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

VOL. VIII, No. 6. BEETON, ONT., JUNE 15, 1892. WHOLE No. 314

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BEE-KEEPERS OF CANADA

We want a share of your trade, and if

LOW PRICES, SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP

with a **GUARANTEE** to give **PERFECT SATISFACTION**

will bring it, we are going to have it. We make almost everything you require for the apiary and have exceptional facilities for manufacturing cheaply.

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If you have not received one of our 1892 Illustrated Catalogues drop us a postal card. It contains many new and useful devices not handled by other supply dealers. You will find in comparing prices we are "AWAY DOWN."

We ask a trial order, either in small or large quantities. Send us specifications of your requirements for the coming season and we will be pleased to quote you prices.

BEEWAX WANTED.—We pay 35c. trade or 30c. cash for good Beeswax delivered here.

T. PHILLIPS & Co. ORILLIA ONT.

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LADIES' AND GENTS' RUBBER GLOVES,

EXTRACTORS AND CASTINGS,

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FORCE PUMPS,

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60 POUND TINS,

And numerous other articles. It will pay you to write us for quotations. Send, list of what goods you may require, we will put price on them and submit for your approval.

Beeton Manufacturing Company,

Beeton, - - - - Ontario.

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25 CENTS pay for a five line advertisement in this Column. Five weeks for one Dollar. Try it.

SEND us fifty cents and get Hutchinson's "Advanced Bee Culture." C B B:eston.

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BEEES.—80 colonies at \$5.00 each, in Jones double walled and Langstroth single walled hives.—J. H MANNING, Tyrone P. O., Ont. b-6 1f

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FOR Sale, an Odell Typewriter, (new) Will sell for \$12.00 regular price, \$20.10. Reasons for sell- ing.—Have Purchased a larger one. Write for partic- ulars. BEETON PUB CO., Beeton Ont.

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A number of tested Italian queens with one wing clipped, to be a.e after 15th of June. Bred for beauty and business. I have been following this selection for years. Will send ou no inferior queens. Price \$1.25.—R. W. McDONNELL, box 406, Galt, Ont. b-6 1t

W. A. Chrysler is filing orde a promptly. He is selling the nicest foundation you ever saw for 45 and 55 ct. per pound. 1 story "L" hives in flat all complete, for 60 cts. 2 story 70 cts., and all other supplies at pri e this cannot be beato . Address.—W. A. Chrysler, Box 450 Chatham, Ont. b-6 1f

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IF you want T supers, extracted honey store cans, capacity, 450 to 550 bs.; wood and wood zincqueen excluding honey boxes, suitable for 8 frame Langstroth hives, as I shall not be able to care for so many bees after this season, as formerly, I must sell about half of my stock of supplies, cheap. W. ELLIS, St Davids, Ont. b4-3t

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THIS JOURNAL :

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FOOT

HAND

AND

POWER



MACHINERY.

This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw, which is the best machine made for bee-keepers' use in the construction of their hives. sections, boxes, etc. Machines sent on trial. Eor catalogues, price lists, etc., address : W.F.&JNO. BARNES CO., 574 Ruby street, Rockford, Ill. b41y.



CARNIOLAN & ITALIAN QUEENS

bred from pure mothers for the coming season, at a grade of prices to compare with that of honey production ; and the utmost care should be taken to have them as good as any man can breed. Carniolans or Italians, untested, each, 75 cts. ; 3 untested queens, \$2.00; 6 untested queens, \$3.60; tested queens from either yards, after the 20th of June, each, \$1.00. All queens that are known to be mismated will be sold at 60 cents each, including all "Yellow Carniolans."

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

Hasting's Lightning Bee-Escape.



Is the best and most practical escape yet produced. It will clear the supers in a short space of time (two to four hours) and it is impossible for the bees to clog the passage, as they cannot turn. Each Escape guaranteed as presented. Price by mail, each, \$0 30; by mail, per doz., \$2.25. Full directions with each Escape. Electrotypes furnished free for dealers' catalogues. Write for discount. M. E. HASTINGS, New York Mills, O eida Co., N. Y. b 3 1y

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The five Banded Golden Italian Bees. One Queen, June or July, \$1 ; six for \$5. Circular free. J. F. MICHAEL, German, Darke Co., Ohio. b 3 8t.

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The largest, most beautiful, gentle and industrious bees; try them and be convinced.

Queens \$1.00 Each.

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J. A. ROE, - - Union City,

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Wired Comb Foundation

Is better, cheaper and not half the trouble to use that it is to wire frames. Every cell perfect. Thin, flat-bottom foundation has no fish-bone in surplus honey. Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any foundation made. J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS, Sole Manufacturers, Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co. N. Y. b4 17.

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We have just purchased 62 copies of W. S. Vandruff's book on bee culture, entitled

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A. D. ELLINGWOOD,

Groveton, N. H.

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Tested Queens Only \$1.25.

I have a number of Beautiful tested Italian Queens, reared 1st season, for \$1.25 each. These queens are from a selected stock which I have been selecting year after year. I will rear a limited number of untested queens at \$1.00 each or 6 for \$5.00. My Special breeding queen is golden color and produces bees that are large, gentle and industrious. I have selected queens from other prominent breeders from which to rear drones. While I will endeavor to have the untested queens mated with pure drones, yet I will not guarantee to be always so. By buying the tested you run no risk.

G. A. DEADMAN.

DRUGGIST AND APIARIST,

b 24-ly.

BRUSSELS, ONT.

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"Canadian Horticulturist."

This magazine is published monthly by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and contains articles written on fruit growing and gardening by leading Canadian fruit growers and gardeners, together with numerous illustrations and beautiful colored plates of fruits and flowers. Agents sending in club lists may have either.

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Or in place of money a choice, for each new subscriber, from the following list of trees and plants, which will be sent them free by mail, Gipsy Girl (Russian) Apple, two plants Columbine, a year's numbers of the Journal. Address L. WOOLVERTON, EDITOR, GRIMSBY.

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HOMES**

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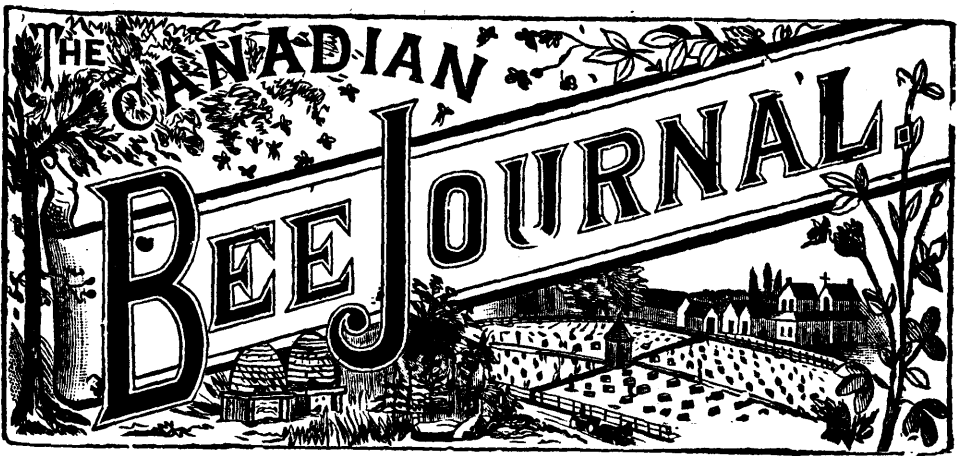
By special arrangements with the publishers of the above most excellent journal we are able to club it with our own publication at \$1.00 per year. No one should miss this opportunity.

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CARNIOLIAN QUEENS

I expect to continue the breeding of Choice Carniolian queens next season, and orders will be booked from date. No money sent until queens are ready to ship. JNO ANDREWS, Patten's Mills, Wash. Co. NY

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL



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

VOL. VIII, No. 6.

BEETON, ONT., JUNE 15, 1892.

WHOLE No. 314



JAS. HEDDON.

GENERAL.

Mr. Jas. Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.

THE above is an electro of Mr. James Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., who is so well known among the leading bee keepers of the world that it is scarcely necessary to more than mention his name.

Mr. Heddon is one of our most enthusiastic as well as successful bee-keepers, and also an able writer.

He has amassed a small fortune from his attention and untiring energy, combined with skill and ability in the business.

He is the inventor of what is called the Heddon hive and we believe he is the father of the pollen theory. Besides contributing largely to nearly all the Bee journals, he has written a very able work on bees.

Send for sample copy of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Read the special offer in another column.

Reply to "Douce Halvers."

"DOUCE HAIVERS" is the caption of an article in your last issue from the pen of Mr. Allen Pringle. *Douce Haivers*, being interpreted, means decent nonsense, with a sarcastic emphasis on *decent*. The article referred to treats of "women in office," and has special reference to the World's Fair, and its alleged lady manager. Mr. Pringle says many things of woman complimentary and otherwise. He speaks of her brains and business ability, and compares these with man's leaving no doubt in his opinion of her inferiority. Amongst other things he says: "Man has his sphere—woman has hers—Nature has duly attended to that matter, and her decrees are inexorable and irrevocable. * * * In her proper place woman is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Out of her place she is—well, a round peg in a square hole." I would like to see Mr. Pringle modify his opinion, and frankly admit that woman is not out of her place, or detracting from the dignity of her sex, whilst discharging duties for which she is eminently qualified, whether these be mending stockings or managing Fairs. It is true all women are not possessed of high executive ability, no more are all men. Some women are foolish and frivolous, and some men are empty-pated dudes. It is a question if there be not a larger proportion of clever women than there are of able men. The world is coming to estimate the sexes on their respective merits. It is only amongst barbarous nations that men are now held to be the "lords of creation," and women square pegs in round holes when they aspire to anything higher than the management of a kitchen. As knowledge increases and civilization advances women's right to rule is conceded—even her qualification to make laws to govern man is acknowledged. When she realizes her own power and privileges, and takes a larger part in legislating for the good of humanity, there will be more honesty and less corruption in law-making assemblies. Her nature leads her to "do justly and love mercy," while "man is the creature of ambition, seeking after fame, fortune, space in the world's thoughts and dominion over his fellow-man," and not infrequently over woman as well. But, sir, a bee journal is not the place to discuss the brain power of women as compared with that of man. Under any circumstances I should be foolish to do so with your erudite correspondent. Indeed the matter has been settled long ago by third class phrenologists whose opinion Mr. Pringle has evidently imbibed. But even he must admit that as a general rule women discharge the duties entrusted to them with more honesty and exactitude than men. Duties well and faithfully

done prove the ability of those who discharge them—and ability means brains. The work of the "Lady Manager" to whom he takes exception, is a case in point. But by the way, Mrs. Potter Palmer is not the Manager of the World's Fair. A misconception of her position on the part of Mr. Pringle makes his premises false, and his deductions therefrom erroneous. She is President of the *Lady Managers*, and the work already done by the Committee of women over which she presides proves the wisdom of the Management in selecting a lady of the eminent business habits and marked executive ability she has displayed thus far in aiding them in their great enterprise. She has already perfected an organization of women in every State of the Union. In Great Britain and the nations of Europe who have entered upon the collection of a display of the industries in which women are engaged, including science, arts and literature which when brought to Chicago will be the grandest display of the kind ever before seen in one place, and will serve to show the important part played by women in all that is useful as well as ornamental. A bare enumeration of the Committees she has organized, and the work they have already done, would fill pages of your paper. She has extended her work into far away Russia, where already an Imperial Commission of its women are at work collecting an exhibit of feminine handiwork in that country. Crowned heads have been induced by her to contribute their quota to the success of the Fair. Queen Victoria herself has promised her a contribution of her spinning, knitting, embroidery, drawing and painting done by her when a girl. She has organized Clubs in Chicago of foreign women who have undertaken to give counsel to their country women, and to act as guides and interpreters for them in a strange land whilst engaged in sight-seeing. Nor has she confined her labors to organizing women-working parties throughout the world; for this "woman in office" has caused to be erected upon the Fair grounds a massive structure that will accommodate 10,000 girls with board and safe lodging while the exhibition lasts, and another building that is to cost \$20,000, in which young children may be kept and cared for while their parents are abroad seeing the sights.

It is not likely, therefore, that Mr. Pringle's ungentle suggestion will be acted upon for "Chicago to retire the ladies from that Board, and put in good, sound business men of experience to manage that Fair;" nor are there any grounds for fear that the interests of Canadian honey exhibitors will suffer at the hands of the "Lady President."

MAUD MORRIS.

Preservation of Combs for Future Use.

WHEN colonies are found to be dead, say about the 15th April, take three or four combs out of the hive, and place the remaining ones about one inch and a quarter apart; take out those having most honey in so as not to encourage robbing, and leave the quilt or honey board off; hang those taken out in empty hives in the honey house, or nail lath to the joist so as to hang them overhead if storey is high enough, or if loft is bee-tight, nail strips to rafters, and to roof between rafters lengthwise of same, and hang $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, or hang an empty frame between each. This is also a good plan to keep them apart when hung in hives which will serve to keep them apart when handled. The above applies more especially where outdoor wintering is practised. It seems impossible to keep out moths by simply closing hives up tight, as the eggs of the moth are already in the combs; and if combs are kept in a cellar too cool and damp for the eggs to hatch, they are likely to mould.

My roof is made by nailing the shingles to 3 x 1 batting three inches apart, so by nailing a strip to rafters parallel to these I can hang up a large number of combs nicely. If roof is not too steep they will hang nearly plumb. All dead bees should be brushed from the combs, and where the comb cells are full of bees scrape them right down to the foundation. Save this waste comb for beeswax, also with a pot kept hot in a double tin lamp chimney full of water sharpen uncapping knife; cut away all excrement from the face of the comb, and scrape the frame up clean and tidy, as well as the inside of the hive. Where portions of comb are too bad cut out and splice in good worker comb. The same thing may be done now with patches of drone comb, so as to eliminate all drone comb from black or hybrid hives.

After taking off supers in the fall, and extracting combs for the last time it is a good plan to carry them about eight or ten rods from the yard, and allow the bees to clean them up, and you will find them in much nicer shape the next spring. A little robbing may start up, and the weak hives need to be closed down to passage for one bee at a time, and a pint of bees may perish in the fray, but in a couple of days all will be normal again, and you can gather in your clean, dry combs the second evening or morning early, leaving them at least one inch apart with sticks or empty frames. For closed end frames cut up lath the right length, say sixteen or twenty four inches long, and pile up combs, placing two sticks between each. For those left out in the hives (or hives brought into

honey house) shorter pieces of lath would do placing them between the upright bars perpendicularly.

F. WHITESIDE.

Little Britain, Ont.

After-Dinner Thoughts.

"Jars of jell and jars of jam,
Jars of potted beef and ham.
Would that all the jars were these
That occur in families"

AS I have just eaten rather hearty, and as this old arm chair seems the climax of comfort and fitness, there seems to be wafted to me a kindly feeling toward all mankind. How long it will last I do not know, so I sharpen my pencil, and say perchance if in the past I have been hasty or seemingly unkind towards any one, please forgive and forget it all. You, brother Hutchinson, I am sure will overlook my failings, and you, Brother Miller, as a doctor, very well know that a late supper has made many an angel almost a fiend. Yes, I have a good heart, but my pencil never seems to know when it has gone far enough, and is always leading me astray. If I could only write in that quiet way—that balmy, significant ease and dignity with which Bro. Pringle and others are possessed—ah, yes, if I only could—but please make the best of me, such as I am, and I will try to love all those that I can trust.

Now I leave the subject of human frailty, as the gentle zephyrs waft my thoughts in another direction, conspicuous among which appears the mention of my name on page 61 by Mr. J. E. Pond.

Bro. Pond wants me to furnish proof that my theory as to the origin of foul brood is correct I see that I did not make my statement plain enough, or at least Mr. P. does not seem to understand me. It is not so much the lack of larvæ food as the disturbing of it with the extractor that causes foul brood. If you have the C.B.J. of July 1, 1890, then turn to page 151, and you will find an article of mine which explains the matter, and is just as good as a new explanation, the only difference is that I have discovered a new way bee-keepers have of very innocently killing the larvæ, and that is by extracting from the brood chamber. This statement I make in no hasty manner, just to raise a discussion, for I have other business on hand than discussing for the sake of discussing. I make it because I believe it to be true, and of enough value to be worth writing about. I don't blame you for not seeing as I see, I only write that others may know how I see, and if there is

any value in my views they will take root somewhere, and do good, and that's what I am after. You, Mr. P., as a lawyer, know that it generally takes more than one man's testimony to make conclusive evidence, yet you ask me to prove that extracting from the brood chamber is the cause of foul brood. Will you prove that it is not the cause? Mr. P. says my views on the subject are new to him, or words to that effect and this encourages me in the belief that the best of us sometimes overlook important facts, which it brought to light and not discussed, but examined impartially in the interest of all concerned, we would not be floundering so much, but would get right after a while and make that substantial progress which it is only possible to make when conceit and prejudice give way to common sense and business. The trouble is we sometimes herald a new idea or theory too hard, and people are so constituted that they don't like it that way, and the rebound that is sure to set in sends it back in our own face, making us mad and everybody else sad. I have tried it that way, just for the sake of experiment, but it doesn't pay. I want to quietly say that the day ain't far distant when we will look back on our present way of keeping bees with a wondrous smile—a sort of gruesome one. This will be called the child's rattle box age. A state of things fully as ludicrous always exists in any trade or profession in its infancy, religion not excepted. The day was when people were tortured in order to make them Christians. There was not much love about it. I have got a boy that is over six feet tall, and seventeen years old, that I whipped once when he was small in order to make him good. I never whipped him any more to make him good, but to-day he loves to make my slightest wish his law. No, this forcing business in any direction don't pan out very well, and I think the sooner we quit it the sooner we will be out of danger of being forced into ugly conditions ourselves. "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." Brother Pond, I don't intend even to try, to prove, explain, or tinker with the problem of what disease is, or how it looks—there's enough of that "jingshang" on the market already. It seems strange that so little has been said about the prevention of foul brood. Boys, you can see something is wrong, and as a cure for the disease has been found, now let us earnestly seek for the true cause of the disease. We may not all find the cause at once, but some one may hit something that may help another to find it. I have thought for a good while that foul brood is caused by breaking nature's laws.

"We cannot an indulgence gain
From some renowned M.D.,
To break Nature's laws, escape the pain,
And evade the penalty."

Them's my sentiments, boys, and I think they'll strike water in a dry time. You just go to diggin' on my claim, and I'll sort of guide and watch ye. First figure out how many opportunities the frame hives present the general mangler to destroy his bees. Second, how much mangling is done by general manglers. These are the two trunk lines, but their branches are many—a few of them are. Was nature ever forced without loss and resentment? Is mangling according to nature? Does the extractor mangle the brood? Does nature wink at the abuse of modern inventions—do bee trees suck in smoke and split open and ride in an extractor—do breeding animals do the same—can you think of any living thing as young and immatured as bee larvæ that would not be killed by even exposing it, much more by receiving a cold blast at lightning speed with centrifugal force in an extractor—would half-hatched hen's eggs continue to hatch after such a ride—would even fresh eggs do it—could chickens stand it—could you stand it—would you like to have your pet dog whirled? Because bees are little can't they feel, and aint they as easy, or more easily injured than larger animals—aint disease the result of mismanagement? Can you rob the larvæ with the extractor and have it live—have all the starved bee brood and larvæ in the country been seen by you, and its management under your observation, if not then how do you know that some of it has not produced foul brood? Does not the extractor make war on the bees and create famine for the larvæ by throwing out the larvæ food, besides injuring it, and are we not taught that pestilence always follows famine, or what is this pestilence if it is not foul brood? Can you make a pestilence to order by starving your bees or yourself? If not, is that a sign there is no such thing as pestilence, or that it does not come through that very channel by a long chain of events. Does the queen know best how fast to spread brood, or do we? Are 'bee trees painted and puttied air tight so as to give bees rheumatism, or that nameless disease as it is called, or did that whirl they received in the extractor while in a larvæ state throw their brain all to one side so that they can't walk straight—shan't we name that disease Nature's kick? Do bees in bee trees have disease of any kind—are bees in bee trees run on the cog wheel lightning express—"flipflop" plan—because electricity, fire and water have become our friend—can you fool around their band wagon without getting hurt? Do you expect to subdue and fool nature, or turn her out of her course in any shape? Brother Pond, I have answered you as most Yanks do by asking questions. Now I earnestly hope that you and all who are interested in the welfare of our industry will take this matter in hand, not for the sake of argument, or to try to prove that I don't know much, for I have long ago found out about that, but for the sake of the perpetuation of our favorite pursuit. I hope the above questions will be answered.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa., May 27, '92.

The Taking Of Comb Honey.

THIS is a subject says R. F. Holtermann in April 1st. issue of C. B. J. that I have been anxious to learn about. Rambler in Gleanings recently gave a very good way to take it all the paraphernalia necessary is a common table fork with which to carry it to your mouth. Allan Pringle says it is good used with buckwheat pancakes. Any one stopping at our place would learn to eat it three times a day, but no doubt Mr. H. like ourselves has long ago learned to take it this way. We notice Mr. Gemmill assists Mr. H. in upholding the use of separators, he says it is amusing to note the different stands some of our best authorities have taken during the last few years. I am surprised to find some now who favor separators having supposed they were something of the past. I find in my locality I can produce a better article without them. I have used tin but find the bees will build brace combs to them and consequently sections thus attached are spoilt and the bees are also more reluctant to enter the sections. Certainly a great deal depends upon the strength of the colony but select two colonies, similar in strength and honey gatherers, place on each a super one with and the other without separators, the bees will enter the latter and go right to work while the others are considering it. If they are a little rough on the surface they are nice and white and No. 1 honey in them, and I can get a No. 1 price for them.

Expulsion of bee keepers from Ontario is a subject which has been occupying the minds of some lately. We observe in May 15th. issue a severe criticism on an article from Mr. Hall but why should this be. It may be that in Ontario the drug business has not as yet proved a success but this does not signify it may never be a success.

While reading the criticism I could not but exclaim "Oh, consistency thou art a jewel," and on looking up some of the late C. B. J.'s found on page twenty-nine, April 15th issue, these words: "If Mr. A. think me worthy of such a trial, and his figures not too high, I would be pleased to test his method," referring to the Alpaugh system. Now, why any individual should so severely criticize one man because he has something to sell and hold up another is more than I can tell, especially when the article sold by one is of as much importance to the bee-keeping world as the other. Our American cousins have lately been accused of having a ring formed. Gentle reader does this not give them a chance to retaliate by saying "such is the case among Canadian bee keepers."

J. R. KITCHIN:

Weidmann, May 27, 92.

Management of Bees.

ALL the leading facts regarding the breeding of bees ought to be as familiar to the apiarist as the rearing of animals is to the stock breeder. A few notions, however satisfactory to the old-fashioned bee-keeper will no longer meet the wants of those who desire to conduct an apiary on an extended and profitable system. Practical bee-keeping in this country is in a very depressed condition, being neglected by the masses most favorably situated for the pursuit. Multitudes have abandoned the pursuit in disgust on account of some poor seasons we have had during the last few years. Many have lost their bees purely by neglect or bad management. Bee-keepers who want to make bee-keeping a success now-a-days must take some pains with their apiaries. To do so, he or she must try to have all the colonies as strong in bees as possible by the time of the honey flow for there is more money in one colony well populated with bees than a dozen with only a few in each. A number of bee-keepers make the pursuit a failure through a desire to have a large quantity of bees. First they get one colony and in a short time they get carried away with the idea that they understand all about bee-keeping and must have a dozen more. Of course they would not be bee-keepers unless they had lots of honey for the table (so they think). Now this is where the mistake is made. If they would keep down increase and unite all small colonies they would have better success and more bees in the end of a few years and with less expense.

D. ANGLISH.

Southwold, Ont.

Report from Beekeepers.

MR. BATTRAM, of Brigden, writes: Under date June 6th, Mr. Barnes had a swarm on 29th May also 2nd June. A number in this neighborhood have lost heavily during the last season our prospects are good for a large honey yield.

MR. D. CHALMERS, of Poole, writes us: Bees have built up very rapidly during apple bloom and the weather of late has been very favorable for clover; have already seen a few little "white heads." Basswood is going to be very good in this part and if we are favored with suitable weather I think we will have a return of 1888. Some of my colonies had eggs in the queen-cells over a week ago but they are not likely to swarm until the clover comes as these cold days seem to cause them to change their mind occasionally on the swarming question.

MR. T. J. COLE, Bowmanville, writes us: I consider the C. B. J. invaluable not only to the

novice but also to the advanced apiarist and wish you every success with same.

EDW. T. BAINARD, St Thomas, writes us: My bees have wintered well, ready to swarm May 22nd, since which time they have stored quite a lot of honey gathered principally from fruit bloom and dandelion.

MR. E. D. SMITH, Magog Que., writes us: Last fall I bought five colonies which have wintered well, I have made some Langstroth hives. Have an iron lathe that weighs about 500 pounds to which I attach saws to do all the work about the hive in good shape.

MR. F. LAPHAM, Genoa, Que., writes us: My bees have wintered well, loss is very light, looking forward to a good honey harvest.

Haldimand Bee-Keepers.

A meeting of the Haldimand Beekeepers Association was held at Nelles' Corners on Saturday last, when the following members were present: Israel Overholt, President, in the chair, Messrs. Jas Armstrong, A. G. Wismer, T. Harrison, D. H. High, Robt. Coverdale; J. Williamson, Wm. Kindree, I. G. Wismer, L. R. Shoup, D. Anquish, J. H. Best D, Keen, L. Anquish, Wm. Jack.

REPORT OF THE SEASON.

	Fall,	Spring
Israel Overholt,	31	29
A. G. Wismer,	6	9
Jas Armstrong,	100	95
D. H. High,	10	10
R. Coverdale,	40	33
F. Harrison,	35	29
J. Williamson,	9	9
Wm. Kindree,	50	40
F. A. Rose,	76	66
J. H. Best,	31	27
Donald Keen,	20	20
L. Anquish,	5	4
Wm. Jack,	80	70
I. G. Wismer,	22	21
M. Schisler,	9	9
Alex. Stewart,	4	4
A. Meadows,	9	8
L. R. Shoup,	10	7

On the question does it pay to build up weak colonies by taking from strong ones, there was considerable discussion, the members generally thinking that it did not pay.

A general discussion then ensued on various subjects of interest to Bee-Keepers, and a profitable time was spent.

It was then moved by Mr. I. G. Wismer, seconded by Mr. F. Rose, that next meeting be held at South Cayuga, Wismer's Corners, on Saturday, 27th day of August, at 10 a. m.

Moved by Mr. J. H. Best, seconded by Mr. F. Rose, that the President and Secretary be ap-

pointed a committee to see after the Government grant and to arrange as to prize money to the shows at Jarvis, Cayuga, Rainham and Dunville.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Boyer for the use of his hall, and the meeting adjourned.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Canada Has Accepted The Invitation

The Government of Canada has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893. As it is important that a very full display of Canadian products be made on that occasion, a general invitation is extended to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

An Executive Commissioner for Canada has been appointed, who will have a general charge of the exhibit and the allotment of space, and the several Provincial Governments have accepted the invitation to co-operate with the view of making the exhibition as complete and satisfactory as possible.

The Dominion Government will pay the transport of exhibits going and returning, and for the placing of articles sent.

Entries must be made not later than 31st July. The reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence 1st November, 1892, and all exhibits; excepting Live Stock, must be in place by 1st April, 1893.

If you purpose to make an exhibit it is desirable that you communicate with the Executive Commissioner at an early date, so that blank application forms, and such other information as you need, may be sent to you. As the space available in the several departments will be necessarily limited, we desire to ascertain the wishes of all Canadian exhibitors as soon as practicable, so that every effort may be made to meet them.

Exhibitors must be the manufacturers or producers of the goods or materials intended for exhibition.

WM. SAUNDERS
Executive Commissioner for Canada.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL comes to us in a new dress—a decided improvement in appearance. The April number is brim full of good things. The editor seems determined to make its motto a great big fact—"The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number."—Rural Californian.

World's Columbian Exposition

SPECIAL RULES AND INFORMATION GOVERNING THE EXHIBIT OF BEES, HONEY, BEESWAX AND BEE APPLIANCES.

WE present our readers this week with an electro showing the size and shape of the honey department space at the World's Columbian Exposition. The following is a description forwarded by those in charge of the department.

1 Exhibits of Honey will be classified as follows:

- Class 1. Clover and Basswood.
- Class 2. White Sage.
- Class 3. Buckwheat.
- Class 4. All light honey, other than enumerated in Classes 1 and 2.
- Class 5. All dark honey, other than enumerated in Class 3.

2 Exhibits of Honey produced during 1892, or earlier, must be in place on or before April 20th, 1893

3 Exhibits of Honey in classes 1,2,4, produced

6 Individual exhibits of comb honey will be limited to 100 pounds, and may be made in any manner the exhibitor may desire, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Department,

7. Individual exhibits of extracted Honey must be made in glass, and must not exceed 50 pounds.

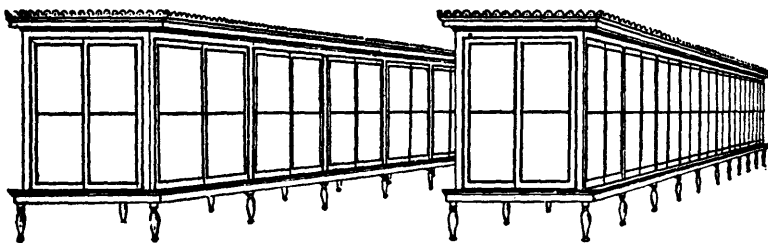
8. Individual exhibits of beeswax must not exceed 50 pounds, and should be prepared in such a manner as will add to the attractiveness of the exhibit.

9. Exhibits of primitive and modern appliances used in bee culture both in this country and abroad, will be received, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Department.

10. Special arrangements will be made by the Chief of the Department for a limited exhibit of bees.

11. Collections of honey producing plants, suitably mounted and labeled, will be accepted if satisfactory to the Chief of the Department.

12. The right is reserved to add to, amend



during 1893, will be received between July 15th and August 15th; and in classes 3 and 5 between August 15th and September 1st, 1893.

4. The following information should accompany each exhibit.

- a. Kind of Honey
- b. Name of Exhibitor
- c. Place where produced.
- d. Character of soil in locality where produced.
- e. Variety of bee.
- f. Name of plant from which honey was produced
- g. Yield per colony.
- h. Average price of product at nearest home market.

5 In order to secure a uniform, handsome and economical installation of honey and beeswax, the Exposition will erect suitable glass cases, of a uniform character, in which such exhibits will be made; the cost of these cases to be borne by the different State Commissions, Bee Keepers' Associations, or by individual exhibitors, in proportion to the number of lineal feet occupied. These cases will become the property of such exhibitors at the close of the Exposition. The following is an illustration of the proposed cases

The dimensions are as follows: Height of base 18 inches, width of case 5 feet, height of case above base (inside measure) 6 feet total 8 feet. The case has sliding doors on both sides.

or interpret the above rules.

Signed, W. I. BUCHANAN,

Chief, Department of Agriculture.

Approved, GEO. R. DAVIS,

Director-General

Questions

PLEASE answer through C. B. J. the following:—"Does it pay to build up weak colonies by taking from the strong, as a rule".

SUBSCRIBER

It will pay if properly done providing you have plenty of strong colonies to draw from, and you can build them up before the honey flow comes, that is you should be able to give them enough young hatched bees by shaking them in front of the hive as described in a previous number of the C. B. J., so they may carry on brood rearing sufficiently rapid to give them the necessary strength at the commencement of the honey flow, which will enable these strong colonies, that would perhaps otherwise swarm, to keep down their swarming

disposition and you would then have a large number of old bees as honey gatherers.

Editor C. B. J.—Will you please explain the following: I had two swarms of bees come off last week, they were both weak and neither of them had a queen, upon examining the hive I find only one queen in each and they also are weak. How do you account for it and what would you advise. Do you think it best to purchase two new queens or to put all four into one hive.

JAS. THURSTON.

Would advise you to double them up and not purchase queens for weak colonies, for this reason: before brood would hatch out, from the young queen in sufficient numbers to make a good colony, the present bees occupying it would be dead and spring dwindling would likely follow and it is very questionable whether they would build up this season. It is better to have one strong colony than four weak ones as the profits would be greater and the results more satisfactory.

Please answer the following question through C. B. J.

(1) What depth of a frame is best for a hive in Summer, when another depth is used for Winter? (2) What depth of a frame is best for wintering on, when another depth is used for summer? (3) How many cubic inches should a colony occupy for winter if 2000 cubic inches is the size of your hive? (4) Will bees feed up as quickly in the spring on a deep frame as on a shallow one? —E. T. BAINARD.

(1) This depends entirely on the system of management. It would be impossible for me to decide without knowing what system of management you propose to adopt. For instance, if you wish to take comb honey, a shallow frame like the New Heddon, Langstroth or Combination hive, if for extracted honey, we would prefer the Combination, but we do not see clearly the advantage in using one kind of frame in summer and another style in winter. The winter frame we presume you expect to place above the brood chamber and have the comb filled and sealed with good honey for winter stores. (2). There is no doubt but the best style of frame for winter is one that will give you the bees in the most compact form. The size of frame depends solely on

size of the colony. If you are going to have all your colonies good and strong, we prefer a frame similar to what is termed the Jones frame, which is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 ins. inside measure and hangs in the hive, when eight frames are in, making a square brood chamber about 12 by 15, inches, this includes top-bar and space under frames. It allows the stores to be above the cluster of bees, the heat ascends and the stores are always warm as the bees pass up and consume them. But we would think it a mistake to attempt to use two styles of frames, and as the Combination frame which is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins. inside measure, is a happy medium between the deep and shallow, we would prefer it for both winter and summer in your section of country. (3). This depends solely on the time you examine them, if they occupy the entire 2000 cubic ins., to its fullest extent, during warm weather, when very cold weather sets in, and they get properly clustered, they would not probably occupy more than half this space. (4). Yes.

The Production of Extracted Honey.

FIRST PAPER.

IN running an apiary for extracted honey it is generally supposed to require less skill in management than the same apiary would for comb honey. This is a mistaken idea. It is true that in the production of comb honey many bee keepers have trouble in getting the bees started in the sections; and others use no care in preparing it for market; but how much blundering there is done in the securing of extracted honey that is never known. The honey is sold—it may be good, but of one bad; but it is extracted honey, and many who buy it do not know what good extracted honey is. If this was the only difficulty in connection with the extracted honey problem, it would be bad enough; but the inexperienced bee-keeper too often leaves his bees in disorder and confusion only to die—it may be even before the winter is come. I have known bees to die in the fall after the extracting season is over, their owner supposed them to be gathering lots of honey. I therefore in this paper give what I believe to be good advice on the production of extracted honey. Before I describe the different systems by which extracted honey can be taken profitably, I would mention two things which I believe to be best, no matter what hive you use. First, I would say: Do not extract

your honey too soon, or in other words, allow it to ripen well first. Possibly some large bee-keepers with proper appliances may extract "green" honey, and ripen it by artificial means, but unless you are a professional, do not attempt it. It may be you will not get quite so much honey by leaving it until part capped, at least, yet the better quality of your honey, and the satisfied look of your customers will more than repay you for not extracting it a few days after being gathered. If your hives are too small to accommodate a sufficient number of combs to allow the bees to work for say two weeks or more before extracting, then I would say you have not the right kind of a hive. Some will tell you that this "green" honey can be put in jars or other vessels, and exposed to a warm current of air, and be just as good as that ripened by the bees, but don't you believe them. I believe the honey industry has been done incalculable injury by the sale of such stuff. Who can estimate it? Many might have been regular consumers of extracted honey had they have previously tasted a first-class article. I am not surprised they are forever turned against extracted honey after tasting some I have seen and tasted. Is it any wonder that they will declare to you they like honey, but it must be in the comb. I believe it is simply because they have unfortunately never tasted good extracted honey but have tried some of that so-called extracted honey that will sour if not kept carefully, and that causes such unpleasant sensations in the throat when swallowed. I believe that extracted honey well ripened before taken from the hives will be used in preference to comb honey when given a fair trial. In the second place, I would say: Do not extract from the brood chamber, *i. e.*, from those combs that are used for brood rearing in summer, and that contain the supplies for winter. When I first commenced bee-keeping I used to extract from one end of the hive to the other. I would go through just before the clover began to bloom, and take out every drop of honey that might be in the hives. This of course was composed of any surplus left from the preceding season, with the strong flavored kind gathered from fruit bloom and early flowers. If the bees were fed sugar the previous fall I could not then guarantee it pure, and in many cases it was used for stimulative feeding the following spring. The folly of this plan is apparent. I went to the trouble of taking from them that which would do for themselves either for immediate use or the following winter, and then its place was supplied with the best clover or basswood honey. But this is not all. It is demoralizing to a colony of bees to be disturbed after this fashion,

to say nothing of throwing out larvae, and causing the bees to be irritable and cross. It is by such foolishness as this that bees become troublesome both to ourselves and our neighbors. No, I do not do this any more. I am thankful to say that I have found a more excellent way. Whatever extracted honey I take is from combs put in the hive just before the season commences. Whatever honey is in these frames I can then guarantee pure. The colony of bees is not disturbed, no queens are lost, and the bees go on gathering honey as if nothing had happened. I notice that in the issue of the C.B.J. for May 1st the editor cautions bee-keepers about leaving the brood frames too far apart thereby causing a great waste of heat. Now this is one of the outcomes of this extracting from the brood chambers. The tendency is to leave the frames far apart in the latter part of the season, and the consequence is that next spring you either have to shave off these combs or suffer loss. How much better it is to select your combs carefully for the brood chamber, space them properly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from centre to centre, and then leave them exclusively for brood-rearing and supplies. If the honey season slackens up sooner than you anticipated, the bees have always plenty for immediate use, and sometimes nearly sufficient for winter. If your hive will not accommodate this, by all means fix it so it will, by putting on an extra storey. I know, Mr. Editor, in days gone by you have advocated and done considerable extracting from the brood chamber yourself, but since you have produced the combination hive you no doubt now do differently. I remember the days when the extracting was done ever so carefully, and still there would be larvae floating in the extractor, saying nothing of the labor of handling combs in order to get a pound or so of honey. I look back upon those days as the "dark ages" in comparison with now, when we have taken 1,000 lbs. of honey in seven hours with one of your extractors. Let the writers for periodicals devoted to our pursuit denounce this mistaken plan of extracting honey from the combs occupied by the queen. In another paper I will endeavor to give the best methods for the production of extracted honey with some hives commonly in use.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Brussels, Ont.

Lambton Bee-Keepers.

A MEETING of the above was held in Oj Springs on the 9th inst. A large number was present, and a lively interest was taken in the proceedings.

After some discussion it was decided to grant

the sum of six dollars to each of four Agricultural Societies, and Committee was appointed to interview Directors of said Societies to have the grant supplemented by an equal amount to be given as prizes at the fall fairs. The Societies to receive grants are Alvinston, Sarnia, Wyoming and Bridgen.

Lewis Traver, who was appointed Delegate to the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, with instructions to bring up the question of Spraying Fruit Trees, reported that a Bill has been passed respecting same.

J. R. Kitchen read a very interesting essay on "Who should keep bees."

A great many questions were asked and discussed at length, but as usual the "wintering" question was found to be the most interesting.

This question can never be settled, as where some succeed others fail; heavy losses were reported.

The next meeting is to be held in Petrolea, on Nov. 12th.

W. E. MORRISON,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Highgate, Ont.

—Free Press.

Who Ought To Keep Bees.

WHIS is a subject that much has been written about but I shall endeavor to give a few ideas that to my knowledge have not been advanced. So far as the laws of our land are concerned anyone may keep bees but like the mechanic or professional to make a success of his special line must be specially adapted for the business. Many people who keep a few hives consider if their bees swarm so that they will increase from one to five, or from ten to thirty-five they are doing exceedingly well. But alas winter comes and spring succeeds it and on examining their bees they find them dead. Such a person is unworthy the name of bee-keeper. Mr. Allen Pringle one of Canada's soundest writers on apiculture said in a paper read before the Central Farmers Institute at Toronto amongst small bee-keepers the bees handle the man instead of the man the bees. As we travel from place to place do we not find such men handling bees when there is no honey flow, and they are disposed to rob and sling anything and everything that comes within forty rods and is it not laughable as they take us to inspect their stock the first thing they secure is a strong veil, it may as I have seen be made out of wire netting, attached to a broad rimmed hat with a cape then an overcoat buttoned up tight, with a pair of comfortable warm mits. Is not this a

pleasing sight to a practical bee man? As we converse or rather try to converse with them concerning the hive they use and the different races of bees, they express themselves about as follows;—"Well I'd just as soon have the old black bees as any and the hive I use is my own make. I caught a swarm in the woods and my hive contains about the same capacity of comb as the one caught in the woods," when in all probability neither the hive or frames are adjustable.

Such bee-keepers generally know too much to read a bee journal and are too mean to attend a convention, they remind me of a farmer who is too stingy to subscribe for a paper, such farmers though as a rule know the price of eggs and butter at their nearest market but come to converse with them on any other subject and they are perfectly ignorant.

I do not think bee-keeping should be confined to men alone, both women and boys should take an interest in this pursuit. In fact I am acquainted with one lady who is quite a practical bee-keeper, she is the honey producer but when it comes to heavy lifting the men are required. By her intelligence in connection with bees she is the cause of no small increase in capital during each year. Should we not have different lady bee-keepers regularly contribute to our different Journals?

Boys I think should be encouraged in bee keeping, why not procure a hive for them, then put in their possession one of the leading text books and a journal, set them to studying into the mystery of the bee-hive, it is true they may not succeed financially or otherwise the first or even the second year but if they have a love for the pursuit they will become better educated and thereby see many better and nobler things in creation.

J. R. KITCHEN

Weidmann

A New Beginner.

I AM only a new beginner in bee culture but I think I have not done badly considering the short time I have been in the business. I started with one hive in June '91, the first swarm I received was in July and in ten days I had an after swarm. I made both of them by feeding syrup, kept them in the cellar with a temperature of from 40 to 50 I took them out first of April for a two days fly and put them back till the 19th when I took them out for good, with one queen gone, "it belonged to the mother hive," this hive was not fed any and I believe was troubled with dysentery but as soon as I gave them a fly they got all right, it being very

could I had to keep them covered with quilts over the entrance for half a day and sometimes when very cold for a day. They are in excellent condition now, full of bees and gathering pollen and honey. I purchased a queen on the 2nd June and on the 6th I had two frames full of young brood. I kept the other up by giving it a frame of brood occasionally until I had given it three frames and now kept five frames well covered with bees. I take this opportunity of thanking Rev. W. F. Clark for the instruction he so freely and kindly gave me. Thanking you for the space in your Journal. I am,

Faithfully yours,

Guelph, Ont.

W. J. STEVENSON

How To Preserve Combs.

WO preserve combs for future use the parties having them will require to act promptly or they will spoil very quick. If they have any honey in them it should be at once capped, and the combs put in a super and placed over some colony short of stores, and a little sweetened water sprinkled over them and the bees when cleaning it up will also clean the combs in good shape. (this should be done some evening to prevent robbing). As soon as they have taken the honey out of the combs, remove them to a warm room well ventilated. Space the combs in the supers about $1\frac{1}{8}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, place first super on two (2) inch strips, second super crosswise and so on until they are as high as the ceiling, when they have been submitted to a high temperature for ten days or two weeks carry the supers outside and take the combs out and knock them gently against the edge of the super and if there were any dead bees in them they will have shrunk so that they will easily fall out. If there were no dead bees in the combs it will not be necessary to move them, but place them as follows. After taking them from the colony that was cleaning out the honey, take some rough lumber say six inches wide make a box same size as the super you use. Bore six or eight good sized holes in the lower edge or within 2 inches of the floor. Nail pieces of fine wire screen over these holes to keep insects and mice out of the supers, set a tier of supers upon this perforated box and for a lid take a piece of fine wire cloth the size of the top of the super and nail two $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square strips of wood there to the length of the hive on two sides only and place a lid upon this and it will be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch up at each end in order that a fine current of air may pass through between the spaced combs. These holes below covered with wire cloth nailed over them will allow the

air to pass in, and the lid being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch up at each end will allow any foul odor to pass off and in this way they may be kept for years, providing that the room is not damp and it will require to be ventilated by means of a window or door that may be opened occasionally. I kept combs in this way for two years and they were in nice shape and were readily accepted by the bees they were given too.

W. J. SMITH.

Grand Valley, Ontario, June 3rd '92.

Lambton Bee Keepers.

A MEETING of the Lambton Beekeepers Association was held in Oil Springs on May 9th.

A great many beekeepers from different parts of the county were present, and great interest was taken in the discussion of various subjects pertaining to bees.

Heavy losses were reported from different parts of the County and with the cold backward spring a great many have dwindled.

An essay read by J. R. Kitchin on "Who should keep bees" received considerable attention.

Mr. Brown said no one should keep bees who had to use a veil, while the majority contended that at certain times a veil is really necessary.

The question of "sealed covers for winter" was fully discussed and a vote taken showed that a large majority were in favor of, and were successful with the covers sealed.

The question of "best hive in use" brought out the opinion that almost any of the movable frame hives in use were good enough if the beekeeper handled them right.

The grant from the O. B. K. A. is to be expended in prizes for honey, etc., at the Fall Fairs of Alvington, Wyoming, Petrolea and Bridgen.

The next meeting will be held in Petrolea on 2nd Saturday in November.

W. E. MORRISON.

Highgate, Ont.,

Sec.-Treasurer.

The California Bee Keepers' Association is preparing a notable exhibit for the Fair. Besides honey and bees, the exhibit will include pressed flowers of all the different honey flora specimens of the birds and insects which are the enemies of bees, models and photographs of apiaries, and novelties in the shape of production distinctive to California, especially in the line of beeswax and foundation.

Preservation of Combs For Future Use.

HVERY practical subject you have thought of Mr. Editor, viz, The preservation of combs for future use. It is a good investment, plenty of combs for future use, provided, you know how to take care of them. In caring for such combs, as soon as I have no more use for them for the season I classify them. Those containing pollen, and those that do not. The latter are taken to the bee-cellar, where they are suspended between the joists, supporting the floor above. I simply nail a sufficient number of inch or half inch strips near the floor so as to catch the top bar. It is not absolutely necessary to suspend them in this way, so if your frames are too long to go between the joists then make a neat pile in one corner, and it may surprise you to find how many you can store away in a small compass. Your bee cellar of course, is free from mice and rats. These are the only enemies to combs you need fear while they are in the cellar, no matter how closely they are placed nor how long they remain. By holding the comb between yourself and a window, you can quickly see those that contain pollen. Now as to these all that is necessary is to keep them in a dry atmosphere from the fall till the following season. Do not take them from the bees till necessary in the fall, and by using those containing pollen first next season, it seems to me that the beekeeper would be unfortunate indeed, if he could not make use of them, If however after placing those having no pollen in the cellar and using as many as he can of those having pollen, he still has some to care for, I would recommend taking one inch hemlock and in a few hours he could make a place in one corner of the honey house, or some other room, that if not "a thing of beauty" would be "a joy forever." In this your combs containing pollen can be placed so as not to touch each other. Occasionally during the hot weather I would as often as necessary put some live coals in a pot kept for the purpose. After placing it inside on the floor I would then quickly sprinkle some broken brimstone in, and as quickly close the door. In ten minutes or more the door could be opened and the place aired. By using hemlock lumber and double boarding over the joists it can be made both rat and mouse proof. If preferred the combs can be stored away in the empty hives and sulphured occasionally as directed for those in the closet. A strong colony of Italian bees will readily care for such combs but a surplus of such would indicate the absence of bees so we must look elsewhere for the care of such. Any combs containing honey must of

course not be put in the cellar but should be used for stimulating purposes, swarms, or the honey should be extracted.

Brussels, Ont,

G. A. DEADMAN,

Paralyzed Bees.

I HAVE never seen a colony in the condition mentioned on page 82. I would go quite a way to see it and I cannot say what the cause of the disease may be.

WIRED FRAMES.

I do not know that there is anything further to say upon the subject, my article should have read. "I use $\frac{7}{8}$ top bar" not $\frac{3}{4}$. I do not use a deep frame and thought that very few now used a deep frame or at least get up new hives with a deep top frame, when new frames are required. I fancy the majority adopt a shallower frame. But there is no desire to lose any more lives over the discussion. (one Deadman has already turned up.) Mr. Gemmell and I have already had a friendly laugh over the matter. We must agree to disagree.

FRUIT BLOOM.

Bees are doing good work in fruit bloom a large number of extracting supers are on to give the bees a chance to breed all they like, no excluders are put between upper and lower story. I would sooner have the bees turned into honey they are worth more than the inferior grade of honey at this time.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Comb Foundation.

(Continued from page 79.)

THE following are some of the advantages of the use of this modern aid to bee-keeping: Straight combs are ensured exactly where required, and all worker cells as desired. The bees are furnished with the greater part of the materials required to finish the comb, for they are so economical of material that they thin down the sheets given them, and use the excavated material to extend the cell walls. Thus the exhaustive work of secreting wax is avoided, and the time and honey consumed in its production are saved. A large force of bees that would otherwise have had to remain quiescent while the wax was being formed from their bodies is set free for foraging abroad. The combs of supers may be built out before the glut of honey comes, so that when it does come there is abundance of room for its storage. In the case of swarms, a few hours are sufficient to supply cells for egg-laying or storage purposes, and the whole hive may be filled with combs in as many hours as otherwise might have been days. From

the regularity of their construction they occupy less space in the hive than natural combs, and each comb affords a large number of cells for brood. Combs built on foundation can, with care, be emptied of their honey by means of the extractor as soon as filled, while natural combs in like case would almost certainly collapse. With sheets of foundation, bees, saved from hives taken for their honey in the autumn, can at very little expense be fed up to good stocks; and, being beyond suspicion of infection, they are at all times safer to use than natural comb, especially in localities where the scourge of foul brood is known to exist. In our own practice we even prefer a frame filled with foundation to one of comb for increasing the brood nest in spring, the queen as a rule depositing her eggs sooner in its cells.

To fasten the sheets securely into the frames there are various devices. Many have their frames made with a divided top bar, one half only being nailed before putting in the sheet.

The latter is then inserted, and the other half nailed down, an additional wire nail or two being driven through both halves of the bar and sheet. Others have the top bar grooved only, melted wax being run in after the edge of the sheet is inserted. Many, chiefly Americans, have their frames threaded with some four or six upright wires and a couple of diagonal ones. The sheets are passed between these wires so that some are on each side, and the wires are afterwards embedded in the wax by pressure. This latter plan enables sheets to be safely used that touch the frames all round, and makes the whole strong enough for travelling, which is useful when one deals in stocks. We ourselves have always preferred the melted wax plan. First of all we cut the sheet to half an inch less than the inside dimensions of the frame. This gives room for the inevitable expansion under the heat and weight of the bees. We also use a contrivance for holding both the frame and sheet securely while waxing the joint. It consists of a board cut so that it fits inside the frame, but has stops to prevent it from going more than barely half through. To the stops are attached grips that take hold of the frame ends, and part of the board next the top bar is cut away, so that we can reach the junction of the sheet and top bar from the back as well as the front. The frame is first secured in this holder, the sheet is then laid in its place, the whole being held in one hand, top bar down and sloping. From a simple smelter a few drops of hot wax are run on the higher end of the joint, and allowed to run along to the other end, which is then at once raised to a horizontal position. Still holding all firmly

together, the whole is reversed and wax run along the other side of the joint. The moment it ceals sufficiently the top bar is brought to its proper position, the catches released, and the frame with adhering sheet set into a box or square hive till wanted.

We have been thus particular in describing this process because we find many fail to get a good joint by other methods. All attempts to steady the sheet and frame while running on the wax without some such apparatus are liable to leave poor work. Either the sheet has slipped from its proper place in the centre of the frame, or the joint opens before the wax has set, or an immoderate quantity of wax is used, or the whole drops out on reinverting the frame. Even though apparently secure, there are apt to be flaws in the joint which give way inside the hive, and cause great annoyance. We prefer a similar plan in fixing our starters in sections, only as it is here sufficient to wax one side only, a very simple block is used on which to lay the strip of foundation so as to bring it to the centre of the bar, and exceedingly little wax is used.

Failure in the use of brood foundation may result from either of the following causes:—

1. The material from which the sheets are made. This should consist of pure beeswax only, and even then of wax in its natural unbleached condition. Bleaching hardens the wax, apparently the result of the oxidation of the propolis it contains, and which gives the yellow wax both its color and softness. There is a process of separating the wax from the refuse, while rendering the combs, by means of powerful acids, and which we can quite believe would to some extent spoil the wax for foundation; but we have not had the opportunity of experimenting on this. Paraffin, ceresine, stearine, vegetable wax, and other cheap adulterants are largely used by refiners of wax. These may do little harm and much good when candle wax is wanted; but they are utterly ruinous to comb foundation. They lower the melting point, tend to disintegration of substance, and in some cases make the wax nauseous to the bees. Pure beeswax should stand to a melting point of about 160°; and will never in ordinary temperatures melt, or even unduly stretch, inside a hive.

2. Faults in the making of the sheets. The wax, before being impressed, has to be formed into flat sheets by dipping wet boards into melted wax. If this is too hot these sheets tend to crack in cooling. The flaws are generally lengthways of the sheet, and not always visible. After being embossed, such flaws are the weak parts of the sheet, and often give way in the hive. Air-bubbles that get lifted with the dipping

board, and then run down its surface before the wax cools, leave behind them a thin track, which also becomes a weak part in the sheet. The edges of the sheets, unless well pared, are also thinner than the rest, and may lead to a fracture of the sheet close to the top bar. All such faults can easily be observed by holding the sheet between the eye and a window. Those that are right are uniform in texture and thickness, and show no flaws.

If the sheets are dipped too thin they do not contain enough wax to fill the grooves in the rollers that form the cell walls, and an important element of strength is thus lost. The mid-rib may be excessively thin, and yet no harm result if the side walls be fully raised. A glance along the surface of the sheet, between the eye and the light, will reveal any such deficiency. We find we can make perfect sheets on the original Root machine that weigh seven to the pound, standard size, though on the later machine only five or six can be got.

3. Breakdowns may also occur from insecure fixing in the frame, from an accidental crack got in handling the sheets when too cold, or in moving the hive or box containing them; allowing the temperature of the hive to reach an abnormal height; or in trusting to the sheets alone to support the weight of a large swarm during very hot weather. This brings us to consider the most profitable way to make use of this modern aid to bee-keeping.

Use with Swarms.—Presuming that ordinary sheets are used without wire or other supports caution must be observed. It may be the swarm is a large one from a supered stock, or a double swarm, in which case it will require the whole of the usual ten frames of space. If worked out combs be available, they should then be used alternately with wax sheets. Otherwise, the whole of the frames may have full sheets, and the following precautions used. 1st.—Have the new hive, with all its frames in position, located and levelled on the stand it is to occupy before introducing the swarm. 2nd.—Introduce the swarm, towards evening, by casting it down in front and allowing the bees to run in at the doorway; all this to save jarring, and to bring the weight of bees to bear gradually on the sheets. 3rd.—Leave the whole doorway open and the front slightly tilted till all the bees are settled inside, and have only a single thin quilt laid over the frames, enough to confine the bees below and yet allow of perfect ventilation. 4th.—In three days or so turn the three or four outer combs so as to counteract the tendency towards having them drawn towards the centre of the hive, and to ensure their being equally worked out on both sides

Similar precautions should be used even with small swarms; with the addition that after the bees are quietly clustered inside they should have a loose-fitting division board inserted, so as to confine them at first to as many frames as they can conveniently work on at once, more room being given as the first sheets are found to be thoroughly drawn out.

(To be concluded.)

Skunks Eating Bees.

JOSHUA THOMAS, of the first con., Luther had 28 or 30 hives of bees destroyed by skunks during last winter. Henry Thomas, who lives near his father, also lost 13 hives in the same manner. The skunks got into the place where the hives were wintered and then ate their way through the covering into the hives and ate the bees, but did not take away any of the honey or comb. Most of Henry Thomas' bees were destroyed since spring, the skunks' plan in his case being to make a noise in front of the hives and arouse the bees and then devour them as they came out. Mr. Thomas trapped five of the skunks. The loss of the Messrs. Thomas will be about \$300.—Dufferin Post.

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EDITORIAL.

The man who pays more for shop rent than for advertising don't know his business,—Horace Greeley.

If you don't want to do business don't advertise, but keep as still as you can. C. F. Brown.

There is an absolute necessity for advertising. You must compete for attention and compel people to notice what is going on.—W. E. Gladstone.

Messrs. Frank Ruston and Geo. Bailey have gone extensively into the bee business this season, having purchased several colonies. They intend to export the honey to England.

See our special offer for new subscribers in another column.

We are in receipt of No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Australian Bulletin, a Monthly Journal, devoted to bee-keeping, published at West Maitland, subscription price, five shillings per annum.

You will be doing the publishers as well as your friend bee-keepers a kindness by forwarding us a list of their names that we may send them sample copies of C. B. J.

Mr. S. Wood, Nottawa, has parted company with his loom. He is making a number of improvements for comfort in his declining years and will devote his whole time to the care of the industrious

little animal—the bee—in which he has taken great interest for some time past.

Our many friends who have so kindly forwarded names of bee keepers will accept our thanks for same all of which have received sample copies ere this issue reaches its readers, any names we have not received we would be grateful to any subscribers who will forward them to us.

We are always pleased to receive accounts of any meetings that may be held in the interests of bee-keepers, it is encouraging to receive so many communications from new beginners and those who are making their first attempt at writing. It is quite essential that bee-keepers should exchange their views and thoughts and we trust we may receive for our next issue a large number of others.

If any reader of the C. B. J. would care to act as agent for us in his or her locality, we will be pleased to appoint them. The Journal is fast becoming very popular and with its many contributors will be found interesting to the novice as well as the advanced apiarist.

We have received a number of communications on "The preservation of combs for future use," some of which we publish in this issue, balance will appear in next. The fortunates will be announced in the near future. It is our intention to offer a similar prize for another subject and we hope a large number will likewise compete for it.

Would it not be worth your while to speak to some brother apiarist and receive his one dollar subscription for C. B. J. forward same to us, upon receipt of which we will mail either a Porter or Hastings Bee Escape, copy of Clarkes Birds Eye view and three pamphlets by D. A. Jones or ten back numbers of the C. B. J.

We have received some queens as samples from H. Fitz Hart of Avery, La. They are large and well developed. We have placed them in our apiary to test them, and find they are filling the combs very rapidly with eggs and brood. If he sends out all his queens as fine in appearance as these and their progeny is

what we expect they will be, we predict for him a large queen trade. Kindly accept our thanks Mr. F. for the same.

Mr. G. A. Deadman writes us as follows. "Mr. E. Armstrong of Ripley informs me that both his and his neighbor's bees are crawling out of the hive and dying by the hundreds, their bodies seem distended, possibly some Horticulturists are spraying their fruit trees." If you will look up last issue of C. B. J. you will notice we had the same trouble in our apiary, we are of the opinion that the weather had something to do with it or perhaps as you say, some horticulturists have been spraying their trees, be it what it may, it has left our yard and the bees now are all in fine condition.

We notice according to the last issue of the A. B. J. that friend Newman has disposed of same to Messrs George W. York & Co. as the following would imply:—

"We have this day sold the American Bee Journal, together with the printing office, "good will," accounts, etc., to George W. York & Co., who will continue its publication, as heretofore, at the same location, and we commend them to all our friends bespeaking for them a continuation of the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon us. They will fill all unexpired contracts, and receive all subscriptions now due."

THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON.

Chicago, Ills., June 1, 1892.

We wish our friends every success in the undertaking and hope that the same brotherly feeling may exist among us as has existed heretofore.

On the afternoon of the 27th it commenced getting colder towards evening and I predicted frost, before ten o'clock at night it was evident that fruit bloom would suffer in some localities, luckily in this section very little was out. Some of our favorite cherries and pears were in bloom and the apple was just beginning to show signs of opening out. On the morning of the 28th we found the grass white and stiff with frost and any tender vegetables not protected were injured and in some localities entirely destroyed. We knew some of our colonies we had prepared for queen rearing were very strong in bees and we ex-

pected them to swarm before fruit bloom was over but we were not a little surprised to find at noon on the 28th a large fine swarm issuing from one of our combination hives and we found on examination a large number of very fine queen cells some of them nearly ready to hatch, this was owing to the weather being unsuitable for swarming before and the queen cells having been guarded. We have since examined the blossoms on the cherry and pear and find very few of them injured, in fact the bees are gathering very liberally to-day from both sources. Honey is being gathered in large quantities from dandelion, and apparently dandelion honey is more susceptible of flavor than most kinds, as the smoke from the Smoker to-day made some fresh honey in the combs taste quite smoky, we think there had been too much smoke used, as it was an inexperienced hand operating at the time. We have had dandelion honey in such quantities as to know all its peculiarities.

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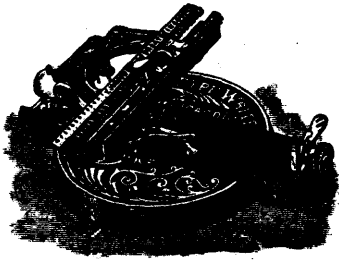
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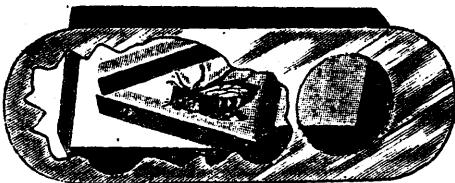
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BEE



ESCAPE

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

TESTIMONIALS.

M. E. HASTINGS,

ORISKANY, N. Y., March 7, 1892.

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

Respectfully Yours,

W. E. CLARK.

Dear Sir,—

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

The Bee Escape invented by you is the best I have yet seen, freeing the sections most effectually in short order, and its construction being such as to make it impossible to get out of repair. It will therefore meet with the approval of all bee-keepers.

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. GLADWIN.

M. E. HASTINGS,

UTICA, N. Y., October 21, 1892.

Dear Sir,—Your Lightning Bee Escape does away with the hard, disagreeable work attending the harvesting of honey, being very much easier than the old way. In my opinion it is the best Escape yet produced.

Truly Yours,

B. E. FOSTER.

HASTINGS' POSITIVE REVERSIBLE EXTRACTOR

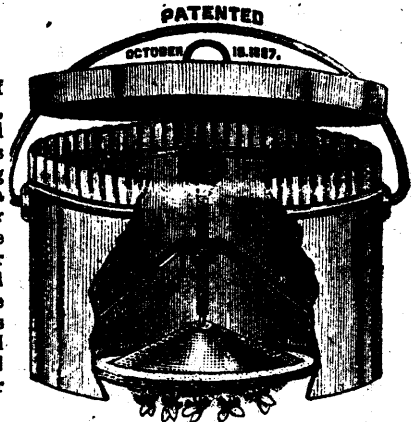


The above illustration shows a New Extractor now ready for the market. The principal features are that it is positive in the reversing of the baskets, as they all move at once without either the use of chains or reversing of the crank.

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

Hastings' Perfection Feeders.

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



M. E. HASTINGS,

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