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VOL. VIII, No. 13. BEETON, ONT., DEC. 15, 1892. WHOLE No. 327

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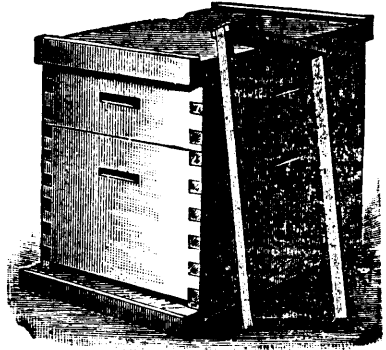
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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

VOL. VIII, No. 18.

BEETON, ONT., DECEMBER 15, 1892,

WHOLE No. 326

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

DUTY ON HONEY EXHIBIT, AND OTHER MATTERS.

In my last letter in C.B.J. touching on the World's Fair business, I took occasion to explain to intending exhibitors of honey that those wishing their honey sold in Chicago instead of having it returned to them, should understand that the American duty must be paid in the event of a sale, and that that duty would of course come out of the pocket of the Canadian exhibitor. I deemed it my duty to touch upon this matter so that there might be no misunderstanding on that score.

Exception has been taken, however, to what I there said by a gentleman for whom personally, and for whose judgment, I entertain a very high degree of respect. I mean my friend, Mr. S. Corneil, of Lindsay. I have his consent to make public use of a private letter of his, which is now before me.

Mr. Corneil, as the readers of the C.B.J. doubtless know, was one of the efficient delegates to the Intercolonial Exhibition held in London a few years ago, who there represented the credit of their country as well as the interests of Canadian beekeepers. That he did his part well in both respects may, I think, be safely asserted. As the experience gained there was in my opinion well worth drawing upon, I wrote Mr. Corneil, asking for suggestions as to the best method of putting up and packing comb honey for shipment over long distances with least injury to sections, etc., etc. Mr. Corneil kindly replied at length,

detailing the methods employed in packing for the Intercolonial, showing which succeeded best, making valuable suggestions in other directions, and concluding his letter with the following:—

"I congratulate you and the Ontario beekeepers on your appointment. I could not have done better if I had the making of the selection myself. There is one thing I think I may now mention without being impertinent, since you broke the ice yourself in the last C.B.J. * * * * Many of us do not agree with you on Dominion and Provincial public questions. I may be wrong, but I think that while you occupy a representative position, you would do better not to drag in controverted questions on which many of us know we can floor you in argument every time. For instance, I had a card a few days ago from ———, a Chicago honey dealer, inquiring as to the extent of my crop, and my prices. I learn similar inquiries have been made elsewhere. If we sell to him, he will have to pay Canadian prices, and the producer, contrary to your argument, will not in this case pay the duty. You are no worse, however, than ———. If I had my way I would put a veto on both of you taking part in any such discussions in any public way, till the show is over. * * * "

Now, I confess at the outset that that hint at "flooring" touches a tender spot. It is "the unkindest cut of all." Yet, in another sense it is a God-send, for this is the very kind of man I have been looking for for many a day, and now I have found him. True, I never trailed the proverbial "coat tail," but prayed all the same that just such a man would turn up as

has now turned up. I might as well also confess here to a constitutional weakness, and that is, that I dearly love a fight,—not fisticuffs exactly, but knocking heads together. When I see a head—especially an intellectual head like that owned by our friend—I like to “hit it.” I propose to knock heads with friend Corneil, and see if we can't make fire enough fly to light up the question between us.

Now, in all seriousness, I beg to assure my respected friend, and all others concerned, that I shall not “drag in” or discuss “party politics” in the C.B.J. till the show is all over, or indeed afterwards. I feel a contempt for party politics, which it would be useless to try to conceal. Nor will I admit that I was discussing politics in the journal when I was explaining to the exhibitors about the duty on honey. I was doing what I conceived to be clearly within the line of my duty as manager of that department. The question in political economy as to who pays the duty on goods here or there, however much it may be bandied about by this party or that, belongs of right to neither of them; and I am not aware that any party or anybody has a patent on it either for public or private discussion.

Mr. Corneil tells me that if he sells his honey to the Chicago buyer who asked him for quotations, the buyer “will have to pay Canadian prices,” and the producer, contrary to my argument, “will not in this case pay the duty.” Let us see about that. He certainly does pay the duty in this very case; and if I cannot convince Mr. C. of that fact before I get through, the head I have to hit at is not as good as I take it to be.

I never contended that the producer in all cases paid the duty, or lost the amount of the duty, which is the same thing. Nor is it necessary here to go into the question at length, showing when and why the duty comes out of the producer, and when and why it does not. It only devolves on me to show that in the case I mentioned, viz.: that of the exhibitors, it certainly does come out of the producers, and that, in

Mr. Corneil's case, it is no less certain that it does undoubtedly come out of him. He says that should he sell to the American buyer the latter will have to pay Canadian prices. That is true. I do not dispute that. But does not Mr. Corneil see—does not the reader see—that the Canadian price is just that much lower on account of the duty, and hence the Canadian producer loses that. Let us reason this thing out step by step, so that nobody with common sense and common honesty can fail to see it. If the American buyer could get honey as cheap at home as here, he would not think of coming here to buy, when he has to pay freight to get it there, and duty after he does get it there. The honey, after he does get it there, with all charges paid, must be at least worth in his market what he paid for it here plus the freight and duty. If it is not he is losing, but he is not doing business to lose, but to gain. We will suppose that the honey in his market is worth thirteen cents a pound. He cannot buy it for less, and can sell it readily for that. He finds that he can buy that quality and kind of honey in Canada for say ten cents per pound. He counts the cost. He calculates, he finds that he will have to pay at least a cent and a half duty (it is actually a little over that) per pound, and that the freight will be, say, a half a cent per pound. This will be two cents per pound to be added to the original price he paid to the producer, viz., ten cents, making the cost to him, when he gets it there, twelve cents per pound. His market is thirteen, and he is willing to do business for one cent per pound profit. He accordingly comes to Canada to buy of A., B. and Mr. C. The latter asks him what that honey fetches in his market. He replies thirteen cents per pound. Well, then, you are not offering me enough when you offer me ten cents per pound. I am offering you all I can afford. I am only making one cent a pound on it. It costs me two cents a pound to get it there—a half cent a pound for freight, and a cent and a half for duty. Were it not for this duty I could pay you a cent and a half a pound more than I am now paying you. I could pay you eleven

cents and a half instead of ten, and be making just the same profit I am now. Not so, replies Mr. C. The duty does not come out of the producer. I do not pay the duty. You do that. I know for certain on principle (*party principle sub rosa*) that I do not pay the duty—that the Canadian producer does not lose the duty. Whatever your principle is, it is nevertheless a fact, that you must pay the duty, or lose it, which is just the same thing.

C.—You say you would give me a cent and a half more per pound were it not for the duty, but I do not believe that. You would just give the ten as now and be making two and a half cents a pound profit instead of one. Buyer—You are now talking nonsense, for in that case I would be a fool or you would be one, if not both of us. If there were no duty to be paid I would be foolish to expect you to sell your honey to me as low as with a duty, and you would be foolish to sell it to me as low, for you could simply dismiss me and ship the honey yourself to my market and put the cent and a half per pound extra in your own pocket.

Does Mr. Corneil see the point? Does the reader see the point? They must, surely, for it is "as plain as a pikestaff."

The duty on extracted honey, going from Canada into the United States, is twenty cents per gallon, which, allowing twelve pounds of honey to the gallon, would be a cent and two-thirds duty per pound. On comb honey there is, so far as I can learn, no duty. The Canadian exhibitors at Chicago, whose exhibits may be sold there, will, therefore, have to pay a cent and two-thirds per pound duty on their extracted honey, but nothing on the comb.

I trust this matter is now clear to all concerned. If my good friend, Mr. Corneil, still thinks he would not lose the amount of the duty on honey, he might market in the United States; or on his exhibit, if sold there, I might make another effort to convince him. Meanwhile, the reader may judge for himself who is nearest the "floor."

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont. Dec. 12, 1892

THE BRISTOL CHAFF HIVE.

To such of your readers as are interested in chaff hives, I would like to briefly describe and lay before them the merits of the above hive. It was originated by Mr. H. E. Manner, of Bristol, Vt., one of the old Green Mountain State, who annually winters several hundred colonies in them with good success. It is extensively used throughout the New England States.

The hive consists of a bottom board or stand, brood nest, outside body, and cover. It is particularly well adapted to the L. hive, but the principle of it may be modified to suit any other hive or frame. As the bottom board is the only thing at all complicated about the hive, I will give the measurements of it suitable for the nine frame L. hive, and allow two inch packing at ends, and two and a half at sides, supposing your lumber to be all seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. Two side pieces are required six and a half inches in width, twenty-nine and a half inches long on bottom edge, and twenty-five on top edge. Cut a rebate three-eighths deep by a half inch wide across the inside of each side piece, at the slanting end (which is the front, of course), two inches from bottom and four and a half from top edge for alighting board to fit in, which need not be more than a half inch in thickness. Next two pieces three inches wide by twenty and three-eighth inches in length are needed to nail on the bottom of your side pieces, one at either end, connecting the two. Your alighting board nineteen and a half inches long, and of a suitable width, should now be placed in the rebate previously made, beveled on both edges to fit bottom cross-piece, and coming just flush with the top of the side pieces. Now you are ready to nail on your bottom boards which should be twenty and three-eighths inches in length by twenty-five inches in width, and in two parts. The back part should be twenty and a half inches wide, and the front four and a half inches with a piece cut out on inside edge an inch and a quarter wide by twelve and three-quarter inches long, an equal distance

from each end for the entrance. A slide is fitted underneath this entrance to close it up to a suitable size for winter and spring. In summer it may be opened wide for better ventilation. The brood nest sits on top of the bottom board—the front end over the entrance.

The outside body is made with three-eighths rebate on both edges—the lower one fitting over the bottom board, thus keeping it in place, and at the same time allowing of its being easily removed. The height of this outside body (with the cover) should be sufficient to accommodate the surplus receptacles intended to be placed on the brood nest. The cover should be made with a gable roof and rebated on to the body with three-eighth rebates. It is not advisable to make the cover deeper than six inches or so at the sides—the ends of course should be considerably wider—and quite peaked. It should be covered with clapboards, which should project about two inches all around to shed the rain. A hole should be bored in the peak of each gable an inch and a quarter in diameter, into which should be fitted a wire-cloth cone bee-escape for ventilation and also to allow any bees that might be left outside of the brood nest when handling them to escape. A piece five-eighths by seven eighths by six inches in length, beveled at upper end, should be nailed on each end of the outer case at the outside top edge to form a hinge, and by means of a cord of a suitable length attached to the cover and outer case at one end inside, the cover is made to open like the lid of a trunk, so that there is no lifting of it on or off. This is a valuable feature of the hive, as any one will admit. The cover, when open, forms a shelf on which your smoker and other utensils may be placed while working the colony.

The entrance of this hive being underneath, does not become clogged up with snow in winter, and by removing the slide at the entrance towards spring, the most of the dead bees will drop out. By simply lifting up the outside case the packing can be easily removed without disturbing the

brood nest. It is not necessary to move the whole hive if you desire to change the location of colonies—simply lift out the brood nests.

It is a good plan to have the hives in an apiary all arranged so that they will swing to the north. Then in the spring, on fine days, the covers can be quickly opened, allowing the sun to dry out and warm up the packing. During very warm weather in the honey season it is often desirable to shade hives. By means of a section blank placed on end under the north side of your cover, raising it about four inches, you have the best shade board that can be devised, and it takes scarcely any time to do this.

The hive is equally well adapted to the raising of either comb or extracted honey. In shape it resembles a house in miniature, and where one has a number together, painted two or three colors, the effect is very nice, and gives an apiary the appearance of a small city. The construction of the hive is so simple that any one at all handy with tools can make a few for trial.

I have a good deal of experience with chaff hives, and in my opinion there is none that can compare with this hive for successful outdoor wintering, and general all round usefulness.

F. W. JONES.

Bedford, Que., Dec. 3rd, 1892.

COLORADO STATE BEEKEEPERS' CONVENTION.

WE are indebted to Mr. R. C. Aikins, of Longmont, (Colorado), for a copy of the *Longmont Times* of the 4th ulto., containing a very full report of the proceedings of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, the annual meeting of which was held on the 28th and 29th of the preceding month at Longford, and, as stated by the *Times*, was "an event in the history of the bee industry in Colorado."

The meeting was evidently an interesting and instructive one, quite a number of reports having been received from the several County Inspectors. Several papers were also read upon different topics connected with apiculture. One entitled "Bees for Money," read by Mr. R. C. Aikins, is

of so valuable and practical a character as to render its transfer to our columns of some value to our readers:

Bees for Money.

BY R. C. AIKINS.

In any line of business the question comes up, Does it pay? Our business is no exception. The problem certainly is, how to make it pay?

In all common affairs, there is a strife to excel, both in producing the best and the most of it, and, in order to draw trade from others, produce the cheapest.

Practically, there is but one thing that will advance prices; that is the law of supply and demand. If the producer has not enough to supply the demand, prices rise. Likewise, when the supply is greater than the demand, prices fall.

It is common custom to do business on borrowed capital, directly or indirectly. As a result of this, mortgages are foreclosed; merchants urge collections; crops are prematurely sold, and prices suffer. Prices seldom, if ever, go higher than the law of supply and demand brings them, while because of the afore-mentioned causes our product often goes lower than supply and demand would require.

The government helps the sugar manufacturers by a bounty, and it is said cheapens sugar. If sugar be cheapened, other sweets suffer more or less by a reduction in price. Cheap sugar means that more sugar syrup will be used and less high-priced honey.

Not many years ago I produced honey where I could sell comb at 15 and extracted at 12½ cents. The small producer with plenty of prosperous neighbors who like honey, but do not keep bees, can do so yet.

Let us figure a little. We will suppose a city of 5,000 inhabitants; allowing five individuals to a family, we have 1000 families. If each family buys 100 pounds of honey, the city will consume 100,000 pounds. Twenty apiarists, with 100 colonies each, at 50 pounds per colony, would supply the city.

It is commonly estimated that one man cannot care for more than 100 colonies. One hundred colonies at 50 pounds per colony gives us 5000 pounds. This, at 10 cents per pound, would bring \$500. How much will it cost me to raise this honey?

To produce 5000 pounds we will use about—

6000 sections @ \$3 50 per thousand.	\$ 21 00
Foundation for 50th @ 50c.....	25 00
Shipping cases (about 1c. per lb) for 5000 lb.....	50 00
Total.....	\$ 96 00

INVESTMENT.

100 colonies bees @ \$4.....	\$400 00
Shop and honey house.....	200 00
Tools and fixtures.....	100 00
Total.....	\$700 00
Ten per cent interest on \$700.....	\$70 00
Ten per cent for wear and tear....	70 00
Taxes on \$700 (¼ val.) at 3 per cent	10 50
Add cost of supplies above.....	96 00

Total.....\$246 50

This deducted from the \$500 received for the crop leaves \$253.50 to pay the labor.

I have shown how a city of 5000 inhabitants, consuming 20 pounds of honey per head, would employ 20 apiarists with 100 colonies of bees each, yielding 50 pounds per colony and 10 cents per pound for the honey, leaves the apiarist \$253.50 to live on. But there is not a city that consumes one-quarter that much honey per capita. So the bulk of this honey must go on the general market. Then too, 50 pounds per colony is more than the average yield with the average apiarist, and 10 cents per pound is more than the average net price when shipped on the general market.

Now let us see what is necessary to make money by raising honey. Let us say that the apiarist will need \$500 per year to live on; that he can handle 200 colonies of bees; that this number of colonies will require an investment of \$1500, besides the necessary residence property, ground to do business on, at, say \$1000—a total investment of \$2500.

STATEMENT.

The apiarist's living taxes on investment of \$2500, at one-half valuation and 3 per cent tax, \$37.50; 10 per cent interest, \$250; to keep up wear and tear \$250—a total of \$130.50—that must be made before the apiarist is one cent ahead.

No doubt many will say that 20 per cent for interest and wear and tear is too much. But we must not forget that bees and bee fixtures are very perishable property and need constant additions to keep in good shape. Also, it is a rare thing that such property can be sold at first cost.

The apiarist with 200 colonies, and an average yield per colony of 50 pounds at 10 cents per pound, as per above calculations, has \$462.50 for a living. But the average apiarist does not, will not, and cannot do it.

We do not deny that money can be and is made with bees. But to do so one must learn the business. The farmer beekeeper cannot make money this way. While the novice is climbing up, the expert is still advancing, and so long as the supply is sufficient to fill the demand, or more, none but the expert apiarist will make money out of bees.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE POSITION OF THE REVIEW ON THE SUGAR-HONEY QUESTION.

EDITOR CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL:—I have once or twice seen slight references in the C. B. J. to the effect that the REVIEW was advising beekeepers to feed sugar syrup to bees and sell the result as honey. These references have heretofore been too slight to call for any explanation; but the article by Mr. Deadman in the last issue is too out spoken and too misleading (although probably not intentionally so) to pass unnoticed. Hence I beg the privilege of stating to your readers the exact position taken by the REVIEW on this subject.

First, allow me to give a very brief synopsis of the case. One year ago the REVIEW took up the special topic of "What shall Beekeepers do if the Poor Seasons keep on coming?" When it came E. E. Hasty's turn to speak, he said, "If the poor seasons keep on coming we may be obliged to feed sugar to have it made into honey." He then went on to show why honey was used. It was for its beauty, palatableness and food value. He then showed that the popular notion that bees "make" honey is, to a certain extent, true. The nectar of flowers is almost wholly cane sugar, which the secretions of the bees change to glucose or honey. From this he argued that it mattered not from whence the bees secured their cane sugar, the result would be the same honey. When I first read this, I think I was as much surprised as any of the brethren. I could scarcely believe my eyes. Hitherto any thing of this kind was called adulteration. I tried in my mind to see how I could combat and overthrow the views of Mr. Hasty. I tried and tried, and could not answer them in a manner satisfactory to myself. By the way, there has been very little attempt to show that Mr. Hasty is incorrect in his views; there has been a sort of holy horror, or else a sort of exasperation, that he should have *thought* of such a thing. I remembered how, when I had been feeding sugar for winter stores, I had been so attracted by the

delicious look of the well-filled white combs that I had out out small pieces and tasted them only to be surprised that the taste was so exactly like that of honey that, had I not known the source, I would have pronounced it honey. I then called to mind the good things that had met with the most bitter opposition when first introduced. I remembered that there was once a great hue and cry similar to the one now being raised, differing only in degree, because some beekeepers were using foundation in their sections. The objections to its use read somewhat as follows: "Some people are not clean in their methods of wax rendering. The old combs are allowed to stand until they are inhabited with disgusting worms, and fouled with the excrements of the inhabitants. The whole mass is then stewed up together and the wax squeezed out. Who wants to eat this stuff? Ugh! That is the kind of opposition that the users of foundation had to encounter. Then there was the talk about its being artificial. It was not the work of the bees; It would be a *fraud* to sell it without informing the purchaser; it would fill the consumer's mouth with wax, his soul with disgust, and the market for honey would be ruined. Where is the beekeeper now who does not use foundation in his sections? Few and far between. I knew that what Mr. Hasty advocated would be looked upon, at least at first, as the rankest kind of heresy; but I remembered that in the dark ages men were tortured for the very views that are now popular. I thought of all these things, and decided that the REVIEW should continue as it had begun, allow everybody to be heard so long as the saying was done decently and in order. I thought that the time might come when sugar-honey would be a legitimate product of the apiary in those locations where the hand of the "white woman" (of whom our Hasty friend writes so picturesquely in a late issue of the C. B. J.) had swept away the natural sources of honey.

I thought of all these things, and then the article went into the REVIEW. A correspondent recently wrote that he thinks, that Prof. Cook and myself must

have taken the course that we have done in order to gain notoriety. He never would have used that expression had he known the amount of moral courage and backbone that it requires to let that article into the REVIEW when I knew that it would call forth adverse criticism. To be true to your convictions, in the face of public opinion, is not so easy as it appears.

To my surprise, when the article appeared, every one misconstrued its spirit. All seemed to think that Hasty and the REVIEW were advising the feeding of sugar and the selling of it for floral honey, with the intent to deceive. Nothing was further from our purpose. Your correspondent, Friend Deadman, evidently still holds similar views, as he says, "the public must soon know it." There has been no intention or intimation whatever of trying to keep the knowledge from the public. He further says that the public will "object to paying such prices as he (Hutchinson) estimates the product will be sold for." Because in the experiment that I made last summer, the feeding of seven dollars and fifty cents worth of honey sugar resulted in honey that, if sold at fifteen cents a pound, would bring twenty dollars, everybody seems to jump to the conclusion that that is all that the honey cost. They forget the bees, the feeders, the labor. Sugar honey will always cost the same as floral honey, plus the cost of the sugar and the labor and expense of the feeding. In a good season there would be no excuse for its production, but in a poor season the raising of sugar honey by an expert at feeding back, would be far better than having no crop, providing there were no objections to its production.

I published the criticisms that came in, and, to my surprise, such men as Wm. F. Clarke, G. M. Doolittle, C. W. Dayton, and others came to my support. A bitter discussion seemed about to follow. I asked my readers their opinions as to allowing it to go on. There was a division of opinion; but I decided that it would be better to drop it until the matter could be thought of calmly.

In a few months Prof. Cook published

the result of some analysis of honey that had been made, and some tests that he had made with sugar honey by placing it before a class of students, his wife and others. All these authorities had been unable to detect the difference between sugar honey and floral honey. It seemed to be a good time to decide upon what honey really is. I asked Prof. Cook to write an article headed "What is Honey?" It appeared in the October REVIEW. To my surprise it was a defence of the Hasty view of the matter. Once more the subject was fully started. It seemed better to me to allow it to go on and have some kind of a decision arrived at. I wish that all interested in the matter could have the November REVIEW and see the views of such men as Doolittle, Miller, Taylor, and others. Both sides of the matter are fairly presented in a masterly way. The December REVIEW may contain one or two articles bearing on the subject, and possibly an Editorial reference to the topic, and then the subject will be dropped in the REVIEW, for the present, at least, as all discussion now must be of a purely speculative nature, as there is a lack of experience on many points, and other important subjects are pressing forward for discussion.

The REVIEW and its correspondents have not and do not advocate the production and sale of sugar-honey. It has simply been suggested that the matter receive discussion and experimentation with a view to deciding in regard to the feasibility, advisability and desirability of such a departure. The only real difference now between the REVIEW and the other journals that have expressed themselves on this point is that they decide that the subject will not even admit of consideration. The editor of the REVIEW desires most sincerely, and some of his readers little know how hard he works, to make the REVIEW what it claims to be, "Devoted to the interests of honey producers." And if it is taking a wrong course, no one is more desirous than its Editor to change that course, and it is to this end that it courts all honest criticism and gives it most careful consideration.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Flint, Mich., Dec. 5, 1892.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN BEEKEEPERS' CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR,—The North American Beekeepers' Society will hold its 23rd annual convention December 27th, 28th and 29th, at the Randall House, corner Penna. Ave. and 15th street, Washington, D.C. The regular rates are \$3 a day, but to those attending the convention they will be only \$2.50. Besides this, if only fifteen members stop at the house, a hall in the hotel will be furnished free. Otherwise, the charge for the hall will be \$5 per day. Of course there are other cheaper hotels to which those who choose can go. Rates as low as \$1.75 can be secured. Or a room at \$1 a day can be obtained and meals taken upon the European plan.

The convention will be held when all railroads will give a round trip for the price of one and one-third fare. It may be well to explain, however, that these rates are given only for local traffic. In other words, a person who has to pass over more than one road cannot buy a through ticket and take advantage of the reduced rates. In order to take advantage of the reduced rates he will be obliged to first buy a round trip ticket over his own road; then, upon reaching the next road, buy one over that, and so on. It may be possible that a limited return ticket could be bought nearly as cheaply as to pay these locally reduced holiday rates. Let all consult their ticket agents in regard to this before buying their tickets. The trunk lines would have granted reduced rates (one and one-third fare) but there must be 100 persons present. Should there be less than 100 present holding railroad certificates, the reduced rate would be withheld. Should we adopt the certificate plan and then the attendance be less than 100, there would be bitter disappointment and loss, as, had the members not expected to return at one-third fare upon presentation of their certificates, they would have taken advantage of other reductions. As it now is, those living on roads leading into Washington direct will

be all right, while those coming over more than one road can manage as suggested.

PROGRAMME—FIRST DAY, TUESDAY DECEMBER 27TH.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 p.m.—Payment of annual dues; reception of new members and distribution of badges. "President's Address," Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa. Discussion, "Grading Honey," Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill. Discussion. Question Box.

EVENING SESSION — 7.30 p.m.—"Self-Hivers," E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio. Discussion. Question Box.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28TH.

MORNING SESSION. — 9.30 a.m. — "Detecting the Adulteration of Honey," Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College Mich. Discussion. (Prof. H. W. Wiley, U.S. Chemist, is expected to be present and join in the discussion). "Varieties of Bees and Their Characteristics," Frank Benton, Washington, D.C. Discussion. Question Box.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 p.m.—"What the Department of Agriculture Ought to Do for Apiculture," P. H. Elwood, Starkville, N.Y. "What the Department of Agriculture Has Done and Can Do for Apiculture," C. V. Riley, Government Entomologist, Washington, D.C. Discussion. Question Box.

EVENING SESSION — 7.30 p.m.—"Shall the Scope of the Beekeepers' Union be Broadened?" T. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill. Discussion. Question Box.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29TH.

MORNING SESSION — Selection of place or holding next meeting. Election of Officers. Report of Committees. Completion of Unfinished Business. Question Box. Adjournment.

Just a word in regard to the fewness of the topics. Some of the topics are of unusual importance and deserve most thorough discussion. It is very unsatisfactory to have an important discussion in full blast cut off short and perhaps referred to a committee in order to give room to the next topic. A full convention can bring out all the points much more fully than a

few men in a committee room. One suggestion leads to another and "in the multitude of counselors there is wisdom." The questions in the question box (often of importance) are frequently referred to a committee to be answered. A discussion in full convention is more likely to bring out the truth. If any one has any topic or question that he would like discussed and will not be present to ask for its discussion, let him write to me at once and I will see that the matter is brought to the notice of the convention. The discussion of a topic often leads to another which it would be very desirable to discuss, but lack of time prevents. It is believed that the above programme will allow a reasonable time for the discussion of these interesting side-questions that are continually springing up.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

YELLOW BEES.

In issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of November 15th, appeared an article under the above heading, by S. E. Miller. Now, as I have had some experience with this strain of bees, perhaps a few lines from me would not be amiss.

Mr. Miller appears to believe that in breeding five-banded bees, breeders generally lose sight of, or sacrifice every other good quality for color. Very likely he has good reason for thinking as he does, still I cannot imagine what they can be; but I will admit that for a breeder who is surrounded by all kinds of bees, and who would probably have to mate fifty or a hundred queens to get one mated just right, the temptation to use the yellowest for breeding purposes, irrespective of other good qualities, must be very great.

But why cannot the same be said of the breeder of the three-banded leather-colored bees, or the Carniolans, or any other race of bees? Why is he not as apt to sacrifice good qualities for color? No, Mr. Miller, I beg your pardon, but I do think you are just a little off the track.

A breeder who breeds at all extensively,

and who has any control of mating, could perhaps show you a hundred queens producing bees so near alike that you could not tell the difference. Now, suppose this breeder wishes to select one queen from the hundred for a breeding queen, would it not be reasonable to suppose that he would carefully consider every good quality in selecting? Certainly he would, for there is all to be gained and nothing lost by so doing.

My experience with the five-banded bees as honey gatherers is just the reverse of Mr. Miller's.

Since first introducing them they have each season outstripped all our other bees in honey getting, and we have had the Germans, the German and Italian crosses, the Carniolans and the Carniolans and the Italian crosses, and the three-banded and leather-colored Italian during the past season. The difference was so great that there can be no mistake, and our verdict is "they are hustlers." Of course our stock may be superior as honey getters to what Mr. Miller has tried, and while we are right in this respect, he may be also.

In conclusion, Mr. Miller says, (and I heartily agree), let us rear our queens by the very best methods. Let us breed for all desirable qualities and beauty along with them; but if anything must be left out, let it be the fourth and fifth bands rather than some of the more desirable qualities.

Now, Friend Miller, you are on the track again, but when you see the coming bee you'll find it hasn't got even a black tail.

A. W. BROWN,

Port Rowan, Dec. 12th. 1892.

Canada will spend one thousand dollars for an apicultural exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

A Californian who has six thousand colonies producing two hundred thousand pounds of honey yearly is said to be the largest beekeeper in the world.

Best breeds do not insure most profit without proper treatment.

If you cannot have all your stock of the best, have the best you can.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We observe that the application of bee-stings in cases of rheumatism, chronic neuralgia, etc., is again being discussed. A communication is published in the A.B. J. of the 1st inst., from Dr. Gress of Atchison, Kan., who is of opinion that much care is required in the application of so heroic a remedy. We should say so, indeed. In fact, in our opinion, if we may judge from the cases referred to by the doctor, we should be disposed to regard the remedy as worse, if possible, than the disease. Upon one of the patients on whom the doctor experimented himself, "the immediate effect was sickness, profuse perspiration following an eruption on the surface of the body,"—and this only from a single sting, the doctor himself having got his patient stung by "persuading him to go to a hive of very fine bloods which I had first teased for the occasion, when one of the bees did the work well by striking the spot most affected, which was the left eye," (it was a case of chronic neuralgia). In another case the patient had also been stung and came to the doctor for advice, and "when ascending the stairs he became sick and faint, and fell, rolling down stairs, and was unconscious for fully half an hour." Had either of these two cases, says the doctor, got more than one sting, "the result might have been fatal." In that case the remedy would have been much worse than the disease.

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The doctor is very anxious to impress the general public with the necessity of great caution in stinging persons who are not accustomed to being stung. "I advise, first, never to allow any sting about the head or body until you know how the victim is affected by a bee-sting; or, in other words, first take the hand or foot of anyone who has never been stung, and after awaiting the effect of the first sting for half an hour, with nothing unfavorable, then you may apply one to the part affected, be it in the knee-joint, face or

body. Waiting again for the result, if unfavorable symptoms appear, stop for twenty-four hours, and apply as before. But in no case apply from six to eight and ten to twenty stings to any person, unless it should be to an old apiarist, like Mr. Root or Dr. Miller," or, say, Mr. D. A. Jones, to whom the sting of a bee is of the slightest possible consequence.

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And now comes up a very important consideration in connection with the whole subject. We have the experience of reliable medical experts that, as a topical application, the sting of a bee is a perfect success where only the rheumatism or neuralgia is killed—a preterpluperfect one, we must suppose, where the patient is killed as well as the rheumatism. The proposition we desire to submit is, as to whether the remedy may not also be used as a prophylactic. If an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, here we have an invaluable panacea for at least two of the easily besetting difficulties of the human frame, rheumatism, which may be regarded as affecting the muscular system only, and neuralgia or sciatica, which are confined to the nervous system. Mr. Root and Dr. Miller are both old apiarists; they have probably been stung scores of times just where they wanted to be stung, and perhaps occasionally where they did not want to be stung. Now, then, are Mr. Root or Dr. Miller affected by sciatica, neuralgia or rheumatism. Our *redacteur-en-chef*, Mr. Jones, has been stung so often—well, so many thousands of times,—that to-day, it is quite possible that if he were unveiled and a swarm alighted upon him it might be more inconvenient for the swarm than for editor Jones. We have never asked Mr. Jones whether he suffers from either sciatica, neuralgia, or rheumatism,—but we don't think he does. If we find that he does not, we have got a long way toward solving the somewhat abstruse problem before us,—that is, as to whether the sting of a bee, or the sting of two or three of them, may not be accepted as having prophylactic value in cases o

neuralgic and rheumatic affections. The question is easily solved. If Mr. Root and Drs. Miller and Gress will make the subject one of short investigation and inquiry they will confer a very great favor upon people who may be disposed to take on these complaints. We have a slight tendency in that direction ourselves. If, therefore, our anticipations are verified by the investigations of these experts, we shall be quite prepared to accept an occasional sting as early in the ensuing season as there may be any bees about to attend to us, and will accept their perforations with all the grace our rather hasty temper may permit.

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The *British Beekeeper* of Dec. 1st, just at hand, contains a very complimentary and well deserved tribute to our friend, Mr. Robert McKnight, of Owen Sound. "When we visited Canada," says the editor of the B.B.K. we stayed for some days with Mr. Robt. McKnight. At that time Mr. McKnight was one of the leading beekeepers in Canada, and since then he has remained in the front rank, and it is with considerable pleasure that we read that his services in furthering the beekeeping industry have been recognized in his own country." There is one thing that may be said of Mr. McKnight that can be said of few men, and that is that he is about one of the most unselfish men in the world. His services have always been given voluntarily, and he has done any amount of good work for the cause. With him his works have been labors of love, and a noble example for others to follow.

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In the *American Bee Journal* of the 8th inst., p. 753, Friend Yorke, referring to Prof. W. F. Clarke's report of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association, published by us in our issue of the 15th ulto., says:—"The report * * * says in substance that the editor of the *Bee Journal* was "present," and promised to do his utmost in carrying out the spirit of the resolution. With the slight exception that we were not present * * * that

part of the report is quite correct." As a rule, few men are more correct in their statements of fact than Prof. Clarke, and if a slight mistake was made in this instance, everybody will readily understand that Bro. Yorke is responsible for the mistake and not Prof. Clarke or the A.B.J. Brother Yorke ought to have been there; it was his duty to have been there. And in all probability and with a full knowledge that Bro. Yorke is always to be found where duty calls him, he took it for granted that the editor of the C.B.J. was there. If he was not there the fault was entirely his own, and he is himself in every way responsible for any mistake produced by his absence. We hope we shall not have to reproach Bro. Yorke again with any dereliction of duty in this or any other direction.

YOUNG BASSWOOD TREES FOR PLANTING.

MR. EDITOR,—There appears to be a difficulty in obtaining young basswood trees for planting. The anxiety to discover where they may be got is not confined to the readers of the C.B.J. Numerous enquiries have been made through *Gleanings* as to how and where they may be obtained. Some three years ago there came into my hands the catalogue of a nurseryman in Michigan, in which seedlings were advertised at such reasonable rates that I sent an order for several varieties, amongst the rest basswood. The order was promptly filled by mail, and these basswoods are now seven or eight feet high. The seedling basswoods cost me \$3 per hundred, or three cents each, laid down in the post office here. Any quantity of the above seedlings may be obtained from "W. W. Johnston, Nurseryman, Snowflake P.O., Antrim Co., Michigan," where I got them, and probably from others as well. They are sent postage paid, at his catalogue prices, which are, as I before stated, \$3 per hundred.

R. MCKNIGHT.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

AFTER DINNER THOUGHTS.

MR. EDITOR,—My thoughts have been running upon other things than bees of late, and my hands have been equally and otherwise occupied; but to-day, without a moment's warning, they reverted to the subject of bees with great effusiveness.

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I see Brother Miller has given readers a remedy for sour stomach. That's good of you, Doc. It may relieve many a sufferer; but I, for one, don't need it. Oh, no; my stomach never gets sour, nor anything that is in it. How could it, with such excellent cooking as my wife does? My stomach also imparts its sweetness to my head, which gives lustre to my eyes; and in the effulgence of my soul I am forced to exclaim:—"Oh, that all men were blessed as I, and that in this broad land poor cooking was an exception, and less the rule:—that women would boil food more and fry it far less."

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I have for some years past been trying to show beekeepers the sinfulness of adulterating honey, as well as the ruin such a practice would bring upon beekeepers in general. While I realize that people move in great questions slowly, yet it has been with much indignation and other things that I have witnessed the tardiness of beekeepers in defending their chosen pursuit, and in securing it from the peril with which it is threatened. Some of my brightest thoughts, as well as my best lead pencils have lent their energies to this subject, only to acknowledge that mute silence reigns supreme in regard to the subject. But the darkest hour is just before day, and thanks to Prof. Cook and friend Newman for their timely movement and their powerful determination to at least do what they can to stop the terrible practice of adulterating honey. Brother beekeepers, will you answer friend Newman's call for co-operation in this matter? Are there not five thousand beekeepers ready to give one dollar each to see the adulteration of honey stopped? But what about you,

saints, who stand in high places! is this sudden and impulsive cry against adulteration an honest one, or is it a *ruse* to cover some tracks, or is the money to be used at our capital as spending money, during the next conversazione there, by a few who understand things in general, coupled with a few faint efforts to induce some one to introduce an anti-adulteration bill to be laid on the table, while you, from the five thousand dollars, pay your board bill at another table. It may be that this five thousand is needed to secure the passage of this bill; but I, for one, do not believe it. When we, beekeepers, are shown that the amount named is required, and that an honest purpose is behind it, we will help to raise the money. But you who wear the garb of righteousness, and at whose mandate all are obedient, look down upon and observe those whose walk in life is humble and explain to them why some things are done which ought not to be done and which, at least, have the appearance of your sanction. I am not personal in these remarks; but, oh, how quickly is honesty developed where, but a short time ago, one of the privileged few was allowed space to publish an article which in its prelude on the righteousness of adulteration was unsurpassed for the ease with which it gently wafted one unconsciously into the belief that adulteration was right, finely winding up with a declaration that should bring crimson to his cheek, declaring that although sugar was used for adulterating honey, the people didn't care if it only tasted good, for taste governed consumers to a great extent, and that sugar could be used to a great extent in dark honey, making it lighter in color and better in taste. Great hemlocks! what a send-off for one of the few, and you know who printed it; and what in Texas did you print it for? is one of the questions I would like answered. That and a good square routing of the "nigger in the fence" will bring the money to pass laws with.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa., Dec., 1892.

PROGRAMME OF ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme of the annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association to be held in the town of Walkerton on January 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1892.

2 p.m., Jan. 10th.—Reading of minutes; Secretary's report; Treasurer's report; other official reports; general discussion.

7.30 p.m.—President's address. Paper by Wm. McEvoy, on "How I prepare bees for outdoor wintering, and care for them in spring." General discussion and questions answered.

9 a.m., Jan. 11th.—Affiliated Societies' report; Delegates of Affiliated Societies' report; Paper by J. K. Darling, on "Why is it?" General discussion and questions answered.

2 p.m.—Foul Brood Inspector's report; general discussion; election of officers.

7.30.—S. Corneil will read a paper on "The density of honey. Selling it by weight. The best means of curing it to a given weight, with some experiments." General discussion.

9 a.m., Jan. 12th.—Mr. Pringle may possibly read a paper on "Education."

Mr. Corneil has suggested that if half a dozen old comb honey producers would consent to give five minutes' speeches on "how they produce comb honey," and allow him to cross question them for five minutes, it might be profitable. This may take place following Mr. Pringle's papers.

There may be an afternoon session if desirable. W. COUSE, Secretary.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NEW BEEKEEPING PATENTS.

The following is the list of patents issued to November 23rd, 1892, from the United States Patent Office, Washington, D.C.:—Centrifugal Honey Extractor, Charles W. Metcalf, Santa Paula, Cal.

This device consists of a basket support made approximately U-shaped, a basket or comb holder having its front and rear ends made of wire netting, its sides being provided with grooves near their lower ends, these grooves engaging a bar on the support

and forming the fulcrum for the holder, facilitating the removal of the comb holder from the support, the frame being supported on shafts and mounted to swing; a main driving shaft being provided with a series of gear wheels connected by a sprocket chain with sprocket wheels on the shafts of the frame, and suitable lugs to limit the motion of the device.

MISCELLANY.

Science of Beekeeping.

POLLEN GATHERING; WITH SOME NEW DISCOVERIES ON THE FORMATION OF THE POLLEN PELLETS.

Continued from page 277, C.B.J., Dec. 1, '92.

RULES—CONTINUED.

There are hairs on the opposite side of the passage, curved or bent round towards it, running along the outside end of the metatarsus and auricle. These hairs serve to keep the passing pollen down against the tibia on its way through the passage and as it enters the cavity; they also allow and assist the pellet to extend itself over the outside of the metatarsus. There are also *long bristles* at the outside corner of the pecten and tibia bent round at right angles, the bent portion of which is of great length, extending all along the width of the passage bordering the curved hairs just mentioned. They, in conjunction with similar curved hairs round the auricle, close the apparently open side of the passage, so far as guiding the pollen at that part is concerned. The bent portions, together with the *long, bent bristles* on the opposite side near the joint, form a bridge, which serves to bind the pellet by the centre, and thus retains it in the cavity. The bristles that border the pollen baskets also serve the same purpose.

The double set of long bristles or binders above referred to—of which there are nine or ten springing from the outer edge of the joint on the fore part of the leg, and only four or five from the after corner of the tibia—are all very flexible, as also are the bristles along the edges of the cavity on the tibia and those at the outer edge of the planta. These edging bristles point backward, and are so disposed that, while retaining the pellet in the basket, they allow the bee to dislodge it easily backwards into the cell.

14. The cavity of the pollen basket is deflexed for a short distance up, after which it runs up in an outward direction to give resistance along with the outside hairs to the ascending pollen, and thus cause it at a certain point to spread itself downwards over the outside part at the

upper end of the planta. In the same hollow or cavity there is a slight tapering ridge or mound running up the cavity, which, with other minor undulations, causes the pollen to spread itself sideways, principally towards the outer edge of the leg. What beautiful and indispensable provisions of nature are these, and how well adapted to their purpose! In them the observer cannot fail to see the hand of the Great Creator of the universe.

15. The bee alters or modifies the direction of pollen in forming the pellets by causing the upper or the lower edge of the face of the compressors to bear most, and also by keeping its hinder legs back at the commencement, and bringing their ends forward from the joint of the pollen passage when the pellets are nearing completion.

16. The extremity of the centre legs—which seem to have an extremely delicate sense of touch—keeps the bee constantly informed as to the condition and progress of the pollen pellets, and by their means it removes any excrecences on the outside, transferring such back again between the compressors.

The centre legs, therefore, besides placing the pollen between the compressors (see Rule 10), attend to the condition of the pellets, as the latter become larger; but this work is always done while the legs are empty of prepared pollen, and immediately after they have placed a handful between the compressors, thus utilising the time at disposal before they are required to take the next handful from the fore legs.

It is this occasional but continual action of the centre legs on the outside of the pellets (as mentioned in Rule 16) which has deceived all observers up to this day. Thus the manner in which Nature has decreed that the pollen pellets of the bee should be formed could not possibly be more opposed than it is to the views hitherto prevailing, as expressed by various writers on the subject. Every observer who has endeavored to unravel the mystery with respect to the formation of pollen pellets has quite naturally believed that he was contemplating the face of the picture, while he was all along beholding only the back of it; the hinder leg and pellet turned towards him presenting that surface only, and hiding from his view the true face of the picture, which was on the inner part of the other leg. From whichever side of the bee observations were taken, the same delusion presented itself, because of attention being concentrated on the side nearest the observer, and this, coupled with the extremely rapid movements of the insect, has completely deluded our good friend A. I. Root, and with him quite a respectable army of co-believers.

17. The bee has a pair of compressor-cleaners, consisting of a single row of stiff bristles at the extremity of the planta on the inner part of each hind leg. They are used to remove dry pollen or other extraneous matter from the face of the compressors, and to throw the same down on to the ground.

18. When a bee takes wing, in passing from flower to flower, if it has the hinder legs together (that is, with the compressors joined), it is gathering pollen to a certainty. Otherwise it will hold its hinder legs wide apart, and then is not gathering pollen.

Rule 19, and last, will enable any one to know instantly whether a bee is gathering pollen or not. This rule is based on the fact that the proper conditions for compressing prepared pollen are present when it is on the wing, and that the bee always uses the compressors after visiting flowers, so soon as it takes wing again, if it has been gathering pollen.

As already stated, whereas the bee places propolis with the centre legs direct to the pollen baskets, it, on the other hand, always carries the handful of prepared pollen between the compressors. We must therefore allow a certain amount of discriminating power to the insect. The little pellets of propolis which it makes by sticking small bits of the material together have a very ragged appearance, quite unlike the large and well-shaped pollen pellets.

While writing on this subject I have had the great advantage of dealing with a substance both visible and tangible. I allude to prepared or artificial pollen, and this has enabled me to present solid facts, which can be tested by anyone desiring to do so. I shall now proceed to give a few directions for so doing.

HINTS FOR TESTING THE SYSTEM.

The best time to commence the study from nature of the formation of pollen pellets by the bee is in early spring, just before natural pollen-gathering begins, or when only a little can be got from the first flowers of the field, viz., the common daisy and the buttercup.

In an early fruit district it is advantageous to stimulate bees to early brood-rearing by presenting fresh Egyptian lentil flour, or fresh peameal (I prefer the former, because it can be dissolved more readily than peameal) on straw shavings, in suitable receptacles in proximity of the hives, and at such an elevation as to afford easy observation. Avoid using straw skeps for the purpose, because some of the flour is liable to get wet and lodge between the folds of the straw, only to become a breeding-place for wax-moths. Use, therefore,

a galvanised bucket, or some smooth receptacle that can be easily cleaned after use. Remember, also, to keep it turned towards the sun, because bees do not gather pollen in the shade. Place a handful of the flour among the shavings on a fine, warm day, when the bees are flying. A little of the artificial pollen should be sprinkled on in-going bees: after which they will take to the flour readily.

It is useful to begin the supply of artificial pollen a fortnight or so before the first flowers of spring appear. By so doing we create an inclination for pollen-gathering, and induce bees to search out the earliest flowers for a supply, which they would otherwise leave untouched. Left to themselves they would only commence work on the earliest fruit bloom. But being thus stimulated to raise an early batch of brood, and in consequence requiring nitrogenous food for nursing purposes, they will gather a large quantity of pollen from the daisy and the buttercup, as well as from furze bloom, and a few others flowering at the same time. We thus bring the bees into condition to work vigorously for honey on the earliest fruit blossoms, and surely this is worthy of consideration by those who keep their bees in fruit districts. Besides, it will tend to produce a much larger crop of fruit of those kinds that flower very early. So advantageous is it in the last named direction that the writer has on this account to support with stakes the branches of his gooseberry-bushes to prevent them breaking down, even after severe picking of green fruit. The same remark applies to plums and cherries, and early-flowering apples. Currants, also, white, red, and black, bear an extra heavy crop.

The best times to choose for making observations are days when the weather is warm and bright, but with large clouds passing swiftly across the sky. As already remarked, bees prefer gathering pollen during sunshine, but one can observe their movements better in the shade; we must, therefore, choose such times as the sun is covered for a few moments by a passing cloud. As, however, passing clouds cannot always be secured, the head of the observer may be used for the purpose of shade while watching the bee at its work, giving it an alternation of sunshine and shade between each observation.

By far the best variety of bee for making these observations with are Carniolans; they take to the pollen substitute readily, and continue working on it until the natural supply comes in. Other varieties may be tried, but the writer has chiefly used these bees in making his observations.

The pure Carniolan bee is especially hardy, patient, and docile; it is the least affected by your presence, being fully occupied with its work. These lovely insects will lie on their side or back among the shavings while working on the artificial pollen; and at that time their movements are sufficiently slow to be easily discernible. They are also amongst the varieties having the whole of the pellet-forming apparatus strongly developed, this enabling them to form enormous-sized pellets.

The reader can, with the help of the key contained in the rules, define exactly each movement and its import; and, after making himself familiar with them, he will be able to read them readily, however rapid the bee may perform its evolutions on the flowers and in the air during summer. He may also observe the several handfuls of prepared pollen which the bee places at the lower end between the compressors, each handful passing from the tongue to the fore feet, and from these to the centre ones, which latter place them between the compressors, never outside of them. He may likewise easily notice the bee loading the pollen store with dry pollen by means of its fore and centre legs, and removing the same again with the tongue immediately it takes wing, transferring it to the mouth, from which it afterwards proceeds to the compressors. After which, if the pellets are just at their commencement, we must look for the pollen coming through the passage and appearing at the lower part of the cavity in the tibia. This will usually be seen at or after the second or third time that the bee works the compressors.

To be continued.

G. M. Doolittle uses the following formula for a sugar syrup on which to winter bees: Put 15 pounds of water in a vessel that will hold about 24 quarts, and bring it to a boil. When boiling, slowly pour in about 30 pounds of granulated sugar, stirring as it is poured in, so that it will mostly dissolve instead of settling to the bottom and burning. Now bring to a boil again, and skim, if impurities arise, when it is to be set from the fire, and 5 pounds of honey stirred in. This gives 50 pounds of food of about the consistency of honey, and as soon as it is cooled, so that it is a little warmer than blood heat it is ready for use. The honey is put in to prevent crystallization, and with me it proves far superior to vinegar or cream-of-tartar. Provide a float, to keep the bees out of the syrup, or hundreds of them will be drowned.

EDITORIAL.

Parties who propose to attend the exhibition at Walkerton will buy the ordinary single or double return ticket. Mr. Couse hopes to be able to get reduced rates, particulars of which we will notify our readers as early as possible.

o o o

Mr. Couse, Secretary of the O. B. K. A., desires us to announce that he will be pleased to receive fees for membership renewal for 1893. He thinks it desirable also to have as many new members as possible before the annual meeting, so that there may be a good number of members to select officers from.

o o o

We have a communication from Mr. Gemmell, President of the O.B.K.A., touching, among other matters, upon arrangements connected with the exhibition to take place at Walkerton from the 10th to 12th prox. As Mr. Gemmell, however, has already given his views as to what should be done by friends at Walkerton as well as by the Association, he deems it quite unnecessary to say anything more on the subject.

o o o

We are glad, however, to learn that the Walkerton friends have been communicated with in regard to such musical arrangements as may be deemed necessary. It is also proposed to have a large photo of the members of the Association taken at some time during the meeting. We think the idea is a good one, and one which should be repeated at regular intervals in order to preserve faithful memorials of the personnel of present as well as future members of the O.B.K.A.

o o o

Other matters touched upon in

Bro. Gemmell's communication have been noted for future reference. We may say that they are quite in accord with our own views.

o o o

Bro. Gemmell says:—"I now hope to be able to give you an occasional contribution as the busy season is past, and my bees are snugly packed with ten pounds more of stores than they really need in order to bring them safely through to the time when they can gather for themselves. This surplus ten pounds means so many brood bees by June 1st next, whether the bees need it or not. Nothing like a well-filled bank for a rainy day, you know."

o o o

We have also a communication from Mr. Newman, general Manager of the National Beekeepers' Union, Chicago, Ill., which has unfortunately been received just as we are going to press, and which we must consequently hold over for our next issue. In regard to the accompanying note we have only to say that we quite approve of his suggestion, and will be prepared to act accordingly.

o o o

With the present issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL our interviews with our readers for 1892 will be closed, and our next issue will be the prologue to another year's work in their interest. Our relations with them all have been as happy as possible, as we hope they will continue to be. We have received many voluntary favors from experienced and considerate contributors to all of whom we desire to express our very sincere thanks. Until we meet again we wish them all A Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

1852

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MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

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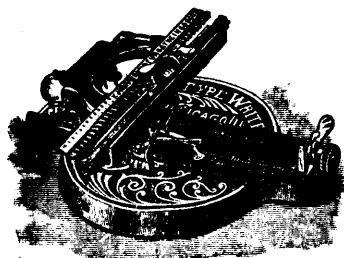
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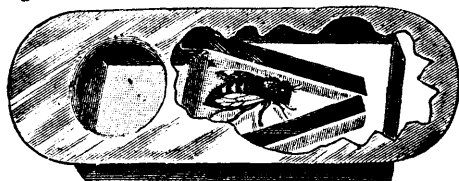
To Damn With Faint Praise

read at the last meeting of the Mo. State Bee-Keepers' Association.

The Bee Keepers' Review comes nearer to my ideal of what a Bee Journal should be than any other as yet extant on this continent. It is not without its faults, but they are mainly those which time and experience will correct. Mr. Hutchinson does not get offended when they are pointed out, but courts criticism and hails correction, deeming it a friendly act to point out an error in opinion, expression or grammar. He is both courageous and courteous. He is willing to give all a fair hearing. An accomplished bee-keeper; a natural born editor, who takes to literary work as a duck takes to water; a man with the enthusiasm of both his callings—bee-keeping and literature. I see in Mr. Hutchinson the rising star of bee-journalism; am glad he is already so highly appreciated; and hope, as I believe, that his shadow will never grow less. In the **BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW** we have the ablest, broadest, most intelligent, manliest and freest exponent of apicultural ideas that has yet appeared in the western world. These expressions of opinion are spontaneous, unthought, disinterested, and made from no other motive than the promotion of the greatest good to the greatest number of Bee-Keepers.

Reader, if the foregoing is true, you ought to be a subscriber to the **REVIEW**. If you think the praise extravagant, then send ten cents for three late but different issues of the **REVIEW** and judge for yourself. The **REVIEW** is one dollar a year. Balance of the year free to new subscribers for 1883. **REVIEW** and **ADVANCED BEE-CULTURE** for \$1.25. Stamps taken, either U. S. or Canadian. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

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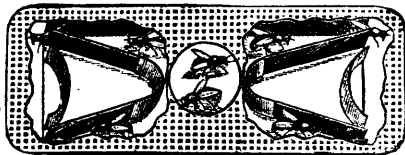
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TESTIMONIALS.

M. E. H. STIGS,

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,—

The Bee Escape invented by you is the best I have yet seen, freeing the sections most effectually 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.

NEW YORK MILLS, N. Y., April 4, 1892.
Yours Respectfully,

F. A. GLADWIN.

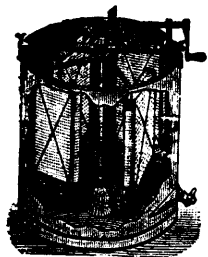
M. E. HASTINGS,

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,
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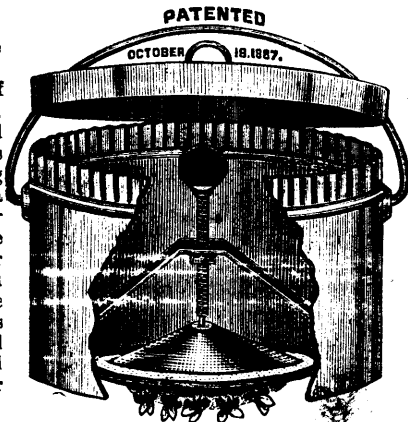


The above illustration shows a New Extractor now ready for the market. The principal features are that it is positive in the reversing of the baskets, as they all move at once without either the use of chains or reversing of the crank.

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.

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M. E. HASTINGS,

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