

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Vol. 21, No. 2.

February, 1913

\$1.00 Per Annum

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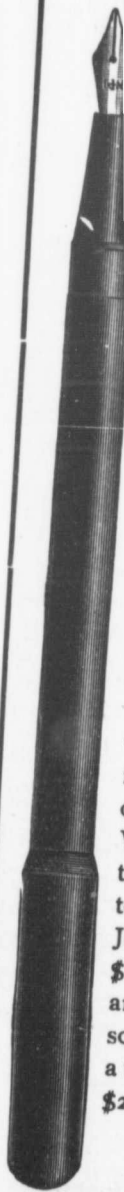
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The Canadian Bee Journal

BRANTFORD, CANADA

**The
Canadian Bee Journal**

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-keepers

JAS. J. HURLEY, Editor

Published monthly by

THE HURLEY PRINTING CO.,
Brantford, Ont.

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The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

JAS. J. HURLEY, EDITOR, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Vol. 21, No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1913

Whole No. 576

AN APOLOGY

In September, 1911, we took Mr. Wm. White into our permanent employ, and practically placed the management and editorial work of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL in his hands. He had some fair talent for this work. He impressed us favorably, and we placed absolute confidence in him. He was trusted fully in the opening of all mail, and was expected to take care of all correspondence in connection with the BEE JOURNAL.

We regret to say we found he was not doing his duty in this respect. On making a thorough investigation we discovered serious irregularities, which necessitated his dismissal. We are informed by the Secretary of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association that numerous complaints have been made about the non-arrival of the C.B.J. We regret this very much, and can assure our readers it will not occur again.

JAS. J. HURLEY.

WHY I USE THE TWELVE-FRAME HIVE

BY J. W. CLARK.

Many prominent bee-keepers to-day are using different widths of hives, each with apparently equal success. The writer has had experience with eight, ten and twelve frames, and can speak with some authority. Of recent years I have only run for extracted honey, and being very busy with my fruit and poultry during the time bees require the greatest amount of attention, I find the

twelve-frame hive is much preferable in counteracting swarming and keeping the bees together.

The twelve-frame hive possesses many advantages over the others. By using division-boards on either side of the frames the brood-nest can be contracted during the winter months according to the strength of your colony. This should be done before feeding times, leaving only what frames the bees can cover. In going through your brood chamber you can sort out frames that are pollen-clogged and leave those that have most honey. It usually requires a strong colony to cover seven frames. With a division-board closely fitting on both sides you can fill space left with planer shavings, making both sides very warm; then the bees are fed from above until every cell is filled. The bees are right where the honey is, and all they have to do is lean over and eat, and if a good eight inches of shavings are on top, will winter well.

The front of the hive has a portico. The slide is put in, which gives double protection in front, and by tacking on a few thicknesses of tarred paper on rear you have a hive well protected for winter and would come through our severest cold seasons. These hives can be placed in packing boxes same as others if available.

When unpacking time comes, if queen requires more room, slip in an extra empty comb or two close to the brood, simply sliding back the division-boards when she requires more room. Repeat the same until she has possession of the twelve frames for laying in. Few hives swarm where the queen has twelve

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frames to cover in laying if proper super room is supplied and also ventilation. They can be usually left alone until more super room is required.

The only objection one has to offer is the weight to handle, but this can be arranged by taking out part of frames in a smaller case or super. Usually three supers is all that are required for the average colony, which represents thirty-six frames. The bees do not have to travel so high in storing, and not being hampered in any way, remain quite contented and give good results in honey yield. The hive referred to is the Holtermann twelve-frame hive.

SHOULD THE FARMER KEEP BEES?

BY J. W. CLARK.

In the *Farmer's Advocate* recently appeared an article from the pen of R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, who is well known as an old and experienced bee-keeper. I am somewhat surprised to learn that he so strongly objects to the work being done by the Department of Agriculture in apiculture at the O.A.C., Guelph. He censures the Government for trying to encourage more and better bee-keeping, saying the money would be more wisely spent if used in stamping out disease. This I consider somewhat of a reflection on the Provincial Apiarist, Mr. Morley Pettit, who has charge of the work. I believe Mr. Pettit is working along the correct line. The Government is always willing to help those who are willing to try and help themselves. Mr. Pettit has each year arranged a two weeks' short course at Guelph, which is free to every bee-keeper in the Province, where they can go and learn many lessons of value in better methods of handling bees. While there they will also be taught how to detect disease and how to treat same. Surely a bee-keeper who has disease in his apiary or suspects that something

is wrong will take this opportunity of finding out the best means of handling it.

From the large number who each year avail themselves of this opportunity and the students taking the regular courses who are instructed in apiculture, the time is not far distant when we will have in every county of the Province of Ontario bee-keepers who more thoroughly understand how to handle bees successfully and detect disease and cure it. Is not this a much surer means of finally mastering diseases of bees? But Mr. Holtermann says successful and extensive bee-keepers are not made at colleges and schools, but by coming in contact with the practical operations. True, this is so. But cannot a person by spending a few weeks at a short course gain information that would take them several years to learn from experience. I know of old experienced bee-keepers who have had foul brood in their apiaries and did not know it, simply because they never had an opportunity of knowing what it looked like and were unable to diagnose it. The writer has been in poultry, fruit and bee-keeping for some years, and knows what it costs to learn by experience. Had I at the time of commencement had the opportunity of taking a course at the O.A.C., such as is offered at present, I consider I would have saved at least two or three years' time in obtaining the same results.

Mr. Holtermann in his article says:

"Again, bees are well known to be very important agents in the pollination of blossoms, from which come fruit and seed of value to the farmer. But why is it that so many have gone into bee-keeping and made a failure of the business? When we look over sections of country where years ago dozens of men kept bees, we often find none or very few in the business now."

He further says that bee-keeping is not a business for farmers who have 100 acres of land to look after. If a farmer by keeping a few colonies of bees can so increase his yield in fruits and seed, why try and discourage him?

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(a) From five acr
Pears
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Grapes
Strawberries

True, the average farmer with 100 acres cannot successfully handle a large apiary, but could very profitably handle a few colonies for his own use with very little extra labor if he had the proper knowledge of caring for them. Few farmers possess this, and with the scarcity of labor of recent years bees have been neglected, hence the failures referred to. The remedy for this is to send your son or daughter or go yourself to the short course at the O.A.C., and learn how to successfully handle them, and bee-keeping will prove not only a pleasure but a profitable business in a small way for many farmers.

I am sorry we have a few bee-keepers in Ontario who are afraid that the instructions given by the Department of Agriculture to encourage bee-keeping will result in over-production, and that they will be forced to take lower prices. Is it not the aim of the Government to encourage more production of a better quality all along the line? If we have bumper crops the consumer will gladly welcome a little decline in price.

FRUIT, POULTRY AND BEES

The following is the result of a year's operations by J. W. Clark, of Cainsville:

Detailed statement of the produce sold, which does not include the amount used by family during the year, and which is by no means a small amount.

Farm consists of twenty-five acres, but only five acres of this is in full bearing, and five acres is newly set out to fruit—pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, gooseberries, and so forth. Some of these are just starting to bear, and others will begin to produce shortly.

The statement of produce sold during 1912:

(a) From five acres just beginning to bear:

Pears	\$70 00
Plums	35 00
Tomatoes	63 00
Grapes	85 00
Strawberries	75 00

Raspberries	85 00
Currants	25 00
Gooseberries	10 00

\$448 00

(b) Statement from five acres of apple orchard in which is kept poultry and bees:

Sold—

900 bbls. apples, aver. \$2.50 per bbl.	\$2250 00
Early apples, retail.....	35 00
Winter apples, retail.....	25 00
Receipts	\$2310 00

Cost—

900 empty bbls. at 13c.....	\$387 00
Picking and packing at 25c	225 00
Fertilizer, 1500 lbs. steamed	
bone	22 50
1000 lbs. Potash.....	22 00
Manure, 30 loads once 3 yrs.	30 00
6 days spraying, \$8 per day	48 00
200 lbs. arsenate lead.....	734 50
6 bbls. lime sulphur, home-made	18 00
Cultivating and disking, 5	
days	15 00
Pruning	50 00
Thinning	25 00
	\$ 850 00

Balance	\$1451 00
Honey sold, 3000 lbs. at 11c.....	\$ 330 00
Poultry sold, breeding stock.....	1800 00
Stock marketed.....	75 00
Eggs for hatching.....	650 00
Eggs for market.....	75 00
	\$4381 00
Allowing \$600 for poultry feed....	600 00
	\$3781 00

The balance of the farm of fifteen acres is used for growing hay, corn, potatoes, mangles, vegetables, pasture, and so forth. Three horses and three cows are kept on it.

SOME COMPLAINTS

Poplar, Ont., Jan. 27, 1913
 I notice in January No. C.B.J. you ask to be informed where we had no acknowledgment of subscriptions, etc., sent in. Well, I sent my renewal some time during the summer of 1912, together with a photo of my bee yard. I received no acknowledgment, nor was the letter returned to me by the P.O.

417 Young Street,
 Victoria, B.C., 29/1/13

McAlpine, Ont., Jan. 16, 1913
 Editor C. B. Journal,
 Brantford, Ont.

Dear Sir:
 I notice you ask those who have sent money for the Journal and have not had an acknowledgment of same to write you. I sent a postal note for \$1.00 to renew my subscription for a year, and have not heard from you, so please see that my Journal is renewed. I sent it the last week of 1912, but don't remember the exact day.

Yours truly,
 E. H. CLARE.

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Marathon, Jan. 20, 1913

To Canadian Bee Journal:

I received your notice of Jan. 18th re arrears. Please hunt up your record again, as I sent you a postal note on the 12th of October, or thereabout, for same. Postmaster can swear to this. Perhaps you forgot to take note of same. If I have to pay again I will send you 42 cents to pay up, and you can stop the Journal. If you find your mistake, send me a receipt to 31st or 1st of September, 1913.

ALEX. BRADLEY.

Dear Sir: Tavistock, Jan. 23, 1913

I herewith enclose \$2 for renewal of C.B.J., which is in arrears since the April number. I am reminded of this by your footnote on page 8 of the January number. I am one of those whose letters failed to reach you, as I wrote you in June enclosing \$2. Noticing that the number was not changed on the label, I again wrote a card of enquiry in September, and still got no reply. But as I neglected to register the letter, I have only myself to blame. Trusting that this gets through all right. I remain, Yours respectfully,

R. A. SMITH.

Dear Sirs:

On October 29th last we sent you a subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal for one year, to be sent to N. M. Hilton, Yokk, B.C. On Dec. 11th we wrote you regarding this subscription, as Mr. Hilton had not then received any copies. We received no acknowledgment of the subscription, nor any reply to our letter.

Mr. Hilton now advises us under date of Jan. 10th that he has not yet received any copies of the Journal, and asks us to attend to the matter at once or return the money.

We may further state that this is not the first subscription we have sent you which has not been attended to. We wrote you several times during the year 1912 regarding some other subscriptions we had sent to you, but were unable to get any reply from you.

Now, if you don't wish to accept subscriptions from us in this way, why don't you say so, and we will discontinue taking them. You must understand that it is a source of much annoyance to us to take these subscriptions and then have subscribers writing us every month stating that they have not received copies, and it is still more annoying that we can get absolutely no response from you to any of our correspondence. We were under the impression that the Canadian Bee Journal was controlled and published by "human beings," but the lack of business courtesy that has been shown to us, during the past year at least, would lead one to an entirely different impression.

We make this final appeal to your attention, and we trust we shall not be disappointed.

Yours truly,
J. A. SIMMERS, Limited.
Per M.

Jas. J. Hurley, Esq.,

Editor C.B.J.,
Brantford, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hurley:

I see by the current number of the C.B.J. that there has been some swarming among the Journal's staff. Whether it was a forced or absconding swarm I know not, but I have been of the opinion that a good shaking was needed to improve the working energy of the stock, and I am writing in response to your call for assistance.

My first grievance was in the early

months of 1912. I had sent a photograph of an exhibit made by me at Victoria in September, 1911, together with a complimentary letter from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to the C.B.J. The photo and my communication appeared in the February issue, but I had to write three times requesting the return of the photo and letter, on which I had set some value. At last they were returned, but not a word as to the unnecessary long delay.

Last August 8th I wrote the Journal for information as to the practice adopted by the High Lights of Beedom in cleaning up wet extracting combs. I received an answer and an apology Nov. 30th, which stated my letter had been mislaid. A few days after, I received a full account of method used in his own yard from Mr. Holtermann. As I was in a great hurry to get through my work so as to get out on Government exhibition work, I had to evolve a method of my own, which is far ahead of any plan so far written on in our Journals.

In November, 1912, I sent the Journal some items on exhibition work that I had been carrying out for the Department of Agriculture, with my subscription to the Journal for 1913 and annual fee to the O.B.K.A., asking that my membership card be sent on. No answer came, so I wrote again in December, calling the assistant editor's attention to the fact that I had sent the express order on Nov. 1st and would like to receive my O.B.K.A. card, but so far I have not received any acknowledgment or the membership card.

Trusting you will, at your leisure, give your attention to this little matter.

Yours very truly,

E. F. ROBINSON.

Mr. J. J. Hurley,

Brantford, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday the Executive of the O.B.K.A. met in Toronto again, and did not get away from their work till nearly 4 p.m. I was delayed by a matter of business and did not meet with them till late in the day. They had come to certain conclusions before I arrived, and, while you will doubtless hear as to what they were, I dissented from their view most strenuously, but the majority carried their point. At your request, I read your letter to them.

However, my main object in writing you this letter is to say that I inquired about the many letters sent to your firm by Mr. Hodgetts during the last year, and every one were either addressed to "J. J. Hurley," or the "Hurley Printing Co." In view of this fact, you can hardly blame Mr. Hodgetts and others from assuming that your attitude was at the very least antagonistic to the interests of the Association. Of course, we never for a moment suspected that you had never seen these letters, as you state was the case.

At one time last fall I happened to meet one of Mr. Hodgetts's office assistants, who told me that they had over seventy of these complaints on file and could get no satisfaction from the office. This will give you an idea as to conditions as viewed by Mr. Hodgetts and others at that time. Mr. Dadant tells me that he sent clubbing lists and could get no answer, and so I could go on indefinitely in that line.

In conclusion, I wish to assure you that every member of the Executive is anxious that the C.B.J. shall continue to be pub-

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lished and that it may be a success in every way, and that none of them has the least desire to put anything in its way to hinder such progress. At the same time, under the circumstances, would you not have done as the members did last fall if you had been in our position?

A very mild winter here, with little snow. Many streams are as clear of ice as in October, and to-day the weather looks more like being milder again. Bees have had no flight, though, as all real mild days have been cloudy here.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. BYER.

NOTE THE NO. ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL

Mr. Bradley, of Marathon, writes us in reference to our address label. He thinks we ought to show thereon the month in which the subscription expires. This we do, not by the name of the month, but by a number, which we think is better. The January issue of this year is No. 575. All subscriptions paid to the end of this year would be paid to No. 586. It is an easy matter to count twelve forward or backward to see where you stand. When you send a renewal note the No. on your next address label. If the No. has been moved forward by twelve, it is a clear evidence that your remittance has been received and properly attended to. Some of our readers send us \$1.50 for a two-year renewal; in this case the No. moves forward twenty-four. A little attention to the No. of the issue and the No. on your address label will always show you where you stand. We trust that all our readers will do this just now and write us at once, so that we may get our books and mailing list thoroughly revised.—Ed.

BEE-KEEPING AND PUBLIC ATTENTION

(Farmer's Advocate.)

I have just been reading your editorial in the Farmer's Advocate on "What the Dairy Census Discloses." You suggest increasing the cash income by growing apples, small fruits, turnips, beans, sugar beets, superior seed grain, and the like. What about honey? I am not complaining; there would be no advantage in doing that; I am just asking the question that comes to me so often: "How is it that bee-keeping is looked upon either as a joke, or something not to be considered?" I know you will say you did not think about it,

but why? You are no worse in this respect than every other agricultural journalist who is not a bee-keeper, but why? Bees pay larger profits than any other branch of farming; they are not a new thing, like sugar beet growing, or growing of small fruits in some parts of Ontario. Why are they not recognized?

At the joint meeting of agricultural societies in the Convocation Hall during the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, one of the leading speakers mentioned a list of the societies represented, and omitted the bee-keepers, although the latter were present in large numbers. Can any one tell why the bee-keepers are persistently forgotten or smiled at? MORLEY PETTIT.

O.A.C., Guelph. Provincial Apiarist.

Note.—In reply to this very natural inquiry, permit us to quote the concluding paragraph of an article by an experienced bee-keeper, R. F. Holtermann, published in a recent issue of the Farmer's Advocate: "Bee-keeping is not a business for a farmer to have to look after with one hundred or more acres of land. Those who are invited to engage in the business should have its advantages and disadvantages put before them fairly. There are good seasons, very profitable seasons, but some of us who have been in the business over thirty years—yes, and a much shorter time—testify that there are unprofitable seasons—seasons when not enough is got out of bee-keeping to make even a bare living."

In stating that bee-keeping is not a business for a farmer to have to look after with one hundred acres of land, Mr. Holtermann took more sweeping ground than we have ever done. It seems to be possible for a man who likes the business, and is willing to study carefully, to pursue it profitably as a side-line on a hundred-acre farm, but we are compelled to admit that the tendency of the apiculture industry of late years in Canada has been to concentrate into the hands of specialists, who are prepared to meet its demands. And, considering the foul brood situation, we are of the opinion that this is a fortunate development. We cannot, therefore, advise the general run of farmers to go into it, although for the right person it is a very profitable and interesting branch of agriculture.

As to the inquiry why bee-keepers as a class are disregarded by a certain section of the community, we can speak only for ourselves. We respect them thoroughly. The editor of this paper, though not a bee-keeper, has been associated with the business in times past, and not only regards it as a worthy industry, but long ago learned to esteem bee-keepers as an unusually intelligent, studious class of men. We presume the comparatively small number of bee-keepers in Canada accounts largely for the fact that they are not more prominently in the public eye.—Editor Farmer's Advocate.

The above discussion is interesting. We fear, however, that the *Advocate* takes Mr. Holtermann too seriously. It is good to tell men the dangers to be encountered when entering any business. Mr. J. W. Clark did this in his address on poultry keeping at the last O.B.K.A. convention. But the obvious

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purpose of this is to prevent failures. The aim of our Government in its Agriculture Department is to *promote* all branches of agriculture—stock-raising, swine-raising, fruit-farming, poultry-raising, and bee-keeping. The principal purpose for which Mr. Pettit has been placed at the head of the Apicultural Department is to promote bee-keeping. Assisting those who are already in the business, and the curing of disease, is not the main purpose; it is second to that of promoting the industry. We cannot promote apiculture by discouraging the farming community from entering into it. It is Mr. Pettit's duty—and he has been doing it well—to set forth the advantages to the farmer of keeping a few bees. His fields and orchards absolutely require them. Honey for the table and a fertilizing army for his fruit and fields is no mean result of a few hives of bees. If this idea is taken hold of by our farmers, the young men and young women will have an opportunity to see its possibilities, and who can say how many bee-keepers of the future will be thus discovered and developed. We believe that bee-keeping offers one of the solutions of that great problem that at present confronts the agriculturist—the keeping of young men and young women on the farm. The apicultural course at Guelph College has, we believe, this as its main purpose. Again, Mr. Pettit is turning out students who have a thorough understanding of bee diseases, and thus giving us a supply of competent inspectors, which we have not had in the past. The benefits and importance of bee-keeping cannot be too strongly or too persistently placed before our farmers. All progressive bee-keepers—at least, those who are not moved by sinister motives—will support Mr. Pettit and the policy of the Agricultural Department in this matter. Bee-keepers will become prominent when they insist upon taking their pro-

per place in the agricultural sun. The students leaving the Agricultural College will soon remedy this difficulty that the *Advocate* refers to.

EUROPEAN FOUL BROOD

The following correspondence shows the value of Italianizing our apiaries with good Italian queens:

Mr. O'Connor's Letter.

Campbellford, Nov. 22nd, 1912

Mr. McEvoy:

Dear Sir,—I will endeavor to explain my experience with foul brood. In the spring of 1910 I had 40 colonies. I sold \$500 worth of section honey and increased to 70. I never get more than \$1.50 per dozen sections, and I do have some very nice honey. In the spring of 1911 I had 64 colonies, four having died during the winter, and two went under after they were set out of the cellar. During the latter part of May I noticed my bees were getting weaker. I looked through a few colonies and found they were diseased. I felt quite sure it was foul brood. Two or three days after Inspector Scott examined them and pronounced it European foul brood. I treated them, as I stated in the C.B.J. The time was about the 10th of June. Clover and raspberry honey was coming in quite plentifully. About four days before I treated them I set one colony on top of another, and in some cases I put three together, so when I treated them they had become as one colony. There was no fighting. I treated them all at the same time and took away all combs and brood. My neighbor a short distance from my place had foul brood in his colonies, so we purchased the queens together. We got one dozen from ———. I also got two from George W. York, editor of the American Bee Journal. I gave my neighbor one of those. The balance we got from ———. It must have been near the last of August before we got the last lot. Some of the colonies I have now are quite black, and they do not do as well as the yellow bees. They were the first I noticed the disease in last spring—that is, the dark bees. We did not have an inspector through here last spring. From my knowledge of foul brood I feel I can detect it at once, so from my own inspection I decided I had the disease all right except in four colonies, which I did not treat, and those four were bright yellow bees. The one I got from George W. York was one of these. This colony swarmed twice this summer and filled one super of 24 sections, and the first swarm which it cast swarmed twice and filled five supers of 24 sections each. All seem to be in good shape for winter. About the 10th of June, 1912, I treated all but four. I saved the most of the brood by stacking it on some of the weaker colonies, and treated them in the evening about ten days later and destroyed all the combs. I never allowed any combs to be exposed. I only changed them once this last spring, as I understand one is enough. My bees increased from 27 to 40 colonies

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this last summer, and from appearances seem to be in very good shape.

I thank you very much for the interest you take in bee-keeping. If you condescend to write me again with a view to setting me on the road to prosperity as a bee-keeper, please do not enclose a stamped envelope.

Yours truly,

WM. O'CONNOR.

Mr. McEvoy's Reply.

With pure and *well-bred* Italian bees and *proper management* every kind of dead brood except foul brood (the rosy stuff) can be kept out of every apiary, and one-third more honey secured.

In 1911 black brood broke out in the apiary of Mr. Wm. O'Connor, of Campbellford, Northumberland County, Ontario. Mr. O'Connor treated all his colonies in the most thorough and profitable way and Italianized every colony. I was surprised when I read Mr. O'Connor's article in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL stating that black brood had broken out in his apiary in 1912 after his thorough treatment and cure in 1911. I have so much faith in pure and well-bred Italians that I could not see how it was possible for his dead brood to be black brood if Mr. O'Connor's Italian queens had all been pure and well-bred. I wrote to Mr. O'Connor, asking several questions, and when I received his letter I saw that it was in the public interest to get it published, if he would give his consent, which he has done, and I now enclose it for the C.B.J. to publish.

Mr. O'Connor bought one dozen queens in Quebec. Half of these were for another bee-keeper. He then bought two queens from Mr. G. W. York, who was editor of the *American Bee Journal*. One of these was for another bee-keeper. He bought all the other queens elsewhere. I find that most of the queens that he bought were a miserable mixture of Italian and black bees, and among this miserable mixture black brood broke out again. The queen that Mr. O'Connor got from Mr. York was worth over \$50.00 It kept free from

disease right among black brood colonies and filled a super of twenty-four sections and swarmed twice, and the first it cast swarmed twice and filled three supers of twenty-four sections each. Total number of sections, eight dozen, at his selling price, \$12.00. Four young colonies of this choice stock I value at eight dollars each. Honey and increase in bees from the York queen in 1912 I value at \$44.00.

This shows the great value of pure and well-bred Italian bees over miserable mixtures of Italian and black bees.

Italian queens are greatly traded on, and many queens are sold for pure Italians when they are not.

In *Gleanings* for June 1st, 1911, p. 330, Mr. S. D. House, of Camillus, N.Y., one of the best bee-keepers in the world, says: "The cure and extermination of European foul brood depends upon Italian bees, and that spread of the disease will not cease until the bee-keepers of this continent Italianize their apiaries before the appearance of the trouble." And farther down the same page Mr. House says: "A pure Italian apiary will not contract the disease unless it is directly introduced. Finally, the disease will not destroy a normal pure Italian colony, even if no assistance is given them except a natural flow of honey."

Mr. Charles Stewart, one of the New York State inspectors, when speaking in the Ontario Bee-keepers' Convention in 1911, said: "I can take you to Italian apiaries in New York State that have stood all through this disease for fourteen years and have never yet had a colony develop it." Mr. Stewart also said: "I would like to make the matter of Italianizing emphatic. You cannot afford to neglect it. Italianizing and shaking has been the salvation of the New York bee-keepers."

I have during the last thirty-six years bought more Italian queens than any man in the Province of Ontario. I have a number on the front of every hive,

and in a book keep a record of every colony and requeen every colony every year. And with book in hand I look up the record of every colony when cutting out queen-cells, and cut out all cells where the colony did not fill the bill, and then requeened from the colonies that gave me the largest yields in honey, and by so doing have improved my bees every year. In 1909 I had twenty-four colonies that gave over 375 pounds each of well-sealed clover honey, and seven colonies that gave over 450 pounds each of sealed clover honey.

Woodburn, Ont.

[Mr. McEvoy further says that one hundred and fifty thousand colonies of bees should be requeened in Ontario in 1913 with pure and well-bred Italian queens. We believe he is right. Here is an opportunity for the queen-breeder. —Ed.]

BUYING CYCLOPEDIAS—A WARNING

BY G. A. DEADMAN.

I have been reviewing the first of six volumes of "The New Teachers' and Pupils' Cyclopedia," published by the Dominion Book Co., Toronto, also in Chicago, Boone and Pittsburg. Edited by Bernhart P. Holst, Teacher Institute, Instructor and Superintendent of Schools, Iowa, and Associate Editor Ruic Neval Rvarh, President Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond, Kentucky.

I would not take time nor ask for space in the C.B.J. to notice this work if it were not that possibly some of the young people belonging to the readers of your Journal, who may be otherwise induced to throw away good money on books that are not worth shelf room. Many young people who were just finishing the necessary preparation before being engaged as teachers were induced to buy these volumes on the represen-

tation of their being up-to-date and a special help in nature study, for which they were to pay \$22.50 in three installments. It would take too much time and space to mention all of the false teachings and out-of-date things that are found even in Vol. I., so will confine myself, with one or two exceptions, to what they have to say about bees. From this we will be able to readily see that no teacher could with safety refer to this Cyclopedia as an authority, or be safe in teaching anything therefrom. Those of your readers who are too old to be fooled, or have none belonging to them to be, will, I hope, think of those who may, and do what they can to expose such frauds. In any case, they will be instructed, not in what is truth, but how much of error there is yet in print. An apiary is described as

"A shed or stand for keeping bees, commonly constructed to protect bees from extremes of weather and temperature. In the summer months the hives are set out in the open air near good feeding grounds, as clover fields, gardens or flowering heaths. Apiaries (the buildings, we suppose) are not generally maintained in regions having a warm climate, but they are quite necessary to bee-keeping in the colder sections."

Under "Bees," it says:

"The eggs are deposited in different cells. The eggs produce small white larvae in about three days. After being fed five or six days, they begin to spin a cocoon around themselves. The young bees mature from the cocoon in about sixteen days."

"The queen bee inspects the size of the hive, and the number of young queens about to leave the cocoons, and if she finds the swarm small, the queens are killed; but if the society is large, one is permitted to come out. When the young queen appears, the old queen goes from the hive, and takes with her a part of the bees, forming a new community. This is called swarming, and takes place in the summer season. In the temperate climates this occurs two or three times each season. The new swarm may easily be secured by watching the society in the swarming season and keeping an empty hive near by, in which the bees will soon begin to make honey comb and deposit honey. But if no such hive is provided, and in timber districts where communities live in trees, the new swarm will go from place to place until it finds a hollow tree or some suitable place in which to found its home. The old hive is governed by the new queen until another queen appears, when she forms a swarm and seeks a new location. In cases where two queens come out at the

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same time, as they sometimes do, they fight each other until one of them is killed. . . . The workers and queens each have stings in the back of the body. The sting of a bee is effected by making a wound with a sheath, into which poison is injected, and a dart is thrust in to deepen the wound. . . . When the sting is lost the bee dies.

"The health of bees is remarkable and their diseases are few. The greatest cause of harm is want of good sanitation, too close confinement, dampness, and want of ventilation. New swarms should be fed with syrup. Many bee-keepers feed their bees with syrup more or less the entire year, thereby maintaining the swarm and utilizing practically all the honey production. A fair-sized community includes one queen, from five to eight hundred drones, and from fifteen to twenty-two thousand workers.

"The sweet juices of flowers are taken up by the trunk. The trunk is made up of several divisions, so it can be turned easily, bent, shortened, or lengthened, to fit the flower cup, which enables them easily to gather the sweets. The front legs and trunk serve to gather juices and pollen from flowers not full blown. . . . The workers make the wax by a process of growth on the back part of the body, where a pouch is located filled with wax sticks, from which it is taken by the bees and used in making honey comb. . . . The cells in which honey is deposited are slightly larger than those intended for hatching. When the cells are filled with honey they are carefully sealed up with wax to prevent it from escaping. It is obtained from pollen of flowers..

"Age of Workers—Spring bees, two to three months; fall bees, six to eight months. Queen bee lives from five to fifteen years."

"Should a queen die and leave no eggs in the cell the colony will perish. Under these conditions sometimes a worker will become fertilized and lay eggs, but the product is a hybrid and will do nothing but eat. Such a worker is called a drone-laying queen."

"About two weeks after bees swarm, if you place your ear against the outside of the old hive you can hear the queen or queens calling. This is the time to look for the second swarm. After the second swarm . . . the third swarm will come off, but not later than the third day. The fourth swarm comes out about two days after the third. One queen, in the struggle for supremacy, drives another from the hive, and some of the bees follow. This is the cause of swarming, the number of swarms depending on the queens that are driven out. It is said bees will go five miles to gather honey. Pollen mixed with honey and water is stored in quantities for winter use and known as bee-bread. The nurse bees' work is . . . to enlarge cells for queen and feed them 'royal food,' or bee jelly, and to make bee jelly for larvæ.

Size of egg, 1/12 inch long, and in another part gives twenty-one days for either queens, workers or drones to mature.

Under "Cattle" it says:

"For many years feeders of cattle have

practised dehorning, whereby the horns are removed by means of a saw, or the germs of the horn are clipped out of the head of the calf when it is a few days old."

We pity the poor calf, and those who are misled to buy, and pay for, such a work, and I include my pity also for those who in this enlightened and productive age should resort to such modes of making a living, and charge \$22.50 for such trash.

Other Journals please copy and expose this fraud.

Brussels, Ont.

LATE SWARMING

BY JACOB HABERER.

Coming across the articles of H. Selwyn (C.B.J., p. 335) and George Wood (p. 371) on "Late Swarming," I wish to inform them that they have not alone been blessed with swarming in August and September. It seems to me they have a fall honey-flow similar to what I have. Near my home-yard is about 1,000 acres covered with goldenrod and wild aster. It usually gives me a fair surplus, but this year there was only about one or two days in a week with fine weather, and these only for a few hours. Honey then came in in abundance and kept brood-rearing in full swing. The honey was consumed so fast during the rainy days that the brood had to be fed again during an hour of sunshine. The bees would work as if crazy—yes, crazy they were—nectar everywhere in the field. But rain again. Our busy bees, with lots of empty cells in the brood-chamber, hoped for more sunny days. The queen was kept laying in full swing; the brood-chamber was blocked with brood. Another fine day follows, and queen-cells have been started everywhere! Whenever superseding was going on they came to the swarming point. I am sure if the flow had been more continuous there would not have been one-tenth of the swarming. I have not seen the



One of Mr. Haberer's late August swarms, large enough to fill a 10-frame hive. Two months later it was not more than a small nuclei. (See page —.)

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Zurich, Ont.

like before in over twenty years of bee-keeping. A few late swarms usually occurred in a good fall flow. We had more or less of this swarming in each of our three yards, but not quite as bad as Mr. Selwyn says. We lost a few swarms, but on the whole they were not in a hurry to leave. Nearly every day during the latter part of August we would find a few big swarms hanging on trees, but, having much other work, we did not watch them closely. The trouble then was, we did not know where they came from. Some of them we hived and supplied them with a full set of drawn combs partly filled with honey. Now these swarms were mostly monsters at the time of swarming, but at the time of packing for winter, about the end of October, they covered three or four frames, so if we lose a few of these swarms there is not so much lost after all—they were old bees. We had to do some uniting with the parent colonies, but they had all young bees, and will not come out badly in the spring—at least, I hope so. One thing I am afraid of. Some colonies will be without a fertile queen in the spring. I have a number of nuclei in the cellar for this purpose. In an out-yard I cannot see any way to prevent this swarming or the losses from it, as the extra work would be worth more than the loss in bees, and then there is too much superseding going on at that time. I do not expect many old queens next year, as I could see queen-cells in nearly every hive in August, and extra good ones, too. That a young laying queen does not swarm out the same season cannot be depended upon in my yards. I found that some of this swarming occurred when a virgin took her mating flight. In some cases the queen returned, the swarm clustered and hung until the next day, and if hived would be found queenless. We do not understand our bees fully yet.

Zurich, Ont.

PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION

To be Held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 12 and 13.

The meeting will be called to order at 10 a.m., when a Committee on Credentials will be appointed. Meeting will then adjourn for the filing of delegates' credentials.

Afternoon Session

1 p.m. the following order of business will be observed:

1. Appointment of a Committee on Resolutions; a Committee on Constitution; an Auditing Committee, and a Committee on Good of the Order.
2. President's Address.
3. Vice-President's Report.
4. Secretary's Report.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Directors' Report.
7. Legislative Committee's Report.
8. Proposed Amendments.

Evening Session—7 p.m.

1. Address—"Needs of the Western Bee-keepers," By Wesley Foster, Boulder, Colorado.
2. Discussion.
3. Address—"Why the Production of Comb Honey Should be Increased" By Ernest Root, of Medina, Ohio
4. Discussion.

FRIDAY

Morning Session—8 a.m.

1. Report of the Auditing Committee.
2. Amendments to the Constitution.
3. Incorporation of the National.
4. Election of Officers and Directors.
5. Report of Committees on Uniform Grading Rules—Buyers and Producers.
6. Discussion of Uniform Shipping Cases.
7. Other business.

Afternoon Session—1 p.m.

1. Address—"Some Recent Achievements, With Suggestions for 1913" By Dr. B. N. Gates, Amherst, Mass.
2. Discussion.
3. Short talks by the delegates. Each

delegate will be called on for an address on any topic he sees fit to select.

4. Question Box.

After much correspondence, the Grand Hotel, located at the corner of Fourth and Central Avenues, has been selected as our headquarters. The hotel will hold about five hundred people. The rates for rooms (European plan) are from \$1.00 each person up, without bath, and \$2.00 up, with bath. The convention will be held on the second floor. All sessions will be open to the public, but the voting will be done only by the delegates.

A list of the hotels are as follows:

- Hotel Alms (American plan), \$3.00 up.
- Bristol Hotel (European plan), 50c up.
- Burnett House (American plan), \$2.50 up.
- Hotel Emery (European plan), \$1.00 up.
- Gerdes Hotel (European plan), \$1.00 up.
- Grand Hotel (European plan), \$1.00 up.
- Gibson House (European plan), \$1.50 up.
- Hotel Havlin (European plan), \$1.50 up.
- Honing Hotel (European plan), \$1.50 up.
- Hotel Hoemer (European plan), 50c up.
- Hotel Lackman-Stag (European plan), \$1.00 up.
- Hotel Oxford (European plan), 50c up.
- Munro Hotel-Stag (European plan), \$1.00 up.
- Pallace Hotel (American plan), \$2.00 up.
- Princeton Hotel (European plan), 75c up.
- Hotel Rand (European plan), 50c up.
- Hotel Savoy (European plan), \$1.00 up.
- Hotel Sinton (European plan), \$2.00 up.
- Stag Hotel (European plan), 50c up.
- Sterling Hotel (American plan), \$2.00 up.

REINFORCING FOUNDATION

BY B. BREWSTER.

I want to give my quota of testimony to the value of reinforcing foundation by painting with hot wax, as given (p. 146) in May C.B.J. I had already had some experience with the brush for painting over the wires, and also fastening to top bar instead of using the

wedge. When I saw the article in your May number I was just about to put in foundation eighty boxes, and decided to try it. I used a three-inch flat varnish brush and followed the directions given by Mr. Poppleton, except that I did not stop at painting the top half only, but painted over the whole of one side, covering the wires and reinforcing the foundation in one operation; and let me here say that I would no more think of going without wires to my full depth L frames than I would think of going back to the spoon for fastening foundation in extracting frames after using a small paint-brush for two seasons.

Now for the results. Last season certainly gave it a hard test, for just as soon as swarming commenced, a drouth of several weeks, during which nectar had been coming in freely, assumed a more serious aspect by a wave of intensely hot weather. In a few days clover and other honey-bearing flowers were parched up, and conditions were ripe for finding lots of good foundation chewed and mutilated as only idle bees can do it. Daily swarms issued, to my surprise, and were duly hived on these reinforced sheets, and here comes the peculiar feature. I found on examination that in nearly every case, four or five days after hiving, that comb had been drawn out in every frame on the side that was painted, whilst little had been done where they had the "Weed process" to work at, all danger of wires springing loose from the foundation gone, and, where finished, the prettiest lot of comb I ever saw. I noted in several cases that this preference for drawing out cast wax had induced them to draw out the whole ten combs on one side when they were only occupying five or six. I wonder whether any one else has noticed this, or is it peculiar to my strain or locality?

We occasionally hear of long-lived

queens. They never make their I always live in queens ago 1910 made I found tw



Mr.

but none of them which the eighth year before. cause clipped, strain? I incline because I find an imported queen more likely to be a descendant was correct. Will some right or not—lots of experience Colonies were weak in young hives owing to the unpurged time and fall.

queens. What is the matter with mine? They never reach their third year. I make them work—that's one thing sure. I always give lots of room early, and always lift brood to upper storey, *a la* McEvoy, but the fact remains that they are superseded before the end of their second year, and on looking over my records I find that out of forty-seven queens clipped in 1910, only eight were living in May, 1911, when I clipped queens again. In 1911 I clipped fifty-five queens, and with the eight from 1910 made sixty-three, but in May, 1912, I found twelve clipped queens living,

early in July and kept it up till middle of October, and robbers made it impossible to find out condition of hives until flight was over for the day, but by "hefting" the hives, and when light removing some of the outside frames and giving solid frames of honey, I hope to pull all through, though I am sure many will be weak.

I send you a photo of eighty-five colonies on the Roseau River. My apiary is not what I would like it to be, but I have only recently cleaned the land for this purpose. I have great ideals when I get time to carry them out.



Mr. B. Brewster and His Apiary at Green Ridge, Manitoba.

but none of these were in the hives in which the eight old ones were found the year before. Are they superseded because clipped, or is it a short-lived strain? I incline to the former theory, because I find that the introduction of an imported queen perfect in wing is more likely to be successful if her predecessor was clipped than if she was not. Will some one tell me if this is right or not—some one who has had lots of experience with clipped queens?

Colonies went into winter quarters weak in young bees and light in stores, owing to the unprecedented wet harvest time and fall. It commenced raining

Crop averaged 50 lbs., spring count.

Two years ago I promised to try and resurrect the Manitoba Bee-keepers' Association. There's "a nigger in the fence" somewhere. Quite a number of bee-keepers are anxious to see it started again. Something will have to be done shortly. Foul brood is spreading, and both kinds are already here.

Green Ridge, Manitoba.

POULTRY: Nothing less than a 12,000 bird show at San Francisco in 1915 will meet with the expectations of this Department and the leaders in poultry husbandry in this country.

THE SHORT COURSE IN BEE-KEEPING

BY SALVATOR PFEIFFER.

The first day's impressions in the spacious lecture-room—as could be read in the faces of all in attendance—were highly satisfactory. The longer the intensive work went on, the more this satisfaction crystallized to a conclusive conviction—it was worth while to have come to Guelph. All the lectures and demonstrations were of such an extensive nature that not only the beginner learned a lot of things which cannot be found in books, but also the advanced bee-keeper profited by comparing the different methods with his own, and putting their value to the proof at home.

The whole program was strictly systematic. From the basis of an introductory lesson in anatomy, which showed the use of the microscope, it rose to an elementary treatise on biology, in which the functions of the different organs in the complicated mechanism for producing wax and honey were explained, until at last the whole structure was covered with a transparent roof in the form of reports of scientific experiments in the intelligence and the mental power of the honey-bee.

Hand in hand with this theoretical part went the practical—the manipulating of the frames, making hives, extracting honey, preventing natural swarming and the raising of queens. At the close of the proceedings, in the evening, limelight views were shown, and were well described.

A botanical course was also given, which dealt with the principal part of the plants—the blossom, with its delicious dishes for the bees, and it called to mind the great services the honey-gatherers fulfil in the household of nature in carrying pollen and in cross-fertilization. Here the attention of the audience was called to a few pictures,

which showed in a striking way how, with the assistance of the bees, fruit crops of all kinds can be doubled and trebled, not only in quantity, but also in quality.

The moving spirit of the course, or, as a scholar would say, the *spiritus rector*, was the genial and experienced lecturer, Mr. Morley Pettit, who, like a stage manager, chose the men best fitted for the purpose, put them in the forefront, and watched closely to see that none of the statements made were misinterpreted or misunderstood. He did the best work of all, and we hope he will accept in this way our tribute of sincerest gratitude.

The attendance was between forty and fifty, and was gathered from all parts of the Dominion, as far as the Pacific coast. All ages were represented, from the lad of 16, with the pinkish face, smooth and soft as that of a girl, to the white-haired old man—courtesy forbade any enquiry as to the age of the ladies present—of 70 and more, with deep furrows on his pale forehead, the undeniable signs of a hard fight in life, no less honorable than the scars of a gallant warrior. All came filled with enthusiasm and strong love for their apiaries, hoping to learn more and improve their work at home.

Whilst the beginner listened to the speaker with the eagerness of one for whose astonished eyes had just been opened the doors of a temple filled with mysteries and secrets, the older bee-keeper proved himself more skeptical. He questioned nearly every statement, and was hardly to be convinced. How deep this skepticism was rooted in some of the individuals is shown by the fact that the writer heard the first morning a man remark: "These professors understand nothing about bee-keeping." The face of the critic, not the most sympathetic, betrayed the astute and cunning fox, who seems to himself the most intelligent and the cleverest, while

others so simple but had experience was both from this to answer

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others see in him nothing more than a simple brute, getting prudent through bad experiences. Indeed, the lecturer was bothered enough with questions from this gentleman, but he was able to answer them all.

Most of the speakers were practical and successful bee-keepers and specialists in one or the other branches of bee-keeping. They were also good speakers, but they could not compete with the professional teachers, who had the advantage of methodical training, and understood perfectly how to make their addresses clear and lucid. But we suspect that they knew a good deal more than they told us, for it seemed a little obvious that they all worked after the fashion of the French cook who made a small piece of meat more palatable with the addition of a piquant sauce. So each speaker worked in a little, humorous story from time to time, or a good joke, so that he would not overload the stomachs of the neophytes with too much pastry from their renowned kitchen. But the effect was quite contrary to their expectations, as it stimulated the appetite of the guests to such a degree that each one resolved to soon get a chef for himself.

In a class by themselves were two men from the other side of the border. The one, a young scientist with a promising future, reminded us in his manner of speaking of one of the old Greek philosophers of the peripatetic school, who walked up and down the garden of the academy, in conversation with one or the other of his friends, as he was always running from one end of the platform to the other, or taking the distance sometimes with one jump, so much agitated was he by his recital of his discoveries and experiments. His fellow-countryman recalled the silent Sphinx in the centre of Egypt, as he had for all the questions of his puzzled hearers only a mute smile or a monosyllabic answer. But this man knew

the secret of retaining the interest of his audience to the climax, and Mr. Pettit had some difficulty in calling attention to his announcement of the official close of the course. We join with him in hoping that next year the attendance will be doubled, so that the interest in one of the most profitable and enjoyable branches of agriculture may be extended over a still greater area.

St. Catharines, Ont.

NINETY POUNDS TO THE COLONY.

I went into the clover flow last season with sixty colonies, spring count, and succeeded in getting 90 pounds per colony of nice clover honey. That was all that we did get. The wet weather set in before basswood, wild cotton, etc., was ready. Fall honey also failed. Nevertheless, I am quite satisfied with results. I fed eight sacks of sugar and three hundred pounds of honey and went into winter quarters with ninety-six colonies, twenty-three in cellar and seventy-three outdoors in chaff hives. In this locality the snow usually drifts over the hives, but this winter there is none to drift, though to offset this the weather is very mild—no zero weather yet. This is my first try at wintering in cellar. I put them in in breaking the joint fashion, but found that the temperature went down as low as 38 degrees, so I just handled them over again and set them on their floor-boards.

WM. ROBINSON

Poplar, Ont.

Woodbridge, Nov. 25, 1912

Friend Hurley:
Enclosed find P. O. check for \$1.00, for which insert the following ad in C.B.J. for December and January:

"Wanted to purchase, bees in any quantity not exceeding 200 colonies. Must be free from disease and in good shape. Extracting combs wanted. Address

"H. D. McINTYRE,
Woodbridge, Ont."

This advertisement did not appear in December or January issues. It does appear this month.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN BRANCH, N.B.K.A.

The bee-keepers of Michigan met in annual convention in the Entomology Building, Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, December 12th and 13th.

Our attendance this year was the smallest it has been for some time, owing, no doubt, to the heavy loss of bees last winter, which put a good many bee-keepers out of business.

There were 560 invitations sent out, principally to Michigan bee-keepers, so the attendance should have been good. Those who did attend, however, were leading bee-keepers, and the discussions were interesting and practical.

We were fortunate in having with us a distinguished visitor from Canada, Mr. Morley Pettit, Ontario's Provincial Apiarist. It is needless to say that Mr. Pettit contributed many good pointers to our convention.

For the first time in a number of years an entire new set of officers were elected. Jenner E. Morse, of Saginaw, was elected President; David Running, of Grindstone City, was elected Vice-President, and O. H. Schmidt, Rt. No. 5, Bay City, Mich., was elected Secretary.

Among the discussions taken up was one relative to a proposed new foul brood law. There was a legislative committee appointed previously which has under advisement this proposed law, and a personal report from them showed that the matter was having their proper attention. Those in attendance were practically unanimous in believing that an inspector should be appointed who can devote his entire time to the work, doing educational work in the winter and inspection in the summer.

Mr. Pettit contributed the statement that the Ontario European foul brood area covered around 7,000 square miles. It was composed of three districts, two

of about 3,000 square miles each, and the third was smaller. In this territory the bee-keepers having bright yellow bees seem to have no trouble from the disease, even though it is found in apiaries all around them. Yellow bees seem to resist the disease better than the dark.

In speaking of the desirability of the Italian bee, Mr. Pettit stated that in one apiary of fifty hives there was produced over 200 pounds per colony last year. Mr. Johnson, of Battle Creek, who has been testing the German black or brown bee, states that while he secured good honey crops from them, their tendency to tolerate the wax moth and allow robbing overbalanced their good points, and that he intended testing the Carniolan. Mr. Crow, of Park Lake, made a good report from the Carniolan bees.

David Running, of Grindstone City, had a splendid wintering report to make, having lost but two out of 318 colonies last winter. Mr. Running's average crop last year was 92 pounds of extracted honey per colony, and in 1911 it was 90 pounds. He puts his bees in the cellar in November, but wants all winter feeding to be done by the end of September. Mr. Running feeds each fall sugar syrup for winter stores. He has this winter 309 colonies in a cellar 15x23. The cellar has a flue 9x13 inches, running from the bottom of the cellar 25 feet high. He uses an eight-frame hive, and wants each hive to weigh 60 pounds gross when put in the cellar.

In discussing the sale of honey, Mr. Pettit stated that there was sold 20,000 pounds annually in the city of Guelph, which is only 16,000 population. He attributed this to personal solicitation on the part of bee-keepers.

A report was made that large bakers are using inverted sugar in place of honey. It was reported that this is made by a firm in Philadelphia, is a

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recent invention, and fear was expressed that it would cut in on the sale of our poor grades of honey.

E. D. Townsend, of Northstar, Michigan, was elected delegate to the National convention in February. L. A. Aspinwall, of Jackson, was elected alternate.

Motion was made and carried allowing the Secretary 25 per cent. of the membership fees for his services.

Resolutions of respect were adopted for the late Hon. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Michigan. Mr. Taylor was one of the foremost of Michigan bee-keepers, an officer of the National Association, and highly respected by all bee-keepers.

The meeting adjourned to meet in December next year in Detroit.—*Beekeeper's Review*.

INFORMATION WANTED

Mr. Morley Pettit, Sec. Treas. of the Ontario Beekeepers Association, Guelph has sent out the following on a post card. We would be very pleased if the same information were sent to us.

Guelph, Ont. Feb. 4th, 1913.

Dear Member:—Several complaints have come in from members of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association who did not receive the Canadian Bee Journal after paying their membership fee in 1912. As this was no fault of the Executive, and as new arrangements are being made for the publication of the journal in future we would like you to answer the following questions provided your journal did not come regularly.

During what month did you pay your membership fee?

Which months, if any, did you receive the journal.

CROP REPORT

Ottawa, January 10. Final estimates of the yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada for the season of 1912 are issued to-day by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Upon a total area under field crops of 32,

474,000 acres a harvest has been reaped the value of which, calculated at average local market prices, makes a total of \$509,437,000. The area under wheat last year was 9,758,400 acres, of which 781,000 acres represents the harvested area of fall wheat grown principally in Ontario and Alberta, but also to a limited extent in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The total production of wheat was 199,236,000 bushels of the value of \$123,522,000. Fall wheat produced 16,396,000 bus. of the value of \$13,735,000. Oats upon 9,216,900 acres yielded 361,733,000 bushels of the value of \$116,996,000, barley upon 1,415,200 acres yielded 44,014,000 bushels of the value of \$20,405,000 and flax upon 1,677,800 acres, yielded 21,681,500 bushels of the value of \$19,626,000.

By comparison with 1911 the results of last year's harvest, both as regards total yield and value, are upon the whole inferior. The average prices realized for most of the crops were somewhat less, whilst the yields of wheat, rye, peas, beans and corn for husking were also lower. On the other hand oats yielded 13½ million bushels more than in 1911 and the following crops also show more or less an excess yield: barley, buckwheat, mixed grains, flax, potatoes, turnips, etc., fodder, corn, sugar beet and alfalfa. The average yields per acre for the year 1912 compared with 1911 are as follows; Wheat 20.42 bushels against 20.87, oats 39.25 against 37.76, barley 31.10 against 28.94, rye 17.44 against 18.89, peas 14.98 against 15.80, buckwheat 26.34 against 22.69, mixed grains 33.67 against 29.78, flaxseed 12.92 against 11.41, beans 17.40 against 19.06, corn for husking 56.58, against 59.59, potatoes 172 against 144, turnips, etc., 4.02 against 3.74, hay and clover 1.44 ton against 1.61, fodder corn, 10.26 tons against 9.92, sugar beets 10.74 tons against 8.66 and alfalfa 2.79 tons against 2.24.

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SACBROOD, A DISEASE OF BEES

BY G. F. WHITE, M.D., PH.D.

The purpose of this preliminary paper is to discuss briefly a disease, which has been recognized by the bee-keepers for many years as dead brood, that is different from foul brood.

Sacbrood, therefore, is no new disease. Samples of it have been received from all the States except three, together with samples from Canada. This disease really has had no name. In recent years many bee-keepers have by mistake spoken of it as "pickled brood." The pickled brood as William R. Howard describes it, however, is a very different disease. Before considering sacbrood it might be well to explain briefly what is meant by pickled brood.

Pickled Brood.

In 1896 William R. Howard, of Texas, wrote a paper in which he describes a disease of bees that he calls "pickled brood." He declared in his paper that the disease was caused by a fungus to which he gave the name *Aspergillus pollini*. In 1898 he wrote a second paper in which he says that the fungus may attack not only the larvæ and pupæ, but adult bees as well.

Maassen in 1906 mentioned a disease of bees which he says is caused by a fungus stated by him to be similar to *Aspergillus favus* and easily isolated from the larvæ, pupæ, and adult bees affected by the disease.

These two men, then, Howard and Maassen, have each written of a disease of bees which they believe to be caused by a fungus. By each it is claimed that the fungus can attack adult bees as well as the larvæ and pupæ. Howard named the disease which he mentioned "pickled brood," and Maassen referred to the disease which attracted his attention as an "aspergillosis in bees." The diseases, as described by Howard and Maassen,

then, would be called fungous diseases.

If there are any such fungous diseases of bees in the United States they have not yet attracted the attention of the bee-keepers. I base this conclusion upon the fact that during my study of bee diseases there has not yet been received from the bee-keepers any sample that could be considered a fungous disease. If future investigations demonstrate that there exists a fungous disease like the one Howard has described, then the name "pickled brood" can be used to designate it. When using the term "pickled brood" in the future the possible disease condition described by Howard will be meant.

A Disease of the Brood Which is Not Foul Brood.

There is a disease of the brood of bees that has attracted considerable attention among bee-keepers that is neither American foul brood, European foul brood, pickled brood, chilled brood, nor starved brood. This disorder of the brood has for many years been recognized by bee-keepers as being different from foul brood. Doolittle, of America, in 1881 wrote of a disease which he says is similar to and called foul brood but which is not foul brood. He writes that the larvæ die here and there throughout the brood comb and that the disease may disappear entirely or it may reappear the next season. Jones, of Canada, in 1883 wrote also of a disease which results in a dying of the brood, with appearances similar to foul brood; but he states that the disease is not foul brood. He says that the bees frequently remove the dead brood and that no further trouble ensues. Simmins, of England, in 1887 wrote of dead brood which he says is not foul brood, and describes the difference in appearance between the brood dead of the disease and brood dead of foul brood. He states, furthermore, that the condition is different from chilled brood, and that Cheshire did not find any microscopic evidence of disease in larvæ

dead of one of particular editor were countered seem to be two decisive brood, viz pot odor.

My own recognized different from in 1902. Eight brood" were we inspectors of 1902 and 1 examined and free from m of these ex in January, land, in 1906 examination material though diseased. his examination headings: "foul brood," "and "dead brood." Four of the 20 tained dead brood and unaccomplished. Kürsteiner, of classifying the samples examined same classification. During the past of this disease of the Bureau of nosed in its bacteriology. There is, therefore, tacking the brood dies, but it been demonstrated to which the cause be attributed. I name of "sacbrood." **The Name** As stated, my this dead brood was samples were received from bee-keepers as "pickled brood."

dead of the disease. An editorial in one of the bee journals in 1892 is of particular interest at this point. The editor wrote that he had recently encountered dead brood which did not seem to be infectious and which lacked two decisive symptoms of the real foul brood, viz., the ropiness and the glue-pot odor.

My own study of this dead brood, recognized by the bee-keepers as being different from foul brood, was begun in 1902. Eight samples labeled "pickled brood" were received from the bee inspectors of New York State during 1902 and 1903. These samples were examined and found to be practically free from microorganisms. The results of these examinations were published in January, 1904. Burri, of Switzerland, in 1906 reported the results of the examination of 25 samples of brood material thought by the bee-keepers to be diseased. He placed the results of his examinations under the following headings: "Sour brood," "stinking foul brood," "nonstinking foul brood," and "dead brood free from bacteria." Four of the 25 samples examined contained dead brood free from bacteria and unaccompanied by other diseases. Kürsteiner, of Switzerland, in 1910, in classifying the results obtained from samples examined by him, made the same classification as made by Burri. During the past six years 326 samples of this disease have been received by the Bureau of Entomology and diagnosed in its bacteriological laboratory.

There is, therefore, a disorder attacking the brood of bees in which brood dies, but in which there has not been demonstrated any microorganism to which the cause of the trouble could be attributed. For this disease the name of "sacbrood" is here suggested.

The Name Sacbrood.

As stated, my first examination of this dead brood was made in 1902, when samples were received diagnosed by bee-keepers as "pickled brood." The

fact was easily determined at that time that the disease could not be considered a fungous disease and was therefore not pickled brood. In the past my preference has been to refer to this condition only as the "so-called pickled brood." Since the disease is not pickled brood, it will produce less confusion and be more scientific if the term "pickled brood" be entirely omitted in the name for the disease. Many larvæ dead of this disease can be removed from the cell without rupturing their body wall. When thus removed they have the appearance of a small closed sac. This character suggested the name "sacbrood." The name has the virtue, therefore, of being both appropriate and brief.

The Symptoms of Sacbrood.

The strength of a colony in which sacbrood is present is frequently not noticeably diminished. When the brood is badly infected, however, the colony naturally becomes appreciably weakened thereby. The brood dies after the time of capping. The dead larvæ are therefore almost always found extended lengthwise in the cell and lying with the dorsal side against the lower wall. It is not unusual to find many larvæ dead of this disease in uncapped cells. Such brood, however, had been uncapped by the bees after it died. In this disease the cappings are frequently punctured by the bees. Occasionally a capping has a hole through it, indicating that the capping itself had never been completed. A larva dead of this disease loses its normal color and assumes at first a slightly yellowish tint. "Brown" is the most characteristic appearance assumed by the larva during its decay. Various shades are observed. The term "gray" might sometimes appropriately be used to designate it. The form of the larva dead of this disease changes much less than it does in foul brood. The body wall is not easily broken, as a rule. On this account often the entire larva can be removed from

the cell intact. The content of this saclike larva is more or less watery. The head end is usually turned markedly upward. The dried larva or scale is easily removed from the lower side wall. There is practically no odor to the brood combs.

The Infectious Nature and Cause of Sacbrood.

In the study of samples of this disease received directly from bee-keepers no microorganisms have been found, either culturally or microscopically, to which the cause of the disease can be attributed. This fact, together with the fact that the disease often disappears without any great loss to the colony, would tend to indicate that the disease is not infectious. The experimental evidence which I have obtained proves, however, that the disease is infectious.

Experimental Work With Sacbrood.

Evidence has been obtained by me that sacbrood can be transmitted from diseased to healthy brood. Three healthy colonies were inoculated each with diseased material from a different locality, and in each of these three experimental colonies the disease was produced. These results indicated at once that sacbrood is an infectious disease. The microscopical and cultural study of the infected and dead brood in these experimental colonies, as in the case of the diseased brood in samples direct from the apiary, failed to show any organism to which the cause of the disease could be attributed.

This led naturally to a study of the condition to determine whether or not the virus of the disease was so small that it had not been seen. To obtain evidence on this point material containing the virus was filtered, using an earthenware filter. The three colonies in which the disease had been produced experimentally furnished the disease material for the experiments. Larvæ, sick and dead, of sacbrood were picked from the combs, crushed, and diluted with sterile water. This suspension was

filtered by the use of the Berkefeld filter. From each of the three diseased colonies a separate filtrate was obtained, which was fed in syrup to healthy colonies. Six colonies were thus fed—two with each of the three separate filtrates. As a result of these inoculations sacbrood with typical symptoms of the disease was produced in all of the six colonies thus fed.

One more experiment will be mentioned at this time. In this the diseased brood used was taken from one of the colonies in which the disease had been produced by feeding filtrate. Disease material from this colony was filtered as before and fed to two healthy colonies, with the result that sacbrood was produced in each. It might be mentioned here also that other experiments made indicate that the virus is killed by the application of a comparatively small amount of heat.

In eleven colonies, therefore, sacbrood has been produced experimentally by feeding to healthy colonies the virus of this disease. In eight of the eleven colonies the disease was produced by virus that had passed through the Berkefeld filter. The disease, therefore, which bee-keepers have for a long time recognized as being different from either American or European foul brood has now been demonstrated to be an infectious disease that is caused by a filterable virus.

The conclusion to be drawn from this work, therefore, is that sacbrood is an infectious disease of the brood of bees caused by an infecting agent that is so small, or of such a nature, that it will pass through the pores of a Berkefeld filter.

The three principal brood diseases, then, are now all known to be infectious. These diseases are: American foul brood, caused by *Bacillus larvæ*; European foul brood, caused by *Bacillus pluton*; and sacbrood, caused by a filterable virus.

Washington, D.C.

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A Battle with Bees

A bee-keeping friend from the United States, when visiting me in Palestine, once remarked on the picturesqueness of a long file of camels, loaded with bee hives, marching slowly up the mountains of Judah.

"What a magnificent sight!" he exclaimed, in his enthusiasm. "What poetry there is in their motion—how well they fit in with the landscape! I guess I've never seen anything so great in my life."

I smiled, a little sceptically, I suppose, for my friend glanced at me sharply and inquired if I had reason to doubt what he said. Whereupon I told him the tale which the swinging of those loads of hives on the backs of the camels had brought to my mind—a tale which was summed up in the words: "Suppose those hives toppled over, friend? What do you think would be the consequence? Don't you think all the poetry would be knocked out of the camels' motion and everything else?"

My brothers and I had about five hundred hives in a big field near the outer edge of the Jaffa orange groves, and we had collected some twelve thousand pounds of the finest flavored orange-blossom honey one can possibly imagine. Though Palestine was, and still is, a "land flowing with milk and honey," no one for many generations had exploited it until we came there, with the result that, when we began to ship thousands of pounds of honey to Europe, everybody around opened their eyes in wonder, and determined to have their share of the booty. Owners of gardens and orange groves intimated that a present would be welcomed, and the officials of the Turkish Government informed us that such a lucrative occupation as ours must be taxed accordingly. Our point of view, however, was slightly different.

April was fast declining, the orange-blossom was beginning to drop off, and the whole region for miles and miles around, erstwhile perfumed with the fragrant odor from the trees, had been swept by one of those terrible east winds—the devastating sharkie of the Arabs—which are periodically encountered in this region. There was nothing left for the bees to gather nectar from. We were faced with a double problem—how to make our hives profitable and how to avoid the exactions of the Turkish tax-gatherer. Our consul had informed us that, if we refused to pay, the authorities had taken measures to turn out, or destroy, our hives should we not leave voluntarily. But as we were on the ground of the French convent, we knew we could not be turned out. However, at a council of war which we held one evening, we decided that we had better move, for the bees' sake, and take them to the thyme pastures, where they could again begin storing honey for their own profit. As we owned some land beyond Bethlehem, about forty miles away, we arranged with fellaheen (peasants) to carry the hives there on the backs of camels. We agreed to pay them two medjidiehs (a medjidieh is equivalent to about 80c) per camel, and they promised us that in two nights—for we were to travel in the night-time, to avoid the bees being smothered by the heat and to localize the trouble should a hive be shaken loose—we should reach our destination in safety.

But punctuality and fellaheen never went together. On the appointed day nobody came, so, on the spur of the moment, we had to look for other carriers. Finally, after much searching, we found them, with thirteen camels (an unlucky number!), and it was arranged that a part of our apiary should

February, 1913

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be taken away without delay to "fresh woods and pastures new."

Imagine the scene when we loaded those camels. Each animal took eight hives, four on each side of it. The packages were placed on the ground, and the camels, one by one, were brought forward and made to kneel down between the loads. As the slightest wound will make a camel roar and become unmanageable, the greatest care had to be taken. Between the hives the beasts were exceedingly fidgety. It took two or three men to hold each one, tie its knees, calm it, and, after hoisting the hives into position, attach them with cords. Sometimes a stray bee would creep out of one of the hives, sting a camel in a tender spot, and cause indescribable confusion. Hives were thrown over, men were dragged along bodily by the bellowing beast, and the air resounded with curses on camels, bees, owners, and everything in creation.

However, by exercising great patience and working our hardest, we got the hundred and four hives loaded by ten o'clock in the evening, and started off on our journey. Every man led his camel until it was perfectly calm and we had got beyond the cactus-hedged road on to the free and open plains of Sharon. After an hour or so rocking, the bees went to rest, and the camels, satisfied, were tied in a long string, each attached to the tail-strap of the preceding one. The head man, riding on a donkey, led the long line of animals across the country, playing the while on his flute. The music amused both the camels and the camel-drivers on the flanks and in the rear.

It was late when we passed Ramleh. The jackals, after having found their evening meal, had ceased their howling, and only a hideous laugh from an occasional stray beast startled us every now and then as we slumbered on our horses. Crickets did their best to chirp us to sleep. "Chirp on, good crickets,"

remarked one of my brothers, as we rode along, half-dreaming, half-awake; "for your chirp means black night, as black as yourselves." In those particular circumstances it will be understood that we feared the dark. We had lost precious moments in the evening; and when the first streaks of daylight appeared and the crickets quieted down, an uneasy silence fell upon us. To reach our first station meant another two hours' march, so we urged the camels to go faster and still faster.

The bees were humming threateningly behind the wire-clothed little windows of their homes. We did not altogether agree at that moment with Eugene Secar, who parodied "Home, Sweet Home," with "hum, sweet hum." Nervously we galloped up and down the file of camels, inspecting every hive.

Finding everything in order, we decided, in spite of the danger of travelling with bees during the day-time, to continue our journey until we were beyond the Valley of Ajalon, the battle-field, not only of the Israelites and the Amorites, but also of Saladin and King Baldwin IV. Passing over that historic ground, we tried to imagine what a terrible shock there must have been near Gezer when all those armed knights rushed against each other in 1177.

Whilst we were in the midst of our meditations something went wrong, and, as though to enable us to fully realize those ancient battle scenes, the god of chance treated us to a shock. In infinitely less time than it takes to tell it everything was confusion. I suppose that one sleepy camel had rubbed his load against that of another, with the result that a hive fell to the ground. Anyway, in the twinkling of an eye one of the animals was surrounded by flying bees. Infuriated, it rushed against another, which in turn began to rub itself against a third. Soon all the thirteen camels were trying to rid themselves of the bees. Ropes gave

way as the straw; hives exploded and flew away, some got ropes and and in the fusion me lives. The ed with m stinging m horses, we els, and n Every rope the explosic brought the into the field The first over twenty the excitement The second w tedious affair camels and th appear in the to get our s together. I ca Saladin and Baldwin with would have st bear that frig was rising hi warmed up bot The packages upright, and—i had not burst the hives had occupants should comb melted, an veiled, gauntlet alight, we set luck was in our scattered far apa the plain, and th ror, had left the arable fields. O the disaster wou travellers passing a reverend gent back, came in for tion. He stood at on, and evidently

hers, as we half-awake; at night, as those parcels will be under the evening: of daylight quieted down, on us. To want another urged the faster. threateningly the windows altogether with Eugene come, Sweet "et hum." and down every hive. der, we der of travel-day-time, to we were be the battle-ites and the n and King hat historic ne what a have been ose armed h other in midst of our wrong, and, fully realize the god of ck. In ines to tell it I suppose rubbed his r, with the ground. of an eye rounded by it rushed turn began l. Soon all ying to rid ropes gave

way as though they had been made of straw; hives fell to the ground and exploded like shells; and camels galloped away, dragging hives behind them. Some got their feet entangled in the ropes and were thrown to the ground; and in the midst of indescribable confusion men and beasts ran for their lives. The whole battlefield was covered with millions of infuriated insects, stinging mercilessly. Abandoning our horses, we set off in pursuit of the camels, and managed to cut the ropes. Every rope we severed, however, meant the explosion of a fresh "bomb," and brought thousands of fresh assailants into the field.

The first part of the battle lasted over twenty minutes, and gave us all the excitement we wanted, and more. The second was a much longer and more tedious affair. When we had seen the camels and their frightened owners disappear in the distance we set to work to get our scattered hives and bees together. I can assure you that neither Saladin and his valiant warriors, nor Baldwin with his terrible knights, would have stood the stings we had to bear that frightful morning. The sun was rising higher all the time, and warmed up both the bees and ourselves. The packages had to be gathered, set upright, and—in the case of those which had not burst—the entrance-holes of the hives had to be opened, lest the occupants should be smothered, the wax-comb melted, and the honey spoiled. So, veiled, gauntleted, and with smokers alight, we set to work. Fortunately, luck was in our favor. The hives were scattered far apart over quite a mile of the plain, and the camels, in their terror, had left the road and entered the arable fields. Otherwise the effect of the disaster would have spread to other travellers passing that way. As it was, a reverend gentleman, riding on horse-back, came in for rather a warm reception. He stood at first, quietly looking on, and evidently deeply interested in

what we were doing. Suddenly, however, his horse began to take a dislike to the fun, and started off at the top of its speed, leaving its startled owner's helmet on the field of battle as a trophy. We saw no more of him.

One after the other the packages were opened, and each meant a dozen or more stings. Many times we had to retire in haste to the *Agnus cactus* bushes which lined the near wady, and each time we did so we placed our rifles with handkerchiefs attached against the bushes, in order to be able to signal to each other should we feel that we were about to succumb; and I can assure you that I, for one, was very near fainting. The little wretches had entered my clothing, and my body must have looked as though I had measles or smallpox.

After two hours' work every hive was "flying," as we bee-keepers express it. Then we retired to an old tower of the Maccabees (having had enough of the other bees—excuse the joke!) to extract the stings and rest for a few hours.

Toward evening, feeling very much better, we returned to the foe, but found, to our astonishment, that they were as calm as though nothing had happened. Decidedly, bees are less vindictive than men! Every insect had retired to its hive, and we were allowed to nail the whole lot up without once being molested. By this time the camels and camel-drivers had returned, and, bravely approaching, once more received their dangerous loads. Eight o'clock found us en route again, climbing the hills. It was slow progress and an anxious night. Jackals howled, hyenas laughed, and crickets chirped all around us. But we were insensible to Nature—our only thought was to get beyond Jerusalem and its crowds before daylight. The strain on our nerves was greater than I can tell you. With a sigh of relief Jerusalem was reached and passed, the Plain of Rephaim was tra-

versed without incident, and we began to think that everything would go well. Still, we had yet to pass through the olive-yards of Mar Elias, along an enclosed road between high walls. Should we pass scot-free through that narrow passage, warmed by the same sun which on the previous day had caused so much trouble? We refreshed ourselves by taking a cool drink at the convent well, and heard the Greek monks chanting "Kyrie Eleison! Christe Eleison!"

Things were going quite nicely when, in the most inconvenient place imaginable for a progressive bee-keeper to set up an apiary, our camels decided to unload. Bang! One brute pushed his load against a brother camel, a hive fell, and the bees, issuing forth, went for us furiously. There was no escape to the flanks; the stone walls right and left gave us only one choice—either to advance or retreat.

Guided by the previous day's experience, we were masked, gauntleted and wrapped up in a moment. Once more we made a rush for the hives. There was no need to call out, "Sauve qui peut!"—the camel-drivers jumped over the wall, and that was all we saw of them until evening. Camels are generally slow-moving creatures, but not on that morning; they threw the hives down and flew for their lives. My mare, who had learnt her lesson by heart, was some way behind them in that wild flight. To see those camels whirling their long necks in windmill fashion and kicking high in the air to get rid of the infuriated insects, was a most ludicrous yet tragic sight. One of my brothers had exchanged his horse at Jerusalem, as he considered it was too restive, for my father's pet donkey, Grey, and this faithful animal would not leave us. Assailed by thousands of bees, he tried to rub them off against the hives, with the result, of course, that matters were only made worse. We pulled and pushed him, beat and

caressed him, but to no avail. He lay down, and a few hours afterwards died from the effect of the stings.

Now, I must explain that the narrow passage in which we were crowned the hill where was the Greek convent of the Prophet Elijah. So one of us stood on one side, watching for possible travellers from Bethlehem, another on the other side, keeping a look-out in the direction of Jerusalem. Both these places were visible at a distance of about two miles. We recognized that our only chance of salvation lay in a scarcity of passers-by. Unfortunately we were on the main road, and it was the Day of Pentecost, when pilgrims of all nations had assembled "with one accord" and almost "in one place," as in the days of the Apostles. Let me explain, too, that, as every Oriental knows four or five languages, we also had to be prepared to speak in many tongues. There were Gauls and Britons, Greeks and Arabians, Parthians and Medes, and people of many other nationalities passing that way; so, looking very strange in our masks and gauntlets, we stood at our posts shrieking out to all comers: "Bees!" "Bienen!" "Abeilles!" "Api!" "Nahel!" and so forth, until we were hoarse.

The first person who arrived was a Kurdish dervish. He advanced majestically, spear in hand, and took no heed of our shout. Evidently our linguistic knowledge was wasted upon him. I knew that "bees," in Turkish, was "arre," but he was, as I have said, a Kurd, and knew not that language. Muttering something like "Allah" and "Sultan," he obstinately approached and tried to force a passage between the walls. Apparently only the bees could bring him to reason, so I let him pass. Suddenly he bowed down with his face to the earth, and by his harsh cries we suspected that he was doing anything but saying his prayers. Then, as suddenly, he retreated, with curses,

wild cries and tions.

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A Bethlehemite woman, arrayed in her brilliantly-colored dress and white veil, was more easily convinced. In her sweetest voice she said to me: "Brother, why dost thou hinder me?" "Sister," I replied, "it is dangerous for thee. Return to the land of Ruth and come another day." Just then a bee came around and put a full stop to the conversation.

Much the same comedy was enacted on the other side of the road, where one of my brothers was on guard. A caravan of French pilgrims—new Crusaders signed with the red cross—asserted that they had a right to pass, and wanted to know why a gauntleted and masked Saracen robber-knight made signs to them and told them in their own tongue that there was danger. My brother's smoker sent out puffs of smoke from time to time, and made them wonder what kind of infernal machine it could be, but in spite of all the mystery they came steadily on. As there were quite two hundred of them, their leader thought he would force his way. Was not Bethlehem nearly in view? They approached boldly, singing as they came. Then—very suddenly—their song stopped and they fled in wild disorder. A few minutes later we saw them take counsel among themselves and choose the longer and safer way.

A gendarme next rode up. He was in a mighty hurry. Half in Turkish, half in Arabic, he threatened to complain at our consulate. He had an official message to the Modir (Governor) of Hebron, he said. But bees know neither Governors nor Pashas, and soon he, too, galloped back and disappeared, striking wildly at his winged asasilants.

When evening came the bees were as calm as ever. The loads were again prepared, the camels returned with their owners, and the few miles left were

covered in safety. Next morning the hives stood in a row among the rocky mountains of our Urtas property. But what a sight those camels presented, with their heads and lips and limbs swollen! No one can imagine what ugly, disfigured beasts they looked, with one leg thick, the other thin, one side of the face flat, the other swollen out to the size of a football.

The bees soon settled down to work at Urtas after their exciting journey, and by the end of the summer we were recompensed by many thousands of pounds of thyme-honey. We were the persons most upset by these stirring adventures; it took me weeks to get over the strain on my nerves. Many times would I jump up in my sleep to get a knife to cut the ropes which attached the hives to the terrified camels. Never again, I assure you, did we travel with bees by day.—Told by Philip J. Baldensperger and set down by Frederic Lees for *Wide World Magazine*.

Want and Exchange Column

Advertisements for this column will be received at the rate of 50 cents for 25 words, each additional word one cent. Payments strictly in advance, as the amounts are too small to permit of book-keeping. Write copy of ad. on a separate sheet from any other matter, and on one side of the paper only. Say plainly how many times ad is to be inserted. Matter must reach us not later than the 23rd of each month.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—Bees in any quantity not exceeding 200 colonies. Must be free from disease and in good shape. Extracting combs wanted. Address H. D. McIntyre, Woodbridge, Ont.

WANTED—Representative wanted in each locality to mail circulars for Cut-Rate Grocery Mail Order House. Few hours' spare time will easily earn \$20 weekly. Any one can do the work. Outfit furnished free. Dominion Grocery Co., Windsor, Ont. **tf**

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has successfully passed his examinations after taking a course of lectures and demonstrations in Apiculture at the Ontario Agricultural College. Anyone desiring help of this kind for the season of 1913 kindly correspond with Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

WANTED—100 Langstroth Surplus Hive bodies (extracting), eight or ten frame; 200 lbs. Beeswax; 20 lbs. sweet Clover Seed. J. D. Evans, Islington, Ont.

BEEES WANTED—State price, location, kind of hive, etc. Would buy house and lot or farm with bees and supplies if satisfactory. Also live foxes wanted. Fox Farm, Ballinamad, Ontario.

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FOR SALE—A limited number of leather colored Italian Queens for sale. Warranted purely mated. \$1.50 each. Geo. B. Howe, Black River, New York.

FOR SALE—Queens and half-pound packages. A good strain of 3-banded Italians for honey, now ready. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. D. Achord, Fitzpatrick, Ala., U.S.A.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW for early delivery. Untested Queens, 1 for \$1.00, 6 for \$5.40; Tested Queens, 1 for \$1.50, 6 for \$8.40. Write for prices of Nuclei and full colonies. W. J. Littlefield, Little Rock, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—10,000 lbs fancy honey, light and dark amber, barrels and 60-lb cans, same as we use for bottle trade; dark amber, 10c. Exhibition White Wyandottes, \$1.00 per set; baby chicks, 15 to 20c. Queens, \$1.00. Todd Bros., Milltown, N.B.

ITALIAN QUEENS—Untested, \$1.00; Select Untested, \$1.10; Select Tested, \$1.50. Descriptive list free. Bees by pound and half pound. Plans, "How to Introduce Queens," 15c; "How to Increase," 15c, or both, 25c. E. E. Mott, Glenwood, Mich., U.S.A.

FOR SALE—Five 8-frame Langstroth Hives, as shipped from factory; 14 8-frame Extracting Supers, and have full, clean, drawn-out combs; 14 zinc queen-excluders to fit hives. For quick selling, the lot for \$25.00. Mrs. John Forsyth, Harrow, Ont.

ITALIAN QUEENS after May 1st. Robey, Alexander or Case strains. Untested, 75c; tested, \$1.25 breeders, \$3.00; Carniolan, Cyprian, Caucasian and Banats, untested, \$1.00; tested, \$1.50. Honey packages and supplies. W. C. Morris, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N.Y., U.S.A.

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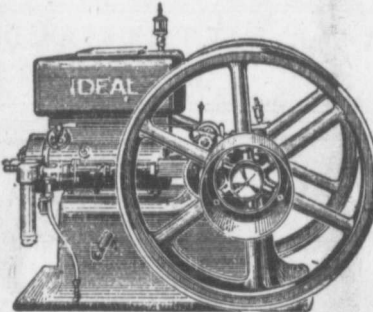
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The following pages were set up for publication and the proof submitted by Mr. Hurley to some of his friends. On their advice he decided not to publish them.

The following extracts from the Minutes of the Ontario Bookbinders' Association show how the Canadian Book Journal came to cease publication with the Feb. 1913 number. It may be explained that about the end of 1912 Mr. Hurley's printing business was reorganized and taken over by a company known as the Hurley Printing Co.

The Executive Committee met in the office of Mr. P. W. Habetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Tuesday, Dec. 31st, 1912. Members present: President, Denis Nolan, Vice President, J. J. Gyer, and Vice President, Miss Ethel Robson, Secretary, Treasurer, Morley Pettit, also Mr. P. W. Habetts, and Mr. Wm. White of the Canadian Book Journal, Brantford.

The following Resolution was passed: that in view of the unsatisfactory conditions under which the Canadian Book Journal was issued in the year 1912, the Executive of the Ontario Bookbinders' Association withdraws from its present agreement with the Hurley Printing Co., and will support for the present year the position of Mr. Wm. White, the present assistant editor, to take over the journal from the Hurley Printing Co., all future subscriptions to be sent to the new management. In the event of Mr. White failing to come to an agreement with the Hurley Printing Co., the Executive will arrange with Mr. White or some other individual or company that will give satisfactory references to publish a new journal as the official organ of the Association.

On January 27th, 1913, the Executive met again in the office of Mr. Habetts, present.

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On January 3rd, 1913, the Executive met again in the office of Mr. Hodgetts, present,

Messrs. Nolan, Wiers and Pettit, also Messrs. Hodgetts and Sibbald. Moved by Wiers, seconded by Nolan that in view of the further information which the Executive of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association had been able to obtain with reference to the mismanagement of the Canadian Bee Journal during 1912, we would rescind the resolution on this subject passed at the meeting of the Executive on Dec. 31st.

Moved by Mr. Pettit, seconded by Mr. Nolan that the Executive of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association would recommend to the Directors of the Hurley Printing Co., the employment of an experienced beekeeper to act as Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal and would further recommend that if satisfactory arrangements could be made with Mr. J. I. Eyer of Mount Joy, he should be offered the position.

The Executive met again at the "Walker House", Toronto, on Friday, Feb. 14th, 1913. Present, President Nolan, 1st Vice President Wiers, 2nd Vice President, Miss Ethel Robson, Secretary Treasurer, Morley Pettit, also Messrs. P. W. Hodgetts, and Mr. H. B. Cowan of the "Canadian Horticulturist". The Secretary reported to the meeting that the Directors of the Hurley Printing Co., had not accepted the proposition made to them in reference to their asking Mr. Eyer to act as Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, but had proposed that the Ontario Beekeepers' Association undertake to edit and finance the Journal simply paying the Hurley Printing Co. for the printing, which they offered to do at a little above cost. Knowing that the Association was not in a position to accept this offer, the Secretary had invited Mr. Cowan to prepare an estimate on the cost of editing and publishing. After a lengthy discussion

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owing to the cost of publication it was
out of the question to publish a separate
Bee Journal at the present time but pro-
posed the following proposition which
after due consideration was adopted by the
Executive of the Association as a whole.
"The Horticultural Publishing Co." to
publish a special edition of the "Canadian
Horticulturalist" in which shall appear
at least five pages per issue of matter
relating especially to the beekeeping
interests, to call the edition the
"Canadian Horticulturalist & Beekeeper",
and to emphasize this name on the front
cover of each issue where it is possible
to do so - special covers may make it
impossible to do this; also to mail com-
plete copies of the "Canadian Horticultu-
ralist" of this edition to all the members
of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association
whose subscriptions we receive for 1934 a
year each. All expense involved in the
publication of this special edition of the
"Canadian Horticulturalist", including the
printing, contributions and illustrations,
will be borne by the "Horticultural Pub-
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The Executive of the Ontario
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for all of its members on a basis of 75¢
for each member and undertaking to assist
in every way that it reasonably can in
making the publication a success. Mr. Cowan
further stated that the first issue of the
new publication would appear on May 1st
1918 and be published monthly from that
on that he would use his best endeavors
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this special edition may later grow into a
separate publication devoted exclusively to
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January 1913
Mr. Jones is

The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

JAS. J. HURLEY, EDITOR, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Vol. 21, No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1913

Whole No. 576

The Bee Journal Betrayed

In September, 1911, we took Mr. Wm. White into our permanent employ, and practically placed the management and editorial work of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL in his hands. He had some fair talent for this work. He impressed us favorably, and we placed absolute confidence in him. He succeeded in persuading us that the young lady who was keeping our books was inefficient; that he could keep them much better. He got the books. In six months we woke up to find everything in a hopeless muddle. We took the books away from him and confined his work to the reading of proofs and the work of the BEE JOURNAL. He was trusted fully in the opening of all mail, and was expected to take care of all correspondence in connection with the BEE JOURNAL. Occasionally we would open the mail when we happened to be at hand when it arrived, and was surprised at the number of complaints received about our not acknowledging letters, and particularly the receipt of the monies contained in them. We would, quite innocently, ask Mr. White if he knew anything about them. "Did you receive the letters?" "No, Mr. Hurley, I have seen nothing of them. It must be the fault of the post office." Finally we told him to open no more mail—not to touch it. As long as we were present when the mail delivery was made he obeyed—but if we were not present all BEE JOURNAL mail disappeared. Still, we did not doubt him. Never did we think for a moment that the letters

and money orders were being taken to his home. However, his absence on the 31st of December, in consultation with the Executive of the O.B.K.A., let some light into our mind. We then became watchful and careful. On the 7th of January he evidently thought he had all his plans matured, and presented us with the following:

7th January, 1912.

J. J. Hurley, Esq., City:
Dear Sir:

At the request of the Executive of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, I beg to inform you that I have been invited to conduct a monthly paper as the official organ of the O.B.K.A. The paper will be financed by a joint stock company formed from amongst the members of the Association, and its offices will be located at Guelph. The first number is proposed to be issued on the 15th February.

It is intended to adopt one of two alternative plans: (1) the issue of an entirely new periodical, or (2) the taking over the management, if possible, of the Canadian Bee Journal.

The latter course appears to me, personally, to be the better plan, if such could be arranged. I have been requested to ascertain whether the Hurley Printing Company would be willing to transfer the management of the paper as already suggested, and I shall be glad if you will be so good as to inform me whether some agreement could be arrived at in the matter.

My own proposition is that, in the event of your being agreeable to transferring the management of the paper, the printing be placed in your hands, the price for the same being determined upon the basis of the cost as shown by the job records.

Yours truly,

W. WHITE.

From the above it would appear that all plans for a joint stock company were complete, and that he had the O.B.K.A. Executive behind him. But we find this is not true, as the following, written on the same date to Mr. Byer, will prove:

7th January, 1913

Dear Mr. Byer:

I have made an offer to Mr. Hurley to

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The Canadian Bee Journal

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

February, 1913

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

take the C.B.J. off his hands. So far, however, he has not indicated what he intends to do in the matter. He professes the opinion that I have engineered the business, and is exceedingly bitter with me. But you know the man, and we need not discuss him. What is more to the point is to decide how we can put out a paper that will be a credit to Canadian bee-keepers. The first thing is to obtain good matter. Will you be so good as to let me have some copy at an early date? I propose that the first issue shall be a sign that the new regime comprises the best in Canadian bee-keeping, and also that there is greater cohesiveness amongst our bee-keepers than the issues of the C.B.J. in the past would lead one to imagine. Holtermann has assured me of his sympathy, and has promised an article. I am writing to Mr. Sibbald, whom I will endeavor to visit next week, if such a visit be convenient to him. I fear that possibly my connexion with F.J.H. may have rendered me somewhat odious to Mr. Sibbald, and for this reason I should be exceedingly glad if you would urge him to send me something along. I know he doesn't write much, but I should be certainly pleased to receive an article from him. Please do what you can with him.

There is another matter I desire to consult with you about, viz., the organization of a joint stock company for the purpose of developing the paper. I should like to get together a few men to talk the matter over. Could you get up to Guelph during the Short Course? I am going there on Friday. If we could arrange for half a dozen influential bee-keepers to act as a provisional board of directors we could get to work. Kindly let me hear from you at your early convenience.

With kind regards to yourself, Mrs. Byer and the youngsters, believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
WM. WHITE.

Here is a man whom we succeeded when he needed a friend—as Mr. J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, can testify—who would betray us to further his own ends. But this is not all. Note the extraordinary epistle that follows—written to a friend in the old land:—

January 7, 1913
Dear Charlie:—Did you receive I was invited a week ago to attend the Executive meeting of the O.B.K.A., when it was resolved that I should be asked to edit an "official organ" of the Association, which meant that I was to inform Hurley that the O.B.K.A. subscription list would be withdrawn from the C.B.J. and transferred to my keeping. I delivered my ultimatum to him to-day, and I leave you to imagine his wrath! It was stupendous! I kept my temper, I am glad to say, and smiled. I asked him for the Journal, and told him that it was no longer of any use to him, and that if he refused, we were to issue a rival. So far he has not given any indication of what he proposes to do in the matter. The probability is that I shall obtain a position at the Ontario Agricultural College, and take over the

Guelph. I have also been appointed Poul Broad Inspector. Beyond the latter, however, nothing definite has been fixed. But "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." What I fear somewhat is Hurley's virulence. He has a way of hurling a violent and impetuous disposition into a conflict which is often staggering in its effect upon people. However, I mean to keep my head. I expect he will come out in a long torrential splutter in the coming issue of the C.B.J., but I hope that is where he will end. We propose to form a joint stock company for the purpose of developing the new (or old, as the case may be) paper. I go to Guelph on Friday to attend the Short Course. When everything is satisfactorily settled—if such is to be—we shall take up our beds and other traps and—shoot the moon probably, we are getting so confoundedly hard up!

I meet Holtermann occasionally. He has promised me an article for the new venture. He remembers you very kindly. I have not yet given him my answer to his offer, which is still open to me. He is on the look-out for promising youths—pupils—for the coming season. I thought you might like to hear this in case you desired to continue your studies in apiculture.

How pathetic! Here is a man who fastened himself upon us after the C.B.J. had been in our hands about two years. He did not then see our end. He was the grateful recipient of many acts of kindness. Mr. J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, at our request, gave him employment. He had every opportunity of making good, but failed. He turned upon Mr. Clark in a most ungrateful manner, and tried to get him in trouble because he had a couple of neglected children taken care of by the Children's Aid Society. Back he came to us. We got him employment in the Massey-Harris works. He worked only a few days and quit. Again he came to us, saying he had a very high idea of the dignity of labor, but he did not care for it. Then it was we put him on our staff. Fatal error! If we had wisely consulted our own interests we would have dismissed him long ago. We also gave him fifteen hives of bees, fully equipped with three supers each. He allowed the whole to go to wreck. He expects we will come out "in a long torrential splutter," and hopes that is where we will end. We have submitted the evidence, and we think our readers will agree that the splut-

Jan. 10th, 1913

Dear Sirs:

On October 30th last we sent you a subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal for one year to be sent to Mr. M. Hillon, York, Ont. On the 11th we wrote you regarding this subscription as Mr. Hillon had not then received any copies. We received no acknowledgment of the subscription, nor any reply to our letter.

Mr. Hillon now advises us under date of Jan. 10th that he has not yet received any copies of the Journal and asks us to attend to the matter at once or return the money. We may further state that this is not the first subscription we have sent you which has not been attended to. We wrote you several times during the year 1912 regarding some other subscriptions we had sent to you but were unable to get any reply from you.

Now if you don't wish to accept subscriptions from us in this way, why don't you say so and we will discontinue taking them. You must understand that it is a source of much annoyance to us to take these subscriptions and then have subscribers writing us every month stating that they have not received copies, and it is still more annoying that we can get absolutely no response from you to any of our correspondence. We were under the impression that the Canadian Bee Journal was controlled and published by "human beings," but the lack of business correspondence has been known to us during the past year at least, would lead one to an entirely different impression.

We make this last appeal to your attention and we trust we shall not be disappointed.

Yours truly,
L. A. SIMMONS, Limited,
Per M. W.

It was certainly a most peculiar human being in whom we treated. We had absolute confidence in the man up to the last moment.

Among the package of letters returned after his dismissal, as explained above, was the following from Mr. H. L. McIntyre, Woodbridge, Ont.:

L. A. McIntyre, Woodbridge, Ont.
Woodbridge, Nov. 20, 1912.

Friend Harry:

Enclosed find \$1.00 check for \$1.00 for which I sent the following in C.B.J. for December and January. I had been wanted to purchase bees in my quantity not exceeding 200 colonies. Most of the bees from Canada and in good shape. The tracking cards wanted. A. J. W. 1913.

Yours truly,
H. L. McIntyre.

This advertisement did not appear in December or January issues. It does appear this month.

Note the following examples:

March 20, 1913

To Canadian Bee Journal:

I received your notice of Jan. 11th re arrears. Please put up your recent arrears as I sent you a postal note on the 11th of October, or thereabout, for same. Thank

you very much. We had hoped, however, that the wound had healed. Was Mr. White moved by the same hope? He wanted the C.B.J. of a bee journal. While he was assuming as the wound was healing, was he keeping it bleeding? The Executive of the O.B.K.A. feel that they have a grievance against the C.B.J. under its present management. We can only say we fear that he has been deceiving the Executive while deceiving us.

The following letter received on Friday, January 17, from L. A. Simmons, will explain the man's incompetence and gross betrayal of his trust. The letter is a severe one, but under the circumstances it seems they were justified in writing it. It will be noticed by this letter that his conduct is apparently of no recent date, but evidently extends ever nearly the whole year 1912. We have no knowledge yet of how many cash remittances were received. We know of a few, however:

When the C.B.J. came into our possession the Ontario bee-keepers were divided. We published articles from the pen of Mr. McEvoy. This annoyed the other party. We continuously asked the opposing party to state their views. Mr. Sibley was one of these. Mr. Sibley declined, and replied that we had no business to publish anything from Mr. McEvoy on early spring inspection of bees. This explains Mr. White's allusion to Mr. Sibley in his letter to Mr. Byer. All this we regretted very much. We had hoped, however, that the wound had healed. Was Mr. White moved by the same hope? He wanted the C.B.J. of a bee journal. While he was assuming as the wound was healing, was he keeping it bleeding? The Executive of the O.B.K.A. feel that they have a grievance against the C.B.J. under its present management. We can only say we fear that he has been deceiving the Executive while deceiving us.

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we found that C.B.J. money orders and letters were not in the office and recorded in the books as they should be, he was called upon to appear at the office at 10 o'clock on a certain morning—about a week after his dismissal. There he met our solicitor. He evidently anticipated the difficulties, as he brought back a large roll of letters, together with about fifty dollars in post-office and money orders. It is needless to say that his smile had disappeared.

When the C.B.J. came into our possession the Ontario bee-keepers were divided. We published articles from the pen of Mr. McEvoy. This annoyed the other party. We courteously asked the opposing party to state their views. Mr. Sibbald was one of these. Mr. Sibbald declined and replied that we had no business to publish anything from Mr. McEvoy on early spring inspection of bees. This explains Mr. White's allusion to Mr. Sibbald in his letter to Mr. Byer. All this we regretted very much. We had hopes, however, that the wound would heal. Was Mr. White moved by the same hope? He wanted the C.B.J. or a bee journal. While he was assuring us the wound was healing, was he keeping it bleeding? The Executive of the O.B.K.A. feel that they have a grievance against the C.B.J. under its present management. We can only say we fear that he has been deceiving the Executive while deceiving us.

The following letter received on Friday, January 17, from J. A. Simmers, will explain the man's incompetence and gross betrayal of his trust. The letter is a severe one, but under the circumstances it seems they were justified in writing it. It will be noticed by this letter that his conduct is apparently of no recent date, but evidently extends over nearly the whole year 1912. We have no knowledge yet of how many cash remittances were received. We know of a few, however:

BEE JOURNAL

Jan. 16th, 1913

Dear Sirs:

On October 29th last we sent you a subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal for one year, to be sent to N. M. Hilton, Yehk, B.C. On Dec. 11th we wrote you regarding this subscription, as Mr. Hilton had not then received any copies. We received no acknowledgment of the subscription, nor any reply to our letter.

Mr. Hilton now advises us under date of Jan. 10th that he has not yet received any copies of the Journal, and asks us to attend to the matter at once or return the money.

We may further state that this is not the first subscription we have sent you which has not been attended to. We wrote you several times during the year 1912 regarding some other subscriptions we had sent to you, but were unable to get any reply from you.

Now, if you don't wish to accept subscriptions from us in this way, why don't you say so; and we will discontinue taking them. You must understand that it is a source of much annoyance to us to take these subscriptions and then have subscribers writing us every month stating that they have not received copies, and it is still more annoying that we can get absolutely no response from you to any of our correspondence. We were under the impression that the Canadian Bee Journal was controlled and published by "human beings," but the lack of business courtesy that has been shown to us during the past year at least, would lead one to an entirely different impression.

We make this final appeal to your attention, and we trust we shall not be disappointed.

Yours truly,
W. Clark,
J. A. SIMMERS, Limited,
Cainsville, at our request, Per M.

It was certainly a most peculiar "human being" in whom we trusted. We had absolute confidence in the man up to the last moment.

Among the package of letters returned after his dismissal, as explained above, was the following from Mr. H. D. McLutyr, Woodbridge, Ont.:

Woodbridge, Nov. 25, 1912
Friend Hurley: and quit.
Enclosed find P. O. check for \$1.00 for which insert the following ad in C.B.J. for December and January labor, but he "Wanted to purchase bees in any quantity not exceeding 200 colonies. Must be three from disease and in good shape. Extracting combs wanted." Address
W. D. McINTYRE,
Woodbridge, Ont."

This advertisement did not appear in December or January issues. It does appear this month.

Note the following examples: out

Marathon Jan. 20, 1913
To Canadian Bee Journal:
I received your notice of Jan. 15th re arrears. Please hunt up your record again, as I sent you a postal note on the 12th of October, or thereabout, for same. Post-

Vertical text on the right margin, including "WHITE" and other names, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

We found that C.B.J. money master can swear to this. Perhaps you forgot to take note of same. If I have to pay again I will send you 42 cents to pay up, and you can stop the Journal. If you find your mistake, send me a receipt to 31st or 1st of September, 1913.

ALEX. BRADLEY
a week after McAlpine, Ont., Jan. 16, 1913

Editor C. B. Journal, evidently anti-Brantford, Ont.

Dear Sir: I notice you ask those who have sent money for the Journal and have not had an acknowledgment of same to write you. I sent a postal note for \$1.00 to renew my subscription for a year, and have not heard from you, so please see that my Journal is renewed. I sent it the last week of 1912, but don't remember the exact day.

Yours truly,
E. H. CLARE.

The following letter from Mr. Smith, Tavistock, is illuminating. Without a protest or grumble, he sends us two dollars the second time. We are returning him this two dollars, as we have no doubt that the first was received:

Tavistock, Jan. 23, 1913
Dear Sir:

I herewith enclose \$2 for renewal of C.B.J., which is in arrears since the April number. I am reminded of this by your footnote on page 8 of the January number. I am one of those whose letters failed to reach you, as I wrote you in June enclosing \$2. Noticing that the number was not changed on the label, I again wrote a card of enquiry in September, and still got no reply. But as I neglected to register the letter, I have only myself to blame. Trusting that this gets through all right. I remain, as ever,
Yours respectfully,
R. A. SMITH.

Note also the following from Mr. Robinson, Poplar, Ont.:

Poplar, Ont., Jan. 27, 1913
I notice in January No. C.B.J. you ask to be informed where we had no acknowledgment of subscriptions, etc., sent in. Well, I sent my renewal some time during the summer of 1912, together with a photo of my bee yard. I received no acknowledgment, nor was the letter returned to me by the P.O.

We are sorry to trespass so far upon the patience of our readers. We feel that the above explanation is due to many who have not received courteous treatment during the past year. Of the secret negotiations with Mr. White by the O.B.K.A. Executive while he possessed our confidence we will say nothing. We only hope he will serve them more faithfully and ably than he has served us.

That there were some such negotiations the following letters, written by Mr. White, on the same date as the other letters, will show:

January 7, 1913
P. W. Hodgetts, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and in reply beg to state that I have made an offer to Mr. Hurley with a view to taking over the management of the Canadian Bee Journal. So far, however, he has not indicated what he intends to do in the matter, and if he does not come to a decision within the next two days, I propose to act as though he intends to reject my offer, proceeding at once to take the necessary steps for the publication of a new paper.

I have also written to Mr. Pettit to this effect, and have arranged to go to Guelph on Friday next for the purpose of discussing the matter with him.

Yours very truly,
WM. WHITE.
January 7, 1913

Dear Mr. Pettit,—I have made an offer to Mr. Hurley to take the C.B.J. off his hands. So far, however, he has not stated what he intends to do in the matter, if he does not come to some arrangement with me within the next two days, I shall act as though he has turned down my offer, and proceed to take the necessary steps for the publication of a new paper. I trust to be at Guelph on Friday, and talk the matter over with you.

In the meantime I am writing to beekeepers asking their help and co-operation. I hope to obtain "copy" for the first issue in a short time.

I have been discussing the question of "style" with the foreman of the Hurley Plant, and feel that the old C.B.J. can be very materially improved upon as regards appearance. Amongst other things, it may be advisable to enlarge the page to the size of that of Gleanings. This could be done without very greatly increasing the cost. By setting the same amount of reading matter in a larger type—ten point solid—we should obtain space for the increased amount of advertisements we aim at getting, and have a much nicer-looking page—similar, in fact, to that of Gleanings. Not counting the cost of setting up the new ads., the only extra cost would be in the increased quantity of paper used—an almost negligible quantity compared with the total. This is a matter for immediate consideration.

Is it possible to obtain cheaper accommodation in Guelph than that afforded by the hotels? Are there private boarding-houses? I shall be glad if you can recommend me some house where I could put up at during the Short Course.

With kind regards, believe me,
Yours truly,
WM. WHITE.

Note the following examples:
January 7, 1913

Dear Mr. Nolan,—I have made an offer to Mr. Hurley respecting the Canadian Bee Journal, but, so far, he has not indicated what he intends to do in the matter. If he does not come to a decision within the next two

things were likely to do, and then the Executive were to settle the matter as they saw fit.

Another letter from Mr. Byer, dated January 20th, will be found starting:

Mr. J. J. Hurley,
Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Sir:
Yesterday the Executive of the O.R.K.A. met in Toronto again, and did not get away from their work till nearly 4 p.m. I was detained by a matter of business and did not meet with them till late in the day. They had come to certain conclusions before I arrived, and while you will doubtless hear as to what they decided, I dissent from their view most strenuously. But I have not yet written you on this point. At your request, I send you a copy of the minutes.

However, my main object in writing you this letter is to say that I indicated about the main letters sent to you and Mr. Hodgett's during the last year, and every one who has addressed me in regard to the "Hurry Printing Co." in view of this fact you can hardly blame Mr. Hodgett and others from assuming that your attitude was in the very least antagonistic to the interests of the Association. Of course, we never for a moment suspected that you had never seen these letters, as you state was the case.

At one time had I happened to meet one of Mr. Hodgett's office assistants, who told me that they had overheard one of these complaints on the office, and that he had called on the office. This will give you an idea as to how things are viewed by Mr. Hodgett and others in that line. Mr. Hodgett tells me that he has called on him and could get no answer, and so I could not call on him in that line.

In conclusion, I wish to assure you that every member of the Executive is anxious that the C.B.A. shall continue to be published, and that it may be a success in every way, and that none of them has the least desire to put anything in the way of your progress. At the same time, under the circumstances, would you not have done as the members did last fall if you had been in our position?
A very mild winter here with little snow. Many streams are as clear as crystal, and looking like the weather looks more like being winter than it does. There had no frost, though as all real mild days have been cloudy here.

Yours sincerely,
J. J. BYER.

We thank Mr. Byer for his information. We have seen no letters from Mr. Hodgett for months. With what completeness our misguided friends did his work the above will show.

We are sure that all our readers, especially those who are compelled to work through those whom they employ

days, I propose to act as though he wishes to reject my offer. I am taking the necessary steps for preparing "copy" for the first issue under the new regime. Can you help me here? If so, I should be very grateful. I want to get all "copy" into the hands of the printer not later than February 1st, and I would write you very soon if I could receive any article you would be kind enough to send me not later than the 25th inst. As soon as Mr. Hurley replies to my communication, I will let you know the result.

Yours very sincerely,
W.M. WHITTE.

Dear Miss Hobson:
I have made what I believe to be a good offer to Mr. Hurley for the C.B.A. So far, however, he has not indicated what he intends to do in the matter, I am, however, making the necessary arrangements for sending the first number under the new regime on the 1st of February, and am writing to various bee-keepers for copy. I want half-a-dozen good articles to form the "body" of the paper. And I rely upon reading one from yourself, please. I want to get all copy into the hands of the printer not later than February 1st, and I would write you very soon if I could receive any copy you would be kind enough to send me not later than the 25th inst.

As soon as Mr. Hurley replies to my communication, I will let you know the result.

Yours very sincerely,
W.M. WHITTE.

Mr. Morley Patton can testify that the C. B. A. has always been at his disposal for whatever use he desired to make of it in reaching the bee-keepers of Ontario. At the close of the last convention we asked the official reporter for a copy of her report, for which we offered to pay, so that we might report the proceedings as usual. We also wrote Mr. Hodgett to this effect. We got no report and no reply. There are no letters on our file from Mr. Hodgett since Oct. 24th, and those merely ask us to add certain names to the list. In a letter received from Mr. Byer, dated January 17, he says:

Aside from the matter of the journal's attitude towards the Association, the information was given that the publication was likely to be discontinued at any time, and naturally the directors had to take this into consideration, as they felt that it would be unwise to say the least. If after the subscriptions were all handed in, the journal was to stop being published, the members of the Executive would have the matter settled by the directors, and every one would be made the matter his own, and to have the Secretary (Mr. Hodgett) I believe write you and see how

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days, I propose to act as though he wishes to reject my offer.

I am taking the necessary steps for procuring "copy" for the first issue under the new regime. Can you help me here? If so, I should be very grateful. I want to get all "copy" into the hands of the printer not later than February 1st, and it would suit me very well if I could receive any article you would be kind enough to send me not later than the 25th inst.

As soon as Mr. Hurley replies to my communication, I will let you know the result.

Yours very sincerely,
Editor C. B. J.
Brantford, Ont.

WM. WHITE.

Dear Sir:

I notice you ask those who have written to me to write you.

I have made what I believe to be a good offer to Mr. Hurley for the C.B.J. So far, however, he has not indicated what he intends to do in the matter. I am, however, making the necessary arrangements for issuing the first number under the new regime on the 15th February, and am writing to various bee-keepers for copy. I want half-a-dozen good articles to form the "body" of the paper. May I rely upon receiving one from yourself, please? I want to get all copy into the hands of the printer not later than February 1st, and it would suit me very well if I could receive any copy you would be good enough to send me not later than about the 25th inst.

As soon as Mr. Hurley replies to my communication I will let you know its purport.

Yours very sincerely,
Dear Sir:

WM. WHITE.

Mr. Morley Pettit can testify that the C.B.J. has always been at his disposal for whatever use he desired to make of it in reaching the bee-keepers of Ontario. At the close of the last convention we asked the official reporter for a copy of her report, for which we offered to pay, so that we might report the proceedings as usual. We also wrote Mr. Hodgetts to this effect. We got no report and no reply. There are no letters on our file from Mr. Hodgetts since Oct. 24th, and these merely ask us to add certain names to the list. In a letter received from Mr. Byer, dated January 17, he says:

Aside from the matter of the Journal's attitude towards the Association, the information was also given that the publication was likely to discontinue at any time, and naturally the Directors had to take this into consideration, as they felt that it would be awkward, to say the least, if, after the subscriptions were all handed in, the Journal was to stop being published. The members of the Executive wished to have the matter settled by the Directors, but every one voted to have the matter laid over, and to have the Secretary (Mr. Hodgetts, I believe) write you and see how things went.

We only hope you will be more faithful and add that he has served us.

things were likely to go, and then the Executive were to settle the matter as they saw fit.

Another letter from Mr. Byer, dated Mount Joy, Jan. 24th, will be found startling:

Mr. J. J. Hurley,
Brantford, Ont. January 7, 1913

Dear Sirs: I met in Toronto again, and did not get away from their work till nearly 4 p.m. I was delayed by a matter of business and did not meet with them till late in the day. They had come to certain conclusions before I arrived, and, while you will doubtless hear as to what they were, I dissented from their view most strenuously, but the majority carried their point. At your request, I read your letter to them.

However, my main object in writing you this letter is to say that I inquired about the many letters sent to your firm by Mr. Hodgetts during the last year, and every one were either addressed to "J. J. Hurley," or the "Hurley Printing Co." In view of this fact, you can hardly blame Mr. Hodgetts and others from assuming that your attitude was at the very least antagonistic to the interests of the Association. Of course, we never for a moment suspected that you had never seen these letters, as you state was the case.

At one time last fall I happened to meet one of Mr. Hodgetts' office assistants, who told me that they had over seventy of these complaints on file and could get no satisfaction from the office. This will give you an idea as to conditions as viewed by Mr. Hodgetts and others at that time. Mr. Dadant tells me that he sent clubbing lists and could get no answer, and so I could go on indefinitely in that line.

In conclusion, I wish to assure you that every member of the Executive is anxious that the C.B.J. shall continue to be published and that it may be a success in every way and that none of them has the least desire to put anything in its way to hinder such progress. At the same time, under the circumstances, would you not have done as the members did last fall if you had been in our position?

A very mild winter here, with little snow. Many streams are as clear of ice as in October, and to-day the weather looks more like being milder again. Bees have had no flight, though, as all real mild days have been cloudy here.

Sincerely yours,
J. L. BYER.

We thank Mr. Byer for this information. We have seen no letters from Mr. Hodgetts for months. With what completeness our misguided friend did his work the above will show.

We are sure that all our readers, especially those who are compelled to work through those whom they employ,

January

Dear Mr. Nolan: I have made an offer to Mr. Hurley to publish the Canadian Bee Journal, but so far, he has not indicated what he intends to do in the matter. If he does not reply to me within the next two weeks, I will have to make a decision.

and then the matter as they negotiated

F. Byer, dated will be found

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the O.B.K.A. did not get nearly 4 p.m. of business and in the day. Decisions be- u will doubt- e I dissented the usly, but the At your re- hem.

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fect than every other agricultural jour- nalist who is not a bee-keeper, but why? bees pay larger profits than any other branch of farming; they are not a new thing like sugar beet growing or growing of small fruits in some parts of Ontario. Why are they not recognized?

At the joint meeting of agricultural so- cieties in the Convention Hall during the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, one of the leading speakers mentioned a list of the societies represented, and omitted the bee-keepers, although the latter were present in large numbers. (An eye for eye) Why the bee-keepers are practically forgotten or omitted is?

O.A.C. Group. Note—in reply to this very natural in- quiry, please us to quote the concluding paragraph of an article by an expert in the bee-keeping, H. F. Hollermann, published in a recent issue of the Farmer's Advocate: "Bee-keeping is not a business for a farmer to have to look after with one hundred or more acres of land. Those who are invited to engage in the business should have the advantages and disadvantages put before them fairly. There are good seasons very profitable seasons, but some of us who have been in the business over thirty years—yes and a much shorter time—feel that there are unprofitable seasons—some years when not enough is not out of bee-keeping to make over a bare living."

In stating that bee-keeping is not a busi- ness for a farmer to have to look after with one hundred acres of land, Mr. Hol- lermann look more sweeping ground than we have ever done. It seems to be possible for a man who likes the business, and is willing to study carefully, to pursue it probably as a side-line on a hundred-acre farm, but we are compelled to admit that the tendency of the apiculture industry of late years in Canada has been to concentrate into the hands of specialists, who are pre- pared to meet the demands. And consid- ering the fact that this is a fortunate develop- ment. We cannot, therefore, advise the general run of farmers to go into it. Al- though for the right person it is a very profitable and interesting branch of agri- culture.

As to the industry why bee-keepers as a class are disregarded by a certain section of the community, we can speak only for ourselves. We respect them thoroughly. The editor of this paper, though not a bee-keeper, has been associated with the business in times past, and not only re- gards it as a worthy industry, but looks upon it as a worthy profession. We present the comparatively small number of bee-keepers in Canada accounts largely for the fact that they are not more prominently in the public eye. Editor, Farmer's Advocate.

The above discussion is interesting. We fear, however, that the Advocate takes Mr. Hollermann too seriously. It is good to tell men the dangers to be encountered when entering any busi- ness. Mr. J. W. Clark did this in his address on poultry keeping at the last

in trusted positions, will realize how powerless we were to prevent what has happened. Fortunately, such an ex- perience is rare. We are glad we are through with this unpleasant affair.

JAS. J. HURLEY.

NOTE THE NO. ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL

Mr. Hurley, of Marston, writes us in reference to our address label. He thinks we ought to show upon the month in which the subscription ex- pires. This we do, not by the name of the month, but by a number, which we think is better. The January issue of this year is No. 573. All subscriptions paid to the end of this year would be paid to No. 586. It is an easy matter to count weeks forward or backward to see where you stand. When you send a renewal note the No. on your next address label. If the No. has been moved forward by twelve, it is a clear evidence that your remittance has been received and properly attended to. Some of our readers send us \$1.50 for a two- year renewal; in this case the No. moves forward twenty-four. A little attention to the No. of the issue and the No. on your address label will al- ways show you where you stand. We trust that all our readers will do this just now and write us once, so that we may get our books and mailing list thoroughly revised.—Ed.

BEE-KEEPING AND PUBLIC ATTENTION

(Kawar's Advocate.)

I have just been reading your editorial in the Farmer's Advocate on "What the Party Means to Us." You suggest in- creasing the cash income by growing apiculture small fruits (including sugar beets, sugarbeet seed, grain, and the like. What about honey? I am not complain- ing; I am just asking the question in- stead. I think there would be no advantage in doing that; I am just asking the question in- stead. How is it that bee-keeping is looked upon either as a job, or something not to be considered? I know

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

February, 1913

in trusted positions, will realize how powerless we were to prevent what has happened. Fortunately such an experience is rare. We are glad we are through with this unpleasant affair.

Yours, JAS. J. HURLEY.

NOTE THE NO. ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL

I have made what I believe to be a good guess as to Mr. Hurley's intention. So far, Mr. Bradley, of Marathon, writes us in reference to our address label. He thinks we ought to show thereon the month in which the subscription expires. This we do, not by the name of the month, but by a number which we think is better. The January issue of this year is No. 575. All subscriptions paid to the end of this year would be paid to No. 586. It is an easy matter to count twelve forward or backward to see where you stand. When you send a renewal note the No. on your next address label. If the No. has been moved forward by twelve, it is a clear evidence that your remittance has been received and properly attended to. Some of our readers send us \$1.50 for a two-year renewal; in this case the No. moves forward twenty-four. A little attention to the No. of the issue and the No. on your address label will always show you where you stand. We trust that all our readers will do this just now and write us at once, so that we may get our books and mailing list thoroughly revised.—Ed.

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BEE-KEEPING AND PUBLIC ATTENTION

As the Journal's attitude towards the Association, the information was given that the publication was (*Farmer's Advocate*.) I have just been reading your editorial in the *Farmer's Advocate* on "What the Dairy Censur 'Diabolical'." You suggest increasing the cash income by growing apples, small fruits, turnips, beans, sugar beets, superior seed, grain, and the like. What about honey? I am not complaining; there would be no advantage in doing that. I am just asking the question that comes to me so often: "How is it that bee-keeping is looked upon either as a joke, or something not to be considered?" I know

spec than every other agricultural journalist who is not a bee-keeper, but why? Bees pay larger profits than any other branch of farming; they are not a new thing, like sugar beet growing, or growing of small fruits in some parts of Ontario. Why are they not recognized?

At the joint meeting of agricultural societies in the Convocation Hall during the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, one of the leading speakers mentioned a list of the societies represented, and omitted the bee-keepers, although the latter were present in large numbers. Can any one tell why the bee-keepers are persistently forgotten or snubbed at? **MOLLEY PATTIL**, O.A.C., Guelph, Provincial Apiarist.

Note.—In reply to this very natural inquiry, permit us to quote the concluding paragraph of an article by an experienced bee-keeper, H. F. Holtermann, published in a recent issue of the *Farmer's Advocate*: "Bee-keeping is not a business for a farmer to have to look after with one hundred or more acres of land. Those who are invited to engage in the business should have its advantages and disadvantages put before them fairly. There are good seasons, very profitable seasons, but some of us who have been in the business over thirty years—yes, and a much shorter time—testify that there are unprofitable seasons—seasons when not enough is got out of bee-keeping to make even a bare living."

In stating that bee-keeping is not a business for a farmer to have to look after with one hundred acres of land, Mr. Holtermann took more sweeping ground than we have ever done. It seems to be possible for a man who likes the business, and is willing to study carefully, to pursue it profitably as a side-line on a hundred-acre farm, but we are compelled to admit that the tendency of the apiculture industry of late years in Canada has been to concentrate into the hands of specialists, who are prepared to meet its demands. And, considering the foul brood situation, we are of the opinion that this is a fortunate development. We cannot, therefore, advise the general run of farmers to go into it, although for the right person it is a very profitable and interesting branch of agriculture.

As to the inquiry why bee-keepers as a class are disregarded by a certain section of the community, we can speak only for ourselves. We respect them thoroughly. The editor of this paper, though not a bee-keeper, has been associated with the business in times past, and not only regards it as a worthy industry, but long ago learned to esteem bee-keepers as an unusually intelligent, studious class of men. We presume the comparatively small number of bee-keepers in Canada accounts largely for the fact that they are not more prominently in the public eye.—Editor *Farmer's Advocate*.

The above discussion is interesting, especially those who work through them. We fear, however, that the *Advocate* takes Mr. Holtermann too seriously. It is good to tell men the dangers to be encountered when entering any business. Mr. J. W. Clark did this in his address on poultry keeping at the last

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