



THE CANADIAN

BEE JOURNAL

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

Vol. IX, No. 2.

BEETON ONT., APRIL 15, 1893.

WHOLE No. 335.

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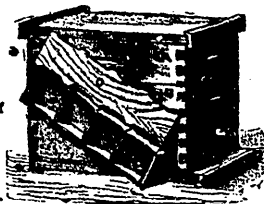
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G. T. SOMERS, Beeton, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

VOL. IX, No. 2.

BEETON, ONT., APRIL 15, 1893.

WHOLE No. 335.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
HOLTERMANN'S EXPLANATION.

MR. EDITOR,—

I have carefully read the articles of Messrs. Clarke and Hutchinson in the last number of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and I must really, in justice to myself, ask you to permit me to explain. First of all, I asked Doctor Wiley at the Washington convention if he could detect the difference between sugar syrup fed to the bees and stored by them and nectar gathered by the bees and stored, both being ripened. Doctor Wiley said "Yes, at certain temperatures." Did Mr. H. report this "No?" I purposely asked the question in that way, as scientific terms such as "invert sugar," etc., are not easily understood by many of us and are confusing. There were a good many present. Will any one else deny that I asked such a question, and that Doctor Wiley made such an answer? We all know there are different kinds of honey, but their sources are all from flowers. I suppose when we feed the bees maple syrup, according to Mr. Clarke, it will be maple syrup honey, or maple honey; yet where will this absurdity end? Mr. Clarke (page 3, second column C.B.J., April 1st, 1893) is actually making tutter from the ox. I have no doubt this can be done just as readily as that honey can be made out of sugar syrup.

As to condemning a man for what he may, can, or might do, I will confess I had received the *American Bee Journal* con-

taining Mr. Hutchinson's report of Doctor Wiley's address, and I saw no account of the clear question I asked Doctor Wiley following the address, and the answer he gave me. I felt safe to condemn then, but the report not being ended, it might (I say it might but not likely) appear later—hence my safeguard. But Mr. Hutchinson did not put it in.

I once read an account of a loon with her young suddenly coming into the presence of a hunter. The hunter captured the young bird; the parent did everything to attract the attention of the hunter. At first it feigned lameness, then inability to fly, and finally death, hoping in this way to draw the hunter away from the young loon. Mr. Clarke's remarks regarding my discretion and modesty remind me of the action of the loon. If I understand the uses of discretion and modesty, they would prevent me for instance from privately stating to members of a beekeepers' organization that my services to beekeepers should entitle me to honorary membership. But the humblest in the land have a privilege—yea, more, a duty to perform—in redressing wrong and pointing it out even if committed by the highest in the land; and the question—the important question—is not whether Prof. Clarke, as president of the Ontario Beekeepers' College, or R. F. Holtermann in his criticism of W. Z. Hutchinson, shows the greater valor or modesty. I am willing to yield the palm to Mr. Clarke.

Friend Hutchinson says in the last issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL he may probably have made mistakes in the past. Well, who has not? But I must say a man who confesses that he fed sugar to his bees, and secured comb honey which he took to the fair and secured first premium on which he furnished to neighbors, etc., "yet its origin has never been suspected" (see Mr. Hutchinson's own confession, page 274, *Beekkeepers' Review*), I say such a man is not in a position to discuss this question from an honest standpoint. If he had awaited the decision of the judges and then said, "Gentlemen, this is not honey; it is sugar syrup fed to bees; give the award to the honey exhibitors who have striven to produce the best article with the flow at their command," all would have been well; but the remark, "Yet its origin has never been suspected" settles that. He quietly took the award and defrauded the exhibitors. If he refunded the money for the comb honey supplied to neighbors after they had eaten it, well and good; if not, he would have no right to experiment with his neighbors by perpetrating a fraud upon them. No, I regret to say, I do not think all Mr. Hutchinson's actions have been honest in this matter. That Mr. Clarke has taken the stand he has upon this question does not surprise me. I would remind the readers of C.B.J. that I have been attacked by the pen of one who has attained full maturity and strength in using it. I am with my pen but a stripling, yet I were a craven did I allow myself to be attacked without defending.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Brantford, Ont.

Winter Is Past.

The snow has melted from the fields,
 The woods begin to look less bare,
 The bracing air sweet incense yields
 And speaks of buds and blossoms fair.

The birds are singing in the trees,
 Building their nests and making love;
 From winter quarters come the bees,
 And far in quest of sweets they rove.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUGAR AND PURE HONEY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
 DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1903.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of 4th instant, I will say that I believe we are now able to detect the difference between honey made by feeding bees sugar syrup and pure honey gathered by bees from flowers. We can certainly do this if, when the bees are fed with sugar syrup, they are not allowed access to flowers. If the bees made the honey partly from sugar syrup and partly from flowers, then there would be a doubt in regard to the matter. I did not say positively, at the meeting in Washington, that I could detect this difference, but I said that I believed that we would soon be able to, and this I now think we can do. I do not doubt that chemical science will be able to keep pace with every kind of food adulteration, even to the distinguishing of honey made from sugar syrup from that obtained from the nectar of flowers. In fact, I do not regard the former as honey at all in any true meaning of the word, my definition of honey being—"the nectar of flowers gathered and stored by bees." I am, etc.

D. W. WILEY, Chemist.

MR R. F. HOLTERMANN,
 Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

The above letter received from Doctor Wiley should settle this. I did not claim he could detect honey and sugar syrup mixed and fed, but sugar syrup fed alone; and that was my question. Note what Doctor Wiley considers sugar syrup feeding,—"*food adulteration*," "I do not regard the former as honey at all,"—referring to sugar syrup.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

The pastures fresh and fair appear,
 Where soft-eyed kine and milk-white sheep
 Roam in the sunlight warm and clear,
 And crop the daisies where they peep.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

EXHIBITIONS.

Every once in a while some particular part of the world is all aglow over an exhibition. The intention of these institutions is to facilitate trade and improve manufactures of various kinds, with a tendency towards cheapening the article produced. This same feature applies to the apiarist with a more telling effect in the way of competition, but without any corresponding method of cheapening production, as everything in the shape of improvement only increases the cost of production.

I very much question the utility of the Industrial to the specialist, and strongly object to the association grant towards prizes for two reasons. First, because there are only a few who exhibit there year after year and take all the prizes; and, secondly, because it militates against the sale of my honey, and not only mine, but against that of every other apiarist who sells in the Toronto market, in the following manner: I go into the city with sample. Mr. Dealer has bought the first prize honey. Mine, I consider, is just as good to the consumer; but Mr. Dealer won't give me as much by from one and a half to two cents a pound for it, simply because it was not exhibited and did not take a first prize. I go out and try some of the stores with the same result, and am told they can get first prize honey at Mr. Dealer's for so much,—about the same as he pays for it, Mr. Dealer often having it paid for in honey glass months in advance, making his profit in that way.

The foregoing has been my experience in Toronto for several years back, which forces me to the opinion that the fifty dollars grant for prizes to the Industrial Exhibition should be discontinued. I see by your report in the JOURNAL of the 1st of February that the Association grant has been reduced to twenty-five dollars. This is a step in the right direction. The grant should be wiped out completely another year.

The Columbian Exhibition is not going

to be of much benefit to the Canadian apiarist, with the exception perhaps of the one who is going to superintend the exhibit, and the few exhibitors who will have their honey carried there free of charge, because very little of our honey will ever find its way over there on account of the McKinley bill.

By the way, what a farce it is to have this barrier tariff erected between the two countries, and then to squander money derived from it to get up exhibitions to foster and induce a trade.

A few years ago the great Colonial Exhibition was held in London, England, and this was boomed by the apiarian press at that time to such an extent that the hopes of the Canadian apiarist went away up at the bright prospect of a great market beyond the sea. But, alas, the very few who tried it, beside the deputation who had charge of the exhibit, would not repeat the experiment.

I do not make these remarks for the purpose of putting a damper on the Canadian honey exhibit at Chicago; but to those who are fond of that kind of patriotism, I say go in, and make as large an exhibit as possible while the country pays the expenses. As for the competition induced, it is not necessary to dwell thereon, as every apiarist who has been in the business for the last five years or more knows, to his sorrow, that he cannot obtain the prices for his honey that he used to get. Some have on that account given up the business, and others are contemplating doing so, although once in a while we see an article in some paper puffing it up, and hear of some lecturer in honeyed strains holding forth to a lot of farmers the benefits to be derived by keeping a lot of bees.

W. H. KIRBY.

Oshawa, Ont., February 11th, 1893.

O'er all the world a golden ray
Of peace and happiness is cast,
While nature's myriad voices say,
Old winter grim and cold is past.



MR. F. W. JONES.

Mr. F. W. Jones, of Bedford, Que., the subject of this sketch, was born about thirty years ago of Scotch-American parentage, in the town wherein he now resides. When yet quite young he became interested in bee-culture, and, gradually working his way up, for years made the production of honey his sole occupation, in which he was notably successful. His colonies at one time numbered nearly three hundred. During the past few years he has become extensively engaged in the supply business, and now keeps but one yard of about one hundred and seventy colonies.

Mr. Jones is an extensive exhibitor at County and Provincial Exhibitions, and has done much to advance the interests of apiculture in the Province of Quebec. He is the originator of the "Model Bee Hive" which has become very popular in Eastern Canada.

He has a pleasant home situated a short distance outside of the town of Bedford, where his factory and apiary are located. In 1891 he was married to a "Scotch lassie," and a boy and girl bless their happy home. He is possessed of an earnest and energetic disposition, and thorough in his business; he undertakes few things without succeed-

ing. He has been a life-long member of the Episcopal Church, and for several years has been a member of the board of school commissioners of this town.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
 PROSPECTS OF LEGISLATION IN
 FAVOR OF PURE HONEY.

MR. EDITOR.—Please allow me through your valuable journal to report upon efforts to secure a Pure Honey Bill at Ottawa, during the session of Parliament now prorogued.

The committee was courteously and kindly received by ministers and members of Parliament and given a patient and attentive hearing, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the industry we represented—apiculture.

We were informed at once, that the Government intended having a short session. The Minister of Agriculture expressed willingness to give us a bill, but it had one objectionable feature that would, in our opinion, destroy its usefulness, so we could not accept it. Well, we have to report that, for the present, we have failed to secure the desired legislation; but we have full confidence that next session will see it an accomplished fact, if we properly follow up the matter.

Very few, if any, bills of that nature become law during the first session of asking. I may add that there are embarrassing circumstances growing out of our Bill that do not come out of similar legislation for dairy men, all of which may be explained at next O.B.A. meeting.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, has written me that, if we wish it, he will at next session of Parliament introduce a Pure Honey Bill for us; but at the same time he warns us that there will be strong opposition.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont., April 8, 1893.

P. S.—At Ottawa we found ourselves reinforced by the presence of M. B. Holmes and W. J. Brown. These gentlemen will receive the thanks of beekeepers for their enterprise in this important matter.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

HOW THE BEES HAVE WINTERED.

MR. EDITOR.—As promised, I will, present my report as to how my bees have survived the past severe cold winter, giving as nearly as possible, the manner of preparing them, and the result of the different kinds of material used. It is to be understood that all wintered well out of doors, and that the whole numbered 72 colonies. The amount prepared in the fall, are still alive at this writing (April 10), and so far as I can at present judge, all will pull through and give more or less surplus honey, providing of course there is nectar secreted in sufficient quantity. One colony only was found queenless, but was soon after supplied with one.

In regard to the preparation, the first thing done was to see that each colony had ten pounds of good well ripened stores of some kind, over and above what would bring them through until the bees could secure more in spring, consequently all had from thirty-five to forty pounds of sealed stores on the 15th October. In some instances the fall complement of eight L frames were left, while with some others five, six and seven solid sealed combs, or nearly so, with division boards to fill up the vacant spaces.

With the exception of six colonies, all occupied a separate outside case, made of 3/4 inch material, and sufficiently large to have one (1) inch of packing under the hive, and four (4) inches around it, according to the material used for packing. The entrance was three inches long, by three-eighths deep, and was protected by a board leaned up against the hive or case front, so as to prevent the cold wind or snow from entering. This board when not in the position stated, is used for an alighting board, but is not permanently attached to the case. The material used for packing consisted of, first, forest leaves; second, flax, chaff or, more properly speaking, that part of the woody fibre not utilized in the preparation of the flax for market, and third ordinary oat chaff.

Notwithstanding all that has been said for and against the different kinds used, I must confess I can see no particular difference in this instance in the condition of the colonies, and am therefore more inclined to believe that more actually depends on the quality and quantity of the food and the strength of the colonies (I don't want them too strong), and their timely preparation, than on the material used in protecting them, although I by no means ignore the latter under all circumstances. Further, I have no doubt that the absorbent employed applies more particularly to the top of the brood nest, than around it, consequently cork dust which I have not at any time used may answer best of all.

But to resume. The first twenty colonies were packed with dry forest leaves, *a la* McEvoy, with about one foot on top of the brood nest, and after being pressed down, the hive cover was then laid on top of the leaves, to hold them in position. This method I find as good as any, the only objection being that the leaves are not always available. About twenty-five colonies were next packed with flax chaff as described, with about eight inches on top, and were prepared about the 1st November, while the balances were put in shape, having the oat chaff for protection about a foot thick on top, pressed down, but nothing laid on top of this or the flax chaff, as in the case of the leaves. Those packed without chaff had all clean cotton duck quilts, while the others had on polished quilts two and three years old.

Hill's device, or something similar, was used on one half the colonies, while nothing but the quilt, laid directly on the frames, were on the other half. None of the colonies had a cleansing flight from 1st December until 11th February, and the hives were all more or less covered with snow, except that the entrances were not allowed to become closed with dead bees or other obstructions. The first real fly of any benefit took place on March 8th, the ground being covered with snow sufficiently hard to enable the bees to

alight, and again take flight with impunity.

All the colonies continued gathering artificial pollen on 6th April with a zest that would tickle any beekeeper.

The above is my report, and I shall be pleased to learn how others have succeeded. If better than myself, I shall be doubly pleased to learn by what means they also succeeded.

F. A. GEMMELL.

Stratford, April 10 h, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FOUL BROOD AND THE NEW RACE OF BEES.

Mr. Editor.—

I am very much amused over that article on foul brood in the C. B. J. of April 1st, p. 13. I have not read anything so nice since the days of Mary and the lamb. I believe in that whole article all the way down to the ground and clear across the whole earth. That Mr. Grimshaw is a very valuable man, and should not be left on the other side of the big pond, but brought here without delay as I need him very much just now. If Mr. Grimshaw is a bright boy to learn (and I think he is by the way he displays his skill), I would like to give him a full load to carry. And I am very anxious to help him and have had a *little more* experience in handling foul brood. I do believe he will agree with me and see that I am in the right when I tell him he don't go far enough. I can improve somewhat on his article; and this is what I would like to see tacked to it:—That all foul brood inspectors be compelled to drink not less than one quart of coal oil each morning to kill the microbes that they gulped down while handling foul broody colonies, and every inspector be compelled to bathe for one hour in a pond of carbolic acid each evening, and when the season closes that all foul brood inspectors be burned up and fresh inspectors appointed. Oh! I forgot to tell Mr. Grimshaw that it would be a very dangerous thing to have the ashes blown

about after the inspectors are burned up. The ashes must be buried not less than six feet deep.

At the Bee Convention at Walkerton, Mr. J. B. Hall moved that Mr. Clement of Walkerton be made a member for one year free of charge. Mr. S. T. Pettit called out for us to make him a member for life. Then Mr. Hall moved that Mr. Clement be made a life member, and I am greatly pleased to say that I seconded Mr. Hall's motion. I never heard a man speak that pleased me so well. He should be put on the platform to give a lecture to every Association because he is a "whole team" at the business. I could see great ability in Mr. Clement, but I do declare that I never thought of Mr. Clement going to get up such a grand new race of bees. Won't it be grand when he gets the lightning bugs grafted on to good queens, we will get big crops of honey then, because the bees will light up the bee yards and fields and work both night and day, and so can the owners of the bee yards. Hurrah for Mr. Clement. He is going to down them all as a queen breeder. I wish Mr. Somers would ring up Mr. Clement when he has his lightning bug queens in full blast, as I need about one hundred of them. I know he will give the readers of the C. B. J. something that they never thought of before. Mr. Shirington of Walkerton is a fine young man, and I hope he won't buy up Mr. Clement's right on the queen grafting business.

Wm. Evoy.

Woodburn, April 5th, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ARTIFICIAL HEAT.

MR. EDITOR.—On page 9, Bro. Roese cites my losses of the winter of 1891-'92 as evidence against the use of artificial heat in bee cellars. It is true that I lost heavily that winter, more heavily than at any time for years; but I hardly think it can be used to prove that artificial heat is bad. So much has been said about there being no need of artificial heat that I thought, seeing the winter was unusually mild, that I would try to do without fire in my cellar.

It was the only winter for years that I did not keep fire in cellars. So if my unusual losses prove anything, they prove that for my cellars artificial heat is a desirable thing.

Bro. Daniher is anxious, (p. 7) to know how to get drone comb built largely without foundation. I don't know how, but if I wanted to get it done I'll tell you how I think would try. I'd take a colony with laying workers, giving it young bees to strengthen it if necessary, and then take away all its combs.

On page 6, J. R. Kitchin commences:—"It is generally conceded that conventions are of no benefit whatever to the practical beekeeper beyond the sociability connected with them." Is there no possibility of mistake in that? I had supposed that just the opposite was the case, that nine out of every ten, if not ninety-nine out of every one hundred, believed that conventions gave opportunity for learning some things that could not well be learned elsewhere. Certainly the discussions bring out lessons of value that in many cases would not otherwise be brought out at all.

Speaking of conventions, I hope we may see a goodly number of Canadian beekeepers at Chicago next October. I haven't forgotten what a jolly lot of them gathered once at Toronto. By the way, if it hadn't been for that convention at Toronto I doubt if the T super would be in use as it is today. Yes, indeed, conventions are of use beside the sociability.

C. C. MILLER.

For THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THOSE PICTURES.

MR. EDITOR. It is not my intention to sue Mr. Rawe for misrepresentation or libel. In the first place, he might compel me to prove that I am better looking than he represented me to be in the picture, and I do not know whether I could do that unless the court would allow the good wife to be the only witness. In the second place, Mr. Rawe is a gentleman, as well as a first class photographer, and I am

pleased that I am in a position to inform you, Mr. Editor and brother beekeepers that Mr. Rawe is at work on a new lot of pictures and a new soale. He says he will make them right or "bust," so those who have not got any yet will be supplied soon, as well as those who have already received one. I would also advise all beekeepers who want queens from those grafted lightning bugs of Clements, to order early, so that they may get an even start with him, or when other people's bees wake up in the morning Clement's will have all the honey.

A. S. SHERRINGTON,

Walkerton, Ont.

SPRING TREATMENT OF BEES.

MR. EDITOR.—The question is very frequently asked.—"Will beekeeping pay a profit on the amount invested?" etc.

The profit derived from beekeeping depends entirely on the care and attention one gives his bees at the right time. If you expect to go into the business and let your bees take care of themselves, you had better give the idea up.

See to your bees in early spring, and as soon as they begin to fly remove the batten boards, clean them thoroughly, and replace them. Then, on some warm day, look them over and see that they are all supplied with laying queens. As soon as they begin to seal their brood one can easily tell whether they are drone layers; if they are, destroy them, and unite the bees with another colony and re-queen all queenless colonies you may have in early spring. In Crawford Co., Iowa, last spring, whilst talking to an old beekeeper there, he told me he never saw a drone layer, and did not believe there was such a creature in existence. In looking over his apiary of fifty colonies I found two of them. Before I left he had very different ideas in regard to several previous doubtful points in the art of beekeeping.

In this locality white and other clovers begin to furnish nectar from June 10th to 20th. The clover season lasts about a month and is succeeded by the linden,

which only lasts from ten to twenty days. In the latter part of August or the first of September we have what is called our fall flow of honey.

On or about the 10th June, I watch our bees, and as soon as they begin to store any honey I then give them a super with sections prepared for the occasion. As soon as they are at work in them and begin to cap, I take it off, replace it with another, and set the empty one on top of the hive, putting the other containing the bees and honey on that. At the end of the honey flow care must be taken that one has not got too many unfinished sections on hand to carry through another year.

The recent winter has been one of the steadiest and coldest we have experienced in this part of Iowa for some time, and bees left on summer stands will probably turn out at least at a deficit of fifty per cent. over those wintered in repositories.

This spring our bees have started out under more favorable conditions than in 1892. The heavy snow has protected the clover, and if we have a few warm rain falls about the close of May, it is safe to predict a large honey flow this season. We have a honey prophet in Tennessee, who advises us, six months in advance, just what quantities of honey we may expect from clover and linden. His prediction is that this section as well as the larger part of the United States will have but a light honey flow. Shou'd he hit as closely as he did last year in our section, I may count upon one hundred pounds per colony. Still I don't count that either a failure or a fair crop.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

'Coon Rapids, April, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEE STINGS FOR RHEUMATISM.

MR. EDITOR.—Say, Mr. Editor, won't you please let up a little on saying, and upon letting folks say, so much about bee stings curing rheumatism; if not, please tell us what kind of bees they are that do the stinging, and where they can be got.

I've been keeping bees for more than a quarter of a century, and I never had rheumatism. until after the bees began stinging me, and I can assure you I have had my share of what you call *similia similibus curantur* and the *curantur* has been of "no 'count."

After all, I guess may be I've put my foot in it, as usual, for it occurs to me that if I had not been stung I might now be all crippled up with rheumatism, and perhaps those who tell of being cured by bee stings might have got well quicker if they had not been stung at all.

You know our friend A. I. Root didn't use to believe in taking anything from a bottle; but the grip took that foolishness out of him, and it is possible that if I didn't get stung a good deal I might have rheumatism much worse than I do, but I don't believe it; at any rate I have it as much or even more in the summer than in the winter, and I'd be willing to take the chances in the matter if the bees would just please stop stinging me.

My bees were put in the cellar the middle of November, and were put on their summer stands on the last day of March, all in good shape.

A. B. MASON.

Amurndale, Ont, April 5th, 1893.

Friend Mason has just hit the nail square on the head this time. All exceptions prove the rule, and under any circumstances his experience quite confirms the theory which not we—as he appears to, think—have set forth, but other speculators in the region of profound mysteries. Of course if he has not been sufficiently stung already to meet the necessities of his case, he will find as the season progresses, or in what is generally termed now-a-days "the near future," plenty of opportunities necessary for a perfect cure.—ED. C.B.J.

Now is the time to subscribe for the C. B. J.

OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

SEASONABLE WORK.

MR. EDITOR, — In subscribing to the C.B.J., I do so to gain information about bees, and the best way to handle and care for them. In some numbers I find quite a lot of desirable information; in others I find the most part given up to controversy that is not always improving. To think that any one can be found to defend syrup stored in honey comb as honey, seems absurd, as everybody knows that bees do not make honey; they gather it only, and if indeed they gather syrup, it cannot be honey.

Can you devote a small portion of your editorial space each issue, to the treatment of bees for the current month?—that is, what to do, and how to do it. During the past winter months, there was nothing whatever to do, but with the incoming of spring, I suppose there must be stirring times in the colonies.

Last fall I made a house of matched lumber, four by six feet, that would hold two rows of hives, five each, one facing out each end and three the south side, leaving about two square feet of standing room on the north side where a small glass door opens to let me in. Having only four hives, I put them in bottom tiers, covering a bridge on front of the bottom board from entrance in the hive to a hole cut in the house to correspond, leaving a free exit, and tacking on the outside of the house a board to alight on. I may leave them in all the summer, as I can handle the hives nicely inside the house. I fed them rather late, and they did not take all the syrup I thought they ought to. After feeding them I put on the cushion, and left them until a few days ago, when, with one exception, they all came out quite lively. Pushing in a bent wire, I found the entrance clogged with dead bees, which I raked out until I thought none were left. Opening the tops of all four, I placed feeders on them, taking off the cushions which were all damp (one of them very much so), replacing them with dry warm ones. By the buzzing they make they all seem merry

enough now, not excepting the one I raked so many dead ones from.

Standing in the house, with the door closed, and with warm syrup and cushions, I believe I could give them food as any time without chilling them, as it appears comfortably warm when the door is closed. When I first opened it I could feel the warmth of the hives, and hope the dry warm cushion will revive the weak colony, but I fear not. Will write you again in season. What is to do in April?

Yours, etc.

AMATEUR.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NEW BEEKEEPING PATENTS.

The following is the list of patents issued to April 5th, 1893, from the United States Patent Office, Washington, D.C. — Centrifugal Honey Extractor, Oscar M. Hill, Santa Paula, Cal. Filed October 1st, 1892.

Claim.—1. A centrifugal honey extractor comprising a frame mounted to revolve, a series of shafts journaled in the said frame, a basket secured on the upper end of each of the said shafts, drums secured on the said shafts, an endless rope or belt winding around the said drums, a pulley journaled in the said frame and over which passes the said belt or rope, the said pulley being mounted to turn, and means substantially as described, for turning the said pulley to reverse the position of the said baskets, without interrupting the revolving of the frames as set forth.

2. A centrifugal honey extractor comprising a frame mounted to revolve, a series of shafts journaled in the said frame, a basket secured on the upper end of each of the said shafts, drums secured on the said shafts, an endless rope or belt winding around the said drums, a pulley journaled in the said frame and over which passes the said belt or rope, the said pulley being mounted to turn, a crank pin secured in the face of the said pulley, a rod connected with the said crank pin, and means for imparting a sliding motion to the said rod as set forth.

3. A centrifugal honey extractor comprising a frame mounted to revolve, a series of shafts journaled in the said frame, a basket secured on the upper end of each of the said shafts, drums secured on the said shafts, an endless rope or belt winding around the said drums, a pulley journaled in the said frame and over which

passes the said belt or rope, the said pulley being mounted to turn, and springs engaging the said shafts for holding the same in position until reversed, substantially as shown and described.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

MAPLE SUGAR FOR WINTER AND SPRING.

MR. EDITOR,—A respected correspondent asks the following questions, and desires a reply through the columns of the C.B.J.—

1.—What do you think of maple sugar in cakes as a winter food when there is no candy at hand, if put on top of frames, under the quilt?

2.—And of maple sugar as a spring nourishment for early brood rearing?

ANSWER.

1.—If bees were out of stores towards spring and no candy at hand, a cake of maple sugar placed on the cluster would answer *nicely*.

2.—As to sugar of any kind being a good stimulant or food for brood rearing I have my doubts, as it does not contain sufficient nitrogenous matter. Perhaps it would answer very well if there was plenty of pollen in the hive, but that is not always the case in early spring. It should, if used at all, be melted and fed in the form of a syrup. I would greatly prefer honey made rather thin, and fed in small quantities daily, for stimulating feeding in the spring; and buckwheat honey is just as good as any for that purpose.

F. W. JONES.

Bedford, Que., March, '93.

Profits in Bee Culture.

That bee-keeping will compare favorably with any other pursuit in life, is undoubtedly true, and the reason why so many fail in it is that they do not properly attend to it. Men will give their horses and cattle the best of care, but when it comes to the bees, they let them take care of themselves, with the exception of hiving swarms and putting on and taking off boxes. In this way there is no profit, and little, if any, pleasure in apiculture. What would they expect from their cows if treated in that way?

The keeping of cows means milking twice a day for at least two hundred and ten days out of the year, and feeding them three times a day for one hundred and

eighty days, saying nothing about cleaning stables and other work necessary to carry on a dairy. When men are willing to thus care for bees, they will find they will give as much profit as can be obtained from cows, or any other branch of rural industry, and in this profit comes very largely the pleasure side of the question.

Bee-keeping means work, with enthusiasm enough put into it to make this work real fun; a place for everything, and everything in its place, and to know how to do things just at the right time and in the right place, if we would make it both pleasurable and profitable.

We also want the best bees, the best hives, and all modern appliances, just as our enterprising dairyman would have the best breed of cows and the best utensils to care for the milk. Also a man must have liking for the business. No man will ever make bee keeping profitable who prefers to lounge around a country tavern or store instead of working in the apiary. In fact, a person will not succeed in any business unless he has enough love for his calling in life so he will be diligent and faithful thereto. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings," was what King Solomon told his son, and the saying is as true to-day as it ever was.

To be successful in any business, a man must "grow up" into it by years of patient toil and study, till he becomes master of that business, when in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred he will succeed. It is this getting crazy over a business which looks to be a good thing, but with which we are not acquainted, and investing all we have in it, expecting to make a fortune, which ruins so many and gives no pleasure as a result.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEETON, ONT., APRIL 15, 1893.

EDITORIAL.

Before this issue goes into the hands of subscribers, most of the bees will be taken from winter quarters and placed on their summer stands. Those wintered outside will probably be allowed to remain with their outer cases still in place. It is a good plan to afford them this protection till the weather becomes settled and warm, unless indeed they show signs of diarrhoea, mildew, or other untoward conditions, in which case they should be carefully overhauled and cleaned, after which the outer cases may be replaced and the packing returned. Where supers were used over the brood chamber during the winter, they ought now to be removed and the bees tucked comfortably in the chamber below. The packing should be allowed to remain around them but not on top. Stocks in good condition ought to be left severely alone for a time: but those foul or weak should be attended to.

o o o

April is a good time to perfect preparations for the honey season. If such are not already completed. A pretty correct estimate may now be made of the supplies needed for the year, and what is wanting ought to be procured as soon as possible. It is short sighted policy to leave these to be ordered when needed. Old experienced beekeepers understand this, but beginners need to be reminded that such neglect frequently causes the loss of half the crop. See the bees sufficiently provisioned to carry them through till fruit bloom, which is about all the attention they will need in the meantime.

We are in receipt of circular and price list of Italian queens from W. H. Laws of Lavaca, Ark.

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We are requested to state that in a letter addressed to President Gemmell, Mr. J. S. Larke, acting Commissioner, suggests that it would be well to have some good photos of Canadian apiarists to place with the Canadian honey exhibit at the Chicago Exhibition. Mr. Gemmell thinks the acting Commissioner would undertake to get the photos enlarged. If those having good photos of their apiaries will send them to Mr. S. Corneil, Lindsay, he will forward them to Mr. Larke. In order to have them ready for the opening of the exhibition no time should be lost.

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Referring to Mr. Kirby's letter on the inutility of exhibitions for stimulating trade, with very much of which we agree, especially with that part of it which refers to the hopelessness of any value from the Columbian Exhibition in presence of the McKinley tariff, we have nevertheless to take exception to like inferences as the result of the late London Exhibition, held in a country where our products may be marketed freely and without hindrance of any kind. Mr. Kirby has no doubt read the explanation of Mr. Cowan, of the *British Beekeeper*, in regard to the difficulty. If so, he will find that the lack of profitable result to our honey gatherers from that exhibition was mainly due to the fact that the exploits of certain exhibitors of adulterated honey, who were not Canadians, had the effect of creating a strong feeling against American honey, the result of which was the expulsion of one exhibitor from the building, and the prejudicing our own honey as well as that of the United States in the "natural market" of both.

We have before us two very useful catalogues of Bee Supplies issued by Mr. F. W. Jones of Bedford, Que., one of them being printed in English and the other in French. Mr. Jones will take credit for being the first dealer in these requisites who has taken the trouble to let his French speaking brethren know what he is doing in their own vernacular. The translation is a very accurate one in every respect except as regards the proof-reader's work, which shows a little inexperience in orthographical construction. In all other respects it will be a great help to the French speaking apiarists of the Dominion.

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Mr. Quigley, in the last *Progressive Beekeeper*, says that he has sold that journal to the Leahy Manufacturing Co. of Higginsville, Mo., who will complete all unexpired subscriptions. His losses by the recent fire, he says, have rendered it impossible for him to do the work as it ought to be done.

o o o

The *Beekeepers' Enterprise* is the name of a new journal to be published shortly at New Haven, Ct., by Mr. B. Le Sage. We have a copy of Mr. Le Sage's prospectus, and trust that his venture may be a successful one. We cannot close our eyes to the fact however that the field is already pretty thoroughly occupied; and great danger may arise from increased competition that it may set up a tendency to degradation rather than to improvement in the character of the material supplied. Journals of a purely technical character cannot be well worked up unless they are well sustained, and the greater the competition in this direction the greater the danger of cheap and comparatively useless work.

We are in receipt of catalogue and price list from John Andrews of Patten's Mills, N.Y.

o o o

We have received the new picture of the members of the O.B.A. present at the Walkerton Convention, and consider it a splendid representation of those present. The members are taken in three groups, the names of officers and members being given underneath. We should say, judging from those we recognize, that the likenesses are very perfect. The artist deserves great credit for his work.

o o o

Speaking of Canada and the general superiority of its produce over that of other portions of the continent, the *Kingston News* says:—"There is no region in the world better adapted for fruit-growing than Ontario. Canadian honey is unsurpassed. When the Canadian bee-king, Mr. Jones, went to Syria in search of certain queen-bees, he discovered that the finest honey known in the Orient was produced about 8,000 feet up Mount Lebanon, where the climate is precisely similar to that of Canada. In England it is known that no European honey can compete with that from Canada and some parts of Vermont. The fame of Canadian cheese is of course world-wide, and the Americans are trying to palm off their cheese as ours. We must guard our credit. I am something of an ornithologist, and I tell you there isn't a duck or a goose that doesn't come north into Canada to breed, and every duck and goose and swan and nine-tenths of the game birds are Canadian, but we can't keep them. They fly south in the fall, but they are all Canadian, every one. It is in Canada they get the food that makes them fat and strong and hardy."

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

In reply to the query of an amateur in another column, "What is to do in April?" we may say: Look well after your bees, and see that they have plenty of feed during the first part of the month, and are kept fairly warm and dry. Now is the time to do this. It is a great mistake to suppose that bees can take entire care of themselves at this most difficult period of the year. Examine your hives the first thing but take care that they don't get chilled. See which of your colonies have a queen, and which may be required to be doubled up, or divided among other colonies. and prepare for the operation. Having found that your colonies have queens, see that they have sufficient stores still left, and supply or equalize those that have not. How this is best done, and how to prevent robbing, which is a usual practice at this season, may be learned by reference to past numbers of your Bee Journals. The bees should be left comfortably warm and no heat be allowed to escape, so as to chill them. Care should also be taken not to leave entrances open too wide. They should be sufficiently open in the mornings to allow the bees an opportunity to work without being crowded; but at night the entrance should be closed. If the nights are very cold, it is an excellent plan to move the hives to a warm room, thus keeping the brood warm, and encouraging early swarming. If this is done, however, be careful to put each hive back on its old stand, for any exchange of hives on the stands may prove fatal to the queens.

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We are in receipt of a catalogue and price list from A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.

QUESTION DRAWER.

DEAR SIR,—I would be pleased to receive answers to the following questions through the pages of your valuable Journal,—

1.—Does D. A. Jones take his comb honey in the supers, or by hanging the sections in frames in the body of the hive beside the brood chamber?

1.—I now use the improved supers for comb honey, and honey boards with reversers if I have time to attend to them.

2.—Would a frame of the Langstroth depth and three-fourths inch, long, inside measure, not be a desirable shape for forming a compact winter cluster, and still preserve some of the advantages of shallow frames for summer use?

2.—Yes, but it is not desirable to have too many sizes of frames, as it causes confusion and loss in selling bees, on account of the frames not being the standard size and consequently not interchangeable.

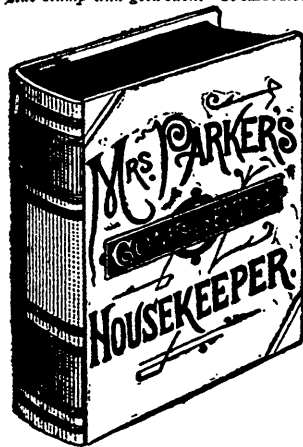
3.—What races of bees do you find giving best results now? Are the Syrians proving to be superior to Italians?

3.—The Italians, as they are now termed, will give satisfactory results. Most of them have a slight touch of Cyprian or Syrian, as the Cyprians and Syrians were so largely raised and sold both in Europe and America; so in all probability few Italians are without a slight touch. There is little doubt that they first sprang from Syrians taken by the earlier traders from Syria; and as bees, honey, and wax were some of their principal articles of commerce, is it not reasonable to suppose that the Italians are descendants of the Syrians, and kept isolated in Italy so long that they have by climatic influences changed somewhat for the better especially in temper? The pure Italians are better than the pure Syrians, but there are some valuable points in both races which, if combined without the objectionable points, would improve the race.

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TESTIMONIALS.

M. E. HASTINGS,

ORISKANY, N. Y., March 7, 1892.
Dear Sir—The Lightning Ventilated Bee Escapes which you sent to me last season worked well and all that you claimed for them. They do not clog, and clear the supers rapidly. In fact it is the best escape I have yet used. I cannot speak too highly of the Escape, and consider it a great boon to bee-keepers.

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. FUSTER.



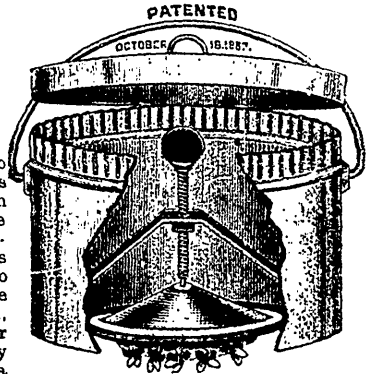
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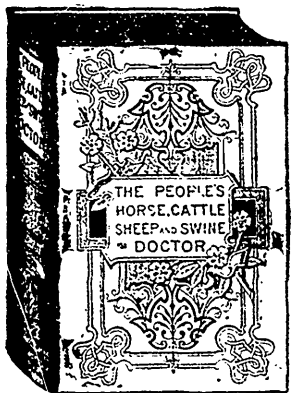


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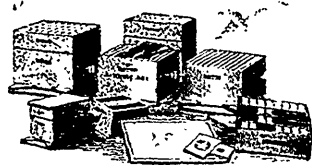
My new Smoker is now ready. I claim the following points of excellence, viz.:— A stronger blast than any ever made; a valve accessible from the outside, and for delicacy of spring exceeded by none; calf-skin leather instead of sheepskin; bellows boards protected against damp by shellac inside and outside; fire-barrel, 3½ x 10 inches, and bellows 6 x 9, spring outside, grate heavy, and riveted in the barrel. Neither ashes nor cinders can possibly get into the bellows. The whole is well constructed. There is not a weak or flimsy spot in the whole machine. Price, \$2.50 each, cash with order. When 3 or more are ordered together express charges will be prepaid.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, March 28, 1893.

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COUSER'S PATENT NON-SWARMER.



New idea in producing comb honey that will revolutionize beekeeping. On exhibition at the World's Fair. Write for circular to

JOHN COUSER,

b2-6m

110 East Main St., Sedalia, Mo

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is all it costs to receive a copy of the best Agricultural Monthly in Canada. Send your name on a post card to the RURAL CANADIAN, Toronto, when a sample will be sent free.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
Canadian Poultry Journal
\$1 PER YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

FIVE BANDED BEES.—I make a specialty of breeding Five Banded Bees and Queens. Had twenty-six years experience in breeding Queens and I have two fine Queens to breed from for 1893. Will sell Untested in May, \$1. Tested, \$1.75; June, 75c. or \$8 a dozen. Tested \$1.50. August, 60c., or \$6 a dozen. September, 50c. Sample of Drones and Drones sent free. All Queens that arrive dead, return the cage and I will send another. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. N. H. SMITH, Box 2, Tilbury Centre, Ont. b21-5c.

FOR SALE.—90 Nine Frame Combination Hives at \$3. each, second storeys at 20c. each, supers, 2c. each; Reversible honeyboard, 15c. The above have been used one year, have two comb. paint. Will take cash, honey, or anything I can use F.O.B. here. C. H. GRANTHAM, Lindsay, Ont. b22-5t.

1893. WRITE now and see how low I can supply you with odd and regular sized Hives and Frames. Also get prices on sections, foundation, Honey Extractors, Knives, smokers, and anything you may need in the apary for 1893. W. A. CHRYSLER, Box 450 Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE.—20 colonies bees, at a sacrifice, in good hives, will weigh from 75 to 100 lbs. Must be sold at once. Will give a good bargain. R. J. GRACEY, Wellandport, Ont.

WILL sell reasonable or exchange for a good greyhound, a cocker spaniel. He is one year and eight months old from pure bred stock. Has no bad habits and is a good bird dog. b22-5.

FOR SALE. 2,000 lbs. No. 1 Extracted Clover and Basswood Honey, mostly put up in 50 lb. tins, a portion of it in 5, 8, and 10 lb. tins. JAS. STEWART, Meaford, Ont. b24-5t

WE have several bound volumes of Clark's "Birds Eye View" of Beekeeping. Will mail on receipt of 10c. CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, Beeton, Ont. b24-tf

SEND me fifty cents and get Hutchison's "Advanced Bee Culture." C B J Beeton.

A QUANTITY of Porter & Hastings Bee Escapes on hand I will sell them cheap. Would clear the lot out at a low price to a dealer G. T. SOMERS, Beeton, Ont. t f

FOR SALE.—A limited quantity of Section Foundation made from my own white capping wax. For prices address, J. ALPAUGH, Box 704, St. Thomas, Ont. 25-tf

WANTED.—Fox Terrier Dog or Bitch. MOSES PIERCE, Brinsley, Ont. b2-11

40 OR 50 SWARMS OF BEES for sale cheap, or exchange for a set of double harness, sulky rake, or seed drill. THOS. CHRISTIAN, Lorraine, Ont. b2-5t

FIVE BANDED GOLDEN ITALIANS.

My Five Banded Golden Italians are not excelled by any bees in existence. A fair trial will convince. Queens, after June 1st, \$1 each, 6 for \$5. Special prices on large orders. Safe arrival guaranteed. Send for descriptive circular giving full particulars.

CHARLES D. DUVAL.
SPENCERVILLE MONTG. CO. MD

ORDERS TAKEN NOW FOR

TESTED :: ITALIAN :: QUEENS

to be shipped June 1st. Prices as follow: those under one year old \$1.25, under 2 years, \$1 with a discount of 10 per cent for cash on orders received this month. I have been selective and breeding queens for the past ten years and believe I have bees that are equal to any.

G. A. DEADMAN,

b 21 1 y. Druggist, Apiarist, Etc., Brussels.

— GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS. —

Bred from Select Mothers for the coming season at a grade of prices to suit the times. Orders booked now. Untested Queens, June, \$1; Untested Queens, July and after, 75 cents, Tested Queens, May, \$1.50; Tested Queens, June, \$1.25; Tested Queens, July and after, \$1; Select Tested Queens, May and June, \$2; Select Tested Queens, July and after, \$1.50. For large quantities, write for prices. All Untested queens warranted purely mated. A. E. SHERRINGTON, Box 370, Walkerton, Ont.

Attention, Beekeepers!

Tested Italian Queen in May, \$1.50 each. Snow white sections \$2.50 per thousand. Hoffman frames and a full line of Beekeepers' Supplies. Twenty page price list free. J. M. KINZIE, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich. b4 1 y.

BARNES'



MACHINERY

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

MYERS BROS.,

The Leading Supply Manufacturers of the Dominion, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Hives, Supers, Foundation, Smokers, and Snow White Sections. One price and your price.

28-page Illustrated Circular of Supplies and Household Conveniences free.

35 cts. per lb. in trade for Beeswax. Bees and Queens for sale. Address,

MYERS BROS.
Stratford, Ont.

1852

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LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, REVISED.

Price by Mail, \$1.40; by Express or Freight With Other Goods, \$4.25.

By its copious indexes, by its arrangements in numbered paragraphs, including reference numbers on any question in bee culture, any information can be instantly found. This book is the most complete treatise on bee-keeping yet published. A French Edition Just Published.

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Half a million pounds sold in thirteen years. Over \$200,000 in value. It is the Best, and guaranteed every inch equal to sample. All dealers who have tried it have increased their trade every year. Samples, Catalogue free to all. Send your address.

We also make a specialty of Cotton and Silk Tulle of very best grade for bee-veils. We supply A. I. Root and others. Prices low. Samples free.

Smokers, Honey Sections, Extractors, Tin Pails for Honey, etc. Instructions to Beginners with Circulars free.

Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

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POSITIVELY

AFTER APRIL 30th

I will ship Pure Italian Queens by return mail at the following prices:

Warranted Queens, ea h..... \$1.00
 Tested Queens, each..... 1.50
 Select tested yellow to the tip, breeders', each 2.00

I refer by permission to the Editor of this journal who has purchased a number of Queens from me.

W. H. LAW,

b 22-7m.

Lavaca, Ark., U. S.

BEEES FOR SALE.

I am instructed to sell 35 Stocks of Bees, now in first-class condition. They are in hanging frame hives, in which, for several successive winters, the bees have come through in prime condition, attributable to the way the hive is ventilated. On account of their present prosperous condition, these bees will be profitable the coming season, if there is honey to be gathered. Supers for both comb and extracted honey. Bees delivered F. O. B. here any time up to May 25th. Correspondence solicited.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, March 28, 1893.

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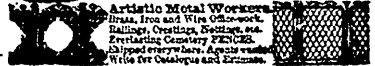
: TO : Ontario Beekeepers.

INTENDING exhibitors of Honey at the Chicago Exposition, will kindly place their Extracted Honey in tin jars, as the Commission intend shipping the Honey in these cans to Chicago. The Dominion Government will furnish glass jars in which the Extracted Honey will be shown. This will secure safe transport, and Exhibits will reach Chicago in much better shape.

NICHOLAS AWREY, M.P.P.

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Land-Owners save one-half the cost and avoid dangerous bars.

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That they have purchased the Factory and Plant of the D. A. Jones Co., and are now prepared to fill Orders for all kinds of Bee Supplies. Give us a trial order. Goods sold at low prices, and for cash only.

FRENCH, CHEFFEY & CO.,

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Again to the Front.

He begs to announce that

**Goold, Shapley
& Muir Co., Ltd.**

Have their Circular and Price List for 1893 now ready. They would like every beekeeper to apply for one. They make the best Dovetail Hive on earth.

March 17th, 1893.—E. W. Evans, Kingsey, Que., writes: I am greatly pleased with what you have sent me. I never saw better or smoother work. Everything was so securely packed that they reached me without any damage at all.

Remember the firm.

Goold, Shapley & Muir
Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.