIVES

Good Sections, the very best grade of Foundation Excellent Smokers, 8 sizes, special, Gauge's Wire Nails, Swarming devices, Perforated Metal at fine cut prices, or all other kinds of useful supplies at low figures, and good quality. Send at once to

W. A. CHRYSLER, Box 450, Chatham Ont. 24 ff



## A CLEARING SALE.

The following goods will be sold with the following discounts from the D. A. Jones Co's. Catalogue which will be supplied on application. If you require anything, send in a list at once for quotations:—Honey Labels, 50 per cent. discount; Queen Registers, 50 per cent.; Section Presses, 30 per cent.; Force Pumps, 30 per cent.; Wire Nails, 30 per cent.; Wire Embedders and Section Foundation Fastenings, 30 per cent.; Sun Wax Extractors, 30 per cent.; Jones Honey Knives, 30 per cent.; Jones No. 2 Smokers for 75 cents; Jones Honey Extractors, made to carry Langstroth, Jones, Combination and Richardson frames: a quantity of 60 lb. Tins, encased in wood; Perforated Metal; Honey Boards; Hive Clamps; Queen Cage Metal: a few pairs of Rubber Gloves, large sizes; a quantity of Bokhara Clover; Brood and Section Foundation; second hand Canadian Feeders. second hand 8 and 9 Frame Combination Hives; about 200 Supers made up for 9 Frame Combination Hives, new; Bee Charts; Wire Cloth; Hastings & Porter Bee-escape. All of which goods will be cleared out at a price.

### A NUMBER OF COLONIES OF BEES

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

### A SET OF TINSMITH'S TOOLS

ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

Correspondence solicited. For any further particulars address,

**G. T. SOMERS, BEETON, ONT.**