

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.
- Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- 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: /  
Le 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

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

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# ...The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES  
VOL. VII, No. 6.

BRANTFORD, ONT., DEC., 1899.

WHOLE NO  
418.

## Conventions

### THE UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

Held at Philadelphia, September, 1899.

#### PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

From the American Bee Journal.

Once again we have assembled from the West, North and the South in this beautiful City of Brotherly Love, in which American freedom began its flight. In the years that have rolled along, the busy bee has kept pace with the iron horse in her course toward the Western sunset, and to-day she gathers sweet nectar from the flowers that bloom from every hillside, valley, glen, and far out on the prairies, and the breezes are wafted to the home of the honey-bee from the shores of the Atlantic, the broad Pacific, and from the Gulf.

#### NOT A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The year now rapidly drawing to a close has not been a prosperous one for our chosen avocation, and while a few of us have a goodly supply of the products of the apiary, the great majority are compelled to report rather light results. Following an unusually rigorous winter, a spring wet and cold, with a warm, dry summer, there is little else to expect save the content of light stores.

#### FOUL BROOD.

It is said that opportunities of some kind present themselves once in a lifetime to every man—to this, women might be added—and to us the subject of foul brood has been the all-absorbing topic during the past season. While this

disease has been thoroughly discussed pro and con, yet when one comes to tackle it, or to have it attack him, it is quite another phase of the argument. In my experience with foul brood this season I have learned that it readily yields to the treatment in which the colony is compelled to use what stores they have in their sacs for comb-building, and that it is not necessary to destroy either hive, frames, or wax, as these may be so easily and thoroughly renovated of all traces of this disease that in no case has it appeared in the apiary a second time after treatment.

#### RELATION OF BEES TO FLOWERING PLANTS.

The relation of the bee to flowering plants is a subject of importance. Experiments made by the Government show the benefits of a thorough cross fertilization of plants, especially of their own species. In-breeding was for a divine purpose forbidden, and in no case is this sooner to be observed than in plants and fruits. An All-Wise designer placed the nectar beneath the blossom for the sole purpose of attracting the honey and pollen gatherer thither for the purpose of cross fertilization. Nearly all of our fruit blossoms are hermaphrodite—they carry both sexes within themselves—yet a great many are utterly incapable of self-fertilization, as in the apple, cherry, strawberry, and hundreds of others which I might name. In the strawberry, in order to produce a perfect fruit will require the separate fertilization of from one to three hundred, and the dark-green masses to be found in almost any dish of strawberries are only evidences of imperfect fertilization. In the raspberry and blackberry every little rounded mass has required the visitation of an insect in order for fertilization.

The need of bee-keepers is to get into closer touch with the horticulturist, to convince him that we are his friends, and that when our bees visit his orchard and

vines, not only we, but he receives a benefit directly therefrom. The experience of Senator G. W. Swink, of Otero Co., Colo., as stated at an informal reception given in the Apiary Building at Omaha, is in itself a whole chapter in favor of the honey-bee as a fertilizer of both fruit and flower.

In stating his case at that meeting, the Senator said that as he engaged in the business of melon-growing on the Arkansas, the crop was unsatisfactory. No blossoms that came prior to the little sweet-bee produced fruit, that crop was late, the melons deformed. A friend suggested that the trouble was in fertilization, and advised the honey-bee as a remedy. Advertisements were inserted in Kansas papers offering a free location and free board to the party who would locate an apiary in Swink's melon-fields, and when I inquired the result, he said: "Why, more than four times the melons;" and now are located in those vast melon-fields more than 600 colonies of bees, and the famous Rocky Ford melons are to be found in every Western market. They fed the vast throng of people that visited the Trans-Mississippi for nearly a week last fall, including the bee-keepers of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, who were present on that occasion, while the Indians lugged melons and danced until the Association was really in danger of being contaminated with the effects of the festive dance.

#### ADULTERATION.

Nothing that we have to deal with meets us so squarely in the face at this time as adulteration. Years ago Senator Paddock, of my state (Nebraska), took up the matter of enacting pure-food laws, but the adulterators rallied to its defeat in such numbers that it failed to pass. Congress has again taken up that question and placed Senator Mason at the head of a committee whose duties are to make such investigations as are possible, and to report such laws as will best meet the cases in question. In a correspondence with the Senator I have pledged him the undivided support of 5,000,000 bee keepers, and he assures me that of all the abuses, honey appears to have suffered the most, and that it shall have a prominent position in the Bill which his committee is to report to the next Congress.

When I pledged him these 5,000,000 bee-keepers of the United States in support of a pure-food law, I realized fully what benefits such a law would bring to these producers, and would extend to, perhaps,

50,000,000 consumers. In order to make this support felt, we must ask our senators and representatives in Congress to support this measure; we must unite ourselves to the organization that will enforce such a law when enacted, and stand by it to the end.

The opportunity now presents itself to this Association to make its influence felt in this direction, but in order to do so there must be a unity of action, a banding together with this one idea of success. Differences must be dropped, especially so far as they relate to small things, and to gain this much-desired end it matters not whether honey is best south, east or west, the bee-keepers of the United States are confronted with an army of adulterators who are gradually bringing the product of the apiary into disrepute, and lessening the demand for even a pure article, for the reason that suspicion is being cast on every grade, and in many localities it is even asserted that comb honey is subject to adulteration. These mistaken ideas come mainly from the adulterators themselves, who desire to induce the public to believe that they are as good as the very best.

#### ADULTERATORS OF HONEY.

The suits instituted against the adulterators of honey at Chicago, under the pure-food laws of Illinois, have proven a failure from the fact that the law allowed the vendors to plead that they were not aware of the adulteration. The gun that isn't loaded is the most dangerous of all and the bee-keepers of the United States will be compelled to rely upon national legislation rather than state laws in order to clean up this great army of adulterators who prey on the unsuspecting, and when confronted in their nefarious work, hide behind some clause in the law to escape punishment by pleading ignorance. Prof. Eaton, who has analyzed several samples of adulterated honey at Chicago, states that out of the number analyzed but three were found to be pure, and the one upon which an action was based contained glucose almost entirely; not sufficient honey being used for flavoring. "The law," remarks Mr. Eaton, "is about as good as no law at all, and when 'ignorance is bliss' while engaged in vending beelless honey made from a cheap sample of glucose, dangerous to health, one of the most honorable and healthgiving industries of the United States must suffer. The experience with these adulterators should nerve the bee-keepers of the United States with a renewed determina-

tion to stand together until these abuses are stamped out, once for all."

#### THE BENEFIT OF DEFEAT.

There will doubtless grow out of failure some real benefits to the honey producer, inasmuch as all adulterators will fully understand that there are lurking in the woods and on the watch-towers those who are looking after their nefarious practices in deceiving the public, and who seized on the first opportunity to prosecute them. This will make them a little more cautious and more samples will be branded with what they really contain, and more honey will be used in compounding adulteration. This is possibly worth to the Association all that it has cost, if not more.

#### THE UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association is not strong enough to have its influence felt as it should be felt. Membership means dollars, and dollars mean that which with your outside influence can and will be felt all along the line from Maine to Oregon, and from the Gulf away up into the British possessions. Every member of this Association ought to constitute himself a committee to secure the membership of his neighbors and fellow bee-keepers, until every live, wide-awake man who manipulates the bee, has been gathered in and is a member of this Association.

#### AMALGAMATION AND COMMENDATION.

There has perhaps never been room for more than one national association of bee-keepers, and this Association was organized at Lincoln, Nebr., with a view of uniting the whole in one strong association. But for reasons not necessary to state, there were differences which grew wider apart for a time, and the object for which this organization was formed, in part has failed. I am happy to state that these differences are fast being dissolved, and that we are looking forward to the time when the two great organizations will be able to unite for the general good of both, and on a more elevated plan for bee-keepers, and the punishment of adulterators secured under such laws as have been passed in the different states, and such laws as may hereafter be passed.

I take great pleasure in commending to your consideration the zeal and fidelity with which General Manager Secor has filled his office in this Association, not only during the previous years, but during the present one. Secretary Mason, by his careful painstaking and generous

courtesy, ever alert for the best interests of this Association, is entitled to a liberal share of your commendation, and I assure you that there is little else to be gotten out of the labors which have been performed by them, as well as the different members of the Board of Directors, who are likewise entitled to your commendation.

During the year Rev. E. T. Abbott has taken a great interest in the National Pure-Food Congress, and has spent much time in attendance on the sessions of that organization, and with little expense to this Association. I doubt not but through his efforts this Association has a standing among the advocates of pure food second to none in the United States. Our thanks are due the different members of the Board of Directors whose universal courtesy has been ever foremost in advancing the best interests of this Association.

E. WHITCOMB.

The President's address was followed by the following paper by Rev. E. T. Abbott, of Missouri, entitled,

#### NECESSITY OF PURE-FOOD LEGISLATION FROM A BEE-KEEPER'S POINT OF VIEW.

I come to you this morning all the way from the Queen City of the West to talk to you about a subject in which I am vitally interested, and I trust I find you in a receptive frame of mind, to say the least, if not fully aroused to the importance of the subject.

Perhaps it is not just the thing to discuss the manner of stating a subject when it is given you by another, but I want to enter a protest against discussing pure food from the "stand point" of any class. There may be special reasons why we, as bee-keepers, should throw our influence in favor of all such legislation, but all pure-food legislation should have in view the interest of the masses, and not the lowering or raising of prices for the benefit of special classes. It is the interests of the consumers that are to be looked after, and not those of the producers.

What we need is one national pure-food law which will cover all articles of human consumption for food and medicine. Perhaps it would be just as well to say human and animal consumption. The trouble with pure food legislation is this country generally has been that those engaged in special industries have sought to have laws passed for their personal benefit, and the reason urged, in many cases, for the

passage of such laws has been that it would protect and raise the price of the product in which they are most interested. It is probably not necessary for me to say that I am opposed to all such legislation. It is vicious and contrary to the principles of a free government. Fairchild, in his Moral Philosophy, says: "A tyranny is a government which is administered for the pleasure or advantage of a class or a few in opposition to the interests of the manv." This is true of any law, whether it help a rich corporation or a so-called "granger."

The tendency to take narrow views of such legislation is so great that many find it hard to resist it. Two elements make themselves prominent. Our selfish interests so press themselves on our brain fiber that we find it hard to resist the temptation to ask that the legislation be so framed as to help our industry. Then, again, egotism is so prominent in our natures that we are apt to think that nothing is just as it should be until we have had a hand in making it. The result is we can see no good in a Bill framed by others, first, because it does not help "our folks," and second, because we had no hand in making it. As John Stuart Mill suggests, we are apt to want men to act as we think they should, because of our personal feelings in the matter, and not because it will promote the public good.

The necessity for pure-food legislation is hardly a matter for discussion. Every man of ordinary intelligence, who has given the subject a moment's thought, knows that adulteration and false branding is rampant everywhere. Butter is adulterated, flour is adulterated, sugar is adulterated, tea and coffee are adulterated, honey, thrown out of the comb, is adulterated, snices are adulterated, syrups are adulterated, drugs and medicines are adulterated. In fact, almost everything we eat and drink is adulterated. Sometimes even the adulterant is adulterated. Chicory is a good illustration of this, for the man who buys it to adulterate coffee is not certain that he himself is not being woefully imposed upon by having some adulterant of the adulterant foisted upon him. In this case he gets beaten at his own game. Here is a list of the articles which are said to be used to adulterate chicory. (Before I give the list let me remark that this Government has laid a duty on chicory so the people of Nebraska can afford to raise chicory): "Roasted beans, pear, carrots, parsnips, acorns,

horse-chestnuts, tan-bark, logwood and even the livers of animals." And so it comes to pass,

"Larger fleas have lesser fleas upon their backs o bite 'em,  
And these, again, have smaller fleas, and so ad infinitum."

Adulteration is open, flagrant, bold, and often "defiant." It is the crowning crime and shame of the 19th century, and a matter beside which in importance all others pale into insignificance. It is more than expansion or anti-expansion; it is more than free silver or the gold standard; nay, it is more than any other question which confronts the American people to-day, for it is sapping the moral foundations of justice and equity, and teaching men and women, who are otherwise disposed to be fair, to wink at deception and dishonesty. Surely, it is time to call a halt.

I am a firm believer in the rights of the individual, and insist that none of his natural rights be curtailed or arbitrarily taken away in the supposed interest of society, but I am equally firm in the conviction that no man has a right to defraud and deceive his fellow men in the name of liberty. Cooley said, "It was the peculiar excellency of the common law of England that it recognized the worth, and sought especially to protect the rights and privileges of the individual man. Arbitrary power and uncontrolled authority were not recognized in its principles." Legislators should ever have these foundation principles in mind, and should see to it that no individual right is infringed upon by the laws which they enact. So long as an article is not injurious to human health and happiness, the laws of the land should in no way interfere with its manufacture. The simple fact that the production of an article lowers the price of or cheapens another article is not a sufficient reason for throwing legislative restrictions about it. We were told a few years ago that a "cheap coat" made a "cheap man," but surely this is not true of food products. The masses are interested in cheap foods, and the only thing that I insist upon is that they be sold for what they are, and be not branded with a "lie."

Much of the so-called pure-food legislation of the past has simply been a little "pap" thrown by the cheap-John politicians to the so-called "grangers" to catch votes, and the result has been that in many of the States some very foolish laws have been enacted, professedly in the interest of pure food, but actually in

the interest of the party who introduced the Bill. The farmers were blandly told that they were entitled to higher prices, and that the so-called pure-food law would enable them to get them, and they were thus deluded into shouting and voting for the fellow who threw them this very thin "pap." Jefferson wrote in 1789, "the tyranny of the legislatures is the most formidable dread at present, and will be for many years." In the light of the acts of this, the year of 1899, we can see that he was clearly correct.

Take the pure-food law of Illinois as an illustration, and some of these incongruities will make themselves apparent. The Food Commissioner, a creation of the last legislature, is to have for his duty the enforcement of the law now existing, *e.* that may hereafter be enacted, regarding the production, manufacture and sale of dairy products or the adulteration of any article of food? If so, why place them in contrast with all other articles of food? Self interest! Here is the hand of some one who has more interest in one class of producers than in all other producers and consumers combined.

A similar so-called pure-food law was passed in the State of Missouri, which makes it a criminal offence to sell any article intended for human food which contains arsenic, colomel, bismuth, ammonia or alum—a very good law, perhaps, if it had not been in the interest of some one's baking powder. The same legislature let a duplicate of the Brosius pure-food law die in the hands of a committee. Why did not the Illinois law specify honey or apiarian products? Simply because the politicians have not felt the necessity of throwing taffy to the honey-producers as a class.

Let us away with this kind of nonsense; let us have done with this political jobbery; let us enact a national pure-food law in the interest of the consumer, and not for the benefit of any class of producers, let them be for many. Let us as a nation declare that it is a crime to adulterate, to falsely brand, to sell anything for what it is not. If this lowers prices, let them go down. If it raises let them go up. Any business that cannot live in the face of honest competition deserves to die. The honey-producer has nothing to fear from the competition of any article or compound that is sold for what it is, and does not carry a lie on its face. There is great need for education along this line. The moral sense of mankind must be awakened, and they must

be made to feel to knowingly sell falsely-branded or adulterated goods is to commit a crime, morally if not legally. I have here an illustration of such a criminal work in the shape of a jar of so-called honey. It is labeled "Kellogg's Pure White Clover Honey, Medina, O."

I remonstrated with a dealer in our city about selling adulterated honey. He said it was nothing to him, that he would sell a man mud if he wanted it. I said, "So would I, but I would not sell him mud when he asked for honey," neither would I sell him two quarts glucose and one of honey which some unscrupulous mixers had labeled "Kellogg's Pure Clover Honey," for honey, for it is not honey, and the man who labeled it honey knew the label was a lie when he put it on, if he ever thought enough about what constitutes a lie to understand the real facts in the case. To take a man's money for a mixture of glucose and honey when he asks for honey, is obtaining money under false pretenses just as much as it is to give a check on a bank when one never had any money deposited there. They send men to the penitentiary for the latter; why should not the same penalty be inflicted for the former crime? Will some honest (?) mixer please rise up and explain?

There seems to me but one way to get at the root of this evil, and that is by a national law making it a criminal offence to adulterate or misbrand any food or drug in any territory of the United States and the District of Columbia for interstate commerce or exportation, and then let each State pass a law of the same kind to reach the cases within its own borders. Of course, you understand that the United States cannot regulate the manipulation and sale of food and drug products in the various States of the Union, but it can control the matter in territories for interstate commerce, and when the goods are intended for a foreign market.

Now, what are the prospects of such national legislation as I have suggested? I may say, in a word, that the outlook for the passage of such a law is very good indeed, and the most important thing for us as bee-keepers and citizens of the United States is to see to it that our influence goes to help forward the work of securing the enactment of such a law, and that we do not waste any of our energies on side-issues gotten up to promote the political interests of some individual.

During the summer I have notice a good deal said about Senator Mason and his

pure-food committee. The Senator was reported to have said that great pressure was being brought to bear on him to get him to stop his investigations, etc. Now, I want to say just here, that I have not been quite sure that I knew why those investigations were instituted, or where Senator Mason got the idea that there would not be any Pure-Food Bill passed by the next congress unless he drafted one and pushed it through. What is the use of wasting time and the people's money to prove the fact of adulteration? Why was it necessary to take Prof. Wiley, the United States chemist, half way across the continent to tell a committee what he knew about food adulteration? He had long before told all he needed to tell on the subject before an intelligent congress of some of the best citizens of the country, which congress met in the national capital, and whose proceedings had been published and were accessible to Senator Mason or anybody else. Why should the work of this body be ignored and a political junketing committee be created to prove the fact that food is adulterated? It is like spending money to prove the fact that the sun shines, or that water does not naturally run uphill. Everybody who has given the subject a moment's thought knows that food and drugs are openly and wickedly adulterated, and the evidence of it can be found in any village or city of the United States. The main thing now is, to find a way to stop it, and I think this way will be found, even though Senator Mason should stop his fight in order that his son might draw the fat salary that one of the Chicago papers said he had been offered.

We do not need any new evidence, we do not need any new Bill, we only need that every lover of truth and common honesty go to work and see to it that the Pure-Food Bill which has the endorsement of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, and which is known as the "Brosius Bill," becomes a law during the session of the next congress. This Bill has the endorsement of some of the best men in the nation, was carefully considered by the Pure-Food Congress Committee, of which I had the honor to be a member, and was then endorsed by congress as a whole, and I do not think there is anything to be gained by side-tracking all of this work in the interest of any man's political aspirations, let him be Democrat, Republican, Populist, or whatnot.

I fully agree with Senator Cockrell,

who said, when I suggested to him the possibly the Bill contained some crudities and objectionable features, "I am in favor of the Bill. Let us pass it, and make the corrections afterwards." Our enemies would like to see us wrangle over amendments until the Bill is killed, but I very much mistake the temper of the men who compose the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, if there is any wrangling about the matter. These men are too much in earnest to split hairs about minor matters; once we get the law then we will make the corrections.

Now, I want to say a word to the members of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association and to the public generally about making this a special matter. You may think you have no interest in the matter, but you have. Adulteration reaches every home, it bites and withers the prospect of every honest calling, and is no respecter of persons. As I said before, it is sapping the foundation principles of moral order, and every man, woman and child who believes in common honesty is interested in its suppression. Even the families of the adulterators themselves cannot escape the ruinous effects of this the crowning crime of the century. Let us remember then, to use the language of Mill, a person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury."

EMERSON TAYLOR ABBOTT.

President Whitcomb's address and Mr. Abbott's paper were then discussed.

Mr. Abbott—Honey is two cents higher in Ohio than in Missouri. This honey, or imitation of honey, that I referred to in my paper, is made in Kansas City, Mo.

Question—Then do you mean to say that this honey is put up by Root? (Laughter).

Mr. Abbott—Some people are laboring under a mistake, and that is, that the United States has nothing to do with regulating foods. Congress cannot enact a law to prevent adulteration in Missouri, but as soon as the adulterated article moves out of the state then it can be handled. By the way, I have here copies of the Brosius Pure-Food Bill. I wish you would come forward and get them later. I wish I could speak to all the bee-keepers of the United States about this Bill. You may think that you have nothing to do with it, but you have.

Adulteration reaches in every part of the United States.

Dr. Miller—There are thousands of people who have not given the matter a thought. The Pure-Food Congress has brought the matter before us. One point: I want a law made that will protect the market at Marengo. If I should make an effort to get legislation that will benefit only me, it will never be done. If we get anything done it will not be by legislation for any one point, but it will be when we get legislation that will benefit everyone.

E. R. Root—It seems to me that there is not very much to be said about Mr. Abbott's paper, but I want to say that I endorse what Dr. Miller says, and I am interested in this bottle of honey. "Your sins will find you out." You know the city where this bottle of adulterated honey was put up, Mr. Abbott? Do you wish to give the name of the party?

Mr. Abbott—Bliss Company.

Mr. Root—Can you prove unquestionably that the Bliss Company put this up?

Mr. Abbott—I can.

Mr. Root—Why do they put Medina on it?

Mr. Abbott—I suppose they take the view that Medina is a honey centre. Like all ignorant persons, they copy someone that they think is worth copying.

Mr. Root—I suspect that they borrowing the comb-honey idea from comb foundation being made at Medina. But if there is any law in the country by which that firm can be prosecuted, and the stigma taken from the Root Co., we will follow it up.

Mr. Abbott—I owe a little explanation. The Pure Food Bill was initiated by Senator Paddock. Mr. Brosius then talked it up, and that is why it takes his name, and this Bill was drafted and prepared and turned over to the senate. The House Committee was ready to report favorably on the Bill. If you urge any other Bill you are not standing by the original Bill. If we ask for too much we will not get anything. We are going to pass this Bill without amendments. I have no objections to Senator Mason passing a Bill, but Senator Mason's Bill will not be a Pure-Food Bill. We say, pass the Brosius Bill. I will answer any question that anybody wants to ask. Go home and talk to your congressman. I interviewed Mr. Cockrell about the Pure-Food Bill. He had never read it. I said, "These people are in favor of this Bill, and if you

are not in favor of it off comes your head." I heard from him the next day, and he was in favor of it.

Dr. Mason—I would like to emphasize what Mr. Abbott says about waking up our congressmen. I went to our congressman and told him what we wanted, and he promised to support the Brosius Bill.

An attendant—Probably he was a small man and was afraid.

Dr. Mason—He was a small man, but not afraid. He understands that his constituents are the "power behind the throne." He was already in favor of the Bill, but what I said encouraged him in its support.

Mr. Selser—I want to say that we have a pure food law in this state (Pa.), and a good one. I don't know just the year in which it was passed, but four or five years ago.

(Continued in our next issue.)

## Wintering Bees.

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

Bees, like any other stock, must be well cared for in winter, and their usefulness the following summer depends greatly on the kind of attention they receive. In nature the summer's stores are not disturbed, and in their hollow home the bees are protected from cold and wet, the very structure of their hive making it dry and self-ventilating.

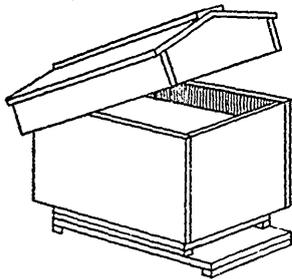
In frosty weather bees cluster compactly, generally on the lower part of the combs just below the capped honey, and as the cold increases they draw closer together, each bee having its head under the abdomen of the one above. The ones at the top pass the honey down to those below, so that all are provided.

As the cold increases they keep up a tremulous motion and fanning with their wings, to develop more heat by active exercise. This exercise causes them to eat large quantities of honey, filling their intestines with fecal matter which they cannot void, as bees never discharge feces in the hive, unless too long confined or greatly disturbed. It is highly important, therefore, that great care be taken to provide the best quality of food, and to keep the hives quiet, well ventilated, and a temperature that will not arouse the bees to great activity. Otherwise dysentery and death result.

It is rendered much more easy for the bees to cluster and keep in reach of stores when large combs are used, if two three-eighth inch holes are made in each comb, near the top, to allow the bees free passage from one to the other. These must not be made till feeding is done, as they would probably close them up. With single-walled hives all the combs in one hive can be perforated at once. Have two three-eighth inch holes in one side in the desired position, and stopped with plugs. The borer is an iron rod, sharpened flat at one end, and having a crank on the other. Removing one plug at a time, and using a guide, bore slowly through the hive. There is no danger to bees or queen if the work is not done too rapidly. The borer should be plunged in hot water long enough to warm it before using.

About thirty pounds of stores per colony is required for winter and spring use.

When bees are to be wintered in the open air they should be made strong by uniting weak colonies, and rich in stores by feeding. Chaff hives require little other preparation, but single-walled hives must be protected by straw, chaff, forest leaves, or other non-conductor. This



WINTERING BEES - Hive with packing case for outdoor wintering, showing space in top for cushion.

should be packed all around the hive to a thickness of from two to four inches, and held in place by outer boxes, which may be removed and stored in summer. The case illustrated is set over the hive, and the opening at the bottom, between the hive inside and the case, is stopped up with padded sticks. Replace the quilt on the frames by a porous cloth of best cotton, and on this place a three-inch cushion of chaff or other absorbent to take up moisture from the bees' breath. This is essential to their outdoor or cellar wintering. Fit the regular hive cover over all.

It is absolutely necessary that bees wintered outdoors be allowed to fly at will. It is true that many will be lost, but most of these are diseased, and, at any rate, it is better to loose a few healthy bees than incur the risk of losing, or greatly injur-

ing, a whole colony by the excitement caused by confining them when they wish to fly. Then, again, they should not be jarred or disturbed in any way in cold weather, as bees that leave the cluster often perish before they can get back. Besides, every disturbance causes them to eat more food, thus increasing the danger of dysentery. Leave the entrance open, but contracted to about five inches, and shaded from the direct rays of the sun.

As the winter advances, bees dying from natural causes clog the entrance, unless removed by means of a hooked wire. Snow should also be cleaned from the entrances after every storm.

"If Colonies are strong in numbers, and stores have upper moisture absorbents, easy communication from comb to comb, good ripe honey, shelter from piercing winds, and can have a cleansing flight once a month, they have all the conditions essential to wintering successfully in the open air."—Langstroth.

The experience of Mr. S. T. Pettit shows that one good flight, say in February, will suffice.

For indoor wintering a dry, well ventilated cellar is used. This is described on page 486 of the September 1st Farmer's Advocate, in "Model Bee-Yard Portrayed and Described,"\*

It may be added that a pipe opening near the floor and connected with the pipe of a stove in the room above, completes the ventilation. The stove is used also to regulate the temperature. The bees are moved in just after they have had a flight, about November 17th-20th, and piled one upon another on benches, which keep them up from the dampness of the floor. A cushion is placed on each as in outdoor wintering.

It is important that the temperature be not allowed to rise above 45° F., or fall below 40° F. This and ventilation require almost daily attention. Any murmur from the bees is indicative of discomfort, due largely to faulty temperature or ventilation, or external disturbances, such as noise or jarring. No sound should reach the bees while in cellar. This is the ideal condition, but of course cannot quite be attained.—Farmer's Advocate.

The following extract describes Mr. Pettit's cellar.

"The building to the right in the background is the honey-house, where extracting, etc., is done, and honey is stored until shipped. The other building is a work-shop, where Mr. Pettit makes all

his hives and parts. Beneath this building is a stone cellar, where the bees are wintered. It is kept dark, well ventilated, and at a uniform temperature. The ventilating system is of Mr. Pettit's own invention, and is very unique. At the centre of the end of the building facing the bee-yard is an outside stairway leading to the cellar-door. The door fits tightly, but has a number of 3-inch holes covered with wire-screen. Covering the stairs on a level with the ground is a pair of doors which lie flat when closed, and it is through one of these that the ventilator is placed. It consists of an 8x8 inch square box 20 inches long. This fits perpendicularly in the door, and has a slide passing through it, which can be opened or closed, as appears necessary by the temperature of the cellar. The top end is covered with wire-screen. Now, in order to exclude the light, an inverted box rests loosely on the top, and at the bottom end a similar box hangs bottom down. Both boxes are about three inches larger than the ventilator, which they telescope about two inches each. A similar ventilator is provided for each of the two windows, so that a free circulation of air is admitted without the possibility of light entering the cellar. The temperature of the cellar is held at from 40 to 42 degrees, which prevents breeding, and holds the consumption of honey down to a minimum, and at the same time retains the vitality of the bees to the greatest possible degree."

"We regret that space this month will not admit of our copying in full the descriptive article referred to, nor of giving the picture of Mr. Pettit's bee yard that accompanied it. We are indebted to the Farmer's Advocate for the loan of cut illustrating hive with packing case for outdoor wintering.—Ed.

#### Butter Export Trade Booming.

Nothing is more gratifying in connection with our export trade than the remarkable development which has taken place in the export of butter to Great Britain. During the two months ending with August our export in butter to the mother country amounted to almost \$2,000,000 as against less than \$600,000 for the same period last year. Our export of cheese also shows expansion amounting to \$5,073,000 as against \$4,603,000 for the same period in 1898. The exports of cheese during the last two months were, however, about \$50,000 less than for the two months of 1897.—Sun.

#### Don't Worry About Salaries.

"What salaries are paid in different business callings is a question often asked by young men, and one which seems to enter into their deliberations as a qualifying factor as to whether they shall enter certain trades or professions," writes Edward Bok, in the September Ladies' Home Journal. I never could quite see the point in this, nor the reason for it. What are the salaries which are paid to others, to you or to me? They signify nothing. If the highest salary paid to the foremost man in a certain profession is \$10,000 a year, what does it prove to signify? There is no obstacle to some one's else going into that same position and earning \$25,000. The first step in going into business is to find out not which special line is most profitable, but which one you are most interested in and are best fitted for. Then drive ahead, and the salary will take care of itself. When a young man thinks too much of his salary it is pretty good proof that he is not of very superior make. Ability commands income. But you must start with ability; not with salary."

#### PERSONALS.

We are pleased to learn that Secretary Wm. Couse, Streetsville, is home from the Toronto hospital where he has been confined, suffering from typhoid fever for a number of weeks. He is now rapidly recovering.

Mr. A. R. Robinson, of Calumet, Que., leaves for Corning, County Tehama, California, the latter part of November. Mr. Robinson purchased some land there about four years ago, and has since had it planted with fruit trees, intending going into fruit farming and bee-keeping. The C.B. J. wishes him every success in his new undertaking.

#### Thirty Feet of Honey in a Tree.

Abraham Mincey, living near Black post-office, Ga., cut a pine tree in which there were two swarms of bees. The tree was hollow, and one swarm had worked from the top of the hollow while the other worked from the bottom until they had met each other at the middle. Mr. Mincey cut out just thirty feet of solid honeycomb. This was, perhaps, the oldest bee tree that has been cut in this county in many a day.

THE  
CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,  
(LIMITED)  
BRANTFORD - CANADA.

## Editorial.

DECEMBER, 1899.

We thank our friends who have written and said so many kind and encouraging things since our last issue. We feel encouraged by these assurances of help and co-operation, not only from our own people, but from the friends across the border. This month we present our readers with photo engravings of the officers and most of the directors of the Ontario Association. We regret very much that some of the photos of the latter arrived too late for us to have engravings taken from them. At some future time we may give short biographies of these officers. A slight discrepancy in regard to the date of the Ontario Meeting occurred in our editorial column in last issue, giving it as December 7th, 8th, 9th, instead of December 5th, 6th and 7th as in the programme. Here we might also correct the printer's error in page 103—for "Adjust System Wedge" read Adjustable Section Wedge. At the request of the secretary we again repeat the programme of the O. B. K. A. meeting and urge a full attendance. This is the single opportunity afforded each year for the interchange of views and experiences by the body of bee-keepers representing the bee keeping industry of Ontario. Let us take every advantage of it.

\* \* \*

THE O. B. K. A. AND C. B. J.

THE attitude of the O. B. K. A. to the C. B. J. has been the subject of a number

of communications. We do not know what action the Association may see fit to take in regard to this matter—the general tone of the letters would indicate that no definite action will be taken. The present management would very willingly hand over the reins to the Association if they so desired. But if the Association is not prepared for this at present, can we not have them take sufficient interest in the publication to make it worthy of them. There may have been just cause for dissatisfaction in some ways in the past, we admit that there has been, but does the blame rest altogether with the management? For instance, in regard to the report of the season and honey crop, one of our correspondents speaks very strongly on this point, apparently forgetting that the JOURNAL, like most other papers, is dependent upon the public for its information on these matters. Very few people care to confess failure, and our bee-keeping friends are not different from others. We wonder why our correspondent withheld his report until now? Our own crop this season amounted to only about three thousand pounds from one hundred and fifty colonies, but we would hardly be warranted in making this the basis of a report on the honey crop generally. It was not until our visit to Toronto and Ottawa fairs, and there meeting the bee-keepers from throughout the country, that we became fully aware of the state of matters ourselves. Even then reports were contradictory, and certain districts were said to have had good or average flows. We wonder what our correspondent thinks of the following which appeared in the Hamilton Spectator of last week.

"William McEvoy and E. Dickenson, two enthusiastic bee culture men of Westworth county, are rejoicing over the results of the sale of a big honey shipment they made some time ago to Liverpool. The shipment amounted to 10,000 pounds and was handled by commission men, the profit to the shippers being about nine cents per pound after all expenses were met."

This certainly does not indicate failure.

of crops, or disappointment in prices. The experience of the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., in this respect is somewhat different; they have a large quantity of first-class honey still on consignment in Liverpool, which has been on hand there now something over twelve months. The returns they have had so far do not represent nearly the percentage of profit indicated in the article referred to. And they state positively that they have not received a living profit on any of their shipments to the Old Country, notwithstanding the fact that for the greater part of this honey they paid last year's wholesale price. And that the commission houses with whom they do business are among the best in that country.

We quite agree with the suggestion regarding convention reports, that they are generally too long and for the most part unprofitable to the ordinary bee-keeper. This is one of the things that we intend to remedy, but should we attempt to crowd all into one issue, as suggested by a writer, it would mean the exclusion of all other matters.

## ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

At Toronto.

The following is the programme for the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, to be held in the City of Toronto, on 5th, 6th and 7th of December, 1899.

### FIRST DAY.

5th—2 p. m., Reading minutes of previous meetings

3 p. m.—President's annual address; Mr. J. K. Darling, Almonte, is invited to open discussion on the address.

4 p. m.—Paper by D. W. Heisie, Bethesda, on "Spring Management of the Apiary." Discussion led by R. H. Smith, St. Thomas.

5 p. m.—Paper by J. E. Frith, Princeton, on "Management in the Swarming Season." Discussion led by John Pierie, Drumquin.

7.30 p. m.—Some observations in Wintering Bees, by John Fixter, Ottawa. Discussion led by C. W. Post, Trenton.

8.30 p. m.—Question Box to be opened by Jacob Alpaugh, Galt. All questions for this box must be in the President's hands not later than 6 p. m.

9 p. m.—Adjournment.

### SECOND DAY.

6th—9 a. m.—Official Reports and Communications.

10.30 a. m.—Paper by W. Z. Hutchison, Flint, on Bee-keepers' Associations, their past, present and future. Discussion led by J. B. Hall, Woodstock.

11.15 a. m.—Paper by H. Sibbald, Cooksville, on "Marketing Extracted Honey." Discussion led by John Newton, Thamesford.

12 noon—Adjournment.

1.30 p. m.—Address by F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, accompanied by his famous wax extractor, showing the only known method of getting all the wax out of the old combs. General discussion.

2.15 p. m.—Election of Officers.

3.30 p. m.—Address by Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, on "Our Own and Foreign Markets for Honey."

4.30 p. m.—Paper by M. B. Holmes, Athens, on "Management in Extracting Season." Discussion led by J. Armstrong, Cheapside.

5.15 p. m.—Question Box to be opened by J. B. Hall, Woodstock. All questions for this box to be in President's hands not later than 1.30 p. m.

6 p. m.—Adjournment.

7.30 p. m.—Address by G. E. Saunders, Hornby.

8.15 p. m.—Paper by A. E. Hoshal, Beamsville on "The Honey Bee and Its Relation Towards the Fertilization of Fruit and other Bloem." Discussion led by W. J. Craig, Brantford.

9 p. m.—Adjournment.

### THIRD DAY.

7th—9 a. m.—Paper by John Newton, Thamesford, on "The Production of Comb Honey." Discussion led by W. A. Chrysler, Chatham.

10 a. m.—Question Box opened by A. Pickett. All questions for this box must be in President's hands not later than 9 a. m.

11 a. m.—Unfinished and new business.

12 noon, Representatives of both Dominion and Provincial Parliaments are expected to address the Bee-keepers during some of the sessions, as also the Mayor of Toronto. The Executive have endeavored to arrange a very interesting programme by taking up nearly all points of interest to bee-keepers generally.

## Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

It is with much pleasure that we introduce the officers and a number of Directors of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association (in photo) to the readers of the C. B. J.

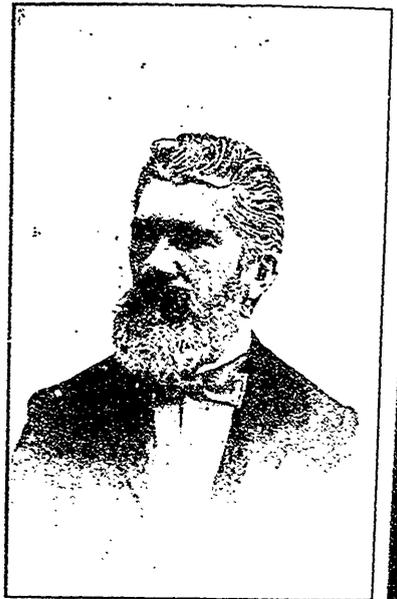


W. J. Brown, Pres., Chard, Ont.

We have here the President, W. J. Brown, Chard, Ontario; 1st Vice-President, C. W. Post, Trenton; 2nd Vice-President, John Newton, Thamesford; Secretary, William Couse, Streetsville; and Treasurer, Martin Emeigh, Holbrook. From among the directors we have J. K. Darling, Almont, (who is also representative at the Central Exhibition, Ottawa); M. B. Holmes, Athens; D. W. Heiss, Bethesda; A. Pickett, Nassagaweya, who is also a representative at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto); James Armstrong, Cheapside; F. A. Gimmill, Stratford, W. A. Chrysler, Chatham; the late H. N. Hughes, Barrie; Dr. James Mills, O. A. C., Guelph; Foul Brood Inspector, William McEvoy, Woodburn; R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, representative to the Western Fair, London. We regret that owing to delay in some of

the photos being received, the following have been omitted: Director J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville; Auditor George E. Saunders, Agerton and H. G. Sibbald, Cooksville.

The association was organized in 1880. Its objects are to promote the development of the industry and the interests of bee-keepers in every possible way. During the nineteen years of its existence it has striven to carry out these principles, and much good has been accomplished, not only by way of education in the line of industry, the development of the markets and the bringing into prominence this valuable acquisition to the wealth of our country, but also by way of procuring protective legislation for bee-keepers in both the Dominion and Provincial Governments. In 1890 the Foul Brood Act was passed by the Legislature of Ontario, and an inspector was appointed to see to the carrying out of the requirements of the bill. Mr. William McEvoy, acting in this capacity, has done valuable service to the bee-keepers in Ontario. Thousands of Colonies have been cured, and numerous others, where



C. W. Post, 1st Vice, Trenton Ont

the disease was too far advanced to be cured, have been destroyed. In this way and through his vigilance and care, combined with the co-operation of the bee

keepers, the disease has been kept in check, and is now rapidly disappearing in the province.

In 1892 an act for the preventing of the spraying of fruit trees while in full bloom was also secured. This affords a great



John Newton, 2nd Vice, Thamesford, Ont.

protection to the bee-keeper against his bees being poisoned by the various spraying solutions, without any loss to the fruit grower.

The association takes an active interest in the annual exhibitions, appointing representatives to attend Toronto, Ottawa and London, to secure the interest of apianian exhibits and assist in the adjustment of prizes.

The splendid display of honey made at the Colonial Exhibition in 1886 did much for the development of the industry in Canada, by bringing before the Mother Country this valuable article of commerce, while the exhibit at the World's Exposition, Chicago, 1893, secured for the association a larger number of prizes and awards than was given to any other state or province.

The adulteration of food amendment act, or Pure Honey Bill, as it is better

known, was passed by the Senate in 1896. This valuable act protects not only the bee-keepers but also the public from unscrupulous dealers, preventing the adulteration of honey by glucose, sugar, syrup, etc., under penalty. The association owes much to Thomas S. Sproule, M. D., M. P., for the manner in which he championed the Bill through the House. Also to S. T. Pettit, Belmont, for the valuable services rendered in this connection. The association has done much valuable work, and deserves the support and co-operation of every bee-keeper in the province.

Honey should be kept in a warm dry place.

Honey will keep, without in any way deteriorating, for months or even years.

I like your journal very much, and wish you success with it.

J. BULL.

Huffington, Ont. Nov. 13th.



Wm. Couse, Sec'y, Streetsville, Ont.

The candying of honey in cold weather does not impair its properties. By many it is preferred in this state. It can be made liquid again if desired, by placing the jar in a vessel of hot water.

## Annual Meetings.

### BRANT COUNTY BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

#### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the Court House, Brantford, on Saturday afternoon, November the 6th, President James H. Shaver in the chair.

Election of officers resulted in the re-appointing of those of the past season, viz: J. H. Shaver, Cainsville, President; Alex. Taylor, Paris, Vice-President; C. Edminson, Brantford, Secretary-Treasurer.



Martin Emigh, Treas., Holbrook, Ont.

After the preliminaries, reports of the season were heard from the members present showing short crops and small increase generally.

Messrs F. J. Davis and C. Edminson were appointed delegates to the O.B.K.A. meeting to be held in Toronto on December 5th, 6th and 7th, and Messrs Shaver,

Edminson and Craig, a committee to arrange for a meeting of the senate of Ontario bee-keepers to be held in Brantford early in February next.



J. K. Darling, Director and Representative at Ottawa Exhibition, Almonte, Ont.

Questions and lively discussions on a variety of subjects followed, making the meeting one of the most interesting and helpful ever held in connection with the association.

The first was on, "how large an entrance should be given to colonies when wintering out of doors?"

W. J. Craig described the Alpaugh S<sub>1</sub> system, as adopted in the G. S. & M. Co's. bee yards, where the bees are packed, four hives in a case, two side by side in pairs, entrance of each pair facing in opposite directions. The outer case has an opening three inches square opposite the entrance of each hive, the space between is bridged 3x1½ inches, the balance of the entrance to the hive is closed by the packing of dry forest leaves. Before the packing is filled in, a piece of cardboard with a notch one half inch square is placed between the bridge and the front of the hive, and far enough down to be reached under the bridge by a knife.

When cold weather sets in the cardboard is drawn down leaving the entrance only half an inch.

The quilt on the top is loosened before packing, and a strip of wood placed under it to admit a slight circulation. This system has given very good results during the two or three seasons that the company have used it for out door wintering.

Mr. Alex. Taylor, Paris, said that he wintered mostly in the cellar. Those outside he packed in cases made to hold a single hive, with from three to four inches of packing all around and six inches on top, allowing a six inch entrance.

Mr. M. G. Pepper, Langford, discussed the subject of ventilation from a scientific standpoint which favored the loosening of the sealed quilt, a number of members taking exceptions to the rule from their apparently contrary experience, were silenced by the question from the President. "When do you get your sealed quilts?" Most of those present agreeing that perfectly sealed quilts were rarely found in the fall.

The next question of interest was, "what is the best time to change bees from box to moveable frame hives, and the best way to do it?"

Mr. Edmison considered that from the 15th to 24th of May is the best time, as there is then usually little honey and little brood in the comb, or let them swarm, hive the swarm in the moveable frames. The box hive probably will throw a second swarm. Leave, for say twenty-one days from the date of the first, all



M. B. Holmes, Director, Athens, Ont.

Mr. F. J. Davis said that he preferred giving a full width entrance, and especially in out apiaries where they cannot or may not be so closely looked after, and attended to as in the home yard. Dead bees are apt to clog small entrances. A full entrance gives a better ventilation and less chance of being entirely clogged. Mr. Davis being asked regarding the number of hives he packed in a case, said that he usually packed them singly, but any way that admitted of their entrance being placed all in the same direction, he wanted all his hives to face the afternoon sun, he found that they came out much stronger in the spring and have less chilled and dead bees lying in front those placed in an opposite direction.

Bees being what he called free comers in winter, the afternoon sun attracts the inmates of the Eastern hive to come over and play with their Western cousins resulting in their remaining altogether, thus they are built up but at the expense of their friends across the way.



D. H. Heise, Director, Bethesda, Ont.

then drive the bees and transfer the comb, the brood will be by that time hatched,

Mr. Davis said that in the early years of his beekeeping, he had quite a bit of

experience along the line of transferring from box hives, he found that the easiest and most profitable way was by allowing them to swarm, as described by Mr. Edminson. As to transferring the comb he did not think it worth the trouble usually, there being such an amount of drone comb in those old box hives that no sensible keeper wants to transfer.

"What would you do with combs having small quantities of honey in them in the fall?" was the next question. Some members advocated setting them out in the yard and allowing the bees to clean them out.

Mr. Pepper said that he preferred to extract them even though the work seemed tedious and unprofitable, leaving honey around the yard has a tendency to excite the bees and often leads to no end of trouble by their robbing.

Mr. Edminson said that he did not favor the idea for the same reasons and besides they tear and destroy the combs.

Mr. S. T. Pettit's plan of placing the super of each hive in front of the colony

colonies, as it would take some time to do the extracting and all could not be placed at the same time.

J. H. Shaver and W. J. Craig observed that the moth will not attack combs left moist with honey, as they are after extracting, so readily as they will dry combs. The combs will keep better, not



A. Pickett, Director and Representative at Toronto Indust. Fair, Nassagaweya, Ont.

it belongs to, in order to clean out the combs, after the last extraction was dwelt upon, some could not see how this would be practical in a yard of seventy or eighty



Jas. Armstrong, Director, Cheapside, Ont.

nearly so easily broken and besides the bees will take to them more readily when placed in the hive next season.

"Clearing snow from the entrance" formed the closing subject, the general opinion being that it is better to keep the entrance clear, though hives have been covered under heavy snowfalls for two or three weeks and came out all right. Loose falls are not dangerous, the trouble comes through a partial thaw when the snow becomes packed hard and crusted.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the President and Secretary.

## ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

The programme is to hand for the next annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union which is to be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, starting Wednesday evening, December 6th, and closing Friday afternoon, December 8th.

During the past year co-operative experiments were conducted by the Union in Agriculture, Horticulture, Economic Botany and Soil Culture. The Agricultural experiments with fertilizers, fodder crops, roots, potatoes, grains, grasses and clovers, were conducted on 12,065 plots, which were situated on 3,485 Ontario farms; and the Horticultural experiments with small fruits were more numerous in 1899 than in any previous year. The summary results of these practical experiments will be presented at the annual meeting, and should prove of great service to all those who are engaged in practical agriculture.

The speakers who have been engaged to address the meeting are, George T. Powell, New York State; Honorable John Dryden, Honorable Charles Drury, Professor James W. Robinson, Professor C. C. James, John I. Hobson, Nelson Monteith, M. P. P.; G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., etc.



F. A. Gemmill, Director, Stratford, Ont.

As the College was established in 1874, the quarter Century Anniversary of the institution will be celebrated in a special way at the time of the Union meeting.

A good opportunity will be afforded those in attendance at the Union meeting, to visit the Guelph Fat Stock Show, which is to be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th of December.

The officers of the Union and of the College unite in cordially inviting all per-



W. A. Chrysler, Director, Chatham, Ont.

sons interested in the advancement of agriculture to be present at all the sessions of the Experimental Union meeting.

The trip to Guelph and return can be secured on the railways in Ontario for a one way fare on the certificate plan.

All enquiries regarding railway rates, programmes, etc., should be sent to C. A. Zavitz, Secretary, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

---

MEAD.—To every gallon of water put 2 pound, 3 pound or 4 pound of honey (according to quality of mead desired) with the peel of two lemons. Boil for half an hour and then pour into a cask. When luke warm add a little yeast, and to a nine gallon cask 2oz. each of phosphate of ammonia and cream of tartar. Tack cream cloth or muslin over the bung hole. When it has ceased working, bung up tightly, and let it remain in the cask six months, bottle, and cork at once.

## Notes and ... Pickings

Glass is the proper material for packages holding one pound or less of honey. For more than a pound tin is better. This is the experience of Mr. Selser of Philadelphia.—Review.



(Late) H. N. Hughes, Director, Barrie, Ont.

Manufacturers use more honey than is used on the table, if Mr. Selser of Philadelphia is correct in his views. He is in close touch with the eastern markets, and has great opportunities for observation in this line. He said that one baking firm in Reading, Penn., used twelve car loads of honey last year.—Review.

The production of honey dew by aphides and other insects is a fact fully established, one which cannot be denied, unless the one denying it wishes to make an ass of himself. A. Gatez in Review: I notice that according to said "fact" several have already made "asses" of themselves since the above was written.

If it's right ever to "bear" the market, surely it is when the market is as "bare" as now. There's no sort of justice in commission men prejudicing the market by

starting out with prices that fit a year or so ago. Prices in general are advancing, and a short crop doubles the reason for an advance. Those commission men and dealers who have put up their figures are showing sense.—Stray Straw Gleanings. Right you are doctor, but what shall be said of producers, who, in this year of honey famine, have sold their small crops for 6½ to 7 cents. Præ fally, not to take advantage of the scarcity to raise the price up to a point where it never should have descended from.

Honey is being used more and more by bakers, and the beauty of it is that they cannot use adulterated goods. The least amount of glucose spoils the cake.—Review.

Only a short time ago I attempted to praise Dr. A. B. Mason's good qualities. I am at this date ready to admit that I made a bungle of it. Yet my intentions were of the very best, and I did not then think that it would so soon fall to my lot to take issue with him on anything that he might have to say in the Review. Instead of giving to the Review readers



Dr. Jas. Mills, O. A. C., Director, Guelph, Ont.

"the good things" from other journals what do we find our good friend (the doctor) doing on page 296. He actually takes up and devotes nearly three columns to a subject that I verily believe interests bee-

keepers as a body about as little as anything apicultural, which is being discussed at the present time, namely, the importation of "Apis Dorsata," a species of bee that cannot be domesticated in her native land. Call that good things? Although it has been tried and tried again. A bee that will desert both brood and honey, and abscond, call that good things? What? Call it good things to talk about the importation of a bee that is reported to have a "long" tongue, but whose other characteristics are such that she cannot be persuaded to remain in a modern hive and work for her owners. Then what use is that tongue even though it be as long as the moral law? Oh, doctor, it is clearly the duty of someone to instruct Editor Hutchinson to change the title of that department—good things, etc.

From past experience I may say I know that forest leaves make the best top winter packing of anything that has yet been tried in this locality. I know also that there is a marked difference in leaves from different trees; for instance maple, basswood and elm leaves are far more susceptible to moisture from outside than

to the ones of a more velvety nature. Who knows where the truth lies?

I put 46 supers of unfinished sections in the shop cellar, piling them up crossways, and then opened the door about Oct. 1st. The weather was fine, and it took the bees



R. H. Smith, and Representative at London Fair, St. Thomas, Ont.

about two days to clean them, combs gnawed a little, but not seriously—Stray Straw Gleanings. The Editor's foot note to the above straw reads thus: [This, or a similar method, is the only practical way of emptying out unfinished sections. They may be piled in stacked-up hives with a small entrance, or in a dark cellar where it takes the bees a little time to find their way to the honey. If I am not mistaken nearly all the largest comb honey producers use either one or the other method, but you will remember that it was opposed pretty vigorously by some of the leading lights at Philadelphia, on the ground that it has a tendency to incite robbers, and that bees once robbers were always robbers. We have tried the plan here at the home of the honey-bees a good many times, and I do not see that bees are any worse off when it is over with than when it began.—ED.] In the next straw, on the same page (746) the doctor has this to say: "You can take partly filled sections and place them in the upper storey of a colony



Wm. McEvoy, F. B. I., Woodburn, Ont.

beech or oak. But whether this susceptibility is a benefit or a detriment to the bees from inside, I have not been able to satisfy myself on, but I incline to the opinion that beech leaves are preferable

and the bees below, if you give them time enough they will clean them out and store in the brood combs." Gleanings 724—For this locality, that phrase "If you give them time enough" should be strongly italicized, making the time generally not less than six months. I've had heaps and heaps of experience on that point, with large numbers of supers extending over years, with all sorts of insinuating devices and I must humbly confess that I think I never got a single super cleaned out when allowing only one colony access to it. If anyone has been successful I'll be effusively thankful for the trick." Now I desire to comment at some little length on the above, as I acquired a certain amount of knowledge in the premises from personal experience. Having done a good deal of guessing in trying to get bees to clean up partly filled sections and extracting frames by different plans, principally on the sly go-easy plan, for fear the bees would hear you say "there is honey in the yard to steal," and being rewarded with disappointments and discouragements. I learned by mere accident that in this locality it is neither necessary to go on the sly-and-easy plan, nor is it necessary nor the best plan to put the sections or combs in boxes with only small entrance for the access of the bees, nor have I found it necessary to place the supers in a dark cellar where the bees can find their way in slowly. What I have found the most rapid plan of getting such cleaned up, is to set the supers containing the sections or frames right out in the open, "with certain precautions" and let the bees rush into them pell mell. The precautions are, place the combs or sections at least 1½ inches apart in the supers, place the supers about 100 yards from the hives about 4 o'clock p. m., and then only as many as you think the bees will clean up that day. Don't remove those cleaned supers until you replace them with others at 4 p. m. of the following day, and so on until all have been treated by the bees. After all are clean don't remove the empties suddenly, but gradually decrease them day by day until the last one disappears, and you will find the whole job expeditiously completed without any violence having been done to the most delicate comb, unless perchance some should contain candied honey. Neither will you find any robbing, or excitement after the job is completed. The only thing that bee-keepers have to fear by any of the "let at plans" is the spreading

of disease. If any of the deadly germs should be lurking in the honey, and it is for this reason that I would strongly advocate setting out along towards evening, thereby decreasing the chances of bees coming from other apiaries. As to the theory of "once a robber always a robber" I take no stock in that whatever. And Harry Howe, in an article in Gleaning, so effectively gives the theory its knock-out that I deem further argument unnecessary. He pertinently asks, what becomes of the robbers who have been poking their nose into everything exposed during a dearth? When a flow suddenly opens you can leave honey exposed for hours without a bee ever looking at it. That's settled. With regard to getting combs cleaned out when placed in a super over a colony, and the length of time it takes for the accomplishment of the object, I may say that I have not had the experience that Dr. Miller has, but I have had sufficient to become thoroughly disgusted with the plan; and although our worthy Inspector, Mr. McEvoy, claims he can do the trick successfully, yet I have followed in his wake, but I have not been successful. Perhaps my manipulation was at fault.

In the November issue Mr. W. J. Craig makes his initial bow as the newly appointed editor of the C. B. J. Mr. Craig has been favorably known to the bee-keepers of Ontario for a number of years, and I feel sure they will be ready to congratulate the publishers in having secured one so eminently worthy of the position. Mr. Editor says in his initiative "That he believes the bee-keeping fraternity have been so well acquainted with him, and so friendly disposed towards him, that there will be little if any danger of "Balling" Bee-keepers will, of course, accept the above in the "past tense." But don't be too sanguine, Mr. Editor, as to the future, because this "picker" has reason to reflect back on the conflicts encountered with the former editor, who was of my ain nationality; and I have been led to wonder how I will get along with a "Scotch editor seasoned with Irish blood" (that's a bad mixture), because in a personal encounter a Scotchman (owing to his large feet) will not fall after you've knocked him down. And an Irishman will never call off a fight so long as he has breath enough left to holler "nuff." However, it said editor will consent to diet liberally on macaroni and buckwheat

pancakes, in order to fatten up somewhat, I will be content to pick at him, and leave the personal encounters to others. And here's my wish for your success in your new calling.

dice, and given out in the interests of bee keepers.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES H SHAVER

Cainaville, Ont., Nov. 2nd, 1899

THE O. B. K. A. AND C. B. J.

## Communications.

### CROP VERY SMALL.

To the Editor of the C. B. J.

My crop this season was very small. I am wintering thirty-five colonies, they are all in pretty good shape.

JOS. S. TROTTIER.

St. Dominique Station, Que., Nov. 13th.

### A. COMPLETE FAILURE.

To the Editor of the C. B. J.

Basswood and clover honey were a complete failure in this district, but the fall flow was good, also of good quality. I have 2,288 lbs. of fall honey. Only had three swarms from my apiary of 134 colonies. They seem to be in good condition now.

F. L. MOORE.

Addison, Ont., Nov. 8rd, 1899.

### NEW PROCESS VS. OLD PROCESS

#### FOUNDATIN.

To the Editor of the C. B. J.

Critic Taylor in the Bee-Keepers' Review, has made some statements regarding my experiment with the old and new process foundation, as written in the C. B. J. and copied by Gleanings. He says that the ordinary foundation which I used "has no pedigree." I am not at liberty at present to disclose the name of the manufacturer of the ordinary foundation, not having obtained his permission, sufficient to say that he is well and favorably known among the Ontario bee keepers, and has a reputation for the production of section foundation. I shall be very pleased indeed to forward a sample of the foundation used, to Mr. Taylor or any others who may be interested. Let me also here state that my experiment was conducted without preju-

To the Editor of the C. B. J.

I am not a judge concerning journalistic work, but I am strongly of the opinion that at the present, whatever the future may be, it would be a mistake for the O. B. K. A. to take over the C. B. J. A department of the Journal given up to the O. B. K. A. and conducted by it, might possibly be made profitable and helpful.

Yours

A. E. HOSHAL.

Beamsville Ont.

THE O. B. K. A. AND C. B. J.

To the Editor of the C. B. J.

I have been requested to express an opinion on the advisability of the O. B. K. A. taking over the management of the C. B. J. Well, that seems to be a knotty problem to solve, and now after reading the opinions of so many able and practical bee keepers in the November number of the Journal, it appears that opinions of those men differ considerably, but all seem to agree that we should, as an association, have one good bee journal in Canada.

But how are we to reach that is the great question at issue. Are we in a financial position to take over the interests in the C. B. J.? So far as my position enables me to know, at the present time my answer is No, we are not in that position. Besides if the publication was a financial success, the present proprietors would not be in any way anxious to dispose of it. If the Journal is properly managed I think it is better to let well enough alone, and let every bee keeper in Canada, and our friends to the south of us, give a helping hand to bring up the C. B. J. to its full extent of usefulness. I cannot agree with some of the writers in the November number, that for the last three years our interest has been faithfully served. I might mention for instance running the report of the annual meeting of the O. B. K. A. at Hamilton, through about eleven numbers of it, a little now and then as it suited the management to get it in. It seems to me that members of this association, who has not the pleasure

of attending the annual meetings, are desirous to know what is being done by their representatives as soon as possible after the close of the meeting, and not have to wait until the next annual meeting is called.

Again did our annual meeting in Guelph get its proper place of prominence in the C. B. J. I again say, no it did not. A meeting of bee-keepers was held in Brantford a short time after the annual meeting of the O. B. K. A., with the idea to outshine the meeting in Guelph, and all prominence was given to this meeting in the C. B. J., in preference to the O. B. K. A. meeting. However, the management of that journal can in future make amends for past errors of this kind, and thus give prominence to where it belongs, as they well know that every member of the O. B. K. A. has paid his dollar to become a member of that society, and that society has a just right to demand for its members what is right and just. Otherwise they as a body co-operate will seek other fields and pastures new, this is my opinion given for what it is worth, and hope to meet all the old members and hundreds of new ones in Toronto on December 5th, 6th and 7th next. The headquarters for bee-keepers will be at the Albion Hotel where the rate of one dollar per-day has been secured for all bee-keepers attending the convention. Arrangements are now completed with all the leading railroads for a reduced fare. All coming to attend the meeting will purchase one first-class ticket to Toronto, and then get a standard certificate, Delegate, from the agent from whom they purchase their ticket, and then present this certificate to the Secretary of the O. B. K. A. in Toronto for his signature, and if fifty or more delegates are holders of those certificates, there turn fare will be one-third, if less than fifty the return fare will be two-thirds. There should be no difficulty in securing a one-third return fare, if all members purchase their tickets in this way. Hoping that every bee-keeper, great or small, will make one grand rally for the closing meeting of the century, the twentieth annual meeting of the grand old Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association. So come one, come all, and don't forget to bring your lady friends along.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BROWN.

Chard, Ont., Nov. 13th, 1899.

### The Companion's New Calendar.

The Youth's Companion Calendar for 1900 is unique in form and beautiful in design. The oval centerpiece, in rich colors and enclosed in a border of flowers, represents "A Dream of Summer" and is supported on either side by an admirably executed figure piece in delicate tints. The whole is delightful in sentiment and in general effect. Larger than any of the Companion's previous Calendars, it is equally acceptable as a work of art. An ornament to the home it will take pre-eminent place.

The Calendar is published exclusively by the Companion. It cannot be obtained elsewhere. It will be given to all new subscribers for 1900, who will also receive in addition to the fifty-two issues of the new volume, all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1899, free from the time subscription. Illustrated Announcement Number, containing a full prospectus of the volume for 1900, will be sent free any address.—THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 203 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

### Which is the Greatest Honey-Producing Country in Europe?

Germany, which has 1,910,000 hives, producing 45,000,000 lbs of honey every year. Spain has 1,690,000 hives, producing 40,000,000 lbs. of honey, in Austria there are 1,555,000 hives, producing 40,000,000 lbs of honey; in France, 950,000 hives, producing 22,000,000 lbs.; in Holland, 240,000 hives, producing 6,000,000 lbs.; in Russia, 110,000 hives, producing 2,000,000 lbs. Denmark, 90,000, producing the same amount. Belgium, 200,000, producing 5,000,000 lbs. in Greece, 30,000, producing 3,000,000 lbs. The annual production of honey in Europe is calculated to reach 40,000,000 lbs. valued at £2,200,000, and of wax 10,000,000 lbs. of the value of £1,350,000. A hive of bees produces from 20 lb, to 50 lb of honey yearly, according to the size of the hive, and multiplies ten-fold in five years. In order to obtain enough honey for the load, a bee requires to visit 8,000 different flowers, and makes on an average ten trips daily.—B. B. J.

Honey is especially valuable for children, both as a medicine, and as a wholesome and nourishing food.