

...The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. IX, No. 5.

BRANTFORD, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1901.

WHOLE No
441.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
we only would stop and take it,
many a tone from the better land,
the querulous heart would wake it:
the sunny soul that is full of hope,
and whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth
grass is green and the flowers are
bright,
though the wintry storm prevaileth.
Per to hope, though the clouds hang
low,
will to keep the eyes still lifted;
the sweet blue sky will soon peep
through
when the ominous clouds are rifted;
was never a night without a day,
an evening without a morning;
the darkest hour as the proverb
says,
is the hour before the dawning.

To weave in the web of life
light and golden filling,
to do God's will with a cheerful
heart,
hands that are ready and willing,
snap the delicate minute threads
of curious lives asunder?
Can blame heaven for the tangled
threads
and grieve and wonder.

CHARLES MACKAY.

Bee-keeping in the West Indies.

The following remarks are extracted from a paper which was recently published before the Agricultural Society of Brantford by Mr. W. K. Morrison, of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies.

It is quite late in the race, tropical bee-keeping has made quite a prom-

ising start. In Cuba, bee-keeping has reached a large development, and is making rapid strides. In Jamaica the business is solidly rooted, a number of people deriving a considerable income therefrom, and in some districts there is danger of overstocking with bees, so many persons have been attracted to the pursuit. In the tropical parts of Australia prodigious yields of honey have been reported, also in Brazil, so what becomes of the idea that bees do not work well in the tropics? From my experience in tropical climates for the last ten years, taking everything into consideration, I positively affirm that the tropic zone excels others for bee-keeping. What a grand vista, then, is opened to our mental sight. When peopled by a race of scientific inclinations the Orinoco and Amazon valleys will produce sweets for the world by means of the honey bee. Wax will be produced in such quantities that substitutes will stand no chance whatever. Unfortunately, the public is obliged to put up with all sorts of substitutes for beeswax far inferior to the real article, but it seems to me the prices may yet correct this evil, for an evil it undoubtedly is. We cannot claim for tropical bee-keeping that it is done with the scientific ability exercised in Europe or North America—nor is it to be expected. We are yet young in the race, but I hope to see a system

THE IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

inaugurated in the tropics that is thoroughly scientific and practical. One of the worst features of tropical bee-keeping is the slavish imitation of northern methods. I am almost filled with despair when I see intelligent men using hives in the West Indies that were primarily intended for New York or Ontario, and were never meant by their inventors to be used in the tropics. It is the same with regard to methods. The best books on bee-keeping advocate plans only applicable to temperate zones, and the authors of them would be the first to say that tropical bee-keeping requires different methods. I have talked this matter over with some of the most prominent authors of our bee books, and they thoroughly agree with me in this view, and the largest manufacturers of bee hives in America has repeatedly declared that he was opposed to the use of northern hives in tropical climates, and yet he receives orders continually for just such hives, and he is obliged to fill them, much against his inclination. In Cuba some advance has been made towards a rational system, and also in Queensland. What is urgently required is a book written for tropical bee-keepers, pointing out the radical difference between temperate and tropical bee-keeping. This would probably result in great advances along the right lines but such a book would not be profitable to its author as the sale would be restricted. Some Government ought to subsidise such a work. The British Government ought to undertake it, but I am not sanguine that it will ever do such a thing. Experiments are also required to determine many other points in tropical bee-keeping. In northern latitudes private enterprise has been found sufficient for such work, but it is insufficient in the tropics. In Europe and America the

very ablest and scientific men have not hesitated to devote their best talents to the cause of bee improvement. I believe we are on the threshold of an enormous development in honey and wax production. South America, for example, might produce these to the value of £70,000,000 annually, using our present appliances. In Cuba, honey is produced at a cost not exceeding two cents per pound, which is sold for six cents usually to the merchants of France, Germany and Holland. When this honey gets to the consumers the price has risen to eighteen cents. Who gets all this percentage? Does it not suggest a good deal of thought that honey can be produced at a cost not exceeding that of sugar cane, and is always certain of a higher price in the market? It is not a competition with sugar, however; on the contrary, bees are the allies of the sugar-maker. Saccharine juice just as it comes from the rollers produces good honey when fed to bees and fully elaborated in their stomachs. It is a problem how to do this properly. It would probably well repay any tropical sugar country to attack this question scientifically, that is, how to convert sugar juice into honey. The nectar of flowers and cane juice are identical in composition. Then 6 lbs. of white sugar will produce 1 lb. of honey, value 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. Does this not open up a wide field for scientific effort? I leave it with my hearers if this does not give the whole question of tropical bee-keeping an importance second to no other. The question is also the question of the fertilization of flowers to be considered. It seems from the most elaborate experiments that bees excel all other insects in this respect. It also appears clear that the most improved varieties of fruits require the services of bees more than the less improved varieties.

varieties do. The finer varieties of pears, strawberries and melons are self sterile, and absolutely require an apiary of bees to fertilize them when grown in any quantity. This has been abundantly proved, so that an apiary is now attached to many fruit orchards in North America. The honey of the West Indies will compare favorably with that of any other division of the earth. Logwood honey is the equal if not the superior of any honey produced in Europe, or America, whatever the inhabitants of the latter may say. The impartial judge will give us the palm for quality. The bell-flower honey of Cuba and Jamaica will compare favorably with the best clover honey of Europe. This plant, whose scientific cognomen is *Ipomea Sidfolia*, ought to be introduced into Trinidad and scattered over the waste lands of the colony. In Cuba it is not unusual for the bee-keepers to secure 200 lbs. per hive or colony during the bloom-ratting period of the bell-flower. Let me summarize the situation of tropical bee-keeping. It wants hives suited to the long honey season of these latitudes. It requires a hive to restrain the swarming impulse, for when placed in small northern hives they swarm themselves to death. A simple system of bee-keeping is required, for we have no long winter to contend with, nor have we the short sharp summer of the north, requiring the complicated management to realize a good crop of honey. We require a system of keeping bees for wax production as well as honey. None of the text books of bee-keeping mentioned on this subject, but wax will prove a profitable production within the other tropics. We require a tropical species of honey bee such as exist in India; this will be obvious to anyone. A tropical bee-keepers' text-book is required, which eschews northern

methods and outlines plans suitable to this zone only. We require experiments with hives, and much improvement will result. Once these problems are fairly attacked, and there is nothing insuperable in them, we may confidently expect a large extension of the bee-keeping industry in Trinidad, and the sister colony of British Guiana also offers a fine field for bee-keepers who thoroughly understand their business. Bee-keeping requires no clearing of wild lands it needs very little capital comparatively, and it gives a return in a few months and even in weeks time. It will therefore be seen that it is eminently suited to this and the neighboring colonies. The wonder is that it is not in a more advanced and healthy condition. It would be a pity not to encourage and foster such an industry. Trinidad is so up-to-date in many things that I feel sure that it will not allow bee-keeping to languish.

We could not conscientiously approve of our friend Morrison's "sugar honey" proposition. Webster says: "Honey is a sweet juice collected by bees from flowers of plants and deposited in cells of the comb in the hives." Sugar syrup is not nectar, and so cannot be honey. Such teaching as the above is erroneous and in our opinion dangerous to the bee-keeping industry.—ED.

Try These Recipes.

SOFT HONEY-CAKE.—1 cup butter, 2 cups honey, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 2 teaspoonfuls soda, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 4 cups flour.

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

Reviews of Foreign Bee-Papers

By R. Hamlyn-Harris, F.R.M.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S.

"Bulletin de la Societe d'Apiculture du Tarn" (France).—The foot and mouth disease in cattle is largely treated with honey. The Government publishes the following instructions:—"To treat effectually this disease, first remove the small skins resulting from the breaking of the blisters; then bathe the mouth with water in which vinegar and honey have been mixed." The writer himself experienced similar symptoms in the mouth as the animals, but it was quite cured in a few days by the use of honey alone.

"Gazette Apicole de France."—For more than fifty years the inhabitants of Moldavia and Ukraine have prepared a kind of sugar (white and solid) from honey, and this sugar is used by the Dantzig distillers in manufacturing the liqueurs so highly esteemed in that country. The method of preparation is to place the honey in casks and expose it to frost during three weeks, and it is with this sugar that 'rosolia' is made, which is held in such high estimation by the Italian confectioners."

"La Nature."—"A doctor of Arca-
 chon has given with much success the following preparation:—Honey (one part), fresh butter (two parts). These ingredients are well mixed and used in lieu of cod-liver oil. The mixture named forms a pale golden-colored cream, fresh to the taste and taken to eagerly by children.

"Canaries suffer at times from a malady which causes the plumage to become dull and lose its color; their little claws become rigid, and they can often hardly stand; their song also completely ceases.

As a remedy it is advised to give

every morning a little breadcrumbs soaked in warm honey.

The canary refuses this food at first, but soon takes to it, and improvement gradually sets in. The rigidity of the feet disappears, and the plumage recovers its lustre and its colour; the bird resumes its song clear and vigorous."

"Schweizerische Beizenzeitung (Australian Bee Bulletin)."—"An Australian bee-keeper, having to supply his bees with water, found that 200 colonies used up 1,500 gallons of the precious fluid in sixty-five days."

A bee-keeper asks how to clear his combs of bees found head foremost in the cells, as is usual when they die of hunger. An obliging confrere gives him several ideas on the subject. He says:—1. Mice do this duty with great pleasure, but they spoil the combs. 2. By exposing the combs in a very dry place, the dead bees will shrivel up and fall out with a gentle tap. The third and best remedy is to winter the bees with sufficient provisions and so prevent the bees from dying in the cells.

"Bienenwirthschaftliches Centralblatt."—Do fowls eat bees? In Oldesloe, in Mecklenburg, fifty colonies of bees were kept close to a fowl run where the fowls had full liberty to roam at will and about the hives. They ate the refuse from the hives but never touched a live bee. But here (in Doberau) a dozen fowls kept in a small closed place hunted after every bee that crossed their yard. How can we explain the difference? Probably the last named fowls, being shut in, suffered from want of animal food. Therefore they hunted after bees, flies, etc. Ennui has a great deal to do with this. As we see fowls confined in close spaces plucking each others' feathers out—clearly a want of proper food and occupation.

"L'Apiculteur."-- Elementary instruction in agriculture is being provided in some of the barracks with a view to keep the interest of the young countrymen in husbandry and country pursuits in general. The Consul-General of La Vendee has voted 500 francs between the 93rd and the 137th regiments of infantry in garrison at Fontenay-le-Comte. This sum will be used to organize an elementary course of apiculture, to the purchase of instruments, books, mural placards, etc. It is hoped that this example will be followed in the other departments and other garrisons.

"Leipziger Bienenzeitung."-- Bee stings and Rheumatism."--A doctor at Marburg has tried the effect of bee stings in 100 cases of rheumatism, and publishes the following conclusions:--Bee stings can be applied to all cases of rheumatism. In light cases, or sudden and acute disease, it is usually successful after a few stings. Chronic cases usually require some hundreds of them. The longer and the more complicated the illness, the more useful is the sting cure likely to be. It brings relief even where a kind of rheumatic consumption has set in and where other remedies give little or only temporary alleviation. Where the disease has affected the heart, it is especially valuable. Only in bad cases there must be patience exercised, as the cure must be continued as long as there is any rheumatic pain. Notwithstanding the pain of the stings, the patient develops a better state of general health and a hopeful confidence--a looking forward to a complete return to normal health, which removes the fear of the sting.

Stings in a Statue.--In Newbitschein Westphalia, on the top of a tall building, is a statue (over life size) of a saint. The "saint" had an imperforate hole in the arm-pit through

which, four years ago, a swarm of bees passed and took up their abode in the statue. Every effort has been made to dislodge the bees, which must have an extraordinary quantity of honey, but without success. To gain possession of the swarm it would be necessary to break up the statue.

"B. Centralblatt" (Germany). The Bee's Tongue.-- There seems that little confidence can be placed in the information as to the increasing length of tongue in bees of any kind. Their conformation is invariable, beyond that of any other insect. In no other class do the fossil insects bear such close resemblance to those now existing; and not only in form but in habits and ways of life, their doings, customs, and working powers no difference can be observed. All efforts to raise a larger race of bees have failed. Therefore, all attempts to produce a larger, longer tongued, or stingless race of bees must be put away into the land of dreams. Still a careful choice within given bounds is greatly to be advised.

Remedy for Bee-Stings.-- Arnica tincture is an excellent remedy against the poison of bee stings. If applied at the moment, it soothes the smarting pain and prevents any swelling of the parts. No other remedy can compare with this. Try it, and you will be convinced.

"Leipziger Bienenzeitung" (Germany).--A proposition has been made to use honey instead of sugar in the manufacture of preserves and confectionery. During great heat, honey-water stills the thirst. Soda water with honey forms a very refreshing lemonade. Half Bordeaux or Rhenish wine and half water, with an addition of honey to taste, is a draught not to be despised.

"Die Deutsche Bienenzucht" (Bulletin Mensuel). Falling-off of Bee-keeping in France.--According to a

THE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

bulletin of the Minister for Agriculture, there were in France in the year 1862 24,265,578 hives, of the value of 24,203,014 francs yearly. There has been a decrease of 839,863 hives, and a yearly loss of 8,958,194 francs, in honey and wax. The chief reason of this is said to be the want of properly organized apicultural teaching, lectures, and travelling experts.

"L'Apiculteur" (France).—As to the proportion of honey consumed to the wax produced, Sylviac gives as his opinion that it varies from one to twenty or thirty. The depositions of wax depends on three principal causes, warmth, nourishment and activity. When these factors are all favorable—which is an unusually fortunate condition, only about one gramme of honey is necessary for a gramme of wax. If the conditions are somewhat less desirable, then two or three grammes of honey are needful. The more unfavorable these factors, the more honey is required in proportion to the wax up to thirty grammes to one of wax. After this no deposition of wax appears to take place.—British Bee Journal.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

G. A. Deadman.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will for a short time "shunt off" from "Notes By the Way" among Ontario bee-keepers, to notes of my trip from Owen Sound to Calgary while they are fresh in my mind.

Well, we took our leave of Owen Sound on Monday, September 24th, with a car load of honey on board, to go by "lake and rail" to Winnipeg. We arrived at Fort William Thursday noon; I superintended the unloading from the vessel to the car, and left same evening for Winnipeg, arriving Friday 10 a. m. The honey, however, did not reach there

until Sunday—not very long on the way considering the immense amount of traffic at this season of the year. Not so many apples this year; they always have the precedence over honey. On account of large consignments of these last season our shipments of "beloved sweets" were long in reaching their destination.

It costs so much less by "lake and rail" than "all rail", \$30, and as I purposed going along, I shipped as I did, though the bulk was in "slip cover" pails and little or none of the honey candied. I might say some of it got turned every way except completely over, but I was there of course to see that it was always left, right side up and kept about level. I have hitherto preferred the slip covered pail for the ease in which the cover could be removed, and the honey shown; many a customer hesitates about buying until he sees it, and may be, tastes it also. With the self-sealing pail removing the cover is not so easy, but they are aware ahead for shipping when the honey is not candied and not nearly liable to get dinged in transit as the wire edge makes them rigid. If were not that we want to train customers to buying candied honey and to liquify it themselves, I would be induced to heat the honey before filling, as nine-tenths, and more, prefer to buy it that way, but it is better to educate them to do it themselves.

Some of my pails were slightly mussy, but nothing of any consequence leaked out. I have feared when shipping liquid honey in the slip covered pails, that the railroad hands would turn them over and leave them that way, but what they might do when "running in" crates on the tracks they always leave them right side up at the I presume that it has become se-

natur
up, or
for th
a clo
wante
suffici
fallin
the b
than i
small
becau
may b
so as
not o
to say
Yes
tion to
royal
cate a
honor.
the st
with g
her de
partly
the ot
ings v
pretty.
such a
make
Wit
"seed"
entre
ears'
pp, I
ican
did a
ot
ere r
veral
be w
resp
omi
the
Wim
st
elle
py,
th
win
ha

nature to them to have the address side up, or the uncovered part upwards, and for this reason I would never put on a close top or cover on anything I wanted to be kept right side up; only sufficient to keep the contents from falling out. It is better also, that the box should be shallow, rather than in the form of a cube, or a little smaller one way than the other, because when loading a car they may be tempted to turn it on its side, so as to fill up some space they could not otherwise. I will have more to say about this in another article.

Yesterday was Winnipeg's reception to the Royal visitors and a right royal one it was. Three fine tripliate arches were erected in their honor. The one on Main St. near the station was completely covered with grain on straw. The one further down was in imitation of marble and partly covered with unthreshed grain. The other near the Parliament buildings was of evergreens, and very pretty. All had appropriate mottoes such as "Winnipeg's welcome to the Duke and Duchess", "The Citizens of Winnipeg wish you both God's speed", etc. On one side of the Centre Main St. arch, was "Fifteen years' increase in Manitoba's wheat crop, 1886-1901", with a very insignificant sheaf of grain over the one on the other. Cameras and kodaks were much in evidence. I took several stereoscopic snaps which I hope will develop well. It seemed respectful but I suppose they are becoming accustomed to it by this time. Winnipeg is growing apace, and the streets, many of them are excellent. The best become quite slippery, however, during a wet time, the mud being carried over on the wheels of vehicles from streets which have not been acadimized. I

regret to say that it is a city of smoke—I would rejoice if it was from the work-shop and factory, which add to the wealth and comfort of the home, but when it is from the pipe, the cigar, and the cigarette, then it is a sorrow. Apart from the evil of it I often think how much money a home is deprived of by the use of tobacco, how much more of a comfort and joy a barrel of sugar, or 200 lbs of our best honey would be in the home of every family where the so called "head" of the family consumes in smoke or in chewing, the abominable stuff. One can hardly escape, or go where its smoke is not,—in the basement it settles there; the ground floor one need not look for much else; sit down in one of the parlors and smoke is there, so that less and less do these smokers seem to regard the rights of others. One seldom or never sees prohibitory notices in hotels about smoking—I suppose it adds to the day's receipts, and "it would never do to discourage the smoker, for are they not the best customers at the bar?" I cannot recall any bee-keeper at the Buffalo convention smoking, and I believe as a class they do not. We will excuse the veterans so long as the younger members leave it severely alone. One has only to pass through a smoking car to realize what a slavish and degrading habit it is, otherwise why will you find many apparently respectable people sitting with the "unwashed", in an atmosphere that is sickening and where the floor is worse yet. I sincerely hope that the agitation against spitting in public places, as being largely the cause of tuberculosis, will soon bring about legislation doing away with the abominable and filthy spitoon, which tobacco is largely responsible for.

(To be continued.)

Uniting Bees for Wintering.

(A Conversation.)

"Good evening, Doolittle. As the evenings are getting quite long now I came over to have a little talk with you about uniting bees, so as not to bother you during the day, as I know you are very busy getting your honey ready for market."

"For what reason do you wish to unite your bees, neighbor Smith."

"I have several weak colonies and young after-swarms which I thought would, by placing two or more of them together, make a less number strong enough for winter; and I believe that such strong colonies can stand the winter, while the weak ones, if left to themselves, would most likely perish. Am I right in this matter?"

"I think you are; and if more of our bee-keepers so understood things we should hear of less loss of colonies in the spring than we do now. The novice is quite apt to think that, the greater the number of colonies he goes into winter with, the greater number he will be apt to have the next May; but a careful looking into things shows that such reasoning is, in nearly every case, fallacious. Two or more colonies placed in one hive, with the right amount of stores, stand quite a good chance of coming out in the spring one good working colony; while, if left separate, the chances are that empty hives and combs will be all that will remain of the two or three the next May."

"That is my mind exactly. But you have not told me how to unite my bees."

"Well, I will tell you of a plan I have used successfully for a score or more of years. The first thing to do is to place an empty hive where you wish a colony to stand; and if you can allow that to be where the stronger of the weak colonies is now standing, so much the better, as in this case the

bees from this one will not have any desire to go to any other place, as this is where they have marked their old home."

"But how can I set an empty hive there when the stand is already occupied?"

"If you do this work as you should, on some day when the bees are not flying, and yet when it is not cold enough to chill bees generally, when the mercury stands at from 50 to 55 degrees, you will have no trouble in setting this stronger colony to one side of its stand, and taking your time in arranging the empty hive thereon."

"Yes, I see now. But go on."

"Having the empty hive arranged, go to the several hives having the colonies which are to be united, to form one colony, and blow quite a volume of smoke in at the entrance of the hive, at the same time pounding with the doubled up hand, or with a stick, on top of the hive."

"What do you pound on the hive for?"

"This pounding on the hives causes the bees to fill themselves with honey, upon which filling depends the successful uniting of bees."

"How long should I pound?"

"I pound on them for about a minute; sometimes two if it has been cool for some time before, so the bees are quite compactly clustered, as in this case it takes them some time to uncluster and fill themselves."

"Do you keep on smoking all the time you are pounding on the hive?"

"I smoke only enough to keep the bees from coming out after the first few voluminous puffs. As soon as you are through with the last one take a wheelbarrow and wheel the hives to where you wish your united colony to stand, which wheeling helps, by its jarring, to augment the fear of the bees, thus causing them

more effectually to fill themselves with honey. After thus wheeling them together, do not delay in opening the hives, else the bees may disgorge their load of honey back into the cells again."

"Would not an assistant be good at this time?"

"One would do no harm; but I generally do this work alone. Having all near together by the hive they are to go in, open the hives, and take a frame of comb and bees from one hive and place in the empty one; then take a frame from the next hive, placing it beside the first, and so keep on alternating the frames from the different hives till the empty hive is filled. In doing this select such combs as you desire, either for brood, honey, all worker comb, etc., thus putting the united colony on the best combs. Having the hive filled with comb, close it, when you will next take a frame from the first hive, open, and shake the bees off from it down in front of the entrance, holding close down so the bees are in or as near the entrance when leaving the combs as possible."

"Why this close holding and shaking?"

"So the bees will take wing as little possible, and so that none need fall far from the hive but that they can readily run in with the majority. Having them off the first frame, next shake the bees off from a frame of the next hive, and so on, alternating the shaking the same as in filling the hive, thus mixing the bees from several hives all up."

"Why do you wish them mixed on this?"

"The mixing of the bees takes the disposition to fight and kill one another all out of them when filled with honey as above; for when each bee meets another it is a stranger, so the individuality of each colony

is lost, and the combined two, three or four colonies unite within two or three hours to make one individual colony again, which will protect itself from all intruders, the same as the separate colonies did before"

"Is that all there is of it?"

"Not quite. As soon as the bees are all shaken off their combs, gently blow a little smoke on the outside bees to make them all enter the hive, should any be slow in doing so; and as soon as all are in the hive, place a board about half as wide as the hive against it, standing the bottom out a piece from the entrance so it stands slanting up over it."

"What do you do that for?"

"This is done so that the next time the bees fly they will bump against it as it were, this causing them to know that it is a new location they occupy, when they will mark the place the same as a new swarm does, after which they will adhere to it instead of going back to the old location they used to occupy before uniting. And to help in this matter further, it is always best to remove everything from the old stands so that nothing home-like remains to entice them back."

"What about the queens?" Do you put them all together?"

"If there is a choice of queens in any of the colonies to be united, hunt out and kill or dispose of the poorer ones, so that the best may be preserved. This hunting out of the queens is better done some day before the uniting, for in the smoking and pounding process the queens will not be where they are readily found when uniting. If there is no choice in queens, and the extra queens are of no value the bees will attend to the matter, killing all but one of them."

—Conversation with Doolittle in Gleanings.

THE
CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO
(LIMITED)

BRANTFORD - CANADA

Editor, W. J. Craig.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

Death of Dr. Thom.

It was with deep regret that we received the announcement of the sudden death of Dr. Thom, of Woodbridge, brother-in-law to our esteemed secretary, Mr. Wm. Couse, Streetsville. Dr. Thom was well and favorably known among Ontario bee-keepers and was until recent years a familiar figure at the annual conventions. He was elected Vice-President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association in 1883 and President in 1884. As a bee-keeper he was fairly successful, had sometimes as many as 200 colonies, the management of which he conducted in connection with his practice of medicine. As a physician he was trusted, beloved and respected; a man of great sympathies, and religious fervor, yet with that quiet reserve so peculiar to the land of his forefathers.

Our Clubbing List.

Our readers would do well to note our clubbing rates with other maga-

zines in this issue. We have the leading American bee journals which, with the Canadian, make an excellent blend—Canadian first, of course, if you can't afford two. Those interested in poultry and pet stock would find the "Canadian Poultry Review" and the "Breeders' Advocate" helpful and interesting. Sometimes a hint along these lines might be worth many times the cost of the paper. For the home the "Montreal Star" and the "Montreal Witness" cannot be excelled, their moral tone is high, clean and wholesome. "Wide World" which is a weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews keeps its readers in touch with the world's thinking. We can heartily recommend it. "The Ladies' Magazine" and "Ladies' Journal" are both Toronto publications, they are bright household monthlies that would be welcomed and especially in that department of the home to which they are devoted.

Gasoline for Fumigating Combs.

Mr. J. B. Rapp, of Owensville, Ohio, in a recent number of *Gleanings* says:

"I have just made an important discovery, to me at least; that gasoline is as effective in killing moth-worms in bee-combs as bisulphide of carbon, and it does not cost a twelfth as much. My plan is to fill a tight box or barrel with combs, then pour in a pint or so of gasoline, close up tight for 24 or 36 hours, and the work is done. Gasoline being sulphur far away, and is much easier and safer. I have used gasoline on hundreds of L. combs, and have

trouble with worms, as I think the gasoline kills the eggs as well as the worms."

The editor adds: "I know that gasoline can be used in place of the more expensive drugs in destroying ant-nests; but it requires a larger quantity."

This is worth knowing. We have experimented very successfully with the bisulphide of carbon, found it a sure killer. The gasoline of course is cheaper and may often be more convenient.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Do not neglect to put your bees in the best possible shape for winter; it pays.

W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the Review has kindly favored us with two splendid photos. "The Canadian honey exhibit at the Pan-American" and the "National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Buffalo." We hope to have an engraving of the honey exhibit for the next issue of the C. B. J.

A card from Mr. R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, suggests that those purposing attending the O. B. K. A. Convention at Woodstock, who have any new devices or new inventions not generally known among bee-keepers should bring them along and have them examined and discussed for the benefit of all." A good suggestion send Smith, and you might add, and each receive consideration according to its worth and not because it belongs to some favorite author. We have before written of inventions shown at exhibitions, they receive

awards and that is generally the end of them so far as the bee-keeping world is concerned. Your idea is better.

Ho, for Woodstock. The O.B.K. A. executive have decided on the dates, 3rd, 4th and 5th of December, for the annual meeting of the Association.

The program appearing in this issue is of course subject to alteration, but it is hoped that if such is necessary it will be very slight. Affiliated societies should appoint their delegates and send in their reports and fees to the Secretary at as early a date as possible.

A very full attendance and a profitable time is looked for at Woodstock, which is recognized as the very "Oxford" of Canadian bee lore.

The girl who believes that she would make a good physician will be interested in The Youth's Companion of October 31st. To that issue Dr. Mary Puttnam Jacobi contributes an article—"She would be a Doctor,"—in which she describes a girl who has made up her mind to study medicine and achieved success in her chosen career.

The past season has been generally satisfactory; a fair honey crop, good prices and brisk demand;—these do not usually go together. There was the customary early rush to the market and the consequently low prices but these were generally the smaller lots and the poorer classes, which, when cleared off, gave the

THE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

larger producers and the better qualities a chance. Comb has been decidedly scarce. The supply has not been nearly equal to the demand. If present prices could be maintained we think it would pay to produce more comb, a first class article in this always finds a ready sale and a good price. Unfortunately a great deal of the comb now offered is produced by beginners, or less experienced bee-keepers who have the mistaken idea that it takes less skill to produce comb than extracted honey.

Feeding sugar to complete sections is strongly denounced by Dr. C. C. Miller in the American Bee-Journal, replying to "Indiana," who says: "I have twenty supers about half full; can I mix honey, sugar and water and let the bees finish them?" The Doctor answers:—

"Don't think for a minute of using even the smallest proportion of sugar to finish sections. Just now about the greatest foe bee-keepers have to fight is adulteration, and for them to band together in a national association to fight it, and then feed sugar themselves to get sections finished would be about as consistent as is the Christian man who prays 364 days in the year for the downfall of the saloon, and then on the 365th day votes to support it. If you want to feed to have sections finished, use diluted honey. Very few, however, have been able to make it pay. Better sell at reduced price sections that are not finished, and let the bees empty out any that are less than half full. Pile up outdoors supers of sections you want bees to empty, and allow entrance for only one or two bees at a time. If you allow a larger

entrance, the bees will tear the comb to pieces."

Here, here, Doctor, that is sound doctrine, and we can't preach it too strongly.

"Why no brood in the hives?" "How to tell a queenless colony?", etc. Referring to Mr. A. R. McRae's queries on page 113, would say that young vigorous queens continue to lay much later in the fall than old queens. We think probably this would account for the difference in his colonies. Some hold that the strain of bees has also something to do with this condition.

A queenless colony exhibits a restlessness and fluttering of the wings and make a peculiar humming sound easily recognized by one accustomed to handling them.

The finding of a queen in a colony of black bees is often a very difficult task. We have sometimes had to resort to "screening" in order to find her; placing a bee guard across the entrance and shaking the bees off the combs in front. Black queens seem to have a wonderful faculty for keeping out of the way and one is more likely to find her on the bottom board, or corner of the brood chamber than on the frames, for this reason it is well to blow a whiff of two of smoke in at the entrance first then proceed with the work of examining as gently as possible. Some of our readers may take up these matters more fully in a later issue.

The editor of "The Bee-Keeper's Review," speaking of supply

demand being the two great factors that control prices, says:—

"When I was over in Canada last summer, I noticed that the prices of comb and extracted honey were nearly alike. It seemed to me that there was not enough difference between them. Extracted honey was selling at from 8 to 10 cts, while comb honey was bringing only a shilling. But very little comb honey was being produced. There was no inducement. In talking with some of the Canadian visitors at the Buffalo convention I found that the price of comb honey had been fairly booming this fall—it is now about 23 cents. It was ever thus. When prices go down, production is lessened; when they go up it is increased. Then there is always a reaction. If prices go down and production is lessened, the scarcity that results always brings up the price again. If prices go up as the result of scarcity, production is increased until they are again brought back. Thus, all things seek a level. When the price of anything goes away above what it usually is we may, as a rule, look for it to drop back again, and probably go below it. I had an uncle who was a farmer, and when any farm product was unusually high he dropped the production the next year. He said that everybody would go into its production and the price would go down. Then, again, if potatoes, for instance, were very low, he would, the next year put in a large acreage. Nine times out of ten he would hit it. While I am not much given to trying to strike the market in this way, I do believe that low prices ought not to discourage a man and drive him out of some branch of business for which he is fitted. His surroundings are eminently adapted to it. If a man's locality, hives, bees, experience, taste and judgment are all fitted for the pro-

duction of extracted honey, let him stick to it, even if prices do go down. By the time he has changed everything over for comb honey, and learned how to produce it, the price of extracted may have again advanced. Do that for which you are best fitted, all things considered, and prices, in a long term of years, will be remunerative."

How I Melt Old Combs.

Having a number of old combs to melt and finding it a troublesome job to cut them out, and after trying various ways, I hit upon a plan to melt them out by steam and determined to try it. I went to a tinsmith and had a steamer made as follows: A tin box 20x14x14 in. deep, with a strong wire rim run around the top; the bottom of this outer case forms a lid to a wash boiler and is just a flat cover with a square hole cut out 10x13 in. and a strap of tin run round on the underside like an ordinary boiler cover; this is soldered on to the outer case and that is complete, excepting the cover, which should be rounded over like an ordinary cover to leave room for steam. I then had another case 18½x12x13½ in. deep, with a strip of tin ½ in. wide turned in to support the bottom with a small projection like a button, about 1 in. wide by ¼ in. thick, soldered on the underside at each corner. The bottom is a piece of wire cloth, with a strip of tin folded all around the edge and three narrow folds of tin soldered on the under side at equal distances to strengthen it, this bottom is made to nicely fit inside and rests upon the ½ in. strip at the bottom of the inside can, and can either be used loose or soldered to the strips on the outside. On the inside of the outer case I have two small brackets on each side and each end projecting ¾ in. to keep the inside case in position for steam

all around, and I also have two wire loops near the top to lift it by, they drop down when not in use. If I wish to press the refuse by itself I use the wire cloth bottom, I lift out the inside case and empty into the press, or it can be used without the wire cloth, then all drops down together, and all has to go through the press, which makes more mess. This is like a Langstroth hive only space for steam takes the place of wood, and deeper to hold the refuse, it will hold eight frames and will hold refuse from sixteen combs. The inside case is better for a few holes in sides to allow steam to find its way through. When in use I fill the boiler about $\frac{1}{3}$ full of water, get steam up, put in eight combs, they hang just the same as in a hive, ten or fifteen minutes, and they drop down. I usually take out the first combs and after shaking it, shake the others, the refuse then all drops below; a few minutes after I pour two or three dipperfuls of boiling water over the frames and they are all clean. (I keep a pot of water on the stove, to pour on the frames, and that keeps plenty of water in the boiler), I take out the frames and put in more. When the second lot is melted I lift out the inner case and dump the refuse into the press. While one lot is melting I scrape off whatever propolis and dirt there may be on the frames, and they are clean and as good as ever.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I have made this article longer than I intended, I will leave the description of my press to some future time.

J. T. C.

Muskoka.

Death of Dr. Thom.

Woodridge lost one of its most esteemed citizens on Saturday afternoon last when Dr. J. C. Thom died very suddenly at his residence of heart

failure. He had gone out to the woodshed and his niece, Miss Smith, heard him call. She ran out and tried to support him into the house, but he sank down after taking a step or two and expired in a few minutes. Dr. McLean and Dr. King were both on hand and nothing could be done. The village was greatly shocked by the sudden death of one who was such a familiar figure on our streets and so highly esteemed. Indeed the blank will be hard to fill for men like Dr. Thom are not common in our time. He was a gentleman of the old school, cultured, scholarly, deeply religious and a good citizen in every respect. He carried on the practice of his profession in a quiet and unobtrusive manner and was highly esteemed by his fellow practitioners. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and will be very much missed in that circle. He took a great interest in our public library and was for a long time chairman of the board. He was a lover of flowers and bees and was successful as a horticulturist and bee grower. Dr. John Condie Thom was born at Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, Scotland 63 years ago. His father, the Rev. Joseph Thom, removed to Canada while he was yet a child and was stationed at Three Rivers, Quebec afterwards removing to Winterburn in Wellington County, Ontario. The doctor after graduating at Toronto University and Medical College commenced practice at Bellwood. Later he moved to Streetsville, and years ago came to Woodbridge. He has only one surviving sister, Mrs. Jno. McDougall, living in Michigan, and a nephew, Mr. Henry Locke, Guelph, besides Miss Mary D. Smith, his niece, who has lived with him from childhood. Dr. Thom died the anniversary of his wedding and just three years after his wife

EDIT

De

port

heavi

ever

after

ninth

winte

few

quite

led t

might

They

sap fr

a seve

After

turne

not of

essne

elling,

fifteen

for th

loni

which

Jul

ild fi

will

inter

l r

ney

er las

alle

me

Eng

me,

alit

num



g i

h

sa

ow

COMMUNICATIONS

Interesting Letters 
from the Bee-keeping
Districts of Canada. 

A Season's Bee-Keeping.

EDITOR CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL:—

Dear Sir,—I promised a short report for the C. B. J. I met the heaviest loss last spring that I have ever had since I began keeping bees, after putting them out about the ninth of April, they seemed to have wintered fine, with the exception of a few queenless ones. There were quite a few light colonies, and had I fed them when I put them out, I might have saved half my loss. They went to work gathering maple sap from the bush that had suffered a severe ice storm some weeks before. After five warm days the weather turned cold, and for ten days I could not open a hive, and through queenlessness, lack of stores, spring dwindling, robbers and moths, I lost fifteen hives. However, I was ready for the honey flow with fifty-six colonies, and I got a fine harvest, which was nearly ended on the 15th of July. Clover yielded abundantly, wild flowers not so good as last year. I will have eighty-five colonies to winter.

I run my apiary for extracted honey, and have received eight cents for large quantities and nine cents for smaller quantities. I was told that some of my honey had been shipped to England. This was pleasing news to me, as I have always tried to put a quality on the market that would commend itself. As I have not been long in the honey industry, the quantity has been limited, nevertheless sales have reached to Manitoba, New Brunswick and New York, and

I have yet to hear the first complaint. This sounds like self boasting, but I merely state these facts and hope that if someone has sent our product to the mother country, that may only be a beginning, where we shall dispose of all our surplus.

A few words more and I am done. My wife could get along without her cook book, but I couldn't get along without the Journal. I opened the hive that I put the queen in which I got from you in the early part of September, and to my surprise I found a mixed army of bees. About one half of them were four bands yellow. I failed to find the queen, but she is there rushing the brood. The last golden lady you sent me is a beauty. I have seen her twice since I introduced her to her new home. Al! I had to do was to hold up the frame that she was on, and anyone that could see a sovereign in a handful of silver coin, could see the queen. Those two hives were the only ones that had any brood among the half dozen I opened. So kindly send me two more. Last year there was brood in nearly all my hives on the first of October. I would like someone to tell me through the C. B. J. what is the cause, and if there is no brood in the hive, tell me how to know it is queenless without hunting the bees over to find the queen.

Thanking you for so much space,
I am, yours,

A. R. McRAE,
Russell Co.

Oct 1st, 1901.

A Quebec Bee-Keeper's Report.

Our crop of honey is very large and of the best quality, heavy and water white. I have 2,200 lbs. from 25 colonies (summer count). My best colony gave 240 lbs., 120 lbs. extracted, 38 lbs. in sections and 105 lbs. kept for feeding in the large frames because the comb had been used for breeding.

Only two colonies swarmed; my first swarm issued on June 20th. It was put in an empty hive and built the four first frames with worker comb, but never would make the fifth though I changed it every second day for twelve days. I had to fill the five frames of the hive with foundation. This swarm gave 4 supers of 28 sections of best honey, well filled and finished, and a fifth super of 35 (3½x5) sections—but it lacked some ten pounds of honey to pass the winter. I gave them two well-filled frames of honey in the hope to see them alive next spring.

All our colonies will go into winter quarters in first-class condition and with abundant stores.

Here in Quebec we put them in the repository about the 25th of November, and we don't go near them until about May 1st to bring them out. Wintering was a success with me last winter, only one colony died. But in the past I lost so many that some years I was not sure if I could get some to continue the need.

JACQUES VERRET,
Quebec.

EDITOR C. B. J.—

Dear Sir,—The summer is past and gone once more, and the long bleak November nights are again at hand. We can now breathe a little more freely after the hard season's work in the apiaries; although not as able-bodied as many of our bee-keeping

friends, yet I think I have done a fair share of work since last we met. I divided my bees into two lots in the spring, which gave me extra work but the honey crop was ample to repay the extra effort. My total crop for the season was 6,000 lbs. Swarming was excessive, and as a result there were many queenless colonies this fall, those of course were robbed out.

Soon now the beautiful clover fields of the summer will be whiter than ever by the beautiful snow which, by the way, we had a sprinkling of the other day. A good heavy coat of snow on the ground here in the winter is our best protection against the clover being winter-killed.

Now since we had a good look at our future king and queen, I am sure we will be all better citizens and bee-keepers, but say, should not our Executive have arranged matters so as to have presented their Royal Highnesses with a "taste" of Canadian honey?

Yours fraternally,
W. J. BROWN.

Oct. 21st, 1901.

We are pleased to hear from your friend Brown. Yes it would have been a good idea to have presented the Duke and Duchess with some Canadian honey. It certainly would have been a novelty which they would have appreciated, besides being an ad. for the product. It is too late now, however, they are gone.—Ed.

EDITOR C. B. J.—

Dear Sir,—I just received one of your Canadian Bee Journals and would say I would not subscribe for it this year, not until next. I am just thirteen years of age, and am going to start into the bee business next year strong. I am going to order about 20 of your three-story boxes and other things that are necessary.

sary. I was thinking the year before to start into them, but I had no money, as I planted 2 acres of tobacco and I got a fine pig from my father I sold the tobacco already, so next year I will have enough of money to get all these things. I made \$40 on the tobacco.

I remain, yours truly,
DAVE McRAE.

Stormont Ont.

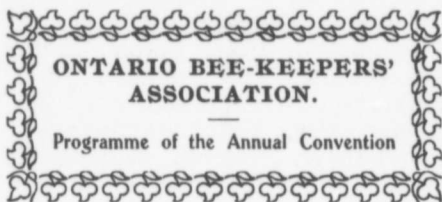
Thank you, Dave, for your very interesting letter. We are pleased to learn of your interest in the bee-business, and we are quite certain that you are going to make a success of it from the way in which you have taken hold of these other things. We are going to send you the Canadian Bee Journal for one year free of cost; perhaps when you have had a little more experience in the bee business you will be able to write something for it occasionally.—Ed.

We lost 16 out of 19 colonies last winter. We had two swarms and 240 lbs. of honey this summer. We were almost discouraged.

J. E. HUNTER.

Fenelon Falls.

We do not wonder at your being discouraged. Glad you did not give up. The three which you had left we done very well indeed. We presume that they were not very strong in the spring. Hope you will be more successful this winter. See that they have got plenty of good wholesome stores. We would have been pleased to have heard how you win-
ned those of last season.—ED.



ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Programme of the Annual Convention

The following is the proposed program for the 22nd annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association which will be held in the City of Woodstock, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd, 4th and 5th of December, 1901.

Tuesday, 2 p.m.—The meeting will be called to order and the minutes of the previous meeting read.

2.30 p.m.—President Newton will give his address. Mr. J. D. Evans, of Islington, will open the discussion on the address.

3.30 p.m.—Question Drawer.

Mr. J. B. Hall of Woodstock, is invited to open the drawer.

4.30 p.m.—Paper on "Management of Out-Apiaries and Prevention of Swarming", by Mr. H. G. Sibbald, of Claude. Mr. J. Alpaugh, of Galt, is invited to open the discussion on Mr. Sibbald's paper.

7.30 p.m.—Paper on "Exhibitions of Honey", by Mr. R. H. Smith, of St. Thomas. Mr. A. E. Hoshal, of Beamsville, is invited to open the discussion on Mr. Smith's paper.

8.30 p.m.—Question Drawer. Mr. John Newton to open the drawer.

Wednesday, 9 a. m.—Professor Shutt, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will give an address on experiments he has made as to the percentage of water in uncapped, partly capped and fully capped honey.

Mr. J. K. Darling, of Almonte, is invited to open the discussion on the professor's address.

10 a. m.—Question Drawer. Mr. W. J. Brown, of Chard, is invited to take charge of the questions.

—
HONEY-GEMS—2 qts. flour, 3 table-
spoonsful melted lard, $\frac{3}{4}$ pt. honey, $\frac{1}{2}$
cup molasses, 4 heaping tablespoon-
fuls brown sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ level teaspoon-
ful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint water, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful
vanilla.—Dr. C. C. Miller.

11 a.m.—Official reports.

2 p.m.—Mr. John Fixter, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will give an address on experiments he has made.

Mr. D. W. Heise, of Bethesda is invited to open the discussion on Mr. Fixter's paper.

3 p.m.—The election of officers.

Question Drawer. Mr. F. J. Miller of London, is invited to take charge of the drawer.

7.30 p.m.—Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the Bee-Keepers' Review, of Flint, Michigan, will give a paper on "How one man, alone, managed 500 colonies for comb honey in out-apiaries".

Mr. F. A. Gemmel, of Stratford, is invited to open the discussion on Mr. Hutchinson's paper.

9 p.m.—There will be a banquet held at the Royal Hotel, similar to the banquet at Niagara Falls last year.

Thursday, 9 a.m.—Unfinished business.

Question Drawer.

Adjournment.

There has been arrangements made at the Royal Hotel for a rate of one dollar per day for those attending the convention. The usual arrangements will be made with the different railways for delegates. Persons going should buy a full fare single ticket to Woodstock, and obtain a delegate's certificate from the agent from whom the ticket is purchased; if enough hold certificates a one-third return fare will be secured for all.

All bee-keepers and those interested in bee-keeping are cordially invited to attend the convention.

It is hoped that there will be little change in the program. It is of course sometimes impossible for those appointed on the program to be present at their allotted time, but we

trust that any change which may occur will not be disappointing.

I will be pleased to give any information possible to those desiring it in regard to the convention and also to accept any renewal or new membership fees, which are one dollar per year.

W. COUSE, SEC'Y.

Streetsville, Ont., Oct. 26th, 1901.

Honey Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

The magnificent display of honey at the Pan-American Exposition has been greatly admired. It was sent by the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. The honey is placed in glass jars and arranged in pyramids on plate glass. This shows off its rare transparency to great advantage. The combs are arranged in neat cases, which contains from two to six sections each. The fronts of the cases are glass. Altogether there are from three to four thousand lbs. of honey, wax moulds and wax manufactured into foundations. The honey is produced from alsac clover, white clover and linden blossoms. June and July are the months in which the best Canadian honey is produced. The entire exhibit is tastefully decorated with plants. Great credit is due to Mr. John Newton, President of the Association, for the artistic stallation. This tempting display calls forth exclamations like the following from passers by.

"Isn't it lovely, and its from Canada."

"This is Canadian honey, oh you are giving away samples Mr?"

"Just look at the honey, doesn't it look good, Canadian honey too."

"Oh my, what honey, I wonder they don't pass a little round."

"I have not seen the equal of it."

"And that's honey vinegar, my never heard of such a thing."

"This is a great honey exhibit, my isn't it beautifully arranged."

"How do you Canadians get the honey so clear?"

"Oh say but aint that lovely, I bet it tastes good."

"The Canadians may be slow but they know how to put up a honey exhibit."

"I guess the Canucks are going to scoop everything."

From day to day expressions of delight are heard from all sides. The object of the Association in making a display is to demonstrate to the world that Canada produces some of the finest honey known. The Association has made exhibits at the Colonial Exhibition, London, England. At the World's Fair. In Glasgow and at the Pan-American this year. At all these expositions the display and quality of the honey has excelled. The Association has since its organization in 1880 tried to impress upon Canadian bee-keepers that it is their duty to produce a superior article for the honey consumer and it is true that Canadians are great consumers of honey). In this they have succeeded, for when 110 samples were collected by the Government from the different producers, and sent to Professor McFarlane (Dominion analyst) to be analysed, he did not find a single sample adulterated. There is a law in Canada which permits any person to send samples of honey to be analysed free of charge. If the samples are found to be adulterated the Government will prosecute the offender. There is a great demand for Canadian honey in Great Britain, and large quantities are also shipped to the United States under a duty of 3 cents per lb. Not only has the Bee-Keepers' Association made exhibits, but through their influence general laws have been passed. One of the Dominion Government to pro-

tect the industry by preventing people from adulterating honey. There was also a law passed by the Provincial Legislature to prevent the spread of foul brood amongst bees. An inspector has been appointed to visit the different apiaries in the province. An act was also passed to prevent fruit growers from spraying fruit trees in full bloom. The Association encourage their members by giving them as a premium "The Canadian Bee Journal" Annual meetings are held for the mutual advancement of members. The next annual meeting will be held early in December at Woodstock. There papers will be read on matters pertaining to apiculture. The Ontario and Dominion Government have assisted the Association in making the exhibit. Thanks are due to Messrs. Evans, Armstrong, Miller and Couse who have willingly given their time and attention to make the exhibit a success.

MARTHA CRAIG,

Dom. Gov't Press Representative at the Pan-American Exposition.

Suit About Bees.

Has a resident of a village a right to keep bees to an unlimited extent to the annoyance of his neighbor? This is the question which the judge will be asked to decide at the next Division Court in Lynden, Ont.

Mr. W. R. Brock and Mr. R. L. Patterson are owners of adjoining lots in Lynden, and the former charges that the bees of the latter are so numerous and aggressive that life has become a burden to him, his family and his live stock. By reason of the antics of these useful but pugnacious little creatures Mr. Brock says that for the past year his woodpile has been unused and his garden a desert.

His solicitors, Farmer and Long,

of Hamilton, have recently entered a suit for damages against Mr. Pater-son, and the above question, which is a novel one in Canada, will be decid-ed at the next Division court.—Brant-ford Expositor.

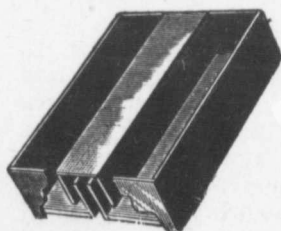
[We do not know whether Mr. Pat-terson is a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Association or not, if he is not he should be. It is now too late so far as taking up the defence is concerned, as the rules of the associ-ation are that membership must be secured before the party gets into trouble. The association, however, would supply his lawyer with such legal information on the subject as might help him in his case. The membership fee is only one dollar. Address Hon. Eugene Secor, General Manager, Forest City, Iowa.

BRANT CO. BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY

The above Society will meet in the Court House Brantford on Saturday afternoon, November 23, at 1.30 o'clock. A full attendance of members is re-quested as delegates to the annual meeting of the O. B. K. A. are to be appointed and other important matters to be discussed.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 29, 1901 C. EDMANSON, Sec.

DON'T LET YOUR BEES STARVE



For
Lack of
Stores.

The Miller Feeder is the best for rapid warm feeding. Made up, each 30c; in flat, 25c.; ten for \$2.00. State style of hive.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,
BRANTFORD, ONT.

HONEY WANTED

Both Comb and Extracted. Give lowest price and say how put up.

SAMUEL L. LEWIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
London, Ontario

Please mention Journal when writing to advertiser

50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

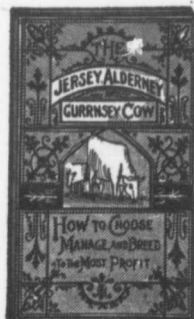
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir-culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co, 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Please mention Journal when writing to advertiser

JERSEY, ALDERTEY AND GUERNSEY COWS

By Willis P. Hazard.



Their History, Na-ture and Manage-ment. Showing how to choose a good cow; how to feed to manage, to milk and to breed to the most profit. Edited from the writings of Edward P. Fowler, George E. Warren, Jr., Charles Sharpless, Prof. John Gamgee, Guenon and others.

Illustrated with engravings and grams, etc. Bound in full cloth. Size 5½ x 8½ inches, \$1.00, or with Canadian Bee Journal, one year (post free).

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR
Brantford, Ont.