

# The Canadian Bee Journal

Published Monthly

Vol. 15, No. 11.

NOVEMBER 1907

Whole No. 513

WE have received a very encouraging letter from Mr. E. Dickenson, Jr., of North Glanford, in reference to our first issue, the October number. He says:—"Allow me to congratulate you as Editor and Publisher of the C. B. J., our "National Journal," on this your first number. I think it is worth the price of what is charged for the whole year. The bee-keepers of this Dominion should be proud to have one of their number come to the front and take up this work. I wish you every success." We fear the words are a bit too flattering, but nevertheless we were very pleased to receive the above letter, more especially because it was the first of its kind. We can assure our kind reader that we will do all we can to make the C. B. J. pleasing and profitable to him and all bee-keepers in the future.

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We have an enquiry from a reader in Montcalm County, Quebec, in reference to the rendering of wax. He says: "I should like information on rendering wax. I have a wax press and a wax extractor, but I am unable to obtain good, clean wax, failing to control it when it is melted. I would like to know the method of cooling wax, in order to secure a clean article without any loss." He does not say what kind of a wax press or extractor he has. We will deal

with this subject next month as the November issue was provided for when above was received. Perhaps Mr. Byer or some of our other readers with experience can give aid to our friend.

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Mr. M. B. Holmes, of Athens, one of our foul brood inspectors, never does anything by halves. In flowery and eloquent style was his report, which we publish in another column. It will be noticed in that report that he visited a bee yard to which he had not been invited, nor from which had he received a report. On examining the yard, he found the disease. What a fortunate thing for the owner of that yard! This is INSPECTION. Now that we have the inspectors, let them go about and inspect. We do not believe it wise for our inspectors to go only where they are invited. There may be many persons with limited experience and a few hives who know nothing of its presence. In cases of this kind lies the great danger of foul brood. The experienced bee keeper can detect it at once, and apply remedies; not so the inexperienced man. Let us have inspection, disease or no disease, and then if it is found, it will be found in its incipiency. The letter which we publish in another column, signed "Aetate Progrediens," evidently comes from the hand of one who has

benefited from inspection as above—and with grateful heart he expresses his opinion of the good work done by the inspectors and the Department of Agriculture which sent them out.

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Mr. W. J. Brown, of L'Original, is true to his promise, and sends us a contribution this month. His text is "Honey on Hotel Tables." It is a good text. We should make it a practice to ask for honey at every meal at every hotel we put up at. The hotels could not then plead the excuse of its not being asked for. Appropos of this matter the writer took dinner with a distinguished M. D. lately, at a hotel where he dined. This M.D. is an authority on foods and how to eat them. He was noticed taking a liberal supply of sugar. The writer called his attention to this and told him he should use honey in preference. He said he knew that was true, but honey could not be got in these hotels for love nor money. Those of us who are acquainted with sugar dietetics will readily admit the superiority of honey. Let us all ask for honey at the hotels hereafter.

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The letter of "Aetate Progressiens" will doubtless be read with approval. It is written with good tone and intent. Not so another letter we have received on the same subject. Owing to its strong personal tone we thought that no good purpose would be served by publishing it; we will however, give our readers a hint as to its nature. There appeared in "Gleanings in Bee Culture" of October the 1st, page 1256, an

article written by Mr. Holtermann, in which he says, in reference to the appointment of inspectors of foul brood, "It is well that the change came no later than it did, or some sections would not have any bees to inspect." The above statement is made to follow these words:—"In Ontario probably two-thirds of the apiaries visited by the six foul-brood inspectors have been found to be diseased." The writer of the letter referred to attacks Mr. Holtermann for writing to "Gleanings" as above, and calls it not only an outrageous misrepresentation, but a most unpatriotic act, and a libel upon the bee-keepers of the province of Ontario. More we will not quote. It is not written in the proper way to discuss matters of this kind. As for ourselves, we think that Mr. Holtermann's statement is a little too strong, and is hardly borne out by the facts. We notice by the report of the Executive Committee at the recent Convention of the Ontario Bee-keeper's Association, that the total visits made by the Inspectors were 733. Total apiaries examined, 663. Total hives examined, 14,993. Total apiaries with foul brood found therein, 264. From the above report we see that about forty per cent of the apiaries examined by the six inspectors contained foul brood. This is a long way from two-thirds. We of course can not judge as to why Mr. Holtermann should write to "Gleanings" in that manner, but we would prefer to assume that over-zealousness for the bee-keeping industry prompted it. It is a matter, however, to be dealt with by the bee-

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keepers of Ontario, who no doubt will resent the implied charge of ignorance or carelessness if they believe themselves not guilty. As for Mr. Holtermann, we know that that gentleman is well able to take care of himself. We would, however, in passing, like to draw attention to a very striking feature of this report. That six inspectors out over the province looking for foul-brood, should find only forty per cent, speaks very highly of the work of Inspector Wm. McEvoy, in whose hands the whole province laid for some years past. When we consider the length and breadth of the province we can in some measure grasp the magnitude of his task, and we think it highly creditable to him to have kept the pest within such bounds. However, with the six splendid inspectors that we now have, we can look forward with confidence to a much lower percentage next and following years. The BEE JOURNAL is your paper, in which you all have the right to discuss any matter pertaining to our craft, but writers must deal with the subject in hand in courteous and gentlemanly manner, avoiding all personal reference of an offensive character.

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We are pleased to announce in our advertising columns the publication of a new book entitled, "A Study in Health Science," by M. J. Keane, M. D., M. B. (Tor.), C. M. (Trin.), published by the Telephone Publishing Co., of Brantford, price \$1.25. We have read the book carefully and can highly commend it. The Dr. is opposed to the drug habit, and

asserts that by a proper knowledge of "how to live," much of the sickness and evils resulting therefrom could be avoided. Proper diet, rest, cleanliness, the avoidance of excess, are the first requisits of a sound body and an active mind.

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Will some of our readers give Mr. Wm. L. Couper of Cannington Manor, Sask., some assistance? He writes (page 350) a very good letter, and states plainly his difficulties. We think the last plan mentioned in his letter would have been found the best for the securing of surplus. If one wants honey, increase must be retarded. If increase is wanted, however, you cannot expect big surplus. The failure of his fall flow was of course unfortunate, but this failure was very general this year. Many old experienced bee-men have failed to get good results during the past season. It says: "In a locality where there is a steady flow from May to the middle of September, sufficient to stimulate swarming [brood rearing, we would say.—ED.] but seldom to do much more. How would you manage to get the greatest quantity of (1) Extracted Honey, and (2) Comb Honey? There is generally a rather brisker flow from beginning to middle of July, then very little doing till about the middle of August, when golden-rod, our best honey producer, commences." In the above situation, we would stimulate broodrearing to the utmost, keeping down as far as possible increase of colonies, so that a strong force of bees would be on hand

for the chief flow in August, and, if the flow is there, you cannot fail to get the honey. If there is no flow—you can console yourself with the thought that you had done the best you could. Do the same next year and you will win.

\* \* \*

Combine bee-keeping with fruit growing and poultry raising, and you can more easily secure two or three crops from the same land.

\* \* \*

Besides losing its beauty and fine appearance, honey kept in a cellar gets watery and its flavor is lost. It should be kept in a warm room and as near blood heat as possible.

\* \* \*

It will cost very little to feed a colony through the winter, and one should be willing to do this much to save the bees from starvation. However, it will be money well invested, for every strong colony will be worth at least \$4.00 in the spring.

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Mr. Chrysler's paper is very timely. There is great need for such an association. Mr. Hodgetts explained the basis of co-operation existing among the apple men, and it is clear that something along this line ought to be introduced by the honey men. Mr. Chrysler's position was well supported by an interesting discussion. We will have something more to say on this subject in our next issue.

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The annual convention of the Ontario Bee-keepers Association took place as announced on November 13, 14, and 15. It was largely attended, and was a most successful meeting. There was

in attendance a large number of ladies, and several distinguished visitors from across the line. Mr. S. D. House, of New York State, made a very favorable impression with his paper, which brought out a very animated and profitable discussion. His paper will appear in our December issue. Prof. Surface, of Harrisburg, Pa., Secretary of Pennsylvania State Bee-Keepers Association, was also present and left a deep impression. His paper will be found in another column. The first Vice-President, Mr. F. J. Miller, presided, in absence of the president, Mr. R. H. Smith, of St. Thomas, who was in the west. He made a capital chairman, and preserved the best of form and good feeling. The proceedings were most harmonious throughout.

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We are pleased that Mr. W. J. Craig has been elected as a Director from our district. He well deserves the honor, as he has been a faithful worker for the Association for some years past. The bouquets he threw at our unworthy selves when introducing us to the Convention, was but an expression of his genial good nature.

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After the election of the directors for the various districts, a meeting was held immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, and the following officers were elected:—

President—F. J. Miller, London.  
 Vice-Presidents—First, W. Couse, Streetsville; second, M. B. Holmes, Athens.  
 Secretary—P. W. Hodgetts, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Bldg., Toronto.  
 Treasurer—Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont.

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The Association is to be congratulated in the possession of a Secretary of the type of Mr. Hodgetts. Patient, courteous, and indefatigable in all his efforts, with a talent for detail, he cannot fail to be a success.

This issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is essentially a Convention number. Many of the papers read at the Convention will be found elsewhere. In subsequent issues we will deal with some of the problems discussed.



**M**R. JOHN BAILEY, of Bracebridge, very kindly sent us the accompanying photo of his yard. The convenient appliances observed are worthy of consideration. It appears that he has grappled with the labor-saving problem in earnest. His hive lifter must be a great aid in the bee yard, particularly for those whose physical strength is at all impaired by age or otherwise. Our lady friends should find it a great help. Mr. Bailey says he uses his four-wheel cart as a wheelbarrow, and can carry one to six hives or supers on it, as desired. By running the shafts under the cleats on either side of the hive, it can be picked up and placed in its new location during swarming season. This, with his hive lifter, will greatly facilitate his work.

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## Notes and Comments

By J. L. BYER

J. E. Crane, in "Gleanings," recommends a mixture of equal parts of arsenic, flour and sugar for poisoning mice. I have tried it and the mice touch it but very little; is it "locality," or have I not followed directions properly. The three ingredients were simply mixed dry and placed in shallow tins. If some other method of preparation is advisable, perhaps friend Crane will advise us of the same.

The editor of "Gleanings," in Oct. 15th issue, gives some twenty commonly asked questions and appends an answer to each one. Question No. 3 is: "Which are better—sealed covers or absorbent cushions laid on the top of the frames?" and it is answered as follows:

"Sealed covers. There was a time when it was considered best to place cushions directly over the frames; but since they often get wet from water of condensation, and freeze, flat covers sealed down by the bees are now recommended."

Pretty drastic advice that. Yes. I know that a number of bee-keepers recommend the sealed covers, but if observation serves me right, I believe it no exaggeration to say that fully ninety per cent of out-door winterers will still prefer to use the absorbent over the brood nest instead of the sealed cover. Personally, I am not prejudiced in the matter, but experience has taught me that either locality, management or some other factor makes the sealed

cover a decidedly risky proposition.

I wonder if the advice given will not be the means of causing much loss among bee-keepers who try the method on an extensive scale; who are perhaps confronted with conditions and methods of management similar to the writer of these notes.

A few days ago, the son of a neighbor called on me and asked me to come to their place and see what was wrong with their bees, which had lately been moved home. He said the bees were all in top of hive and they wanted them put down. Of course, I surmised that the super was still on the hive and that the bees were up in there. However, such was not the case. The hive had a gable cover with a quilt over the frames and in moving the bees came up into the gable roof (through a hole in the quilt) and clustered there; more than that for some reason they decided to stay there and constructed beautiful combs and carried up honey from below. The combs were taken out and with the use of a little smoke, the bees were PERSUADED to go back into their normal quarters. Taking into consideration the cool weather and lateness of season (Oct. 21), I regard their comb building as a somewhat remarkable feat, and as to what induced them to stay in the roof can only be conjectured. I presume they were warmed up by the excitement caused by moving, and then the cool weather following, put them in a mood of disinclination towards moving any more than necessary.

As to know ve ing. Th about thi of a frien miles fro five of th on Oct. 28 they had maining c and as ar be moved cellar wit flight. Th fairly dry the part w put. Of c board part ace and the or ventilat be by mean opens to th afraid of th than anyth intend to t at least sure ence, and p may be able treatise on wintering.

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As to practical knowledge, I know very little of cellar wintering. This fall I purpose putting about thirty colonies in the cellar of a friend who lives some three miles from my home. Twenty-five of these colonies were moved on Oct. 28, and the following day they had a good flight. The remaining colonies are still at home and as an experiment they will be moved and put directly in the cellar without the option of a flight. The cellar to be used is fairly dry and has a furnace in the part where the bees are to be put. Of course there will be a board partition between the furnace and the bees. The only means of ventilating the bee-room will be by means of a window which opens to the north, and I am more afraid of too high a temperature than anything else. However, we intend to take chances and feel at least sure of one thing—experience, and perhaps next spring I may be able to write an exhaustive treatise on the subject of cellar wintering.

“There are few fields in the Dominion of Canada to-day which will produce more in one crop than one owned by Mr. Geo. Simpson, of Peterboro Co., Ont. Recently he sold one load of alsike clover seed grown on a nine-acre field of his farm for \$740.00 to Mr. James Storey, of Peterboro. This remarkable realization from one small field of Mr. Simpson's farm is something with no known equal in Peterboro Co. It is equal to over \$82.00 per acre.”  
—Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Alsike is certainly a paying crop, both for the seed and honey, and as regards the latter commodity, I venture to say that most localities in Ontario would be poor honey locations if there were no alsike. The report we have quoted from is no exaggeration, and I have this year seen a number of cases in our own locality and in Victoria Co. where similar yields have been obtained. Yields from six to eight bushels per acre were common, and as high as ten bushels were in some cases recorded. The price is now ranging around \$9.00 per bushel, and the combination of good yields and high prices has been a bonanza to farmers fortunate enough to have alsike this year.

Seven years ago when we were farming, we sold from ten acres one hundred bushels of alsike seed, and although only \$6.50 per bushel was obtained, yet it was a paying crop. The high prices and good yields of this year will indirectly be a boon to the honey producer. In our own immediate district the acreage of alsike the past few years has not been as large as formerly, but indications now point to an increased acreage for the next two years at least. In localities where alsike is not grown, no question but what it would pay bee-keepers to use strenuous efforts to introduce it. With us alsike is the “whole thing,” and if there were none grown we would be put out of business at once.

A good suggestion you make Mr. Editor, when you speak of possibility of engaging men like Mr. Davis to clean up foul broody

apiraries. In my limited experience as inspector, I have found that the most difficult thing to accomplish is to get farmers and others who keep bees as a side issue, to do "thorough" work in treating diseased colonies.

In one locality visited a large number of apiaries were badly diseased. A local bee-keeper, thoroughly competent in every way, was persuaded to undertake the curing of the various yards. Having a little time at his disposal, and being anxious to have the locality cleaned up so that he could again keep bees (his yard had been wiped out by foul brood) he treated all the diseased apiaries, and so effectually, that when I revisited the locality during buckwheat bloom, in some seventeen apiaries examined not a single cell of foul brood was found. I am satisfied that had the work been done by each individual bee-keeper, that there would have been a different tale to tell. In the majority of cases bee-keepers are "willing" to do all in their power towards eradicating the disease, but through pressure of other work, very often small but necessary details of the treatment are neglected with the result that all the ir work is done for nothing.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF HONEY

By W. A. CHRYSLER, CHATHAM

In our commercial history there are evidences of economical mistakes constantly coming before our observation.

To provide for at least a partial remedy for the evils and disadvantages that exist, and other conditions that are arising in our own pursuit, it is necessary that we as bee-keep-

ers take such steps as will put our business on an up-to-date commercial basis. Other industries are becoming more and more co-operative.

Co-operative buying and selling may eventually crowd the middleman to his proper position and the greatest good to the greatest number should and may yet prevail. The difference between the unjust buying price and the unjust selling price is the tax that producers of wealth are paying to those who become millionaires without rendering just services. The products of the earth and that of industry are being produced for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many. In our own industry we have disagreeable features to overcome. We have the wily buyer who knows the market conditions. The producers of honey being so scattered over the Province cannot form an idea of the market values without information being given through reliable sources.

Without reliable information and the need of ready cash for his product, he is induced to sell at the buyers' mercy. The honey buyer buying honey in bulk puts it in retail packages according to his own ideas. He may adulterate or improperly liquefy or otherwise deteriorate its quality in proportion to the knowledge he has of the business. In evidence of this it has been my privilege to take a trip through our north-west country (about two months ago), and from my own observation I am of the opinion that the honey sent to that part of the country should be handled by the bee-keepers themselves or their representative. I found the product of 1906 well

(Continued on Page 364.)

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### THE CONDITION OF BEE-KEEPING IN ONTARIO

The individual occupying any responsible position must count on the day when an account will be wanted of his stewardship; of the faithful discharge of duties incumbent, of the safe guarding of the interests involved, etc.

Happy, indeed, that steward who contemplates the approach of that day of reckoning calmly and cheerfully, renders the account gladly and hears the "Well done."

Answering the call of the Ontario Government, in the spring-time of this year of grace, I became Inspector of Apiaries under the Foul Brood Act of the Province of Ontario.

In the counties to which I paid official visits during the season it devolved upon me, in addition to my duty regarding foul brood, to endeavor by all means within my power to bring some ray of comfort or hope to the many who had suffered from winter losses or the excessively heavy spring dwindling.

The winter losses in some instances had struck very sadly; where the proceeds of the apiary had in past years played such an important part in the annual payment on the farm this season finds that source of revenue cut off.

May we not reasonably hope, however, that the trying experiences of this nature will result in giving us better bee-keepers? Some one has said:—

"The good are better made by ill,  
As odours crushed are sweeter still."

And did not Rudyard Kipling say in the course of one of his addresses while on his Canadian tour:—"I

doubt whether un-remitting prosperity is good for the individual." Surely, Sir, this year of trials, losses and reverses among bee-keepers must result in bringing out the best that is in the noble army of apiarists throughout this fair land.

I have allowed no opportunity to pass where a word in reference to better queens, closer attention to the requirements of the apiary, etc., might serve the purpose of cheering or encouraging those who were despondent. I considered this a part of my duty and shall continue right along in thus pointing out that in bee-keeping as in other occupations, trifles are not to be despised.

The nerve of a tooth, not so large as the finest needle will, under certain conditions, put a strong man out of business for the time being.

A defect (trifling of course) in a hive cover or the make up of a hive may spoil the prospects of a surplus from the colony.

A fault (trifling of course) in the queen bee may cause that colony, however nicely hived and cared for otherwise, to be a miserable failure.

A shortage (trifling of course) in winter stores in the hive will mean the loss of the colony from sheer starvation when thirty pounds of syrup at a cost of ninety cents would have insured it in that particular at least.

Again, Sir,— Referring to the losses and reverses of 1907, and the depression resulting therefrom; I would like to ask:—Does the Agriculturist, whose live stock or buildings have been destroyed by lightning or other cause, sit down and quit the business? Not at all; he

braces himself to meet the new conditions, he erects new and better buildings, and looks about him to secure live stock even better (if possible) than those which were lost.

Again:—Does the Agriculturist whose broad fields in an ordinary season are covered with the finest crops and pasturage, but in an extraordinary year, like 1907, are scant and dissappointing as a result of frost, drought, and general unfavorable climatic conditions; does the farmer in the midst of such surroundings sit down and quit?

No Sir! He arises equal to the emergency and buys the necessary food and provender to carry his animals which he prizes so highly over to the next season of full and plenty.

And are the people engaged in bee-keeping less courageous than these? Are they less resourceful than these? On the contrary, and fearless of successful contradiction, I claim that those engaged in the production of honey are quite equal from any view point, to any other class or section of the community.

And that having known a little of the mystery of the hive, the thorough organization and government of each colony, the untiring industry, the perfect cleanliness and order, the regard for squares and angles as if working to plumb-line and rule. Having observed all these and many other signs and mysteries in connection with the production (by those marvellous workers) of that wonderful article of food, so wonderful indeed that Scripture comes to each member of the human family with that venerable exhortation:—“My Son; eat thou honey, for it is good.” Having observed and known these

things they will not be daunted by one season of reverses and crop failure, but will double their diligence to make this fair country what it was originally intended to be; “A land flowing with milk and honey.”

In the discharge of my duties as Inspector of Apiaries I found some cases of chilled brood, then in other instances starved brood, either of which caused the owners uneasiness and alarm. It was also my privilege to see where Inspector Wm. McEvoy had cleaned up foul brood and everything seemed clear and flourishing; it was certainly refreshing to hear the people speak in such high terms of Mr. McEvoy and his work as Inspector.

Foul brood was found in one instance at a place where I had not been invited or notified to visit; a very practical demonstration of the fact that the Department of which Hon. Nelson Monteith is the head, showed a clear knowledge of the situation and its requirements in making provision for a more thorough inspection of apiaries.

The instance just referred to was only discovered very late in the season and the owner very promptly offered to destroy colonies in which traces of disease were discernable, with the understanding that I would pay another visit of inspection very early in the spring of 1908.

Other instances there were where honey had been extracted from brood combs and dead brood was present in consequence. This was explained but the owners asked to be kept in mind and visited again in spring.

In conclusion, “The Condition of the Industry in Ontario.” of

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which the programme committee requested me to speak, may be briefly summarized as follows: In the midst of the great losses there is still abundant reason to take courage.

The thousands of colonies which I saw, and the still greater number which I did not see, in the very short season, are evidence conclusive that our beloved industry will recover and right itself from the shock and shrinkage of 1907, and develop, flourishing to an extent beyond even our wildest estimate.

I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen for your patient hearing and indulgence, and before resuming my seat I would like to quote one verse of a sweet little poem from the pen of Dr. C. C. Miller, whom we have known only to love.

We think of the mercies un-numbered,  
Vouchsafed by our Father above,  
Whose watchfulness never has slumbered,  
Whose banner above us is love.  
As each from his field of endeavor  
Has come to this brotherly feast,  
May the poison of envy for ever  
Be banished, and good-will increased.  
We sing — — — His mercy,  
Re-call we His watch-care so great,  
We sing of good-fellowship, brothers,  
And banish the discord of hate.

M. B. HOLMES, Athens.

THE HURLEY PRINTING CO. would be glad to hear from any bee-keepers who may be in need of business stationery or labels of any kind. It is our intention to prepare a special label for ten and five pound pails. We would be very pleased to receive a few samples of labels from those using them, in order that we may have a better idea of what may be required in this line. We can supply immediately letter heads, bill-heads, envelopes or anything in printing that you may need.

### MIDDLESEX BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting was held in the City Hall, London, on Saturday Nov. 2nd, opening at 10 o'clock, with President Miller in the chair.

Mr. W. A. Hill, St. Thomas, addressed the meeting on the improved condition of bee-keeping, since he started in the 'seventies,' when he made his own hives, smoker and extractor. He considered the present high price of honey one of the best proofs of the purity of honey, as sugar was no higher.

Mr. Wm. Elliott, Springbank, gave his system of rearing queens, which was very interesting and instructive, bringing out a good discussion. Mr. Arthur Laing, St. Thomas, read a paper on the "Benefits to be derived through joining the O.B.K.A."

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. W. J. Craig, Brantford, on the work of the Honey Exchange.

Mr. Kimball gave a short address advising the members to introduce new blood; he had met with good success himself.

The election of officers did not take very much time, as the present ones were re-elected:

President, F. J. Miller.

Vice-President, Geo. Kimball.

Sec.-Treasurer, E. T. Bainard.

Auditors, W. A. Hill and E. M. Husband.

The question drawer occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

The Association is increasing in members each year. As a premium, each one receives a Bee Journal, and for an additional fifty cents they may become members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

E. T. BAINARD, Sec.

### BEEES AND HORTICULTURE

The following valuable paper was read by Prof. H. A. Surface, M. Sc., Economic Zoologist in the Department of Agriculture for the State of Pennsylvania, at the recent Ontario Convention in Toronto:

In attempting to discuss this subject, we realize that it is one of the most time-honored among bee-keepers and fruit growers, and that it has been threshed over and over again in journals and meetings devoted to the interests of persons engaged in such pursuits. However, there is sometimes justification in revolving old subjects under a new light to see if perhaps an additional point concerning it can be gained. The very antiquity of the subject indicates its importance, and if anything whatever new can be added; or anything in doubt can be cleared up, and the truth emphasized, we shall be justified in again turning discussion toward the old topic. If something really new be desired, we should be glad to discuss such subjects as "The Bee Sting Cure for Rheumatism," which must no longer be regarded as a joke, but in the line of recent developments becomes a reality, or it might be possible to take up the subject of some unsolved problems, such as "The Effects upon the Human System of Continued Stinging by Bees," "The Results of Rearing Bees in Cells of Different Sizes or Shapes," "The Probability of Spontaneous Production of Wax Flakes and Consequent Loss of Honey by this Transformation when Drawn Comb is Used for Storage and the Wax Flakes Can Not be Utilized," "Multiple Queens," and other topics that may be of more or less practical or scientific interest to bee-keepers.

In discussing the subject of "Bees and Their Relation to Horticulture," we shall refrain from touching the now well-established fact of the definite relationship between the bee toward the flower, the necessity of the bee to obtain both nectar and pollen from the blossom, its wonderful adaptation of structure as shown in the nectar sack and pollen baskets, especially fitted for their purposes, or on the other hand the dependency of the blossom upon the bee for the carrying of the pollen grains from stamens to pistil, particularly in going from one

flower to another, so essential in cross fertilization and the setting of roots. However, concerning the last point, we may pause long enough to say that this year we have evidence that the general shortage of the plum crop was due to the very cold weather of the spring time, when the plum trees were in blossom, but the bees did not fly. It is possible that the reduced pear crop over the country may be due to a similar cause, but this can not be true of the apple crop, and we know where there was a magnificent yield of apples, in some regions of Pennsylvania, from blossoms that were expended when it was too cool for bees to fly, and from our own observations we believe that many of the apple trees laden with fruit in the fall of this year were not visited by a bee or other pollenizing insect during the time of their blossoming in the unusually cool spring. We must acknowledge that while in Nature there are most beautiful structures and adaptations, such as the color, form and products of the blossom to attract and sustain the bee, and pollen sacks, and numerous hairs for the carrying of pollen, as well as nectar sacks for carrying liquids by the bees, yet the full relationship of insects and flowers has not been demonstrated by practical test of trees and plants of different kinds definitely covered with gauze or very thin netting in such a way as to permit the natural vital functions of the plants to take place, with the possibility of wind fertilization, but excluding pollenizing insects entirely from the trees or plants of different kinds. Such studies could well be made by our Experiment Stations, and would no doubt reveal the fact that some kinds, like plums, are more dependent upon the bees than are others, like the apples. The student of Nature constantly meets so many beautiful and wonderful facts and conditions that he may possibly fail to appreciate their full significance, but occasionally in the contemplation of such things he is forced to pause and exclaim with the poet Young,

'No more the misty Vale of Doubt I trod,  
My reason saw, my Soul confessed a God.'

In the following discussion I wish to place emphasis upon the three following points: (1) Bees will not be killed by proper spraying methods; (2) bees do not and can not puncture fruits, and (3) bees are

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not to be condemned for carrying the germs of pear blight. These I shall discuss in detail.

#### BEEES AND SPRAYING

This subject has been discussed to such an extent that we should consider it fairly well settled were it not for the fact that frequently articles appear in the papers and are circulated over the country, conveying the information that bees have been killed by spraying, and even in some cases going so far as to say that honey has been poisoned by the use of spray liquids containing poisons carried to the hives by the industrious workers. In passing, we wish to pause only long enough to go on record as having said, that we consider the production of poisoned honey from sprayed plants as an impossibility, and such a suggestion an injustice to the producer and also to the consumer of the most delicious of human foods.

While it is now generally recognized that spraying blossoms is such a bad horticultural practice, from the standpoint of the fruit producer, that it is not followed, and consequently the danger of killing bees has passed away, we have a new hoax to be found in the statement which has received extensive circulation during the past spring to the effect that spraying for the San José Scale has killed bees. It appears constantly that either some bee-keeper is to be disgruntled over modern horticultural practices, or some fruit grower is anxious to assume a position of enmity toward a bee-keeper for some fancied wrong by bees. This is like the farmer who must necessarily find cause for complaint. It must first be poor crops, but when these yield more, he then complains of low prices, but when crops are good and prices are high, as during the present year, he still finds solace in being miserable over the fact that "It takes lots of work to harvest and market such crops, and besides it's awfully hard on the land."

The following article was extensively circulated in the papers of Pennsylvania during the past spring:

#### TREE SPRAYING KILLS BEES

THOUSANDS OF INSECT HONEY HUNTERS  
DIE FROM SIPPING POISON

Tree spraying for the San José Scale now being conducted at the instance of the State Agricultural Department has

aroused the displeasure of the keepers of bees in the vicinity of Norristown, owing to the havoc it has created by killing thousands of these honey gatherers. Probably the heaviest loser is John C. Detwiller, in Whitmarsh, who says that his bees have died by the thousands since the trees in the neighborhood have been sprayed.

Mr. Detwiller says: "Bees require large quantities of water, especially at this season, and will obtain it from almost any blossom or wherever possible. This water is then mixed with the pollen in process of keeping the hive.

At present bees are feasting upon the opening blossoms, and almost as soon as they sip therefrom, the trees of which have been sprayed for the extirpation of the San José Scale, they become affected by the poisonous liquid and speedily die."

To this we felt obliged to reply as follows:

#### BEEES AND TREE SPRAYING

STATE ZOOLOGIST SAYS SULPHUR WASH  
KILLS THE SCALE BUT NOT THE BEES

"My attention has been called to a newspaper article entitled "Tree Spraying Kill Bees," and I beg to write concerning the error in this, as it is an injustice to the men who may wish to save their trees from the terrible San José Scale. In the first place, the spray for the San José Scale must be applied before the trees are in bloom, and our inspectors and demonstrators have never sprayed any trees while in blossom in order to kill any scale insects. Therefore there would be no honey bees around the trees sprayed for San José Scale at the time the spraying was done. The Lime-sulphur Wash is caustic, but it is not a "poisonous liquid." Bees could not be induced to sip it, and if they should do so, they would not be killed by it, as they would by an arsenical poison.

The bees around Norristown, as elsewhere in this State, may be dying from foul brood or a trouble, sometimes called "spring dwindling," but they certainly are not killed from the effect of any spray used or recommended by this office for San José Scale.

May I take this occasion also to call the attention of the public to the fact that we do not spray blossoms for any pest known. In other words, no trees should be sprayed while in bloom,

Spraying at such times with arsenical poison may have the effect of killing bees, but the Lime-sulphur Wash is not an arsenical poison, and is not sprayed while the trees are in bloom, and therefore bees are not killed by any spray used for this purpose."—(Signed) H. A. Surface, Economic Zoologist of Pa.

For San José Scale, fruit growers may use oils, soaps, or caustic washes, such as the Lime-sulphur Wash, which we consider best and cheapest. The bees would not touch the soap solutions or oil substances. We have had a kettle of the Lime-sulphur Wash standing near our bee hives for weeks, and not one bee has been seen to attempt to drink it, nor have any been killed by it. We have sprayed bushes and trees around and over the hives during the past year, and have had hives covered with the spray in an experimental orchard, two or three different times, to such an extent that they were yellow in color, and the liquid dripped from them. None of the bees were killed by the process excepting those that were accidentally injured while actually in the act of flying through the cloud of mist or spray as it left the nozzle. A few of these may have been killed, but if so, it was only by external contact, and not by their voluntarily sipping the liquid.

It is to be remembered that in making such a statement a professional naturalist values his own scientific reputation too highly to permit himself to make an error that can be avoided either by practical test or by careful study. We are certain that bees have not been killed by spraying trees before they blossom, and no one sprays for the San José Scale after the buds burst. In general, no fruit grower, who knows how, when and why to spray, ever sprays anything while the blossoms are open, and this is the only chance by which bees could be killed, excepting in the rare conditions of bees being quite thirsty and deprived of their natural water, sipping a little spray liquid from the leaves, where it may remain for a short time after spraying for the codling moth or leaf-eating insects later in the season.

Emphasis should be made of the fact that the Bordeaux Mixture is not an insecticide, would not kill bees nor other insects, and is used only as a fungicide or preventive of certain plant diseases. If, however, Paris

Green or some other arsenical poison, such as London Purple or Arsenate of Lead, were added to Bordeaux Mixture or used as a spray, and the bees could be induced to sip the liquid through its falling into widely opened nectar-yielding blossoms or through excessive thirst of the bees, sipping it from the leaves where it temporarily remains, it is possible that these beneficial insects might be killed by such means and at such times. However it is my opinion that if water be placed in the apiary regularly, as it should be, the bees will learn to get it, and will not seek the drops of poisoned spray liquid that may remain temporarily on the leaves in spraying for the codling moth. Finally, on this particular point it may be said that this codling moth is the only pest for which arsenical sprays are recommended as a regular annual practice, and for it the spraying should be done soon after the petals fall, and again within a week or ten days. But few bees are flying in the tree tops at such time.

Though it is fairly well known that bees do not puncture fruits, yet further observations and proof are needed to convince some persons on this point. Not long ago a friend reported to us that our bees were puncturing and destroying his grapes. I sent an assistant to investigate this, and he reported to me that the bees were in the grapes, but were sipping the juices only of those of which the skin was punctured, either by the Grape-berry Moth, the Curculio, Yellow Jackets or the Brown Rot germ. They were unable to break or puncture the skin of their own accord.

Last summer I found a few bees sucking the juices and removing the pulp from beneath the skins of plums hanging from a tree over their hives. To test the ability of the bees to work at very small punctures and make punctures for themselves, I placed six plums on an old pan, and set this on the frames in the top of the hive. I here exhibit the same after it had remained there nearly two months, and in fact was taken from the hive no earlier than the thirtieth day of last month. The two plums marked "A" were starting to decay with Monilia or Brown Rot; the two marked "B" were sound and ripe, and were placed on the pan with their skins unbroken; the two marked "C" were merely punctured with four or five direct pricks of a pin in

each. It moved the pair because points at second pair simply dried skin having and with the first pair or received some in my opinion that part of decayed, finished skin at the An examination this pan shows indicates that on the frames accept this as bees do not consume fruits which Concerning and deadly germs to establish themselves often appears bees, and that means the so-called dissemination growers are not the bee and de their orchards action as bees recently told of some fruit growers and profit near their pear assumed these responsible for Blight. Mr. E. went with them and showed the present in number convinced them blight germs by other agencies ability of preventing the bees be excluded An illustration regard is to be found some fruit grow Redbreast or Apple persons have raised, demanding for its destruction carries upon it José Scale, so does the facts are that carried or disseminated other means besides birds, and in the

each. It can be seen that the bees removed the juices and pulp of the last pair because they could find working points at the punctured places, but the second pair, or the unpunctured fruit, simply dried like prunes, without the skin having been broken by the insects, and with the pulp left in place. The first pair or those starting to decay received some attention from the bees, but in my opinion they worked only upon that part of the fruit which had not yet decayed, finding their entrance in the skin at the edge of the decayed area. An examination of the reverse side of this pan shows the propolis, which plainly indicates that it has been for some time on the frames of the hive. May we not accept this as one of the evidences that bees do not cause the original injury to fruits which they visit?

Concerning bees carrying the serious and deadly germs of Pear Blight, I wish to establish the thesis that Pear Blight often appears without the intervention of bees, and that as these are not by any means the sole agents culpable for the dissemination of such germs, the pear growers are not justified in condemning the bee and desiring to exclude it from their orchards. We know that such action as been contemplated, as I was recently told of it and the effort made by some fruit growers in California to condemn and prohibit the keeping of bees near their pear trees, because they presumed these insects were the agents responsible for the spread of the Pear Blight. Mr. E. R. Root, of Medina, Ohio, went with them through their orchards, and showed them ants and other insects present in numbers upon the trees. He convinced them of the possibility of the blight germs being conveyed by these other agencies, and hence the impossibility of preventing its spread should all the bees be excluded from their orchards.

An illustration of my meaning in this regard is to be found in the attitude of some fruit growers toward the Robin Redbreast or American Robin. Some persons have raised a cry against this bird, demanding legislative proceedings for its destruction, because they claim that it carries upon its feet the deadly San José Scale, so destructive to most fruits. The facts are that the San José Scale is carried or disseminated by eight or ten other means besides upon the feet of birds, and in the last-named agency the

English Sparrow is far more effective as an agent in the dissemination of the San José Scale than is the Robin. In fact, any bird that would alight in a tree infested with this scale insect in its young and free-moving stage would be liable to carry the young pests upon its feet to any other place to which it might fly, as the Robin is only one of the known agencies in spreading the scale, this pest being carried by so many other means that the cry against it for such reason is not justified, and the spread of the scale would be practically as rapid and extensive were all the Robins destroyed in accordance with the demands made by a few fruit growers. Likewise, pear blight is disseminated by so many methods besides bees that no one is justified in making complaint against the bee on this account. In fact, it is not definitely proven that the Honey bee does disseminate the germs of this deadly bacterial disease, and on the other hand it is known that the disease may kill trees under conditions which prohibit the intervention of the Honey Bee. For example, this spring I planted an orchard of young pear trees late in the spring, when the weather was so cool that bees were not flying. Also, the trees just set out contained no blossoms, and I saw no signs of exuding juices or sap. Thus it was certain that there was nothing to attract the bees to them, and I am convinced that no bees were near these young trees. However, within a short time after planting the trees, they commenced to show signs of being infected with blight, and the disease spread over the trees, and finally killed many of them. It was probably carried to them by an infected pruning knife in trimming the branches, or by the wind, or by some other means even in the nursery before they were shipped. Thus we see that the condemnation of the bee in such case is entirely unjust. Let us unite to study and disseminate a knowledge of the truth, and if possible add new points occasionally to such an important though time-honoured subject as "Bees and Horticulture," and thus we may feel justified in our efforts.

**HONEY FRUIT-CAKE.**—Take  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of honey, 2-3 cup of butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sweet milk, 3 eggs well beaten, 3 cups of flour, 2 teaspoonsful of baking powder, 2 cups raisins, 1 teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon.

### FOUL BROOD

BY MISS TREVORROW

I received a letter from our Secretary, Mr. Hodgetts, asking me to write a paper for this Convention, to which I replied that, as I had contributed to the programme last year, I thought a new name would be a greater attraction this year, and as there were so many members of this Association, who, by their larger experience, were better qualified to write, I would rather he would appeal to them. A second letter from Mr. Hodgetts set aside my objections, and hoped that I would re-consider my decision, which I interpreted to mean that he would not take "no" for an answer, and being naturally disposed to obey the behests of my superior officers, I concluded, though someone had blundered, 'Twas mine but to write—or try.

I have not chosen the subject of "Foul Brood" because I am an authority upon it, for I have had no practical experience with the disease, but because it is a subject in which I am very much interested, and one that I believe every bee-keeper should be interested in and acquainted with, if not practically, then, theoretically, with such a sound preventative theory, that its execution shall keep his colonies impervious to disease.

It would be impossible for me to write a treatise of foul brood that would be interesting or instructive to experienced bee-keepers, but if the statement of what I am doing to keep my colonies free from disease, shall lead to a discussion in criticism of my plan, a discussion which will be full of good points for the use of those who, like myself, have very little experience in

the matter, I shall not have written in vain.

I believe I received my first lesson on "Foul Brood" when I had only five colonies, and only new hives to work with. When the bees swarmed, I used full sheets of foundation, in brood chamber and super, and fresh supers of foundation as each one was filled with honey, till I had turned up enough supers to give me the largest surplus per colony I have ever had. I said to a bee-keeper who visited my yard at that time, and who was acquainted with its condition: "I hope I have no foul brood in my hives"—I always had a dread of this disease. He replied: "There is no danger of that, they were good, healthy colonies when you got them, and you have been treating them for foul brood ever since, by giving them so much new foundation and new hives. I hardly appreciated the lesson at its true value at the time, but it has recurred to me many times since, and has almost reconciled me to the use of the—still objectionable—wax press, that makes a frequent change into clean, new quarters practicable, and assists very materially in avoiding disease.

In the Spring of 1905, my queens were clipped by two experienced bee-keepers, one of whom gave me a hint in regard to the effect of strong colonies on foul brood, although he only said, as he contemplated the strong force of bees in the hives, "It is a sign there is no disease in them, when you see colonies as strong as these." The other, finding a hive with a large proportion of drone combs in it, asked for worker combs to replace them. When I brought him combs

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from an old brood chamber, he said, as he put them into the hive, "I would not do this in many apiaries, for fear of foul brood, but I believe it is safe here." From the first one I learned the importance of keeping colonies strong; from the latter, that there was a risk in using old combs. At every bee-keepers' convention that I have attended, there has always been a great deal said about the danger of feeding honey back to bees, it has led me to adopt the plan of feeding only pure-white-sugar-syrup.

I have been keeping bees for eight years, and in that time my apiary has been examined four times by foul brood experts, although the inspector has only visited it once in an official capacity. These years have given me four rules for the avoidance of foul brood. They are: to keep the hives clean, by renewal of foundation; to feed only pure white sugar syrup; to keep the colonies strong, and open to inspection. "Easy rules," some will say; but sometimes one is very loath to destroy a well-formed comb, when blackness and old-age are its only apparent faults, and there is quite a temptation to see what a weak colony will do through the summer, rather than reduce the size of the apiary; and who would not hesitate a little at the thought of feeding all pure sugar, with a stock of low-price honey on hand that might be used if there were no danger of contagion, while a visit from the Foul Brood Inspector would inspire as much antagonism with some bee-keepers as is evinced towards inspectors generally.

Ontario can boast of its Medical Health Officers, its Isolation Hos-

pitals and forms of quarantine, instituted for the protection of human life against contagious diseases, also inspectors of horses and cattle, that have been appointed to control the spread of disease amongst these animals, and six foul brood Inspectors, whose ambition it is to stamp out Foul Brood in Ontario. But opposed to these officers and institutions are forces more powerful than they, acting unitedly in their respective spheres.

The banana vendor will store green fruit in his dormitory, where contagious diseases are rife, and when they are ripe sell them to his customers at 5c. or 10c. per dozen, and furnish him with microbes—free; and the man who highly appreciates the benefits of an Isolation Hospital that affords treatment and shelter to his neighbor, when he is attacked by a contagious disease, but who would be willing to sacrifice the lives of all his neighbor's family, rather than go to an Isolation Hospital himself, and forms of quarantine have to be maintained sometimes by a cordon of police.

The inspector of horses has to contend with the man who will drive a diseased horse into a public shed, and tie him where a friendly horse on either side may rub noses with him, and contagion be increased three-fold thereby; and the Foul Brood Inspector has had his own experience with opposing forces too, in the bee-keeper, who was too sensitive to own to the existence of disease in his apiary, and tried to cure it on the quiet; and the timid ones, who knew of existing disease in neighboring apiaries but were afraid to inform; and the owners of said apiaries,

who were ready to become the mortal enemies of both informant and inspector, if these questionable colonies were interfered with; and the man who once kept a colony or two, or four, or five, perhaps, and what they died of, he knew not what, left them on their stands, a menace to all the apiaries within miles of them. But a better day is coming. The Reports of our Foul Brood Inspectors for this year, show that they have received letters from 660 bee-keepers in this Province, asking that their apiaries might be inspected, and of that number, it was found when they were inspected, that 396 of them were not diseased. While it is gratifying to know that such a large proportion of the apiaries inspected were free from disease, it must be just as gratifying to the inspectors and to the government that appointed them, to know that there are nearly 700 bee-keepers in Ontario who have no longer any antipathy to, or careless indifference towards, but a decided appreciation of the benefits of free inspection. And we have reason to hope, from this year's foul brood reports, that if the bee-keepers continue to take advantage of their privilege of inspection, and maintain a course in their yards that shall tend to healthful conditions there, it will not be long before Foul Brood shall cease to exist in Ontario.

#### HONEY EXPORT

The Trade and Commerce department of the Dominion Government has an inquiry (No. 1450) from a Lancashire firm for the names of Canadian bee-keepers in a position to export honey to Great Britain.

#### MANAGEMENT AND MISMANAGEMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN

Some time ago, I received a request from the Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, for an article which might be of interest to other bee-keepers in this part of the Dominion. I thought of describing my system of management, or perhaps after this year I should call it my system of mismanagement.

But, first, I want to make an appeal for information to any eastern bee-keeper, and my question is this: "In a locality where there is a steady light flow from May to the middle of September, sufficient to stimulate swarming, but seldom to do much more, how would you manage to get the greatest quantity of (1st) extracted, and (2nd) comb honey? There is generally a rather brisker flow from beginning to middle of July, then very little doing till about the middle of August, when golden-rod, our best honey producer, commences. The source of the July flow I have never been able to place exactly, as bees appear to work on several varieties of wild flowers equally. That is the problem before me. There is no main harvest, like the clover in the East, to get bees ready for at just the right time. I have had swarms issue from June till the middle of September, and I have had early swarms swarm again several times.

I thought last year that I had solved the problem by using the Alexander method of increase for extracted honey and shaken swarms for comb. The result of this plan was slightly over two tons of honey from forty-two colonies and increase up to seventy. That was good

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enough for me, especially as I had muddled several colonies with experimental work that led nowhere, and I followed the same plan this year. The result is sixty-two colonies increased to ninety-eight, several of them too weak to stand much chance for winter. And the surplus honey? Well, there practically isn't any, though a few colonies that built up too slowly to increase by the Alexander plan made a fair showing. The chief cause of the trouble was the total failure of the fall flow, a thing I have never known happen before. The light July flow came as usual, but as I was then making increase the bees were not in shape to catch it. Nevertheless, I believe in nine years out of ten the Alexander plan will show good results in this locality, although undoubtedly a larger surplus could be obtained if we could keep the colonies undivided and still avoid swarming. Large hives might do it, but very large hives are awkward to put down the cellar. Between the eight and ten frame Langstroth there is hardly any difference as far as swarming is concerned.

A plan I have once or twice tried with success for extracted honey is to let a colony swarm, hiving it on full sheets of foundation on the old stand and standing the parent hive beside it. After four or five days, I shook all the bees from the parent hive in front of the new one, cut out all queen cells and placed it on top with an excluder between. If there is a fair flow on at the time the swarm issues, a shallow extracting super should be placed over an excluder directly above the swarm is hived. If filled with drawn comb, this will be about full

of honey by the time the parent hive is returned. I think it quite likely that such a colony would sometimes swarm again, but I have not yet had one do so. I believe if I had followed this plan this year, I should have had a fair amount of surplus.—WM. L. COUPER, Cannington Manor, Sask.

#### THE YOUTH'S COMPANION CALENDAR FOR 1908.

The publishers of The Youth's Companion will, as always at this season, present to every subscriber whose subscription (\$1.75) is paid for 1908 a beautiful Calendar for the new year. Four paintings by artists of distinction are reproduced in the four panels of the Calendar by a process of color-printing which has been recently brought to remarkable excellence. The first of the panels is an inspiring sea scene, full of the beauty of the wide ocean and sky, and the joyous rush of the homeward-bound ship. The second is a fine cattle piece. The third pictures an old mill at Zaandam—typically Dutch in treatment. The fourth panel depicts a "Girl with Roses"—a charming face, exquisite in color and expression. All the pictures are worthy of preservation long after 1908 has passed into the good old times.

**HONEY VINEGAR.**—Honey vinegar can be made by using  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of honey to 1 gallon of clear, soft water. Store in a barrel or other vessel. It should be kept in a warm place, with an opening in the vessel to allow the air to circulate freely, thus causing it to come to perfection more quickly. At the end of the year it will be ready for use. Its keeping qualities are excellent, and the best of pickles can be made with it. There is, perhaps, nothing superior for using with vegetable and meat salads.

## HOW TO PRODUCE AND SHOW EXHIBITION HONEY

By A. LAING, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

A friend of mine said of a certain book, that it was chiefly remarkable for what it didn't say, and I am afraid that my remarks on this subject are likely to be remarkable for the same cause. However, if I say very little there will be the more time left for the rest of you.

In the first place, I believe it would be well if all apiarists would take for their motto this short sentence, "Quality before Quantity," and if this is advisable for the average bee-keeper, it is an absolute necessity for anyone who desires to produce honey that is fit for exhibition purposes.

We must keep this point constantly before us. Now of course you all agree with me when I say we must strive to produce the best. The question is, however, how to produce and therein lays a lot of difficulty. Well, let us suppose we are trying for prize extracted honey. In the first place we want good rousing strong colonies, and in the second place we must have a lot of nice bright clean combs or otherwise the honey stored in them is likely to be slightly colored. Now if we are fortunate enough to get these combs well filled with honey, and leave them until they are entirely capped over and as much longer as we can, we should then have some choice extracted honey, which if kept by itself and not allowed to mix with some others in extracting, should put us in a position where we will stand some chance for a prize.

As to comb honey, if it be necessary to have strong colonies for

extracted honey, it is even more important for comb, and I believe it is generally conceded that the blacks or hybrids cap their honey a little whiter than the Italian bee. It is very essential that the sections should be filled to the very edge and entirely capped and as white as snow if possible, and if your colony is on bran new combs it will materially aid the whiteness of capping and in getting the sections well filled, your motto should be,—"Contraction rather than expansion of the colony." Another important point is the time to put on your sections or combs. This should be done just at the opening of the white clover flow, for if put on sooner, they may get a little honey from the fruit bloom or dandelion, and thus spoil the color as well as the flavor of your honey.

Now as for the showing, I do not know that there is a great deal to be said on the subject, but I can assure you that there is a tremendous amount to be done in reference to the matter. The cleaning up of your sections, and then getting the cases to put them in, and then the selecting of bottles and washing and filling, to say nothing of the time you use, is enough to make a thinking man pause and consider whether he will be anything like paid for his trouble.

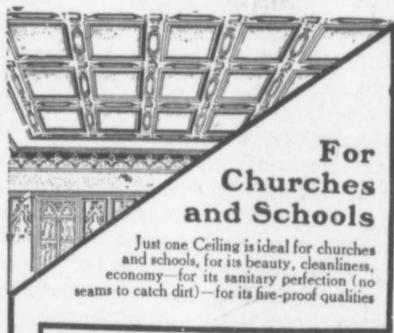
As an illustration, I put in about \$10.00 worth of time on one entry for Toronto Fair this fall and got \$1.00 as a prize, and this is only one case out of many. In showing everything must be put up in the neatest and most attractive manner, or else you are knocked out from the standpoint of display, no matter how good your honey may be. Another most exceedingly interesting

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ing point is the fact that the one thing that you do not expect to take any prize, will take the red ticket; while the one you are positively sure will take a red, gets a fourth or none at all, if there happens to be a fifth exhibitor.

From the experience I have had I would say that the Department of Agriculture should pay the Honey Exhibitor \$5.00 a day as a public educator. My wife says that if you want to know how to put up an exhibit of honey, ask those who have never exhibited, as they appear to know better than those who have. In exhibiting, we hear many interesting remarks. For instance, two ladies came into the honey building and one of them gave one glance around and remarked to her companion, "Oh, look at the honey, and not one pound of it pure." That of course, was news to me. This year one lady referred to our granulated honey as horse radish. I had on exhibition a miniature apiary and extracting house made of beeswax, and this was an exhibit of great interest and well understood and greatly appreciated by very many of the people; but even this, plain as it appeared to the great majority of the people was yet a mystery to some. One lady explaining to her companion that it was a grave-yard made of cheese. Many wish to buy our beeswax or maple sugar. Three young ladies and a young gentleman came up to our counter and one of the ladies bought a 5c cake of beeswax and then the young man wishing to appear gallant, bought four 10c cakes of beeswax, and taking the bag passed it around to the girls and they each took a cake and then the one who had bought the 5c



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cake, asked him what they were to do with it, "Why eat it," he said, and then she fairly roared and the wax was exchanged for honey.

**LIMERICK COMPETITION**

**Cash for Mail and Empire Readers.**

The success of the Limerick Competition, which has been running for the past few weeks in the Toronto Mail and Empire, has been so phenomenal that they have decided to raise the amount of prize money in the contest, which commenced Friday, Sept. 27, to \$100.00. The person who sends in the best suggestion for the last line of the incomplete Limerick will receive \$30.00. The other prizes are as follows: the second, \$20.00; the third and fourth, \$10.00 each; the fifth and sixth, \$5.00; and ten consolation prizes at \$2.00 each. It is probable that these contests will be continued from week to week, and the conditions governing them will be found in both The Daily and Weekly Mail and Empire.

**AIKIN'S HONEY-COOKIES.**—1 teacupful extracted honey, 1 pint sour cream, scant teaspoonful soda, flavoring if desired, flour to make a soft dough.

## BEE-HUNTING

BY ELIAS FOX IN GLEANINGS

In reply to John R. Lockard, page 322 of the March 1st issue, I would say that, unless his beehives are better supplied with honey than most of them are here, his profits (if any) would be greater if he would cut them in the fall; and it would also be much more humane, for swarms could be saved that would otherwise perish long before spring from the want of sufficient stores to carry them through.

I hunt bees for recreation and to save swarms that would starve if left in the tree and take a chance on the possible profit. I have driven into the country in the fall and brought home swarms where others had cut the trees, robbed the bees of their honey, and left them to perish. Two years ago I wintered ten swarms that I took from trees, mostly of my own finding. My method is this:

I have a box made of thin boards, 17 inches long 11 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with 3 very thin boards 5 inches wide, slipped inside between thin cleats tacked inside the ends (wooden combs or dummies), for the bees to cluster on, with half-inch space at bottom and top, so as not to crush the bees and allow them free passage. The cover is thin boards with half-inch cleats on each side to slip down over the top of the box, with four 1½-inch holes, one near each corner, with wire screen tacked on under one side to give plenty of air, cover fastened on with a wire hook and a screw-eye at each end, and a strap firmly nailed across the top for a handle to carry it by. Then I bore a 1½-inch hole in the centre of one side at the bottom, and this

is closed with a little sliding gate that also has a 1½-inch hole in, covered with wire screen. This box, by taking the three division-boards out of the cleats and laying them in one side of the box, makes room for a whisk-broom, smoker and honey-knife; and when thus packed I slip it under my buggy-seat with my ax and hunting-box, and set a lard-can, with the cover on, in front of the seat, and hitch up my team, and away I go to some place favorable for bees; and, after getting permission from the land-owner, I usually put my team in his barn and feed them, and away I go with my hunting box to attract the bees so I can trace them; and when I find the tree I return to the buggy and get my outfit and cut the tree by falling it on to some small tree to break the force; blow a little smoke in at the entrance and chop in two cuts and split off one side; then I set my box on the log, close it, and proceed to take out the combs and brush the bees in front of the entrance (always making sure to get the queen in); and in they go. I cut the honey out and put it in the can and put the empty combs and brood on top of it and put on the cover and wait an hour or so for the flying bees to get in the box.

When I get home I fit up a hive with honey, cut out some of the old combs, and insert the brood in the combs, jar the box down on the ground, which loosens the bees from the cover which I remove, and dump the bees in front of the hive and in they go.

I have eight swarms thus taken last fall (the last one, Nov. 28); all are apparently in fine condition and perfectly contented. Out of

the eight honey have had me cut a the honey land.

I enjoy of game; about bees other kind as they call the box; selves, when they descend straight w [The above some fine such swarms Ontario, and it beats square all to piece profitable.

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Prof. H. recently brought in points of nature of artificial. It is noticeable about the increase in an almost under well-known this sugar way as natural ing for a long easily reduced. Owing to the of artificial vators have question so selves, and it legislation to being to oblige to add some will indicate. On the other the addition natural honey

the eight only three had enough honey to have wintered them. I have had but one man refuse to let me cut a tree, for I usually divide the honey with the owner of the land.

I enjoy hunting any and all kinds of game; but there is a fascination about bee-hunting that I find in no other kind. I like to watch them as they cautiously at first approach the box; then, after filling themselves, watch the zigzag circles they describe before they make straight way.

[The above gives a suggestion for some fine sport. Thousands of such swarms are to be found in Ontario, and as for sport,—well it beats squirrel and rabbit hunting all to pieces and is much more profitable.—ED.]

#### ARTIFICIAL HONEY

Prof. Herzfeld, of Germany, recently brought out some interesting points regarding the manufacture of artificial honey in Europe. It is noticed that when we bring about the inversion of refined sugar in an almost complete manner and under well-determined conditions, this sugar solidifies in the same way as natural honey after standing for a long time, and it can be easily redissolved by heating. Owing to the increased production of artificial honey, the bee cultivators have been agitating the question so as to protect themselves, and it is proposed to secure legislation to this effect, one point being to oblige the manufacturers to add some kind of product which will indicate the artificial product. On the other hand, it is found that the addition of inverted sugar to natural honey tends to improve its

quality and especially to render it more easily digested. Seeing that sugar is about the only alimentary matter which is produced in an absolutely pure state, its addition to honey cannot be strictly considered as an adulteration. Bees often take products from flowers which have a bad taste; and the chemist Keller found that honey coming from the chestnut tree sometimes has a disagreeable flavor. From wheat flowers we find a honey which has a taste resembling bitter almonds, and honey from asparagus flowers is most unpalatable. Honey taken from the colza plant is of an oily nature, and that taken from onions has the taste of the latter. In such cases, the honey is much improved by the addition of inverted sugar. Prof. Herzfeld gives a practical method for preparing this form of sugar. We take 1 kilogramme (2.2 pounds) of high quality refined sugar in a clean enamel-ware vessel, and add 300 cubic centimeters (10 fluid ounces) of water and 1.1 grammes (17 grains) tartaric acid. This is heated at 110 deg. C. over an open fire, stirring all the while, and is kept at this heat until the liquid takes on a fine golden yellow color, such operation lasting for about three-quarters of an hour. By this very simple process we can easily produce artificial honey. Numerous extracts are now on the market for giving the aroma of honey, but none of them will replace the natural honey. However, if we take the artificial product made as above and add it to a natural honey having a strong aroma, such as that which is produced from health, we can obtain an excellent semi-honey.

## Beginner's Page

### CARRYING BEES TO CELLAR.

A question that causes the average beginner some study generally is "the best way to carry bees into the cellar when putting them away for winter." It is important to get them in as quickly, quietly, and with as little disturbance as possible, and many are the ways advocated by different people for the accomplishment of this work. Hive carriers of various designs are being constantly brought before the readers of the bee journals, and each has something in its favor; but the writer, after trying various ways, several years ago adopted the handbarrow with four legs about twelve inches long, two handles at each end and two men to carry it. Two or three hives can be placed on one of these barrows, and where there is any kind of a long distance to carry them from the apiary to the cellar, the barrow is, perhaps, the easiest. But the day or the night will come when the bee-keeper wants his bees put away in a hurry and no help is at hand, and then he will come back, perforce, to nature's carriers—his two hands—and having once acquired the trick of using them to best advantage at this work, his barrow will go on a long holiday.

With hand carrying, the hive is only handled once, there is no bumping or jarring, and the bees are in the cellar and their hive blocked up from the bottom board before they know they have been touched; whereas, when using a carrier of any kind, hives must be handled twice, and are frequently bumped more or less when being

placed on or taken from the carrier, so that the bees are aroused and run out and make trouble when the hive is raised from the bottom board in the cellar. To carry a hive by hand, approach it from behind, lift it from the stand, back end first, and slip the fingers under the bottom board, at the sides, near the middle of the hive; press the back end of the cover against your breast and stand up straight, thereby raising the front of the hive at an angle of some forty-five degrees, so that half the weight comes on your breast and half on your hands. When the cellar is reached, set the hive down carefully, pry it quietly loose from the bottom board, raise the back by the handhole, slip the blocks in between hive and bottom at the corners, and there you are. If done quickly and quietly, seldom a bee will be seen.

For outdoor wintered bees, a board should be leaned against the front of the winter case in such a manner as to shade the entrance from the rays of the sun, and to prevent cold winds and snow blowing into the entrance. These boards should be left in this position through the winter and early spring, as the March sun shining directly on an entrance will tempt the bees to fly when the air is altogether too cold for them.—E. G. HAND, Fenelon Falls.

**GOTHAM HONEY GINGER-CAKE.**—Rub  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of butter into a pound of sifted flour; add a teacupful of brown sugar; 2 tablespoonsful each of ground ginger and caraway seed. Beat 5 eggs, and stir in the mixture, alternately, with a pint of extracted honey. Beat all together until very light. Turn into a shallow square pan, and set in a moderate oven to bake for one hour. When done, let cool and cut into squares.

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**E. W. ALEXANDER'S PAPER.**

To my brother bee-keepers of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association:

Please accept my thanks for the respect you have shown me in requesting me to address you on this important occasion. It certainly would afford me pleasure to meet you all personally, and thereby become better acquainted, but my health is such that it wholly prevents me from leaving home.

To me it is a pleasing thought that there is no ocean wide enough, or boundary line high enough to prevent us as honey producers from meeting on a common level. May our success be your success, and your interest our interest—not only for the present, but during the lives of our children's children.

Taking it for granted that your methods for securing a surplus of honey from your bees are similar to ours, I therefore wish to call your attention to the importance of a moderate use of the extractor in late spring and early summer, in order to prepare the hive for a large well filled brood nest. After our bees commence to gather nectar in the spring, then old capped honey in the hive is a serious prevention in allowing the queen to spread her brood to the full capacity of the hive. We find it much to our advantage to feed a little warm, thin honey, or sugar syrup, daily, at this season and extract nearly all the capped honey from the hive during the month of May. This gives the queen a chance to fill it with brood, and as a result of this extracting we

have strong full colonies, ready for the first of the clover harvest. This is especially important in producing comb honey. We all know that if bees have two or three inches of capped honey between their brood and supers they are rather slow in filling them, whereas, if the combs are full of brood, from top to bottom, and end to end, our chances are much better in securing a fine surplus. The neglect of using the extractor as I here suggest, has cost many honey producers one half of their expected surplus. This is a bad loss through neglect, but it don't stop here; as the season advances the brood nest continues to grow still smaller, consequently the working force is reduced in size, and they go into winter quarters with mostly old bees, and then spring dwindling, and a general disappointment is the final result of allowing a cramped brood nest the previous summer. Invariably the colonies that give us our large surplus are those that have a large well filled brood nest during the entire season. Granting this to be a fact, it certainly will pay us well to see that the queen of the colony is not restricted for room in any way previous to our surplus harvest.

Then another thing of especial importance, is to produce good honey of fine appearance, that will always sell readily at a fair price, and your customers will be anxious to engage your surplus long before it is ready for market. This matter of quality and appearance is of far more importance than many realize. We have always taken special pains to look after this part of our business

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and as a result we are now receiving orders for honey from nearly one half the States in the Union, and we frequently have more orders than we can fill.

From what I have seen of the agricultural products of our cousins across the border, I am led to believe you have one of the finest fertile sections of the world. Your stock, hay, butter, cheese, honey, oats and wheat are second to none, and may your honey ever be a twin sister to the best we in the States can produce.

I hope you are taking the best bee literature that is published both in Canada and the States. This is one thing you cannot afford to be deprived of. It is through those valuable journals that we acquire a knowledge of the latest improved methods that enable us to produce many times as much honey as formerly and receive a much better price. They are the fountain head from which emanate a thousand streams of useful knowledge. It was with pleasure that I read in one of our agricultural papers a short time ago, of your crop of over 100,000-000 bushels of wheat and some 200,000,000 bushels of other grain. Such results show perseverance, and industry, to an extent that you become an honor to America. When you have large mining and manufacturing towns spring up in your rural districts, giving employment to thousands of your sons and daughters, as you some day will have; also making a fine home market for your produce, then with longing, wistful eyes, the sons of Europe, will watch your comforts and progress. To those who have taken

up bee-keeping and the production of honey as a business, I extend my best wishes. I am well aware that you, in common with us, have many discouraging obstacles to overcome, but all lines of business have these, and ours are no exception. At such times we must put our shoulders to the load a little harder, economize a little more, and success will crown us in the end.

It is usually a good plan to watch the methods of the successful bee-keeper, then incorporate his ideas with your experience, and the result will frequently be all that can be desired. I think that many honey producers make a big mistake in giving their colonies too much super room at one time, their bees are never crowded as they should be, in order to secure the best results, and instead of having a large number of well filled sections in the fall, and a small number of those partly filled, they frequently have a large number that are unsaleable at the end of the season, and comparatively a small number that are nicely filled for market; these results show at once that there is something wrong in the method that is practiced. I think it will pay us all well to look close to this part of our business and strive to make the most we can from every colony, whether we have few or many. It would be better for many of us if we cared less for the number of colonies we have and more to the net profit of each. It requires capital, experience, and considerable labor, to successfully care for several hundred colonies so that each will give us a nice surplus,

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and without a certain amount of surplus there is but little inducement to follow the business. But we are fast overcoming the many difficulties of the past, every season brings forward improved methods, so we can reasonably expect better results in the future than we have had in the past. In bringing these unconnected remarks to a close, I wish to thank each, one and all, for the kindness that has ever prevailed among us as honey producers, in freely giving to others the results of our experience, thereby extending a helping hand to our less fortunate brothers. May this noble principle be a leading part of our business, is the sincere hope of your friend,

E. W. ALEXANDER.

Delanson, N.Y.

#### NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS

The meeting of the Norfolk Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Simcoe on Thursday, 31st Oct., was not as well attended as desired, but was a good meeting to attend never the less. The meeting was opened by the Vice President, Mr. Edwin Trinder.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mr. Edwin Trinder, President, Simcoe.  
Mr. John Murphy, Vice President, Silver Hill

Mr. Lee Beaupre, Sec. Treas., Simcoe.  
Directors—Mr. W. H. Taylor, Windham Centre; Mr. David Procnier, St. Williams; Mr. Joseph Misner, Nixon.

Messrs. Edwin Trinder and John Murphy were appointed delegates to the Ontario Association, held at Toronto on 13th, 14th and 15th November.

An invitation is extended to all Bee-keepers wishing to become members, and the small sum of \$1 sent into the Secretary Treasurer will give them membership in both the Norfolk and Ontario associations, also the Canadian Bee Journal and all reports from the Ontario Association.

It was moved by Mr. John Murphy, seconded by Mr. W. Taylor, that the following resolution be adopted:

Whereas we, as members of the Bee-Keepers' Association, desire to express our gratitude by acknowledging the excellent quality and quantity of work accomplished in this county in the suppression of foul brood. The inspector, Mr. James Armstrong, of Cheapside, who filled the appointment in our county, proved himself a kind and courteous gentleman, faithful to his duty and worthy of the honor of the appointment. While there has been good work done and a large number of colonies examined and many treated, yet there is a large territory as yet untouched in which, no doubt, foul brood exists, we deem it advisable to re-appoint Mr. Armstrong as inspector for this district for the ensuing year, as he now has his work well laid out, knows of any unfinished work, also where to take it up again next spring.

I am sending you the above report of our meeting as it appeared in our local papers. I fear I am very late sending it in, but I have been so very busy making winter boxes for my bees that I have neglected everything else.

It is my intention to take up bee-keeping as a specialty, and so hope by next year at this time to have my farm sold, and thereby have my bees taken care of as they ought to be.

Am making my boxes so as to hold four colonies—two facing opposite. Am also making them so as to take them down, by having hooks and eyes in each corner. I have a porch on my hives, the same as Mr. Holtermann; also a feeder in the front of most of them. By placing a small door in the fronts of my winter boxes, I expect to have a very handy rig for feeding when the time for feeding arrives, next spring. I can feed one hun-

dred colonies in an hour, and perhaps less time. All I have to do is to pull out a little cork and pour the feed right in. I also have a small glass in the feeder, so as to see when it is full. By this feeder I can have my bees all packed snug and tight, yet I can feed without disturbing them but very little and not let even a cubic inch of warm air out of the hive—a very essential thing in the spring, to hold all the heat possible. With this feeder I can feed a colony of two or three frames as well as a full colony. The porch I shall fill with a cushion. If possible, I will attend the Brantford meeting in January and bring a complete hive such as I am putting up, just to see what others think of it.

If you have any suggestions concerning one taking up bee-keeping as a business, I would very much like to see some such advice in your journal. The bee-keepers in this part seem to be dead, or else they think they know it all, for they will not turn out to our meetings. I have no doubt but what Norfolk County has two or three hundred what is called bee-keepers, and we ought to have a very large association, but at our last meeting it was only the faithful few who attended. Nevertheless, the faithful few, with Mr. Holtermann's assistance, have at last realized quite a change in our county in regard to foul brood. We were literally rotten with it, but now a brighter day has dawned, thanks to Mr. Holtermann.—LEE BEAUPRE.

[We will be very glad to meet friend Beaupre in January, and

inspect his hive. He seems to be going into the bee business in earnest, and is adopting very scientific methods. Thoroughness and a determination to succeed are the chief requisites, and neither of these seem to be lacking with Mr. Beaupre. His method of packing and feeding appears to us commendable. We would suggest, however, that in making his cases, he make them deep enough to take a super on top of the hive, under the cover of the packing case. This is a great advantage in the wet, cold weather of April and May, while at the same time, if the hive is a strong one, surplus honey from fruit bloom may be stored above, and not crowd the brood nest too much. And further, if it is desired, he may give his queen the freedom of the super, when his bees will boom in a most astonishing manner. Just before the clover flow, these supers may be used as increase; or by putting the queen below, let the super be filled as the bees hatch out. In wintering out-doors one has the advantage of giving the bees protection up to the first of June. If this be done, there will be no spring dwindling.—ED.]

IT IS ECONOMY TO USE HONEY—Indeed in many cases it may be a matter of real economy to lessen the butter bill by letting honey in part take its place. A pound of honey will go about as far as a pound of butter; and if both articles be of the best quality the honey will cost less of the two, often a prime article of extracted honey (equal to comb honey in every respect except appearance) can be obtained for about half the price of butter. Butter is at its best only when "fresh" while honey, properly kept, remains indefinitely good—no need to hurry it out of the way for fear it may become rancid.

## Letter

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## Letters to the Editor

### BEE INSPECTORS

Mr. Editor:

Believing the appointment of apiary inspectors to be experimental, a few of us who are not apiarists but rather farmers with a few colonies of bees, kept quite as much for the pollenization of our orchards as the honey we hope to obtain, desire, through the medium of The Journal, to tell the Beekeepers Association that we appreciate their appointment, and believe that the work done this summer by our inspector (a Mr. Holmes, of Athens) is the beginning of what will be rife with grand results.

The terrible fatalities among the bees during the last year and a half have been very discouraging, and nearly "put most of us out of business." Some of us feared that foul brood or some other plague or disease were destroying the bees, and many thought seriously of giving up in despair. We knew that we were not getting the results that professionals got, and never hoped to be able to manage the "cranky" little stingers like the men we hear and read about. We seemed to have enthusiasm without knowledge.

The Inspector's visit allayed our suspicions and did away with our fears. When we saw how easily he attacked the frames on the outside of the hives, while they were covered with bees, in his search for signs of disease; and made the bees go where he wanted them to go, and do as he wanted them to do, we concluded that a few visits like this first one would put us in a

position to make the time spent among our bees a source of not only recreation and pleasure, but also of interesting study and fat profits.

The writer once drove twelve miles to listen to a talk upon Bees and Bee Keeping by Mr. Fixter, late of the Ottawa Experimental Farm. Prof. Fixter proved himself to be a Past Master in the art, but could not give, in the time allotted him to speak, such an object lesson as if he had been among the buzzers, smoker in hand, doing practical work and giving reasons for every thing he did.

Now, we wish to ask the Association to press upon the Department of Agriculture the necessity of continuing the inspectorial work. There must be no turning back now that we have had a start. Let progress be our watchword until our banner fruit and dairy province becomes as noted for her honey as she is for her cheese.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your space, I am

AETATE PROGREDIENS.

### ABSENCE OF HONEY ON HOTEL TABLES

Mr. Editor:—

Having made a special appeal to the friends of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL at our recent Convention in the County of York County Chambers in Toronto, to help make the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL better, by sending in contributions to the editor for publication, I don't feel that I am capable of doing much along that line. However, you are the judge, and so I will flounder where angels might fear to tread. In this little article I

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will take up a subject which I think should interest every honey producer in Ontario, that is the "Absence of Honey on the Hotel Tables."

We all know that when we meet in convention in Toronto or elsewhere, with very few exceptions, there is no honey on the tables. Why is it so? Perhaps those good people think bee-keepers are sweet enough critters without giving them any honey to eat, or perhaps they never think of procuring that all important and most delicious sweet for their tables.

Now, sir, perhaps if we as honey producers would only stop and think a moment, we might find the fault is our own and not Mr. Bonniiface's.

First. Do we push the sale of our honey towards the hotel keeper?

Second. Do we deal with him as we would with a local groceryman?

Third. Do we INSIST on ALL hotel keepers to supply us with honey at our meals?

My answer to all these questions is, No! With regard to the first question, I would say, some of us at least, are too modest to go into an hotel for our meals when we can get it off a friend down town, and therefore don't like to come in contact with hotel people; and with regard to the second question, would say, why not sell to our hotel keepers at wholesale prices as we would to a small retail grocer, who very often prefer to have adulterated stuff in fancy glasses upon his shelves than the genuine honey produced by the honest bee-keeper.

Now, as to my third and last question, would say, every producer of honey who has honey to sell, should never forget that he or

she is a bee-keeper, and always call for honey, even if they know they won't get it, but by keeping everlasting at it they will finally succeed in bringing about what we have preached all over our fair land, that honey should be on every table. You know sir, that in unity there is strength, and so if we as bee-keepers would put our shoulder to the wheel and give every hotel keeper a good push to have honey on the table (not at the table) its value as a food would become better known to all, and we could find a better market at our own doors than we ever dreamed of. Now, I think there must be something radically wrong along this line and whether the fault lies with the bee-keeper, or the hotel keeper, or a combination of both, deponent sayeth not.

W. J. BROWN.

L'Original, Nov. 18, '07.

**GINGER HONEY-CAKE.**—1 cup honey,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter or drippings, 1 tablespoon boiled cider in a half a cup of hot water (or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sour milk will do instead). Warm these ingredients together, and then add 1 tablespoon ginger and 1 tablespoon soda sifted in with flour enough to make a soft batter. Bake in a flat pan.

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Advertisements for this column will be received at the rate of 35 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 add 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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**MORE HONEY**—I am wanting more No. 1 Clover or Basswood Honey, Comb or Extracted. If you have any, state quantity and price. Write me anyway. I am doing my best to improve the prices and increase the demand, and want your help. If no honey to spare, tell your neighbor, who may not see this ad. G. A. Deadman, Brussels Ont.

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**DISTRIBUTION OF HONEY**

(Continued from Page 340.)

distributed throughout the west yet unsold, and it was difficult to find any that had granulated. I tasted samples that I considered was not pure honey. Some labels were worded in a manner that would deceive the public.

The honey that had the names of "Manitoba Bee-keepers" on their labels was a credit to themselves and their province.

The Bee-keepers who have retailed, or caused their honey to be retailed in an up-to-date and proper manner, have been a credit to the industry and have demonstrated to the world that our honey is unexcelled.

It is therefore our opportunity now to assume control of our product that its reputation may stand unimpaired. That we further develop that market. Increase our output as we may, we can find a profitable market there, if we do it in a proper manner, reserving of course enough for home consumption.

An association or exchange formed of bee-keepers and managed on lines similar to the fruit growers and other associations, that can place itself in a position to supply the trade in the north-west from the surplus that we have, is most desirable. We can then have uniformity of packages and prices and better prices on the whole and in many instances a less price to the consumer, and at the same time keeping the reputation of our honey where it belongs, and that is at the top. For the home market I would recommend the bee-keeper to keep as far as possible his home market supplied in retail packages, the surplus to be handled by the association. Any district having a shortage would always have a source of supply should there be one obtainable. By our united efforts we may form an association with very little expense to ourselves that will well repay us; encourage bee-keeping as an industry, supply the needs of our growing country, and increase its wealth and prosperity.

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