

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Vol 19, No 2.

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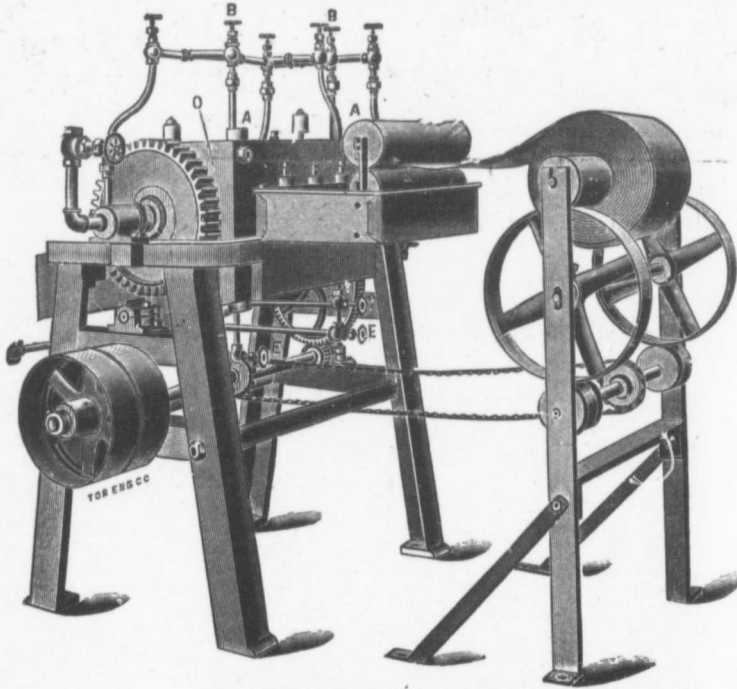
Who Fixes the Price of Honey

THIS is another respect in which we venture to say we are ahead of the bee-keepers of the North. From the many articles we have read pertaining to Northern prices we understand that the price in most cases is set by the commission houses and by dealers who buy the honey from the bee-keeper. Why should this be so? Not in one instance since I have been in the business extensively have I asked a buyer what he would pay for my honey. It is the reverse here. The bee-keepers or at least the majority of them, know pretty well at the outset what they are going to try to get for their honey, and the market prices are governed thereby to a great extent. We know this is true, for the simple reason that many of the honey buying firms make their quotations at a certain figure in the early spring, and, later, as they find honey is hard to get at these figures on account of the bee-keepers holding at a higher price they advance accordingly; so also does the price offered by the dealers go up a certain margin every year above the figures of the previous year. It has always been a wonder to us why we should be ahead of the North in this respect, since it has been conceded generally that they are so much ahead of us. Taking into consideration the amount of advertising in the North, and the amount of discussion that continues to appear on the subject, the conditions of selling in the North are very different from what we are used to here. Our honey is sold quickly, as a rule, without advertising, and at our own figures. In our case it is not so much how to sell the crop as it is how to produce enough of it to fill the demand that already exists and at a good price. We receive dozens of inquiries each season for our price. Then we send a price list with our prices, instead of writing for prices that some firm or buyer is willing to pay, as we formerly did.—Louis Scholl, New Braunfels, Texas, in Gleanings.

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The Canadian Bee Journal

BRANTFORD, CANADA

**The
Canadian Bee Journal**

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers

JAS. J. HURLEY, Editor

Published monthly by
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Brantford, Ont.

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The Canadian Bee Journal

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JAS. J. HU

Vol. 19, No. 2.

The many friends of will be pleased to learn recovering from his rec

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Our readers will be that Miss Robson, of Il mencing with the Mar a Woman's Departmen Bee-keeping offers wid women, and we have no Robson may be able t for many of her sisters and competence. With Miss Robson and Mr. ers may look forward proved journal during th

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The Inland Revenue D cently issued Bulletin N statement of the result tion of 148 samples of in June and July of the collection represents all minion. On the whole t analysis is very satisfi it is shown that adulter sorted to in a few cases. samples examined, 122 3 one; 20 doubtful; 3 3 sold as compound.

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Before our next issu month of March will h another glorious springtin part of March when the l our interest begins to will desire to take a pee to see if all has gone well feel the necessity for this on a fine day when the s cheerful. A brief examina

February, 1911

1911

The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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

Vol. 19, No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1911

Whole No. 552

The many friends of Mr. J. L. Byer will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering from his recent illness.

* * *

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Miss Robson, of Ilderton, will, commencing with the March issue, conduct a Woman's Department in the C.B.J. Bee-keeping offers wide possibilities to women, and we have no doubt that Miss Robson may be able to point the way for many of her sisters to independence and competence. With the assistance of Miss Robson and Mr. White, our readers may look forward to a much improved journal during the coming year.

* * *

The Inland Revenue Department has recently issued Bulletin No. 217, being a statement of the result of the examination of 148 samples of honey purchased in June and July of the year 1910. The collection represents all parts of the Dominion. On the whole the result of the analysis is very satisfactory, although it is shown that adulteration is still resorted to in a few cases. Out of the 148 samples examined, 122 were found genuine; 20 doubtful; 3 adulterated and 3 sold as compound.

* * *

Before our next issue appears the month of March will have ushered in another glorious springtime. In the latter part of March when the bees begin to fly our interest begins to awaken. Many will desire to take a peep into the hives to see if all has gone well. If any should feel the necessity for this, let it be done on a fine day when the air is warm and cheerful. A brief examination to see how

the stores are holding out can do no harm. If any are found weak, mark same for feeding a little later on. If they should be found with ample stores, close up tight and let them alone till May. But if any should be found short of stores do not hesitate to feed. Syrup made of equal parts of sugar and water is the desirable feed for spring. The main thing after March 1st or 15th, is to force brood-rearing.

* * *

And now a new danger threatens us! Bee-keepers with honey to sell will soon have the privilege of selling it freely where they wish, and the honey business is likely to be ruined as a consequence! Our friends of the National Bee-keepers' Association on the other side of the border are desperately eager to slaughter their honey on the Canadian market at any old price! And these are the men with whom we have been fraternizing and exchanging ideas as to the best methods of keeping bees with a view to the greatest production of honey! We are agreeable to have free trade in thought, plans and methods, but a free exchange of honey—no never! We cannot afford to sacrifice the glorious old British flag that has waved for a thousand years in the battle and the breeze for a pot of honey, however sweet or cheap. A restricted market of eight millions is lovely, but a market of one hundred millions—horrors! Alas! such is the philosophy of Protection. The next time we meet our old friends (enemies now?) Hirschiser, House, Clark, Aspinwall and others, at our Ontario Convention, we will have them immediately arrested and

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sent over the border as undesirables. And those detestable American bee journals—why are they permitted to come into Canada anyway?—with their sinister design of making annexationists of all of us—why should they compete freely with the great and only Canadian Bee Journal. The very thought makes our hair stand on end. If this thing preys on our mind any further we fear we will be shooting down in his tracks the first American we meet. Canada for the Canadians and the interests!

* * *

Mr. E. R. Root pays a glowing tribute to the late D. A. Jones, in *Gleanings*, Feb. 15, 1911, from which we are pleased to reproduce the following:

"He was the inventor of the Jones hive, the Jones uncapping-knife—a knife which may yet displace all others.

"Mr. Jones' knowledge of bee lore, of the domestic economy of the hive, of how to produce extracted honey, was second to none of his day.

"To give the reader an idea of Mr. Jones' progressive ideas, and how he spared neither time nor money in carrying his ideas into effect, we may state that he early saw that, in order to raise Cyprian, Holy Land and Carniolan bees in their purity, they would have to be reared on separate islands. He therefore, purchased or leased several on Georgian Bay. One he called Cyprus, another Palestine, and still another Carniola. On each of these islands he had a complete queen-rearing outfit and a race of bees according to the name of the island; but, unfortunately, the islands were barren, and it was necessary for him to feed his bees almost constantly. For two or three years he raised Cyprians, Holy Lands and Carniolans on those islands; but, if we are correct the venture never paid. It cost him enormously to keep a competent man there and necessary boats and camping outfits, and to feed sugar to the Cyprians and Holy Lands that

bred so rapidly that their owner had to feed almost continuously; but, nothing daunted, our friend kept on rearing queens on those islands.

Mr. Jones was one of the most genial men we ever met. He liked a good joke, and knew how to perpetrate one on his friends. If space did not forbid we would tell how he got the laugh on T. G. Newman, then editor of the *American Bee Journal*, and A. I. Root; or how he got a "goak" on us. He was a leading spirit in the conventions of his day, and always the centre of a jolly group of kindred spirits between sessions. He was at one time the leading manufacturer of bee-supplies in Canada. He founded the *Canadian Bee Journal* over 25 years ago; and all through Canada we can find to-day the impress of this most remarkable man.

"During his later years, pressure of other business seems to have absorbed his attention until he dropped out of bee-keeping altogether. He was a man of large ideas and large affairs; always generous with his money and time; he did much to advance apiculture in the early days, especially in Canada.

"We notice that his town paper, the *Beeton World*, credits Mr. Jones with the introduction of Italian bees into this country. This is a mistake. While he did introduce Eastern races of bees, and Carniolans, as already explained the Italians were introduced by Richard Colvin, away back in the early '60's, many years before Mr. Jones went to the Orient.

Well do we remember the visit that we made to those island apiaries in 1884. Mr. Jones had just come from a trip to the islands when we arrived at Beeton; but he was so enthusiastic over his project that he said he would be glad to go back with us to the islands. We took a hundred mile ride by train, and then a steamer at Collingwood for what is known as the Forty Thousand Islands,

where Mr. Jones had his islands that were best of their kind. How we hunted and fished, talked bee possibilities of mating drones; how we could cross on other islands; how we could vary to relate here; but we never met a more genial host or a more keeper in all the 25 years I have been at the editorial helm. The reader, if interested in an account of this in *Gleanings*, pages 620 and 696."

"We are all in a sea of bee-keeping, for no one else is doing it. It is nothing so very strange as experienced bee-keeper opinions that he held five years ago."—A. B. J.

* * *

"Clearly, for quicker results, a greater per cent. of profit is a long way ahead."

"Then if you had it to do over again, you wouldn't be a bee-keeper. Yes, I would. But I'll do it another time.—Dr. Miller"

* * *

"The *Canadian Bee Journal* is better with every issue. I am putting some good work in Root in *Gleanings*."

* * *

"Let us be public spirited. It does make us some extra work, but it is worth it. I don't want to see the fair officials with their hands behind their backs. I don't want to see them inhibit the coming season. Acklin in *Gleanings*."

* * *

Mr. C. P. Dadant in his question of the vitality of the American Bee Journal says "consanguinity is fatal." We think it is not necessary to carry on along such principles must be as far

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where Mr. Jones had selected three islands that were best suited to his purpose. How we hunted duck and deer and fished, talked bees and the great possibilities of mating queens to select drones; how we could make desirable crosses on other islands, it is not necessary to relate here; but suffice it to say we never met a more whole-souled and genial host or a more enthusiastic bee-keeper in all the 25 years that we have been at the editorial helm of this journal. The reader, if interested will find a full account of this in *Gleanings* for 1884, pages 620 and 696." J. J. H.

"We are all in a sense beginners in bee-keeping, for no one yet knows it all. It is nothing so very strange to find an experienced bee-keeper changing the opinions that he held five years, or even a year ago."—A. B. J.

* * *

"Clearly, for quicker returns and a greater per cent. of profit, wood-chopping is a long way ahead of bee-keeping.

"Then if you had it to do over again, you wouldn't be a bee-keeper," you say? Yes, I would. But I'll talk about that another time.—Dr. Miller in *A. B. J.*

* * *

"The Canadian Bee Journal is growing better with every issue. Editor Hurley is putting some good work on it."—E. R. Root in *Gleanings*.

* * *

"Let us be public spirited, even if it does make us some extra work, and help out the fair officials with a fire honey exhibit the coming season."—Mrs. H. G. Acklin in *Gleanings*.

* * *

Mr. C. P. Dadant in discussing the question of the vitality of honey bees in the *American Bee Journal* states that "consanguinity is fatal." Is it, we ask? We think it is not necessarily so. Selection carried on along scientific principles must be as far as possible by

means of "line breeding" of which the acme is "in-breeding." If the bee-breeder have as his chief object the production of a prolific race, he need fear no evil results from in-breeding. We may, perhaps, be allowed to remind Mr. Dadant that many species of plants are self-pollinated. Wheat, one of the most vigorous and prolific of our domestic plants, is self-fertilizing. Again, in nature, among gregarious animals, the head of the herd is sire of practically all the young. In-breeding is largely practised by breeders of farm stock and many famous sires have been strongly in-bred.

* * *

The first number of what appears to be a new bee-paper, the "Bee-keepers' Gazette," has just come to hand. The editor, the Rev. J. G. Diggs, M.A., explains its *raison d'être* in an editorial which states that "recognizing our indebtedness to the British associations, and the large number of British bee-keepers who have been generous enough to support the 'Irish Bee Journal' hitherto, we now present them with a new publication, which will be more fully devoted to their interests than the 'Journal' has been." Mr. Diggs concludes with the following: "Already two British associations have adopted the 'Gazette' as their official organ, while the 'Journal' will maintain its official connection with the Irish Bee-keepers' Association and the associations affiliated to it." We wish the "Gazette" well, but at the same time trust that Mr. Diggs will not meddle with the English associations that recognize the "Record" as their "official organ." We are certain, however, that not a single English association will secede from the B.B.K.A. for the sake of a pretty cover such as that in which the "Bee-keepers' Gazette" appears.

* * *

During the first week in May, Morley Pettit will conduct a "short course" for bee-keepers at the Ontario Agricultural

College, Guelph. A "foul brood" conference will also be held during the same week, at which Dr. Phillips, of Washington, is expected to be present. The gathering promises to be of a most unique and interesting character and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance. Full particulars will be announced in the C.B.J. in due course.

* * *

We learn from the "British Bee Journal" how foul brood has been exterminated in Belgium. Some years ago in 1896, energetic steps were taken to get rid of the disease, and it was decided to destroy by burning every colony having foul brood, as being the only safe method of ridding the country from this plague. An insurance society was started for compensating those whose hives were destroyed. The editor of the "Rucher Belge," writing to Mr. Cowan on the subject, states that "the insurance society worked with great success for six years. At the end of this time foul brood was exterminated, so that we no longer have to pay any subscription to this society. It paid for and buried all hives having foul brood in more than twenty districts. All the members of the Société d'Apiculture du Bassin de la Meuse were insured. The bee-keepers' society paid the insurance society 50 centimes (10 cents Canadian currency) per member, which amounted to from 700 to 800 francs a year, (\$135 to \$155), the government and the provinces making grants of several hundred francs in addition. If foul brood were to re-appear the bee-keepers' society would again subscribe to the insurance society, so that the latter could indemnify bee-keepers whose hives were destroyed, just as it had done before." There are several well-known Canadian bee-keepers who insist that the only remedy for foul brood is to be found in the complete destruction of bees, comb and hives. In view of the headway the disease appears

to be making here, we submit the foregoing to the notice of Canadian bee-keepers generally.

* * *

Bee-keepers who attended the Brantford convention, please note! At a meeting of the North Otago (New Zealand) Bee-keepers' Association, held recently, the McEvoy treatment was endorsed as one that gave the greatest benefit. "A prophet is not without honor, save, etc." etc."

* * *

Dr. Miller in his rejoinder to our note re elimination of swarming desire says: "The colonies that gave me record crops are the very ones from which the swarming desire has been eliminated for one or more years." We had been attaching quite a different meaning to the word "eliminate."

* * *

Just after our article on "Bees and Immunity to Disease" had been sent to press, we received the 41st Annual Report of the National Bee-keepers' Association from which is taken the subjoined extract from a talk on foul brood treatment delivered before the convention by Mr. Charles Stewart:

"Another fact I want to emphasize, and that is, the strain of the Italians; they vary greatly as to vitality and vigor in cleaning up disease. The head inspector for Canada has just been discussing that thing "on the side"; and you will find some strains of bees are almost immune to this disease. The assertion has been made in this state, by a man hired to come here and attend our institutes that he believed a strain of bees could be bred that are practically immune to foul brood. Whether this may be so or not, I am not prepared to say, but certain it is, that some strains are almost entirely immune. So that you should use considerable care in selecting a strong, vigorous strain of Italians. This in connection with the shak-

ing treatment * * * see note for the eradication that is, so far as it is a crop."

* * *

The assertion has been in cultural papers could be they preach, but the and Home Magazine has its convictions. Faith works is the kind that proof to the doubting earnestly in this principle have followed up the of orchard demonstration a farm of 135 acres, situated London, where the method through that paper will practice, and where never tested before being a general adoption. The known locally as the rolling land, while has been worked out as weeds till it has become the best farm in the County. The barns are dilapidated down. Altogether it presents an opportunity for success to be accomplished in restoring property. The managing Farmers' Advocate will be superintending it with a competent working force

This is not to be an exception incidentally, no farm save in so far as an farm should be a model. A farm run on a straight course where strict accounts were the information published at the time. "Good farming with the motto. We wish Messrs success in their venture.

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It was resolved by the assembly at the recent Convention: "that the proposition: that the proposed Treaty in regard to ho-

February, 1911

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a crop."

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The assertion has been made that agri-
cultural papers could not practice what
they preach, but the Farmers' Advocate
and Home Magazine has the courage of
its convictions. Faith backed up by
works is the kind that carries strongest
proof to the doubting mind. Believing
earnestly in this principle, the publish-
ers have followed up their valuable line
of orchard demonstration by purchasing
a farm of 135 acres, six miles north of
London, where the methods advocated
through that paper will be worked out in
practice, and where new ideas may be
tested before being recommended for
general adoption. The farm is what is
known locally as the old Sifton place.
The rolling land, while naturally good,
has been worked out and infested with
weeds till it has become about the dirt-
iest farm in the County of Middlesex.
The barns are dilapidated and the fences
down. Altogether it presents an excel-
lent opportunity for showing what can
be accomplished in restoring a run-down
property. The managing editor of the
Farmers' Advocate will live on the place,
superintending it with the assistance of
a competent working foreman.

This is not to be an experimental farm,
except incidentally, nor yet a model
farm save in so far as any well-managed
farm should be a model. It is simply a
farm run on a straight commercial basis,
where strict accounts will be kept and
the information published from time to
time. "Good farming without frills," is
the motto. We wish Messrs. Wild every
success in their venture.

* * *

It was resolved by the bee-keepers as-
sembled at the recent Brantford conven-
tion: "that the proposed Reciprocity
Treaty in regard to honey would be

very detrimental to the interests of the
bee-keeping industry of Canada, and that
the bee-keepers memorialize the Dominion
Government to allow the trade relations
regarding honey to remain as they are
at present." What a terrible thing it
will be if our cousins over the line reck-
lessly sell us things we want to buy, and
buy some things we want to sell! Ruin
and devastation are predicted by panic-
mongers on both sides.

W. W.

Indexed

FOUL BROOD NOMENCLATURE.

"Gleanings" furnishes some very in-
teresting reading for English bee-keepers
in its issue of Feb. 1. My compatriots
up to the present have been fondly, but
as E. R. Root would have us believe
falsely, imagining that they were in
proud possession of foul brood—the real
thing, you know. The matter of foul
brood has been more or less learnedly
discussed by our English experts for
goodness knows how long,—and among
these experts are some of world-wide re-
putation. And now Mr. Root tells us
that "evidence is beginning to accumu-
late showing that European foul brood,
or what we formerly called black brood,
is more or less common in England and
on the continent. Indeed, there is a pos-
sibility that it is the common brood dis-
ease in Great Britain." Mr. Root is a bold
man to say so. Possibly he may have
some good arguments still at his back to
afford him support in the controversy I
feel to be impending. So far, he has ad-
vanced a few weak and unconvincing
statements that will easily be disposed of.

We don't believe in spontaneous gen-
eration nowadays, and everybody must
be willing to admit that the bacterial dis-
eases of bees have been transmitted from
Europe; seeing that the hive-bee is not
indigenous to this continent, but has been
introduced at different times from the
Old World. English bee-keepers are well

aware of the existence in their country of black brood or what is now known as European foul brood. Possibly this disease has been there all along; admitting which one would be compelled to apply the same statement to this continent. Here, however, it exists as an epidemic, whereas English bee-keepers maintain that in England it does **not** exist in the epidemic form. This may clear the ground somewhat.

As regards Mr. Root's assumption that the so-called European foul brood may possibly be "the common brood disease in Great Britain," I may, perhaps, be permitted to state that I am only too well acquainted with that disease, and look upon the American editor's assumption as grotesque. In fact, unless Mr. Root is in possession of some better and more precise information as to the origin of the common brood disease in Great Britain than is the English bee-keeper I fail to understand what has led him to making the statement I have quoted. For the symptoms of bee-diseases are detailed most clearly in the standard English apicultural works, and also in the British Bee Journal from time to time, and it is difficult to imagine how a mistake in diagnosis could be made by anybody having access to these works.

From the following extracts the reader will be able to judge as to whether the "common brood disease of Great Britain" is the American foul brood or European foul brood. Cheshire (I am quoting now from my note book and cannot give page) after describing the initial stages, describes the disease as follows: "The color strengthens to a pale brown, whilst the skin becomes flaccid and opaque; death soon occurs, when the body, shrunken by evaporation, lies on the lower side of the cell, becoming progressively darker, until it almost assumes the color of coffee; desiccation continuing, in a few days nothing more than a flattish, black scale remains. In an infested stock, these can be

seen in number by looking over the comb having its upper edge towards the face of the observer.

"Should the larva escape contamination until near the period of pupahood, it is sealed over in the normal way * * * and before very long the capping or sealing sinks, becoming concave, and in it punctures of an irregular character appear; which is nearly a conclusive sign of the diseased condition of the colony.

"A peculiar foul and extremely characteristic odor now escapes from the diseased comb. This is difficult to describe, but it reminds me of offensive glue * * *. Should any attempt be made at removing a dead larva which has assumed the coffee colored stage, the remains tenaciously adhering to the cell wall, will stretch out into long and thin strings, somewhat like half-dried glue * * *."

"Taking a speck of the tenacious, coffee colored matter and placing it upon a glass slip, adding water and then a cover-glass, and making an examination by a one-half inch objective, or any higher power, we find it to contain countless swarms of very minute bodies," etc., etc.

The foregoing passages correctly describe foul brood as it occurs in England.

Mr. Cowan in his "British Bee-keepers' Guide Book" mentions a "mild type of disease," in which there is no bad color, the other symptoms being similar, although more of the larvæ die still unsealed, while they are curled up at the bottom of the cell, rotting and drying up to a dark-greyish crust which is easily removed. Whether or not this is European foul brood, I am not prepared to say. Mr. Cowan when he wrote the account of this "mild form, was certainly acquainted with black brood, which in fact is subsequently described in the "Guide Book." He refers to it as follows: "This disease has only recently made its appearance in this country, and a casual observer might no doubt mistake

it for foul brood, its similar; but on close inspections are sufficiently recognized. The brood cappings, but the characteristic ropiness are absent"

Writing in the B. B. diseases of bees, the states: "The symptoms of American foul brood by Dr. Phillips correspond to European foul brood as we have as we found in the United States when we first visited the apiaries in 1887. We have since had the opportunity of seeing several cases of foul brood in the States and every case, the symptoms are similar. Slight variations occur, always the distinct ropiness and odor, which can be distinguished from European foul brood. We have also seen it in Japan, India, and the Philippines from different parts of Asia, always with the same symptoms."

"Our first acquaintance with European foul brood or New York disease was at that time called, was made in California. This was in the New York State by Mr. J. H. C. Cowan, inspector, from what was then called "black brood," for although the color of the comb was similar to European foul brood, the ropiness and odor were quite different. Withstanding that our first acquaintance with European foul brood was pretty recent, dated back for more than twenty years, this was the first time I had come in contact with black brood. It is of quite recent origin here."

Mr. D. M. Macdonald, who is so much appreciated on this continent, also testifies in the following: "The ripe expert, junior editor (W. Broughton) handling specimens from Great Britain and Ireland, was out in stating that we have

it for foul brood, its appearance being similar; but on close inspection the symptoms are sufficiently distinct to be easily recognized. The brood has perforated cappings, but the characteristic odor and ropiness are absent" etc., etc.

Writing in the B. B. J. on the brood diseases of bees, the same authority states: "The symptoms and characteristics of American foul brood, as described by Dr. Phillips correspond with those of foul brood as we have it here, and such as we found in the United States when we first visited the apiaries at Medina in 1887. We have since that time had opportunity of seeing specimens of foul brood in the States and Canada, and in every case, the symptoms were similar. Slight variations occur, but there was always the distinct ropiness and unpleasant odor, which can be compared to bad glue. We have also seen many specimens from different parts of Europe and Asia, always with the same characteristics."

"Our first acquaintance with black brood or New York disease, as it was at that time called, was made some years ago in California. This was sent from New York State by Mr. West, state bee-inspector, from what we called "foul brood," for although the outward appearance of the comb was similar the distinctive ropiness and odor were absent. Notwithstanding that our experience with foul brood was pretty extensive, and dated back for more than thirty-five years, this was the first time we had come in contact with black brood * * * **black brood is of quite recent occurrence here.**"

Mr. D. M. Macdonald, whose writings are so much appreciated on the American continent, also testifies in the B. B. J. as follows: "The ripe experience of our junior editor (W. Broughton Carr), in handling specimens from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, will bear me out in stating that we have this latter

type (American foul brood) present in this country in its most virulent form. Mr. Samuel Simmins seems to be the chief authority on which American editors base their theory of the mildness of our foul brood. I often think this gentleman must have had experience of only the milder type; because I know his professed cure cannot extinguish the virulent form of foul brood."

Of course, Mr. Simmins' unorthodox views concerning foul brood are well known, and one can easily understand that Mr. Root may have been misled, by reading that gentleman's articles, into the belief that a very mild form of foul brood existed in England. For my own part, however, I cannot think for a moment that an apiarist of Mr. Simmins' wide experience should mistake the one disease for t'other.

Mr. Root endeavors to adduce evidence in support of his statements from the "testimony of the bacteriologists," but his attempt merely goes to prove the necessity of waiting for "testimony" of a far more decisive nature.

By means of the foregoing extracts I have shown beyond doubt that the 'common brood disease' in Great Britain is what is here known as American foul brood, and that European foul brood is comparatively rare. Doubtless the same condition of things prevails in the remaining parts of the European continent. A recent number of the B.B.J. shows how Belgian bee-keepers were compelled to resort to complete destruction of their disease-stricken colonies—bees, combs and hives—before they obtained any relief. Mr. Root surely would not suggest that the "common brood disease" of Belgium was "European Foul Brood." I maintain in fact, that he has failed in his attempt to prove the "fitness of the name" and I adhere to my belief that bee-keepers should endeavor to find better and accurate appellations for the brood diseases of bees.

AN OLD COUNTRYMAN.

[We formerly held opinions similar to those of "An Old Countryman" in reference to the diseases of bees in the British Isles. While we agree that Mr. Root is mistaken in his opinion that European foul brood is the common brood disease in that country, we believe that European foul brood is more prevalent there than English bee-keepers are aware of. A careful perusal of the bulletins issued on the subject by the U. S. Department of Agriculture would, we feel certain, convince "A British Reader" that English bee-keepers fail to differentiate between American foul brood and European foul brood. We will refer to the matter more fully in our next issue.—Wm. White.]

GOOD WINTERING CASE.

Indexed

I notice Mr. Editor in a back issue of Canadian Bee Journal you give Novice some advice on wintering cases. Now, I would not want them collapsible for they will collapse soon enough without making them that way. I prefer to have the two ends, one side and the bottom nailed together. One side is attached with hooks on the outside. This makes a case strong enough that it may be tipped over on a low truck and drawn away to one side of the bee-yard and filled with packing material as other cases are unpacked. Having one side movable makes it much easier to set the hives in it; also makes it very easy work to unpack. Simply lay a large sheet under the movable side of the case, take off the side and lift out your hives; considerable of the packing material will remain in the cases which will save some handling. Leaving the bottom of the packing case as a platform for the hives during the summer is a mistake; both the hive bottom and the platform will rot very rapidly. Again, that big bottom projecting out on all sides is in the way of your standing up close to lift a heavy

super. You are quite right in recommending a case deep enough that the super may be placed on the hive in the spring.

Making and Feeding Syrup.

I have tried the many different ways of making syrup that have been given in the Lee journals, and I now prefer making it with as little heat as possible in order to lessen the danger of it hardening. I have used a Daisy churn for making syrup this last fall with good success. A rope belt was attached to the churn from the shaft that run the honey extractor. About two and one-quarter parts sugar to one of water was used; the water was boiling when put in; the churn was run about fifteen minutes, and about fifty pounds was made in each batch. I intend making a round galvanized iron churn or mixer, having the bearings on the ends instead of the sides; some obstructions may be necessary on the inside to make it mix right. A gasoline or oil lamp will be placed under the mixer, which will help to make a heavier syrup.

For feeders I use half gallon fruit jars with perforated tops, the holes are made with a square end of a one and one-half inch wire nail, the jars turned over a round hole in the inside cover. For fall feeding use blocks of wood with two such holes bored in them; two blocks may be used at a time, which would accommodate four jars.

Bee Hive Bottom Boards.

Bee hives should have deeper entrances in summer to allow for ventilation, and in winter to help the dying bee to roll down and out; yet the bottoms should be near enough to the frames that the bees might pass up to the combs.

The first bottom boards I ever used were the ordinary style with three-eighth inch strips on top to form an entrance and had from three to four inches of

projection in front for entrance. The next style I projection cut off even the hive, and as I use and three-eighth inches bottom is made by a one inch board, eleven and one-half (the inside width of) cut it off square at the a seven-eighth inch cleat side; this cleat is three-fourter inches long. The bottom is cut back on the side is eighteen and one-half long, and the top side. The front cross cleat is one and one-half wide, seven-eighth thirteen and one-quarter is nailed under the bottom projecting out one and one-half beyond the front point enough to make the bottom completed, nineteen and one-half long. The side rims are one-quarter inches high by one-half inches thick and are nailed to the bottom, giving one-half inch space under the front entrance one and one-quarter full width for summer, four inches wide for our hives are kept out with wide cleat tacked to the side sliding door. In the spring is turned upside down, small entrance for spring.

E. T.

Lambeth, Jan. 27, 1911.

ALLEN LATHAM'S METHOD OF WINTERING

Indexed

"Everyone who begins must try to solve a problem the first winter is about the cause of the possibility, or the safety, of the winter in safety. V colony of bees had to me

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Bottom Boards.

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projection in front for the bees to alight
on. The next style I used had the front
projection cut off even with the front of
the hive, and as I use it now it is one
and three-eighth inches shorter yet. This
bottom is made by taking seven-eighth
inch board, eleven and one-half inches wide
(the inside width of the Heddon hive),
cut it off square at the back end and nail
a seven-eighth inch cleat to the under
side; this cleat is thirteen and one-quarter
inches long. The front end of the
bottom is cut back on a bevel; the un-
der side is eighteen and one-half inches
long, and the top side one inch shorter.
The front cross cleat is two and one-half
inches wide, seven-eighth inches thick and
thirteen and one-quarter inches long, and
is nailed under the bottom, one edge pro-
jecting out one and three-eighth inches
beyond the front point of the bottom or
enough to make the bottom when com-
pleted, nineteen and seven-eighth inches
long. The side rims are one and one-
quarter inches high by seven-eighth in-
ches thick and are nailed on the edges
of the bottom, giving a three-eighth
inch space under the frames and an en-
trance one and one quarter inches deep,
full width for summer, but only about
four inches wide for outside wintering.
Mice are kept out with one-half inch
wide cleat tacked to the edge of the out-
side sliding door. In the spring the door
is turned upside down, which gives a
small entrance for spring.

E. T. BAINARD.

Lambeth, Jan. 27, 1911.

ALLEN LATHAM'S METHOD OF WINTERING.

Indexed
"Everyone who begins to own bees
must try to solve a problem as soon as
the first winter is about to come on be-
cause of the possibility, or is it probabili-
ty, that his hive of bees will not pass
the winter in safety. When my first
colony of bees had to meet the winter

of 1824 the problem caused me much un-
easiness. I finally decided to place the
hive in the loft over the carriage house,
a large room with a window at one end
and a door at the other, and with raft-
ers uncovered.

"It was not really a bad place, for it
was dry and the air was good, but it was
not dark. I think, however, that the
bees would have survived had they been
left undisturbed, but their young owner
had to look in on them once or twice
every week during the winter.

"The next fall found me with five col-
onies. Not this time unprepared, for
the summer had not been allowed to pass
without much study and reading upon
the wintering problem. That veteran,
Demaree, was my guiding star, and the
five colonies were packed in winter cases
with sawdust. The entrances were very
small, and over the frames was a good
cushion of sawdust. This is a method
which will winter successfully in 99 cases
out of 100 in this latitude. In all my
experience I never lost more than one
colony by that method when other things
were right, that is when the colonies
were in good shape with plenty of stores.
The one failure was a strong colony
which starved to death with honey all
about it. A long spell of zero weather
had caught it without enough honey
in immediate reach. The hive was too
well protected. Solar heat had had no
chance to arouse that colony to sufficient
activity to move honey.

"For seven years or more this method
of wintering was followed until my no-
madic life as a school teacher during the
nineties caused the method to die a nat-
ural death. But of all the makeshifts only
one proved of unqualified worth. This
was to use a bran sack, cutting open the
bottom, pulling the sack down over the
hive, tacking all around, stuffing same
full of leaves, pinning the corners to-
gether at the top, and covering all with
waterproof paper. For a simple, cheap

method, this is excellent for a few colonies. In the spring the leaves can be burned and the sacks used in the smoker.

"There was a longing in my case to get hold of a method that involved no labor. To get a hive which would winter as well as summer bees, one which was ready for winter whenever winter came, whether the bee-keeper was or no—that was my desire. The problem was studied for several seasons and success came out of the study.

"It was in the summer of 1902 that I built my first hives, which were to be covered with black roofing paper. Those four hives did so well that I continued to build that variety of hive until I now have upwards of 130 colonies housed in such hives. My hives have cross-wise frames and the endbars are closed from top to bottom, otherwise the hives are not especially peculiar, except for their color and their ample entrances. I now have no fear of winter.

"It is simply a time of rest, so far as the bees and I are mutually concerned.

"The science of this hive lies right here. The warmth of the sunshine raises the black covering to a rather high temperature. This warmth penetrates the hive and warms the air of the same. This air takes up moisture and expands as it warms, carries much moisture from the hive. (As night comes on dry air enters the hive as cooling progresses. We have, therefore, a day and night exchange of air between the interior of the hive and the outside. The result is that the combs and the bees retain a healthful and healthy condition. More than that the warmth stirs up the bees so that they move their dead out and move their stores into the empty cells within the cluster. They do not fly much for they do not need flight. The more sunshine that enters the hive the better, for it kills mould and unwholesome conditions. In spring bees come out vigorous and ready to build up rapidly. The method is

so far ahead of any other ever advanced, that it is a matter of amazement to those who use the method that others are so slow to catch on.

"Another goal that I sought for years was the wintering of nuclei with extra queens. Tests showed that the new method of wintering would not do for nuclei. They could not keep up sufficient heat without wearing out their vitality. My first success came with seven little nuclei stacked in a headless barrel, near the steam heater. Always comfortably warm and a constant gentle current of air through the barrel, such were the conditions that led to success. The next winter I prepared a special case that held 21 nuclei. Once more success came.

"Then I moved to a new home and the cellar was not satisfactory. For two winters death overtook my nuclei.

"So the problem came up anew. Would it be possible to construct a little house that would give the conditions that prevailed in a mammoth hive? The venture was tried, success followed. In the winter of 1909-10, there were 30 nuclei wintered with perfect success, and many of these weaklings developed to do useful work that next season, some even to the extent of 60 pounds of surplus.

"The standards followed were fresh air, intermittent warmth, good stores, freedom from moisture."—Worcester (Mass.) Sunday Telegram.

QUEEN-REARING MADE EASY

Indexed (By Henry D. McIntyre)

The following is a description of a very simple device I am using for rearing and mating queens. By my plan, I am able to raise and mate from one to six queens in a single hive, utilizing the warmth of the parent colony, and without in any way interfering with the mother queen or otherwise disturbing the work of the colony.

It will be seen from the accompanying illustration (Fig. 1) that my mating

box is simply a metal and 15" long, joined to form a very shallow $4\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. The surface of this cylinder or clip, made from a same material. The very simple in construction practically nothing.



Fig. 2

The mating box is taken a hive, in the entrances are bored as shown in Fig. 3, we lift outside combs of the shake off all the additional now take one of our mats and press it into a position that will correspond to the side entrances. The mats are forced into the comb until the midrib, care being taken to place larvae (or eggs), pollen



Fig. 2

honey to feed the bees is mated. We next place the cell in the cell holder in the frame in Fig. 1. The comb flat on the ground. Lift out another mat from the centre of brood nest facing the entrance with young bees; give the mat over the hive in order to place the old bees (and also the queen) to happen to be upon the

her ever advanced, amazement to those that others are so

I sought for years nuclei with extra ved that the new would not do for ot keep up sufficient out their vitality. e with seven little eadless barrel, near Always comfortably t gentle current of rel, such were the o success. The next pecial case that held e success came.

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NG MADE EASY

D. McIntyre)
 a description of a I am using for rearing . By my plan, I am mate from one to six e hive, utilizing the ent colony, and with- interfering with the herwise disturbing the .
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box is simply a metal strip $\frac{7}{8}$ " in width and 15" long, joined at the two ends to form a very shallow ring or cylinder $4\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. Attached to the inner surface of this cylinder is a cell holder, or clip, made from a short strip of the same material. The whole device is extremely simple in construction and costs practically nothing.



Fig. 1

The mating box is used as follows: Taking a hive, in the sides of which entrances are bored after the manner shown in Fig. 3, we lift out one of the outside combs of the brood nest, and shake off all the adhering bees. We now take one of our metal mating boxes and press it into a portion of the comb that will correspond with one of the side entrances. The metal should be forced into the comb until it touches the midrib, care being taken to enclose young larvæ (or eggs), pollen and sufficient

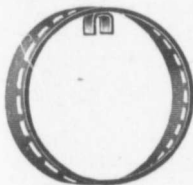


Fig. 2

honey to feed the bees until the queen is mated. We next place a ripe queen cell in the cell holder (shown in the frame in Fig. 3), and lay the comb flat on the ground, nucleus side up. Lift out another comb from the centre of brood nest fairly well covered with young bees; give it a light shake over the hive in order to dislodge the old bees (and also the queen should she happen to be upon the comb), and then

brush off the young bees into a 5-lb. foundation box or any other suitable receptacle. Replace the comb and shake up the bees in the box until they form into a cluster. The ball should now be dumped into the mating box and the comb bearing it carefully placed in position next the hive wall. Of course, care must be taken to prevent any space between the edge of the mating box and the hive that might permit of the old queen passing through and interfering with the young queen. Communication with the outer world is made by means of the circular side entrance, and in due time the young queen will make her appearance and venture forth on her wedding trip. To enable her to identify the

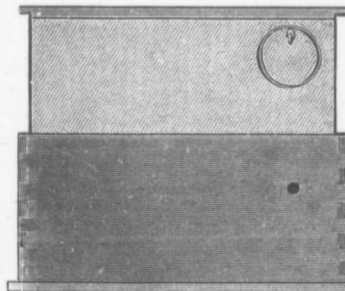


Fig. 3.

entrance on her return, it would be well to mark it in some way or other—by standing a stick against it, or tacking a piece of black paper above the hole.

These nuclei should not be disturbed in any way until the queen has had plenty of time for mating, after which the operation may be repeated.

From one to six of these mating boxes can be inserted in a single colony at a time and the operation repeated after some twelve or fourteen days have elapsed. The second series of nuclei may be formed after the removal of the young mated queens by turning the combs and placing the boxes upon other suitable areas of larvæ, pollen and honey. I can form nuclei in this way at the rate of one in three minutes.

The easiest manner of carrying these mating boxes about the apiary is to run the arm through as many as I have queen cells for. Carried thus, they are never in the way and they cannot get lost in the grass.

Instead of using ripe cells, virgins may be run into the box without introduction.

I have devised a second form of box (See Fig. 2), which I intend to try this coming season. It is made from queen excluding metal instead of from plain tin or zinc, and the row of slots will permit of the passage of worker bees in and out of the box. Thus it will probably not be necessary to shake young bees into it when forming the nucleus. If this plan is successful, it will furnish an easy means of replacing an old failing queen, seeing that the young queen will be already introduced. I would suggest that C. B. J. readers give this a trial and report results to the Editor. If any of the foregoing requires any further elucidation, I shall be glad to reply to enquiries in the C.B.J.

NOTES ON SPRING FEEDING, HONEY CONSUMPTION AND SAINFOIN

Indexed

(By Jacob Haberer)

I read with great interest the article of Homer Burke's in C.B.J. in reference in his opinion of brood-rearing on sugar syrup or honey in early spring (page 369). I would like to make the remark that he is in perfect agreement with German bee-keepers. Again and again I notice in German journals that for successful brood-rearing in early spring they do not believe in sugar syrup, and yet have at the same time, the most perfect confidence in sugar syrup for wintering. They require enough syrup to last them through the greater part of the winter—about 10-15 lbs.—and by the time brood-rearing commences they feed on honey again. Should early stimulation be necessary, they claim that "stampfhonig"

(combs containing pollen and honey smashed and pressed in tubs) is the very best thing for good brood-rearing.

The honey crop in our Province would not give one pound to each person in Canada. This being the case, I am afraid a great many won't get any at all, especially if there are many families like ours. We are ten of us, and I am not sure whether 400 pounds would supply our table for the 365 days; 500 pounds would come nearer to our demands. If ever the honey is not on the table, some one is certain to ask for it. I, for my part, use it constantly in tea or coffee.

Having noticed the articles by Mr. Fixter and Mr. Byer on sainfoin clover, I may perhaps be permitted to make a few remarks thereon. In my native country sainfoin was raised extensively. I experimented with it in a small way a few years ago. I got my seed from Guelph, together with some alfalfa and burnit. Our soil is mostly heavy clay, but knowing that alfalfa and sainfoin need a loose, gravelly or stony subsoil, I selected a well-drained light clay, with a little gravelly subsoil. Now all went on well, my sainfoin plants looking splendid the first year. It passed through the winter safely and started nicely in spring again, but soon had the appearance that it so often possessed in the old country on certain soils. It stopped growing, but still we got some nice flowering plants, and right at the edge adjoining cultivated soil a row of pretty fair plants did well for about four years. The rest, however, never came into bloom again, and by-and-by died out. This ground was not poor and had been used for vegetables. In the old country we had a field on a hillside, the upper part gravelly, the lower part a far better soil. When I was a small boy it was sown with sainfoin. The whole field started finely, but in two or three years the higher part only was good, and for ten or twelve years its growth remained as fine as ever—from two to three feet

high—with beautiful a stony, gravelly field with marl on It seems soil containing lime is also necessary home in Germany though such soil, containing and I don't think could nicer sainfoin alfalfa or any other kind as well. Now, I don't know of any one, but you can get a good soil for it.

ONTARIO PREFERRED ERN CALIFORNIA

Indexed

W. J. B.

In fulfilment of an issue I beg to state that keeping is preferable in Southern California. 1st. I have been in town and hamlet in Fortune to Windsor and of the country and ledge of its climate, I a fair crop of honey years out of ten; who have learned from my journals and actual experience that you cannot rely on good crops in every town possible chance of getting every two or three years and sunny south land.

One bee-keeper in Ontario was obliged to feed his bees years in order to keep them from dying, and that right in the great orange groves.

2nd. Because prices are higher in Ontario for the product than in Southern California, a better home market and ways on the increase.

3rd. Because we have had with the bee moth in California, and also less of a foul brood.

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high—with beautiful heads, and this on a stony, gravelly subsoil. Covering a field with marl often gave good results. It seems soil containing quite a lot of lime is also necessary, and near our home in Germany there was a district of such soil, containing many limestones, and I don't think that anywhere else could nicer sainfoin fields be seen. Alfalfa or any other kind of clover did just as well. Now, I don't want to discourage any one, but you need the proper soil for it.

ONTARIO PREFERABLE TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Indexed

W. J. Brown.

In fulfilment of my promise in last issue I beg to state why I consider bee-keeping is preferable in Ontario, Canada, to Southern California.

1st. I have been in nearly every city, town and hamlet in Ontario from Point Fortune to Windsor and from the appearance of the country and a perfect knowledge of its climate, I am satisfied that a fair crop of honey can be had nine years out of ten; whereas, from what I have learned from reading leading bee journals and actual experience I conclude that you cannot rely for more than two good crops in every ten years, with a possible chance of getting a small crop every two or three years, in the fair and sunny south land.

One bee-keeper in Rialto told me he was obliged to feed his bees for three years in order to keep them from starving, and that right in the heart of the great orange groves.

2nd. Because prices are always higher in Ontario for the products of the apiary than in Southern California; a much better home market and the demand always on the increase

3rd. Because we have less trouble with the bee moth in Ontario than in California, and also less trouble with foul brood.

4th. My experience in handling bees more or less for the past thirty-five years is far from being in accord with Mr. H. G. Acklin of Glendora, (page 5, Gleanings), as to the gentleness of bees in Southern California. This was one of the worst features of my experience with those pretty little yellow imps (not imported as you put in my last article).

[If the word was not "imported," it is because we did not know what it was. That is what it looked like, at all events.—Ed.]

5th. I also claim that our clover honey is second to none, let it come from where it may, and this is the chief source of Ontario honey. No doubt you will be told by some that alfalfa honey is just as good. Be that as it may, there is precious little alfalfa harvested in Southern California, for the reason that those who sow alfalfa do so for hay, and consequently cut it just when it is nicely in bloom, before the bees have a chance to work on it. In Ontario the bees have two or three weeks to work upon it before it is cut for hay. Then there is sometimes a second crop, which is not at all times cut, but left on the field to serve as a fertilizer for the land.

LOSS BY POISON.

Last year I had a great loss of my bees by poison.

Will you be kind enough to tell me the best and the safest way of making the most swarms. I want bees not honey.

Please make it plain so I shall understand it and you will greatly oblige.

W. M. SPURR.

Madoc, January 13th, 1911.

[Get your colonies good and strong by the time the clover flow opens up. Then break them up into about three frame nuclei, having first procured queens or queen cells for each nuclei. You will have good strong colonies for the fall, and a little honey too.—Ed.]

THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Index Short Course for Apiary Instructors.

Monday, May 1st

9.00-10.00—The Business of Bee-keeping, Its Advantages and Difficulties, by Morley Pettit.

10.00-11.00—Bacteria of Disease, by S. F. Edwards, M.S.

11.00-12.00—Brood Diseases of Bees, Their Nature, Cause and Method of Spread, by E. F. Phillips, Ph.D.

1.30- 6.00—Practical Apiary Work.

Tuesday, May 2nd

8.30- 9.00—Review of Practical Work.

9.00-10.00—"In Union is Strength"; How to Prevent Swarming, by Morley Pettit.

10.00-11.00—Brood Diseases of Bees, Their Symptoms and Treatment, by E. F. Phillips, Ph.D.

11.00-12.00—Chemical Properties of Honey and Beeswax, by R. Harcourt, B.S.A.

1.30- 6.00—Practical Apiary Work.

7.30—Illustrated Lecture, "The Behavior of the Bee," by E. F. Phillips, Ph.D.

Chairman—C. J. S. Bethune, M. A., D.C.L.

Wednesday, May 3rd

8.30- 9.00—Review of Practical Work.

9.00-10.00—The Production of Honey, by Morley Pettit.

10.00-11.00—Additional Factors in Disease Control, Educational, by E. F. Phillips, Ph.D.

11.00-12.00—The Experimental Union, and What It Can Do for Bee-keeping in Ontario, by C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A.

1.30- 6.00—Practical Apiary Work.

Foul Brood Conference

Thursday, May 4th

8.00-12.00—Practical Apiary Work.

1.30- 2.30—Diseases of Bees and Their Treatment, by E. F. Phillips, Ph.D.

2.30- 3.30—The Disease Situation in Ontario, by Morley Pettit.

3.30- 4.30—Inspection Methods and Policies, by E. F. Phillips, Ph.D.

4.30- 5.30—General Discussion.

7.30—Distribution of Bee Diseases in United States, by E. F. Phillips, Ph.D. Chairman, P. W. Hodgetts.

Friday, May 5th

8.30- 9.00—Review of Practical Work.

9.00-10.00—The Production of Beeswax, by Morley Pettit.

10.00-11.00—The Anatomy of the Honey Bee, by E. F. Phillips, Ph.D.

11.00-12.00—Co-operative Methods and How Bee-keepers Can Use Them, by H. H. LeDrew, B.S.A.

Saturday, May 6th.

1.30- 6.00—Practical Apiary Work.

7.30—Illustrated Lecture. "The Hawaiian Islands and Their Bee-keeping Industry," by E. F. Phillips, Ph.D. Chairman, G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., LL.D.

Practical work in Apiary.

Lectures will, as far as possible, be illustrated with lantern slides and the actual objects under discussion.

All inspectors of apiaries, and other bee-keepers interested in the foul brood situation, are invited to attend the whole week's course, but those who are unable to do so should make it a point to be here for the Thursday conference at least. Important subjects will be discussed.

As the programme indicates, special attention will be given to diseases of bees and their treatment. The practical apiary work will be conducted in the College apiary and apiculture laboratory. Neighboring apiaries will also be visited and different systems of management studied. Real cases of foul brood will be examined, and members of the class given a drill on the symptoms and treatment of this disease. Lectures will, as far as possible, bear directly on the practical work. Every effort will be put forth to give students advanced knowledge of a practical as well as scientific nature.

Dr. E. F. Phillips, Ph.D., in charge of Apiculture, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C., is a man who has devoted a great

deal of time to the practical study of bees. Since he has been in the United States he has made a special study of the present methods of management in that country. Morley Pettit is the first Canadian to hold a similar position in that country. Morley Pettit is the first Canadian to hold a similar position in that country. Morley Pettit is the first Canadian to hold a similar position in that country.

The other speakers are the teaching staff of the College, and are the representatives of the various departments represented by them.

The elementary text book on the regular College lecture on the Honey Bee, by Dr. D. C. Medina, III. Short Course, is strongly recommended. The reading of this book, B C and X Y Z of Beekeeping, published by Medina, Ohio. Either one of these books can be obtained at any of the stores.

**HOW TO PROFITABLY
THE HONEY REE
INDEXED THE CAPP**

I see in the December O.B.K.A., page 367, a difficulty in making the honey still remaining in his system is alright if the sun will shine through the wire strainings in the bee-house on the vessel, and add sufficient soft water with which the extractor has been rinsed being left for twenty-four hours through a linen bag and water in a vessel; if sweet, add more soft wa

deal of time to the scientific and practical study of bees. He has travelled all over the United States, studying different methods of management, and has made a special study of the bee disease situation in that country, and the different means employed for its eradication.

Morley Pettit is the Provincial Apiarist, and holds a similar position in Ontario to Dr. Phillips in the United States. He is also head of the Apiculture Department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The other speakers are members of the teaching staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, and are heads of the departments represented by the subjects assigned to them.

The elementary text-book used in the regular College lectures is "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," revised by Dadant, and published by Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Ill. Short Course students are strongly recommended to review their reading of this book, and also read "A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture," latest edition, published by the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio. Either of these books can be obtained at any of the Guelph book stores.

HOW TO PROFITABLY DISPOSE OF THE HONEY REMAINING IN THE CAPPINGS.

Indexed

I see in the December number of the O.B.K.A., page 367, W. A. Chrysler's difficulty in making the best use of the honey still remaining in cappings. Now his system is alright if he leaves the cappings in the wire strainer one day where the sun will shine through a glass window in the bee-house on the cappings in a vessel, and add sufficient luke warm clean soft water with which the strainers and extractor has been rinsed with; then after being left for twenty-four hours, strain through a linen bag and place the honey water in a vessel; if considered too sweet, add more soft water and a piece

of vinegar plant or a small piece of becomb containing pollen, and keep in a warm place, and in six months time your grocer will be willing to pay you at least 25 cents per gallon for your vinegar, as there is no vinegar that can be put on the market that can surpass it in flavor or purity. This is the plan that I have followed in my small way for years and sold to grocers and neighbors, who report that they cannot get the fine flavor in pickles from the use of any other kind of vinegar.

I see a receipt in the O.B.K.A. for November, page 345 for making vinegar which reads "one and a half ounces to a gallon of water." Now I think that too small a quantity of honey to the gallon of water; if it ever made vinegar at all it would be poor weak stuff and liable to be bitter. I think one pound of honey to the gallon of water would be nearer the mark as it must be sweet enough to make strong vinegar and retain the fine sweet taste that is wanting in all other kinds of vinegar; then the cappings can be melted and strained and allowed to cool slowly ready for market.

I think by following this course we will make more money out of the honey remaining in cappings than in any other way.

JOHN RAMSEY, SR.

Eden Mills, Ontario.

COST OF APICULTURE IN ONTARIO

What the Ontario Government is Spending on Our Industry.

Foul Brood Inspection.

	At \$5.50 per diem	
	Services	Travel'ng
		Expenses
Adamson, A. M.	\$104 50	\$33 50
Armstrong, James	151 25	41 95
Artley, John	134 25	43 33
Bayless, W.	19 25	7 80
Byer, J. L.	79 75	21 70
Burke, H. W.	11 00	7 65

THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

Chalmers, D.	71 50	27 50
Checkley, J. B.	140 25	56 85
Chrysler, W. A.	60 50	33 05
Dickson, Alex.	121 00	56 40
Johnson, H.	132 00	54 75
Newton, John	49 50	23 05
Pettit, M.		300 90
Robertson, Alex.	134 75	42 60
Schrank, John S.	137 50	51 35
Scott, W.	143 00	61 30
Stead, R. J.	132 00	36 40
Contingencies—		
Bell Telephone Co.	10 00	
Harcourt, E. H. Co., re- port books	8 60	
McMaster, M. postcards	13 75	
<hr/>		
Total.	\$2,554 43	
Morley Pettit, Prov Apiarist..	1,375 00	
Grant to Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association	450 00	
Apicultural Department at On- tario Agricultural College, equipment and maintenance..	749 96	
<hr/>		
Grand total	\$5,129 39	

A GOOD HINT FOR WIRING FRAMES

Editor Canadian Bee Journal:

More or less trouble is experienced with wired frames in keeping the wire taut. This is due to stretching of the wire; springing of the end bars, and last, but not least, the cutting of the wire into the wood.

I am pleased to say I have found a preventive for this by setting a glass bead in each wire hole; the hole is to be countersunk (done with a punch), to admit and hold the bead.

The countersinks are better made before nailing, but may be done after. The beads should set flush, and they do not break if none but perfect ones are used.

I prefer to give this to fellow beekeepers rather than get a patent! I am,

Very sincerely yours,
No. "69."

CO-OPERATION AT THE O.B.K.A.

The following is Mr. Couse's address on Co-operation, as per the stenographer's report, and as it appears after having passed the "Revising" committee:

It is a fact that there is no one person seems to get along without somebody giving assistance in some way or other. Our ideas have been for a long time to get together and discuss what we can do to improve the markets for honey. A number of years ago co-operation was the talk. It was impossible to get a co-operative body in a business way together. It dropped and the Crop Report Committee was formed. The Honey Crop Report and the co-operative matter that I may have something to say on, are almost the same thing. I can only give you a few headings which all seem to show co-operation.

Now, in the first place with a person who has an apiary, his first idea, once he has got his honey, is to sell it. Can you do it yourself or are you going to get somebody to help you? That is the question. If you are going to sell it right at home, and only have a little you may do it; if you have an apiary of 150 to 200 colonies you have to get somebody to help you, and who are you going to get? The first person is yourself, to do all you possibly can. Your next position is this, to get your grocer to help you. Therefore do all you possibly can to increase the home demand before there is any freight attached to it, which amounts to a good deal. This can be done to a greater extent than the majority of people think. If a man produces a good quality of honey, and he gets a man to take 10 pounds of honey to start him, and it suits him very well, a family of five or six will not be long in consuming it. I have in mind a customer who yearly comes and gets twenty to sixty pounds of honey. The greatest feature possibly in creating a market is having an excellent article. If a man can get 50 customers and get them a little bit interested in eating honey, they will eat up all he can produce. If you have not the time to retail, give your grocer honey and keep him supplied all the while. He is co-operating with you to sell your crop, if he is given a profit on it. I feel that is the starting point in what I call co-operation.

If you have sufficient honey you may go the next step, which may be the

wholesale grocer. I have sold many times with pounds of honey; I sell half a dozen pounds of honey in Toronto to the first started selling I think it is perhaps 25¢ only the druggists who kept working along until I began to buy it. We are the larger grocers and wholesale house is handling it.

I had an enquiry wanted to start in Toronto I said I will help you there is honey; if you stock with you and honey and see it is right for every person interested in honey helps what you call co-operate farther. There seems to everybody in the food to handle honey. This of selling honey. Further are really in a neighborhood many of you are in with your fellow beekeepers get together and put a wholesale firm in the West and it is all cleaned up section do that? That every sense and there as we are concerned with relieved; we are not far about the markets. There is a good section for good

There is no doubt at Honey Exchange Commission that in one sense that they don't try to sell simply tell you what they to get for your honey surprised to find how respected by the wholesaler like it. So that in a way we are co-operating.

Now, there is still might co-operate. The government sent the Old Country and have been successful; they have taken four individuals and have able for these persons the Old Country. The fact is that there was a consignment of fruit sent which reliable. Providing we would do the same way that would be here. Above all we must I have simply given you

THE O.B.K.A.

house's address on a stenographer's cards after having a committee:

is no one person but somebody giving or other. Our first time to get together we can do to honey. A numeration was the to get a co-operative way together. Report Committee Honey Crop Report matter that I may n, are almost the give you a few to show co-oper-

ce with a person's first idea, once is to sell it. Can are you going to you? That is the ing to sell it right a little you may diary of 150 to 200 get somebody to you going to get? self, to do all you xt position is this, help you. There-ly can to increase fore there is any which amounts to in be done to a e majority of peo- produces a good he gets a man to y to start him, and a family of five or n consuming it. I omer who yearly to sixty pounds of feature possibly in aving an excellent a get 50 customers bit interested in ll eat up all he can e not the time to er honey and keep while. He is co- sell your crop, if n it. I feel that is what I call co-oper- ent honey you may which may be the

wholesale grocer. I have driven to Toronto many times with five or six hundred pounds of honey; I have given the grocers half a dozen pounds, and I have sold honey in Toronto to the druggists. When I first started selling honey in Toronto, I think it is perhaps 29 years ago, it was only the druggists who bought honey. It kept working along until the grocers began to buy it. We used to get it into the larger grocers and now almost every wholesale house is handling honey in Toronto.

I had an enquiry from a firm that wanted to start in the honey business. I said I will help you to find out where there is honey; if you like I will take stock with you and be willing to buy honey and see it is right, to get you going, for every person you can get interested in honey helps you out. There is what you call co-operation going a little farther. There seems to be a tendency for everybody in the food product business to handle honey. This is another source of selling honey. Further than that if you are really in a neighborhood such as many of you are in you can co-operate with your fellow bee-keepers. Now, if all get together and put the honey in some wholesale firm in the West that handles it and it is all cleaned up. Why can't every section do that? That is co-operating in every sense and there is no doubt as far as we are concerned we are pretty well relieved; we are not fretting very much about the markets. Remember we are in a good section for good honey.

There is no doubt at all as far as the Honey Exchange Committee is concerned that in one sense that is co-operation. They don't try to sell for you, they simply tell you what they think you ought to get for your honey. You would be surprised to find how that report is respected by the wholesalers; they don't like it. So that in a great many ways we are co-operating.

Now, there is still another way we might co-operate. This present season the government sent fruit to the Old Country and have been extremely successful; they have taken fruit from three or four individuals and have made it profitable for these persons to send fruit to the Old Country. The fact of the matter is that there was a considerable amount of fruit sent which relieved the market. Providing we would do something in the same way that would relieve the market here. Above all we must have quality. I have simply given you hints of what we

might do. I made up my mind when I was informed of these channels, which would be possibly open to us if we would ask for them, I would do something. We have always been able to do that. In connection with the Colonial Exhibition held in London a few years ago there was almost 40,000 pounds of honey sent over; every bee-keeper that sent it took his chance, but remember we got 10c. a pound for it. At the time of the Pan-American Exhibition we did the same thing and we got 10c.

The following is what the Editor of this Journal said upon the same subject, as per the same report:

I have been commissioned by the Brant Association to speak to you on the matter of co-operation. The question of co-operation is looming up and becoming a very important one. It had its origin in Great Britain where the workingmen have established retail stores, and made a success of it. They then went into the wholesale business and then into the labor co-partnership business, until their activities are running them into the millions. The movement has come to Canada. The farmers are taking hold of it with great success; they are cutting out the profits of the middlemen. The Fruit Growers and Apple Growers of Norfolk County got the inspiration from a man of some brains and some organizing capacity. He got them together and pointed out to them they were at the mercy of the man who came along and offered them so much a barrel for their apples. The fruit growers in those days were only getting one dollar a barrel. To-day as the result of organized efforts on the part of the Norfolk apple growers they are handling their own apples, they are putting them on the market themselves; they have built a large building in which to store them; the apples are brought in by different farmers or fruit growers; every barrel is labeled with his name or initials; it is put in storage and it is sold by one appointed for that purpose. The result is they are getting from 400 to 500 per cent. more for their apples than formerly—they are getting from five to six dollars a barrel. They have proved the success of co-operation. It seems to me the same can be done by the honey producers of Ontario. It is unfortunate that this Association is so divided; I think if we would get together and drop our difficulties, and have a little more confidence in each other and

work together for each other's mutual interest and co-operate together with the idea that we are going to help ourselves and help the other fellow, we can get together and make this association of some benefit and use to the honey growers of this province and of Canada. The price of honey fluctuates a great deal—from 6 to 10c. We have a variance of from three to four cents in a pound of honey. Now, if we had an organization that might be called the Ontario Honey Exchange, for instance, which would advertise itself and make it known that it was handling the honey crop of this province, and send out circulars to the West and to the Old Land, if necessary, and to the grocers throughout the country, and tell them we have honey for sale, and that we can make consignments in any quantity and put it up in any way that they desire and quote the price and make the price standard, which is the great object, we will succeed in obtaining a standardization for the price of honey. Wheat will sell in the City of Toronto for the same price it will sell away back in the back townships. The price is practically universal; it will vary but a few cents possibly, and that only from the time market changes until the information reaches the furthest point. If you succeed in organizing something of this kind to standardize the price of honey you will have somewhat the same conditions they have in the wheat market. While there is only a variation of from two to four cents, possibly five cents in 60 pounds of wheat, which is selling at somewhere around one dollar, you have a like variation in one pound of honey. Just think of it, you have a variation of two or three or possible four cents sometimes in one pound of honey, while the variation in wheat is only four or five cents in 60 pounds. That is the result of standardization. I am sure it must commend itself to you that there ought to be an effort made whereby a condition of affairs can be established that your honey will be standardized, that a pound of honey is worth so much money. Mr. Hershiser very ably pointed out at Albany that a pound of honey to-day will not buy the same amount of butter or eggs or cheese or bacon that it would ten years ago. Everything has advanced in price but honey, and, therefore, there ought to be some organized effort to improve this condition of affairs. The first step will be to organize a business proposition. The

only way it can be done is to organize a joint stock company under the Ontario Companies' Act and secure a charter for \$10. The ordinary joint stock company as we know it in the business world pays about \$100 for a charter, but the Ontario Government has made it easy for co-operative movements of this kind and they grant a charter for \$10. I know the General Secretary of the Co-operative Movement in Brantford. He took the matter up with the Ontario Government some time ago and succeeded in getting their assent to reduce the cost of incorporating co-operative concerns, and the result was that he succeeded in getting the amount reduced from \$100 to \$10. If you organize and issue stock, you have got to do it in a business-like way, and induce every bee-keeper throughout the province to take stock in this co-operative enterprise; and sell your shares for \$5—the smallest, the most humble bee-keeper could give you \$5 to become connected with this association. Some could take more; but have the amount of stock any one man can buy limited in order to prevent any one man controlling the institution, because the idea must be kept forward that it is a co-operative movement, and the humblest man who sells you only 100 pounds or honey is going to share in its benefits pro rata with the man who gives you 10,000 pounds. I am presenting to you a real co-operative idea, or trying to. Capital has only a fixed earning value in interest, and, therefore, those of you who will take shares in this co-operative movement can expect only a fixed dividend—whatever may be decided upon. The co-operative movement of Great Britain is based on this plan, that capital is entitled to only a fair interest, and they have fixed it at 5 per cent. There are great loans made in Great Britain as low as three per cent., but they claim capital is entitled to an earning power of 5 per cent., and that is what they pay. Everything over this goes into the institution as profits. Everything that is earned over and above expenses is profits, and these profits are returnable to all who are parties to the co-operation, in the form of dividends upon their sale. In your case the profits that this institution would make would be returnable to every man who consigned his honey to you. That would make the matter a true co-operative scheme. It will not do for you to organize a simple joint stock company and then go out and buy honey all over the

province as low as as high as you can; t operation. Remember movement you must to the idea of co-oper blest man is co-oper signing to you his ho reap a benefit becau with you, and that forward and pressed mered into the mind ducers, and it will in sults; and I have no this in a small way velop that in five ye honey exchange estal vince of Ontario kno ents. Then if an E honey, all he would h to write to the Ontario Toronto or Brantford located; he would t pondence with your your business manag have so many pounds can consign. You w with the markets of could talk in load lots, whereas no man is simply hundred or thousand say, concentrate your ing scheme which wo put your money on the ness like way. Mr. V cently come from the me that we are produ fine a honey he has e markets in England. the man who wants Honey is selling there and you can consign here for 15c. a pound t ket: there is no doug White tells me it is need not be afraid of with which you have Britisher distinguishes but does not care mu pays for it so long as of us who are produc get our price; we are 11c., and because son for 6½ they don't nee meet that price. These it is more difficult for handle his honey than tion that would be ha The market is a sort which this honey is goi If you control 50 or 75 honey crop of Ontario

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honey all over the

province, as low as you can and sell it as high as you can; that would not be co-operation. Remember, if you start this movement you must make up your minds to the idea of co-operation, that the humblest man is co-operating with you in consigning to you his honey and is going to reap a benefit because he is co-operating with you, and that idea must be kept forward and pressed forward and hammered into the minds of the honey producers, and it will in time show good results; and I have no doubt if you start this in a small way and allow it to develop that in five years you will have a honey exchange established in the Province of Ontario known on two continents. Then if an Englishman wanted honey, all he would have to do would be to write to the Ontario Honey Exchange at Toronto or Brantford or wherever it was located; he would thus be in correspondence with your business manager; your business manager could say, we have so many pounds of honey which we can consign. You would be in touch with the markets of the West, and you could talk in terms of car-load lots, whereas now the individual man is simply talking a few hundred or thousand pounds. I would say, concentrate your efforts upon a selling scheme which would permit you to put your money on the market in a business like way. Mr. White, who has recently come from the Old Country tells me that we are producing in Ontario as fine a honey he has ever seen upon the markets in England. The Britisher is the man who wants a choice article. Honey is selling there for 25c. a pound and you can consign honey f.o.b. cars here for 15c. a pound to the British market; there is no doubt about it, Mr. White tells me it is the case. You need not be afraid of the foreign honey with which you have to compete; the Britisher distinguishes the good article, but does not care much how much he pays for it so long as it is good. Those of us who are producing large quantities get our price; we are getting 10½ and 11c., and because somebody else sells for 6½ they don't necessarily have to meet that price. These gentlemen know it is more difficult for the individual to handle his honey than for an organization that would be handling the crop. The market is a sort of vacuum into which this honey is going to be poured. If you control 50 or 75 per cent. of the honey crop of Ontario it is manifest

that no matter what the other fellows sell their honey for the people who want good honey must come to you. You will get absolute control of the market and you can sell your honey at a price that will yield good profit to the producer and will permit your co-operative scheme to work profitably. If you start on a small scale and work it successfully for a year or two the smaller bee-keepers will become educated to the fact that it is a protection to them, a benefit to them, and you will by the simple process of education secure the support and co-operation of all the smaller bee-keepers throughout the province. First you want a charter, then you want to get out stock sheets and take subscriptions for stock and make a call upon the stock of 25 to 50 per cent. for the time being, and get the thing going. Secure some business man, not necessarily a honey producer, a man of business experience, a man who knows something about the markets. There are such men; Toronto is full of them. You could go to some wholesale grocery and put your hand on some bright young man, and tell him to take the management of this concern. Give him a book-keeper and a stenographer and tell him to get into communication with all the grocery stores throughout the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and elsewhere; advertise thoroughly and give people to understand that there is a honey emporium situated in Ontario where they could secure their honey with the quality guaranteed. Have a good storage room and your manager will do the rest. Every man shipping his honey in whether in a barrel or ten pound tins, should place upon it a mark that would identify the vendor, and if, when the honey is sold there is any complaint about it, it can be brought right back to the men who sold it. Each man co-operating should be known by a number; let him put that number upon his package. That package goes into the general storehouse and it is at once identified—it comes from number so and so; the books show who the gentleman is. The honey is shipped out and if any protest comes back that the quality of that honey is not as guaranteed you consult the number on the tin and you can go right back and put your hand upon the producer. If a producer is not putting up a good article, if he is adulterating it, you can spot him in an instant. If you succeed in making some profits let these profits be returned to the men

who have supplied you with the honey. That is the true principle of co-operation. The men who supplied you with the honey must share equally in the profits, according to the amount they have consigned to you, so that it will be perfectly equitable and just in the distribution to each and all of you. The humblest man will share in direct ratio to the man who is selling you 10,000 pounds. Then the board of directors would have it in their power to decide that for the first year or the second year dividends would not be paid, but rather reserved in order that you would have more financial strength to undertake greater things next year. In this way your capital would grow and it would be the property of all participating and the association could thus go on and ultimately achieve greatness. Suppose 2,000 beekeepers in Ontario would subscribe \$5 each—there is \$10,000. I contend that if you only raise \$5,000 you could launch this scheme. If you launch this scheme with a capital of \$5,000 in your hands you could finance by the aid of the bank as much as \$50,000 worth of honey. There are large corporations to-day making a large turn-over who have not the capital to carry them through to the end of the year. Take for instance the binder twine industry; they may have a factory running for twelve months and yet there is but one turn-over in a year. You can see they must have an enormous amount of capital if they are going to finance themselves, but they do not. I know of one that is financed entirely by the bank. They own their own property and that is considered by the bank as sufficient security. The bank advances the money on the paper and all notes and everything that come in from their agents are assigned to the bank as collateral security and when the collections are brought in in October and November the money is paid back, the accounts are adjusted and the profits made known and dividends declared. Now, with a capital of \$5,000 you can launch this scheme successfully and put through a movement that will be for the benefit of all of you, each and everyone, and if you don't enter the scheme with that object in view, don't enter it at all. If you go into this co-operative scheme you must remember that you must raise yourself to a little higher level than that of the selfish plan you have been working on heretofore, where one will rush his honey to the market in order to

get ahead of his fellow. Eliminate the selfish idea and try to cultivate the altruistic spirit of mutual help and you have reached the core of co-operation. Unless you cultivate this you cannot make this scheme a success; but if you keep in mind you are going to help your neighbor equally with yourself, and going to organize something that is to be a benefit not only to you but to your fellow producer, you will have started along the right lines to make this thing a success.

Suppose you are organized and making consignments of honey throughout the province, you could easily get at small cost fifty or one hundred thousand circulars, and therein set forth the food value of honey. It is cheaper than butter and a better food, but the people are not educated to these facts. You could put out a lot of circulars educating the people along these lines. A certain number of these circulars could be sent to every grocery man throughout the country and he could pass these circulars out. In that way you would be educating the people. The whole thing would dovetail and you would have in short time the public educated to the food value of honey. You would create a greater demand for honey and have a firm market, a market that you could control, and I suppose you would control it justly. Ask a fair price for the honey, a price that would be profitable for the purchaser, but don't attempt to overload the price. Work along these lines and start this scheme going slowly and have mutual confidence in one another.

The Revising Committee have struck out the following, and it will not appear in the Government Bulletin, but we think it should appear:

I have been here for the last three or four years and I have seen that you are divided. It is too bad—it is sad. The spirit of self help ought to broaden and go beyond ourselves a trifle and take in our fellow bee-keepers. I am talking to you now merely as one that is trying to do some good. I am not a large honey producer. What I produce is produced as a recreation and pleasure. I can assure you that I am here to-day for the purpose of doing what I can to help your industry and to help you. That is the only motive I have. Think this matter over and don't condemn the scheme because there are some selfish persons who won't co-operate with you and are put-

February, 1911

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CO-OPERATION.

Indexe

I have read with much interest the articles in the November and December numbers of C. B. J. regarding Co-operation in the sale of honey. Having been for some years secretary of a co-operative association for cheese-making, which association soon went out of existence as a reality, I formed a strong prejudice against co-operative concerns. And yet a co-operative concern may be a great success. It depends almost wholly on the way members take hold of the matter. The concern referred to above was a success, but the members could not see it in that light and abandoned it.

The success of a co-operative association will depend on the way in which we go about it. It must be done in a way that will cause the members to have perfect confidence in the association and its management. The aim of the association must be to do their very best for their members. Their work will be not only to sell honey but also to encourage a greater interest in its sale and use. Its use should be increased four-fold. That won't be accomplished without the co-operation of bee-keepers. Merchants won't do it. It will be necessary for the bee-keepers to have faith in their association and to believe that they will do better than if they sold their honey individually; in which case the two will work together and the bulk of the honey will be handled by the co-operative association in the interests of the producers.

Should the members of the association (or what ever name it might be called) be obliged to sell all their honey through the association? I would say

decidedly no. Each man should work his own locality to the utmost, where it is himself and his honey that people will have confidence in, and they will buy because they have confidence. Let him do the very best he can for himself. Give him freedom to work up to the greatest extent any market he can find, or make for himself, provided he does nothing to the injury of the co-operative society to which he belongs. Suppose I say he has a right to work up his own local market and leave to the association the work of supplying large towns, cities and the export trade. An association cannot work up local trade—that must be done by the individual; but neither is the individual in a position to work up a distant market or wholesale trade—that must be done by the association. As long as the individual can sell direct to the consumer, he can do very well, but when a middleman is necessary let the association do the work. Thus each will become a help to the other.

Another point is this: A man doing a local trade, when he is well known can sell his dark honey—sometimes called inferior—just about as readily as his light. People get used to a certain quality and look for that. And I suppose it is the bee-keeper's best policy to keep them to one grade—a grade he is likely to be able to supply year after year. He may apply the old adage, "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." This will leave the producer free to ship his light honey to the association to be sold in large towns and cities where people do not care for any but honey of that quality. In this way the producer may get a good paying price for all his honey.

Another advantage of a co-operative association is the help it would give a beginner, who had not yet worked up a market for himself, or a person, who, although a good enough bee-keeper, was a good enough business man to work up a good local trade. This would be a

great encouragement to a person starting; in fact, it might be the starting point in inducing some to undertake the work.

Again, where two bee-keepers live so near that there is danger of their becoming rivals for the same market, it would probably help to keep down thoughts of jealousy or enmity if they knew that there was plenty of room for them both by shipping their surplus to the association.

But now I must abruptly close, leaving the discussion to others.

W. MOORE.

Little Current, Jan. 8, 1911.

Co-operation Approved.

The move recently made by the Ontario Association toward co-operative honey selling is one of the most encouraging steps that has been taken for years, and should be supported by every member. There is scarcely any country in the world that is naturally so well adapted to co-operation. We have no competition from the United States, from the west nor from the east. The only competition is among the Ontario bee-keepers themselves, and it certainly seems time that this should be ended. There seems no reason why a honey exchange could not control the prices in the Toronto market, holding them firm at, say, ten or twelve cents a pound.

I am myself ready to subscribe for stock, or to co-operate in whatever way seems best to the committee.

In case the joint stock plan should not be supported, a simpler scheme might perhaps be adopted, at least as a temporary expedient. The bee-keepers are not anxious to secure an inflated price for honey; what most of them want is to know just where they can ship their crop promptly, with the certainty of obtaining a reasonable quotation, and of being certain to get their money. It would seem that an energetic and honest dealer might

be selected who would contract to handle all the association's honey at the price fixed by the crop committee. In consideration of so large a contract he would doubtless be willing to charge a low commission, say five per cent., and, if necessary, would give bonds.

This dealer would act as a distributing centre for Toronto, and his large supply would practically enable him to control the market.

The great thing is to prevent bee-keepers from cutting one another's throats by competition. If all the men who produce a ton or more annually would have their crop handled from one centre, at a uniform price for uniform grades, it would hold the market steady.

F. L. POLLOCK,

Stouffville, Ont.

FOREIGN NOTES

(Translated by Dr. Burton N. Gates, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.)

Announcement of the Bee-keepers' School in Vienna, Austria (Osterreichischen Imkerschule in Wien), is made for 1911, in the January "Bienen-Vater." Seven courses are offered:

1. A course in Apiculture for teachers and proficient apiarists, being anatomical and histological.
2. A foul brood course.
3. A course for teachers of bee-keeping from June 11-25. This is a practical, all-day course.
4. Queen-rearing course, beginning May 15.
5. A beginner's course for the amateur and layman, consisting of 10 periods, from 4-7 o'clock in the afternoon, in May, June and September.
6. Instruction in the management of the frame hive.
7. A railroad course, three days in July, (similar to the "Better Farming Specials" run in Massachusetts and elsewhere in this country.)

According to the *J. Bienenwirthschaftliche* postoffice authorities, have introduced a special transporting queen, be bright red, provided with which are bound with

Mr. Dennler is quoted in *Bienen-Zeitung* for J. that bees collect enormous honey from the pine.

follows:

"Pine tree honey in large quantities in any colony can gather in pounds upwards, and in a month from two to three hundred (300 pounds). In these quantities it is not the other related insect with enormous quantities of the other hand, the ex-pine needles, which be-er with it.

"This generation of h especially when the ten the day is very warm, the night following is cool, the day cools off suddenly. sudden change, the ph checked, the pores of longer hold back the sup which issues, affording t harvest of pine honey."

The problem of bees transferring them has been to by the very interesting W. V. Brand, in the *Ja* the *Bienenwirthschaftliche* page 13:

"On the fifth of July caged. On the 15th of J tended to replace the queen brood in the various stages the hive. Thinking that p queen might be present, made, the colony even b but without discovering tl

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According to the January issue of the *Bienenwirthschaftliches Centralblatt*, the postoffice authorities of the Netherlands have introduced a special mail sack for transporting queen bees. The sacks are bright red, provided with 12 mm. meshes, which are bound with brass.

Mr. Dennler is quoted in the *Leipziger Bienen-Zeitung* for January, page 14, that bees collect enormous quantities of honey from the pine. The account is as follows:

"Pine tree honey in certain years appears in such quantities that the ordinary colony can gather in a day from ten pounds upwards, and in the course of a month from two to three zentner (200-300 pounds). In these years, it is certain that it is not the plant louse or other related insect which produces the enormous quantities of honey. It is, on the other hand, the exudation from the pine needles, which become literally covered with it.

"This generation of honey dew occurs especially when the temperature during the day is very warm, and when the night following is cool, or when a warm day cools off suddenly. Through this sudden change, the plant growth is checked, the pores of the needles no longer hold back the superabundant sap, which issues, affording the bees a rich harvest of pine honey."

The problem of bees moving eggs or transferring them has been contributed to by the very interesting item by Mr. W. V. Brand, in the January issue of the *Bienenwirthschaftliches Centralblatt*, page 13:

"On the fifth of July the queen was caged. On the 15th of July it was intended to replace the queen. However, brood in the various stages was found in the hive. Thinking that possibly another queen might be present, a search was made, the colony even being "sifted," but without discovering the queen. The

old queen was still caged. Before long another case of the same kind was met with. This time I determined to solve the riddle. The queen was busily engaged laying eggs on the floor of the cage, while the bees drew them through the meshes, carried them to the cells, and cared for them. Among 175 colonies I found 15 which behaved this way. Is this an unusual occurrence? It is the first time in my ten years' experience that the activity has come to my notice."

HURON COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

I have much pleasure in informing you that we have formed, here in Zurich, today, the nucleus of a Huron County Bee-keepers' Association. The nucleus is small yet, but I think that with a little good care it will become a strong colony in time. The inaugural meeting was announced in our local paper, of which about 45 bee-keepers received copies, but only seven came to the meeting. Every one present, however, was willing to join the new association, whilst a few others sent us their names with a promise to do their best for the organization. So we expect to start with about a dozen members and hope to double that number by the time of our next meeting, which will be held at Clinton about the middle of May. The officers elected are: Alex. Smith, Kippen, president; James Green, Hensall, vice-president; Jacob Haberer, Zurich, secretary-treasurer.

If you will give the above a little space in the C.B.J. you will oblige us.

JACOB HABERER.

Zurich, Ont., Feb. 7th.

We will give one year's subscription to the *Canadian Bee Journal* to any one who will supply us with the *Bee-Keepers' Review* for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, 1910. Write us before sending. These are wanted to complete our volume for binding.—The Editor.

OBJECTS TO REMOVAL OF DUTY FROM IMPORTED HONEY.

In looking over the list of proposed changes in tariff with the United States, I find that honey is put on the free list, but have found no mention of sugar or syrup, except maple. Now if there is a duty on syrups and none on honey it is quite likely several kinds of mixtures will become honey in crossing the line. And bee-keepers ought to see that nothing which does not come up to our standards for honey be sold under its name.

It seems to me that bee-keepers ought to ask for and get the same protection that the sugar, syrup and other competing industries enjoy. If our product is free so should theirs be, and if they are protected so should we. The syrups compete in the market with honey and should have no greater protection. It is possible that the United States may ask for a revision of the proposed tariff and it might not be too late to press more strongly upon the government our claim either for a duty on honey coming into Canada or the removal of the duty on sugars and syrups, as being the only fair way to bee-keepers.

L. C. WILDE.

Abingdon.

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February, 1911

Want and Exc

Advertisements for received at the rate words, each addition Payments strictly in amounts are too small keeping. Write copy o sheet from any other side of the paper only many times ad. is to l must reach us not late each month.

AGENTS WANTED time; liberal terms; ou acres in trees. Write a tree specialists," Thos. Son Co., Limited, Ridg

SITUATION WANTED man who has successfu ination after taking co and practical work in Ontario Agricultural C desiring help of this kin of 1911, kindly corresp Pettit, Provincial Apiari cultural College, Guelph,

WANTED—A young s kind of handy jack wi anxious to learn the be dress, J. Alpaugh, Galt,

WANTED—Bees — Wi ces for sale this spring, know of any for sale, plea with Drawer A, Canadian Brantford, Canada.

WANTED—To hear of healthy bees for sale this ably run for extracted he Braven, Dunnville, Ont.

BEEES WANTED—For c or would buy out an apiary kind of hive and bees, and Pet red fox for sale. Writ lars. A. R. Vanatter, Bal

WANTED—About one onies. Langstroth hive pre J. A. Kitchen, 1291 Dundas

Want and Exchange Column

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

AGENTS WANTED—Whole or part time; liberal terms; outfit free. Over 500 acres in trees. Write at once. "The fruit tree specialists," Thos. W. Bowman & Son Co., Limited, Ridgeville, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has successfully passed examination after taking course of lectures and practical work in Apiculture at the Ontario Agricultural College. Anyone desiring help of this kind for the season of 1911, kindly correspond with Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

WANTED—A young student who is a kind of handy jack with tools, and anxious to learn the bee business. Address, J. Alpaugh, Galt, Ont.

WANTED—Bees — Will those having bees for sale this spring, or those who know of any for sale, please communicate with Drawer A, Canadian Bee Journal, Brantford, Canada.

WANTED—To hear of parties having healthy bees for sale this spring, preferably run for extracted honey. George Braven, Dunnville, Ont.

BEEES WANTED—For cash, on shares or would buy out an apiary. State price, kind of hive and bees, and where located. Pet red fox for sale. Write for particulars. A. R. Vanatter, Ballinafad, Ont.

WANTED—About one hundred colonies. Langstroth hive preferred. Apply J. A. Kitchen, 1291 Dundas St., Toronto.

QUEENS FOR SALE.

PURE CARNIOLAN GRAY-BANDED ALPINE BEES—Write for price list and booklet. Select tested queens, March, April, May, \$5.00; untested, June, July, August, \$2.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. The Imperial Royal Agricultural Association, Ljubljana, Carniola (Krain), Austria.

FOR SALE—3-band queens, untested, 75c; tested, \$1.00. 5-band or Golden, untested, \$1.00; tested, \$1.50. 3-band breeder queens, \$5.00. 5-band or Golden breeder queens, \$10.00; reared from selected red clover mothers. Ask for prices in large quantities. Directions for building up weak colonies, 10c. W. J. Littlefield, R. D. 3, Little Rock, Ark.

ITALIAN QUEENS from my Jamaica, B.W.I., yard, mailed any month in the year after May 1st from my Yonkers yard, untested 75c., tested \$1.50; breeders, \$3.00; Carniolan, Cyprian, Caucasian and Banats, 25c. extra. Honey packages and supplies. W. C. Morris, Yonkers, N. Y., U.S.A.

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Price-Table of Carniolan Alpine Bees

No.	Stock and combs minutely examined regarding absolute health. No foul brood or disease of bees in the Alps.	March	May	June	July	August
		April May	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Sept. Octob.
1	Queen, select tested	5 00	5 00	3 50	3 50	3 00
2	Nucleus, with select tested queen, weight of bees, one pound net	6 00	6 00	5 00	4 50	4 50
3	Nucleus, with select tested queen, weight of bees two pounds net	—	7 00	7 00	6 50	6 50
4	Nucleus, with select tested queen, 7 half frames of German Standart size ...	—	8 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
5	Mobil Hive, with select tested queen, 10 half frames of German Standard size, transferred wintered stock with brood and honey	9 00	9 00	—	—	—
6	Carniolan Original Hive, very strong, select tested queen, brood, honey, will produce 2-3 swarms, the combs can then be cut out and transferred to mobil hives	9 00	9 00	9 00	—	8 00
7	Mobil Hive, full colony can be opened from three sides, select tested queen, brood, honey, 17 German Standart-Vienna or Badensishe half frames..	10 00	10 00	—	—	9 00
8	Queen, select, untested	—	—	2 00	2 00	—
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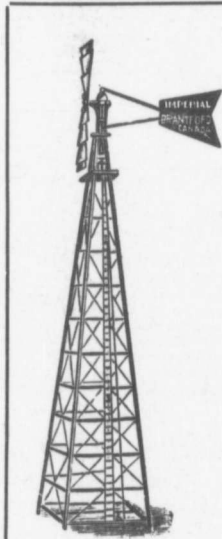
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