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MR. LEE BEAUPRE, Secretary of the Norfolk Bee-Keepers' Association, called upon us while in attendance at the Brant District Convention, and asked us to announce a very important point, which we have hitherto overlooked. That is, that bee-keepers can secure membership in their own local association by the payment of one dollar, part of which is sent to the Secretary of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, which gives them membership in this also, and in addition they receive the Canadian Bee Journal. It would be well therefore that all should connect themselves with their local association first, as it is important that these associations be maintained. They are doing a good work, especially in supplying statistics to the Government. It also swells the membership of the Ontario Association, and entitles them to the C.B.J. as well. Thus all three are benefited by the payment of one dollar.

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Mr. John L. Grosgean of Coburg: "The C.B.J. is greatly improved under your guidance. McEvoy's system (page 20) is worth to me more than I ever paid for the paper. I have taken it from the start. But you should give the bee-keepers the right view on foul brood. There is none in east part of Ontario. There has been no foul brood found east of Northumberland County, with the exception of a few hives, and that was found to have been shipped in from the west." We are glad to learn that you find the C.B.J. improved and of assistance to you. We are all indebted to Mr. McEvoy for the article on page 20. He has given us a very valuable method of manipulating our bees. Big results will follow his method. We do not quite understand your expression about foul brood. Our whole desire is to give the right view on everything. But in this matter, as in everything else, men's opinions differ widely. Some think foul brood is bad—very bad; others do not think so. Some judge the conditions of the whole country by the condition of some district. If our readers would write to us, stating the conditions in their own counties, we would then be able to present the "right view," without conjecture or guess-work. We believe also this would aid very much the work of the inspectors. It is the desire of all of us to get at the facts, that the ravages of the disease may be lessened.

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The visit of Mr. Aspinwall to the Brant District Convention was a distinct feature of the meeting. He is chuck full of bee lore, and

dispensed it very liberally. Many valuable hints were obtained from him. President Miller, of the O.B.K.A., was also present. His paper appears in another column. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lang, of St. Thomas, Wm. M'Evoy and Mr. Sibbald, were also present, and added much to the interest of the proceedings. Mr. Anguish of London, whose "Dont's" appear in another column, "brought down the house." He dealt out some hard knocks, even the writer not escaping. Had he not been such a "big" fellow, there might have been something doing. We will forgive him this time, however, but we wish to say advisedly "don't" do it again!

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By the time the next issue of the C.B.J. reaches its readers March shall have been far advanced. Bees wintered in the cellar will be on the point of being removed. As the first of April approaches the desire takes hold of us to know how our bees have wintered, and what is best to do to bring them over that critical period with a minimum of "spring dwindling." In anticipation of this we would like to have a simposium for our March issue on the subject of "Spring Management." A short letter from a large number would prove most interesting and valuable, and would come just at that time of the year when most needed. The advice and opinion of a number of our readers who have strong views — and perhaps stronger experience—upon this problem might greatly assist many who are in need of it. Not more than about 200 words need be written. If there are any who would like to deal with this subject more fully, well and good. If you should have only a few words to write, let us have it. If it expresses but one good thought, send it along. Now, how many will avail themselves of this invitation?

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In conversation with Mr. Aspinwall, when in the city recently, we asked him how he wintered his bees. He replied: "Outside. No cellar wintering for me."

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Mr. Angus F. McLellan, Mille Rocks, Ont., sends us the amount of his subscription, and says:— "I trust vou will always have a plentiful supply of good, practical Canadian articles, leaving all such visionary theories as the latest two-queen fad where they belong. I think if we can get our colonies so strong in spring or early summer that they can attend to all the eggs a good queen can lay, we will have made a great advance. In one thing we are behind you up there; we have never heard of foul brood down this way." [We congratulate you, friend McLellan, on your good fortune in having no foul brood in your section. We hope that you may continue to keep it so. In reference to the supply of good Canadian articles, we can assure you that is just what we want, and trust that you as well as many others will aid us to attain that end. The majority of bee-keepers will do well to let the two-queen

plan alone. Not sufficient is known of it yet to warrant its general application. We fear many would do themselves injury rather than good by trying it. But at the same time we must not cry down or discourage the experimenter. It is he who gives us new ideas, and sometimes discovers entirely new principles and methods. We can to-day see many things in successful operation whose discoverers were laughed at as mad men. When Bell said he could talk over the wire, he was treated as a joker; but he succeeded. If someone had then said, "I can go him one better, I can devise means whereby I can take long distances without wires!" we would surely have said this man was crazy. We think there is much to be discovered yet in the scientific handling of bees. Therefore let us greet the progressive experimenter with sympathetic encouragement. We need not follow him until he has successfuly demonstrated his idea.]

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A Confidential Talk With Our Readers.

During the past four months we have been sending the Journal to a large number of bee-keepers who were not on our subscription list. This was done for the purpose of introducing the Journal to them. Some got angry and thought that we were trying to force the Journal upon them, and would ultimately charge them for it. This was not the case. Our desire was to advertise it, and let the bee-keepers have a chance of deciding whether or not it would be worth the money to them. There are about five thousand persons in Canada keeping bees, and we believe a large number of these people could be induced to subscribe for the Journal if they were introduced to it. It is these whose addresses we are anxious to get. With this issue we have cut off all those to whom we have been sending it free during the last four months. We are also cutting off all who are in arrears. We have written to a number who are backward, offering them a fair compromise to settle. Many have not replied. Hereafter this Journal will be sent only to those who have paid up. If it should happen that some feel aggrieved at this, we hope that they will not get angry, but write us plainly what is in their minds, and they will find us only too willing to meet their wishes. There may be errors in our subscription list. If there are, we have no way of discovering it unless you write us. If the Journal fails to reach any of those who have paid up, rest assured it will be the result of error in the mailing, or the fault of the Post Office. The one thing that we would impress upon you is this: Do not get angry with us, and conclude that we are trying to treat you unfairly. Write us, giving us your whole point of view, and you will discover how good-natured we are, and how earnestly we desire to have you as our friends. During this year we will endeavor to add to our list five hundred names. We must do it if the Journal is to live. Will you help us? Ask your neighbor for one dollar as a membership fee to your county or district association. Then tell him all the advantages that will come to him in return for that one dollar. First, he becomes a member of his local association; second, a member of the Ontario Association, and third, he gets the Canadian Bee Journal thrown in! Connection with these associations,

and the knowledge obtained from perusal of the C.B.J., will amply repay any bee-keeper, even though he keeps but a few hives. We are determined to make the C.B.J. worthy of this important industry. We will not continue to conduct it otherwise. To all those who have so far assisted us by their support and the contribution of articles we extend our sincere thanks, Wishing you all a bumper crop for 1908 we are your obedient servant,

JAS. J. HURLEY.

Spring Norfolk Bee-keepers' Convention.

At the Battersby House parlor at 1.30 p.m., Wednesday, March 4, 1908. Be sure and come. Mr. Holtermann, Brantford, and others from a distance are expected to be present. E. Trinder, President; Lee Beaupre, Secretary, Simcoe, Ont.

Mr. R. Galbraith, Kerwood, Ont., writes as follows: "I have been doing considerable in the bee business for the last twenty years, and have been fairly successful. Last winter and spring was my worst experience. Spring dwindling was very bad. I am going to protect them better after setting out this spring. Last season I got fully one hundred pounds per colony. I have always wintered in the cellar. I have fifty colonies now. I notice you are giving the C.B.J. two years for $1.50. I consider it a big discount. Pardon me for taking the benefit of it. The Journal is greatly improved since it changed hands."

[Thanks, friend Galbraith. You have our pardon. We would be glad to pardon many others for the same offence. Your crop report for last year is very good, and we trust you will be more fortunate next spring.—Ed.]

Notes and Comments

By J. L. BYER

Early or Late Fall Feeding.

Really, Mr. Editor, in the discussion of the above subject, I cannot find enough difference in our opinions to justify me in using the "lash" upon you, as invited in Jan. C.B.J., page 6.

You say on page 5: "If we decide to feed syrup, we leave the brood combs where they are, and any time between the first and fifteenth of October we feed." In the item that caused Editor York to get "dizzy," I say, page 300, Oct. C.B.J.: "experience has taught me that, everything considered, strong colonies should not be fed previous to Sept. 20th or later than Oct. 10th." The "Oct. 10th' was a slip of the pen, and shortly after sending copy for that month, I wrote Mr. Craig telling him to change that to Oct. 15th, but in the confusion of transferring the Journal, I suppose it was overlooked. There you are friend Hurley, you would feed between 1st and 15th of October, at the same time that the bulk of my feeding is done; if you were attending three yards instead of one, you would start just a little earlier in the season. Lets shake hands and say that we agree at least in one thing apicultural.

While I am at it, might explain more fully why I specify "strong" colonies, as the inference is not plain. I find it necsesary for best results to feed weak stocks comparatively early in the season, as they cannot handle the syrup and put it in good condition for wintering as can real strong colonies, which latter, can with safety, if necessary be fed even later than Oct. 15th. On the other hand, these strong

colonies, if fed much earlier than dates given, are apt to turn a lot of the feed into brood, to say nothing of the fact as referred to, that in such colonies there is (in our locality) a lot of hatching brood, and consequently the feed cannot go into the heart of the brood nest.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to endorse what you say, page 22, relative to the value of Mr. Hand's articles for beginners. He has a style of writing peculiarly his own, and I know of no other writer on things apicultural, who can say so much in so few words. It is our privilege to know Mr. Hand as a personal friend, and one of our pleasant memories is the recollection of spending part of two days with him in the snug little town of Fenelon Falls. By the way, friend Hand is an ardent disciple of Izaak Walton, and part of our visit was taken up in rowing on Sturgeon Lake; as the writer is "green" as to boating, my friend did all the rowing, while your humble servant 'held' the "strings;" needless to say, I had the best of the job. Of our catch, least said the better. However, I was assured there had been fish there; in fact, friend Hand had only a few days before landed a "lunge" weighing 18 lbs. Perhaps we talked "bees" so much that the finny tribe were shy for fear of getting stung; anyhow they didn't bite.

Bee-keeping with Mr. Hand is to a certain extent a side issue, as he edits the Fenelon Falls Gazette. His bees are right in the town and the fact that they do not cause the slightest trouble to neighbors, speaks volumes for his management. By adopting numerous short-cut methods, the apiary is handled even in the busy season with but little loss of swarms, despite the fact that there is often no one in the yard from morning until evening. It goes without saying that he is thoroughly posted in bee culture, and although a splendid conversationalist, yet he is of a retiring disposition and, for this reason, is not often heard in conventions. Probably for the same reason he was, when I last heard from him, enjoying a life of single blessedness—but hold, where am I drifting to? It just occurs to me that the year 1908 is divisible by four, and for aught I know, perhaps this will cause trouble. As I have gone too far to retract, the best I can do is to make the Editor promise to see that no copy of the Feb. C.B.J. gets within 100 miles of Fenelon Falls.

Very sorry, Mr. Hurley, but it would be useless for me to try to give you any translations from that French paper that comes to your office, as mentioned on page 9, C.B.J. Also much regret that it is not in my power to delve into the mysteries of some of the German bee papers that come to my address occasionally. While at the Toronto Convention, our friend Jacob Haberer thought the writer somewhat of a paradox—a German unable to speak the German language; and while this seeming absurdity is explained by the fact of mother not speaking the German tongue, yet early surroundings were of such a nature, that with little effort on our part, the language might have been acquired. However, such is life, and while "regrets" will never make up for lost opportunities, yet the memory of past mistakes should serve as an incentive to help us take advantages of these oportunities as they present themselves to us in the present and future.

We have mentioned in these columns, the fact of all bees in our locality going into winter quarters last fall with abnormally small clusters. Such a condition is hard to give a reason for, as enough nectar was coming in till quite late to keep brood rearing going on. Naturally we, who are wintering outdoors, are somewhat concerned as to how these small clusters are going to stand the weather . Up to the 25th of January, weather has been moderate, but since then we have had a lot of snow, and this morning, Jan. 30th, the thermometer was 24 below zero. On the day previous, we shoveled snow all around hives, that had not previously been drifted over, being careful not to jar hives. As I write, Mr. J. F. Davidson, of Unionville, has just called me to the "phone" and he tells me he has been doing the same thing, as he thought those "small clusters would freeze right through." No question but that a lot of snow piled around and over hives is a great protection during very cold weather, and I think the abundance of snow they have in New Ontario explains the fact of successful wintering outdoors, notwithstanding the severe climate. Just as soon as the weather moderates, I shall remove snow from front of hives, but during very severe cold, I don't care if the hives are completely covered. Incidentally, might remark that the bees have not had even a partial flight since sometime in November, yet they appear to be in good condition so far.

Gleanings is at present conducting, or rather aiding in the crusade against allowing the Glucose interests of the United States labelling their product "cane syrup." As pointed out, this name is misleading and apt to make consumers think that the syrup is a product of the sugar cane, whereas it is a product of the starch factory and can be made of potato starch as well as from corn. Editor Root says: "The general public does not know that corn syrup, so called, is glucose; and to allow this change of name would be the grossest kind of deception—a thing that would be entirely out of harmony with the provisions of the National Pure Food Law, under which Dr. Wiley and his associates are working." Pity we have no such stringent pure food law on this side of the line, but sentiment is ripe for just as stringent rulings on food products here in Canada, as in the United States. It is only a question of time. There is an enormous amount of glucose syrup used here in Canada, and I believe if the product was labelled "glucose" instead of "table syrup," or some other name, the consumption of the stuff would be much less than at present. No doubt many of the people do not know that the "syrup" is glucose, but of a number of merchants interviewed, they certainly know, and moreover seem to think that it is not the most healthy of foods. But it is cheap, and the public demand it, and this is as far as the merchant is concerned; he has to give the people what they want. Just a few days ago, a friend who has been in Toronto for the past eight months, told me that where he was boarding, the parents insisted on their children using this glucose syrup on their bread in place of butter. It was cheaper, and besides, these parents had read that sugar was healthy for children; and they had not the slightest idea that this "syrup' had never seen a stalk of sugarcane. When told that it was glucose, they would not believe it; but

if the package had been labelled with that name, not likely they would have been using so much "syrup."

Turn Yours

The inner side of every cloud
Is always bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out,
To show the lining.

—Irish Bee Journal.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS

By I. BALMER, Burlington, Ont.

After observation and experience with my bees during the fall of 1906, I have no fear of my bees clustering on empty nests at the beginning of winter. I will first give my plan of wintering outside. My hives being 12 frame L., I take out four of the lightest frames before commencing to feed. Then close the remainder up together in the center, then put a division board on each side; that leaves a space on each side about two and a half inches, which is filled with planer shavings and a little sawdust. Two narrow pieces of wood across the top of the frames about the centre, ⅜ thick and ½ in. apart or so, leaves a place so the bees can pass over the frames without having to go around by the ends. Then a heavy cloth (duck) on top; then shavings and sawdust again on top. In the fall of 1906 I commenced to get ready to feed up for winter about the middle of October, 70 colonies in all. I found every colony had taken all the sealed honey from the outside of each outside frame, and part of the opposite side, and carried it to the centre, and filled up every cell in the brood nest so they could cluster on it when the cold weather came. Accordingly, I resolved that the little fellows were too cute to be caught wintering on empty combs no matter whether fed early or late. We are told by Dr. Dzierzon, in Allgem. fur Bienenzucht. reproduced by F. Greiner in Gleanings Dec. 15th p. 1590, that the reason that late fed bees (with liquid food) usually winter poorly is because the bees cannot crawl into the cells inside of the cluster, to form a more compact cluster, thus keeping themselves warmer. How are we going to persuade the little pets to leave the cells empty where they intend to cluster when they are determined to have them full, if there is any honey in the hive to fill them with? This is exactly contrary to your teachings of late feeding. I would sooner risk your plan than the above. But I prefer going a little more according to Nature, and give them plenty, commencing about the middle of September, so as to get through about the 1st October, then let the little pets fix their house to suit themselves.

I tried wintering seven eight-frame L. hives in exactly the same way that Mr. McIntyre describes in Gleanings p. 97, with the entrance in the case on a level with the entrance to the hive, but it did not work as well as the above plan. Hope Mr. McIntyre will have better success.

In reply to your article of December p. 375, in which you say, "In eating comb honey you cannot put anything else in your mouth at the same time, or if you do you must swallow the wax. The bees make wax to store their honey in, they do not make it to eat. We

do not think that honey and the comb should be eaten. We do not believe that Nature so intended it." Now if comb honey is so disastrous, why will it cure the worst case of dysentry in about half an hour? Try a partly filled section with a cup of tea, bread and butter.

[Your plan for wintering is on the whole very good, but we do not approve of filling both sides of the hive with shavings. This makes a lot of labor, and necessitates a great amount of work in the spring when cleaning out the hive. A cushion or something of the kind would be better, so that it could be readily withdrawn when opening the hives in the spring. Your idea of allowing the bees to pass over the top of the frames is right. That the bees will take the honey from the side frames and put it in the centre where the brood has hatched is something new. We have never observed it in our experience. This is a point worth investigating on the part of some of our most prominent bee-keepers. Perhaps some have had experience in this matter. With regard to the assertion of Dr. Dzierzon, we are a little sceptical Whenever we have found a hive that has succumbed in wintering, we have noticed the bees buried head first in the cells—all dead We believe this is the result of starvation. How can a bee feed if it is buried in an empty cell? Give the bees plenty of food—well filled cells, and if other conditions of warmth are complied with—that is good and sufficient winter packing—there will be no "cold seat" We have known bees to die of starvation on empty combs in the centre of the hive, while outside frames were full. We believe this is the experience of the best informed bee-men. We think you are wise in saying that you "would sooner risk your plan than the above." Unless you have a very late fall flow, September is the month to do your feeding We have found an entrance three-eights by four inches satisfactory. We have had no experience with a wider entrance, and would not care to try it. We would not care to be understood as saying that comb honey is "disastrous." We only meant to say that wax was not food; that it was not a good thing to put upon the stomach; that extracted honey was best for table use. We agree with you that comb honey is good for a case of dysentry, but extracted honey would serve the purpose just as well. We prefer to eat our bread and butter with honey free from wax.—ED]

WHOLESALE RE-QUEENING SHOULD BE DONE IN NEARLY EVERY APIARY IN ONTARIO

BY WM. McEVOY, WOODBURN, ONT., CAN.

No one thing in the whole bee industry is so badly neglected as the queen business—the very thing that so much depends upon for our honey crops. The bee-keepers of our Province have not only neglected to improve their bees by breeding from better stock, but they have left all the re-queening to the bees. This is a very poor system, and one that is responsible for part of the "spring dwindling," most of the queenless colonies, and lighter honey crops. Colonies with young queens continue brood rearing later in the season, and go into winter with more young bees, come into spring stronger, dwindle less, and build up faster, and gather more honey. For these reasons I go in for re-queening every colony every year, with the exception of a few colonies that have given extra large yields, and these I keep over to breed from, and re-queen one year later. For 25 years I made it a rule when lifting up combs of brood to closely examine the larvæ to see how the bees have been feeding it. I always found the difference to be very great in nearly every apiary that I ever examined. Why should I not, when colonies that had been poor feeders of larvæ had been kept year after year and bred from? Stock of any kind in either a barn yard, apiary or any other place, that is not good feeders of their young, should not be kept to breed from. Italian queens bred from colonies that have given the largest yields are my choice. On page 17 of the January number of the Bee-keepers' Review for 1908 I read an article from Mr. J. E. Hand on the "Losses that Come as the Result of Aged Queens." As this article of Mr. Hand's is the best along this line of any that I ever read, and fits in so completely with all my experience, I would like to see it published in the Canadian Bee Journal.

Losses that Come as the Result of Aged Queens

J. E. HAND IN BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW

There is a certain vein running through the writings of some of our leading bee-keepers, to the effect that strong colonies early in the season are not desirable; that medium ones at the beginning of the harvest will give better results.

That several writers take this view is sufficient proof that it is not merely a freak of the imagination.

These writers have thus far been content to make bare assertions, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions; consequently, there is a certain air of mystery surrounding this seemingly unnatural result, all of which has a tendency to greatly mystify a simple problem in apiculture.

It is not the intention of the writer to discredit the statements referred to, but rather to remove the mystery surrounding them; giving the cause as well as the cure.

OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL, A STRONG COLONY WILL STORE THE MOST SURPLUS.

Admitting that extra strong colonies very often fall behind medium, or even light ones, at the beginning of harvest, yet, since it is bees that gather the honey, is it not reasonable to suppose that, OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL, an extra strong colony will often store more than twice as much as the medium one, especially of comb honey?

This brings us down to the "present condition" of our colonies, upon which depends our success or failure in a far greater degree than upon numerical strength.

A hive may be overflowing with bees at the BEGINNING of the harvest, and yet be a disappointment to the bee-keeper; all because the RIGHT CONDITIONS do not exist. Our success in comb honey production depends upon a certain condition of our colonies called normal or natural, and every bee-keeper who aspires to become a successful comb honey producer should see that every one of his colonies are up to this condition at the beginning of the harvest.

A COLONY IN A NORMAL CONDITION NEVER BECOMES TOO POPULOUS.

A colony may be said to be in a normal condition when it contains a vigorous queen and plenty of good, clean, worker combs, and, at the beginning of the honey flow, is well filled with brood and fairly boiling over with bees. With such a CONDITION, it is doubtful if it can become too strong from one queen.

Reasoning from effect to cause, we have found that the unnatural results first mentioned can be traced almost invariably to a failing queen; and, since the slightest failure of the queen will often throw the colony into an abnormal condition, it is difficult to estimate the actual loss occasioned by allowing the bees to re queen THEMSELVES. I believe this loss is far greater than is generally supposed.

By giving to each colony, at the close of the harvest, a young and vigorous queen, all this trouble can be avoided. Such a queen will rear brood late in the season, which insures a strong force of nurse bees the following spring, and, consequently, a strong force of workers for the coming harvest.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IN RE-QUEENING.

Another important point in this discussion, one which no bee-keeper can afford to lightly ignore, is the improvement of our bees that may be brought about through queen rearing. A weak and debilitated mother cannot reasonably be expected to produce vigorous offspring, hence, an apiary that is run on the non-swarming plan, and permitted to rear queens from feeble mothers, in supersedure, results in a weakened and inferior strain of bees.

On the other hand, by re-queening and rearing queens from our choicest breeders, we are gradually improving our stock, and bringing our apiary to a higher state of permanent productiveness.

To my mind the difference between these two systems is so wide as to leave no room for comparison.

The cost and labor of re-queening have been used as an argument

against that practice. In reply, I would say that, while it seems like quite an undertaking for the extensive bee-keeper, yet there is no excellence without labor, and it is doubtful if a bee-keeper can do any work that will pay him as well as re queening. With the right system, and a very simple equipment, a bee-keeper of average intelligence can re-queen at a trifling cost, considering the results gained.

We may talk about feeding, and spring stimulation, and juggling with combs, all of which may be all right in their place, but we can't dodge the fact that our success or failure is more dependent upon the queen than upon all else.

It is claimed that there will always be a few no account colonies with ANY system. Why should a bee-keeper allow a part of his apiary to remain unproductive any more than a farmer should allow a part of his farm to become unproductive? In either case there is idle capital, and the wear and tear of equipment, together with the expense of feeding a lot of no account colonies. All of which is simply RUINOUS, and would not be tolerated one moment by a good business man in any other pursuit.

THE KIND OF HONEY PRODUCED MAY HAVE A BEARING.

It is not the intention of the writer to question the judgment of those who may hold opposite views, and for whose opinions he has great respect, as he is viewing the subject from the standpoint of the comb honey producer, while these men largely produce extracted honey, which may in a measure account for the difference in our opinions.

In conclusion, let me say, I believe in intensive and extensive bee-keeping; in other words, keep as many colonies as you can upon the intensive plan; and whether that is ten, or one thousand, will largely depend upon the man and his methods; and, finally, if this article shall be the means of enabling some bee-keeping brother to increase the profits from his bees, then the object of the article will be fulfilled.

Birmingham, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1907.

THE TIME FOR FALL FEEDING

Mr. J. L. Byer replies to Bro. York in American Bee Journal as follows. He seems to have interpreted our idea very nicely. We do not wish to be understood as saying that the plan we follow is the best. In our last issue we stated our plan and the reasons why we followed it. That is all. We are open to be convinced on this matter.

MR. BYER'S REJOINDER

So you think, Mr. Editor (page (741), that the diverse views of Canadian bee-keepers in regard to the proper time for fall feeding, is apt to make beginners feel "somewhat dizzy." As one of the trio referred to in said editorial, I shall endeavour to reconcile somewhat such seemingly different opinions, and in a measure bring order out of chaos.

The writer, as correctly quoted, said in the Canadian Bee Journal, that in his experience it is not wise to feed much before September 20. Editor Hurley says he prefers to feed when the "last batch of brood has hatched." I

suppose Mr. Hurley does not mean to infer that he waits until there is ABSOLUTELY NO BROOD in the hives, as in our locality some colonies will have SOME brood clear into November. However, the point is this: By waiting till Sept. 20, my object in so doing is precisely the same as in Mr. Hurley's case, as by that time brood-rearing is pretty well over, and the syrup fed goes where I want it—right into the heart of the brood-nest. So you see there is not so much difference, after all, between advice given by Mr. Hurley and methods followed by myself.

At first glance, Mr. Adams' views in favor of feeding at the close of the honey harvest does, I admit, seem diametrically opposed to what Mr. Hurley and myself advocate, but after careful scrutiny the difference is not so apparent.

Mr. McEvoy is very enthusiastic in this matter of early feeding, and Mr. Adams is a thorough disciple of Mr. McEvoy, at least in the matter of feeding bees.

It will also be remembered that Mr. McEvoy is very particular that his bees go into winter quarters on COMBS SEALED CLEAR TO THE BOTTOM, full of either good honey or sugar syrup. Knowing Mr. McEvoy's views along this line, for some time it was a mystery to me how SOLID SEALED COMBS could be obtained by feeding "at the close of the honey-flow." In a personal interview, only a short time ago, Mr. McEvoy explained how he accomplishes this. Like Mr. Adams, at the close of the honey-flow he feeds all the colonies will take, THEN IN THE FALL, WHEN THE BROOD IS HATCHED OUT, HE PUTS ON THE FEEDERS AGAIN, AND COMPLETES THE JOB. While I can not positively assert that Mr. Adams followed out the latter part of the program, I feel pretty sure that such is the case, judging from the fact he is an advocate of colonies being very heavy for winter.

Again, the matter of locality figures a great deal in feeding, as well as in many other things pertaining to bee-keeping. Mr. McEvoy, who lives in a locality where there is absolutely no bee-forage after the white honey-flow, admitted that the early feeding was not to be thought of in places where there was a buckwheat or other fall flow. If I am correct, there is rarely, if ever, any fall flow in Mr. Adams' locality. In our immediate district, while we rarely obtain much surplus from the buckwheat, yet enough nectar comes in to keep brood-rearing going on at a lively rate well on into September.

The strain or race of bees has also quite a bearing upon the subject at issue, as it is a well-established fact that pure Italians as kept by both Mr. McEvoy and Mr. Adams, are more conservative in the matter of brood-rearing than are Carniolans and their crosses. While I have some pure Italians, the great majority of my bees have Carniolan blood and the latter ALWAYS breed later in the season than do the Italians.

All things considered, there is not then so great a difference of opinion among the three Canuck under arraignment on the subject

of feeding bees for winter. However, before closing, let me repeat in a "stage whisper," that for MY LOCALITY, "experience has taught me that, for various reasons, it is not wise to do much feeding previous to September 20.

SYRUP FEEDING AND SHRINKAGE

Here are two extracts from my notebook that may interest you. The syrup feed was made of equal parts of sugar and water.

Sept. 6, 1906, I put a super with six empty frames and queen-excluder on hive no 43; weight, with feeder 81 lbs.

Sept. 6, 7 P.M., fed 6 lbs. syrup.....weight 87 lbs.
Sept. 7, 7 A.M.....weight 86 lbs.
Sept. 7, 7 P.M.....weight 84½ "
Sept. 7, 7 P.M., fed 6 lbs. syrup....weight 30½ "
Sept. 8, 7 A.M.....weight 90 lbs.
Sept. 8, 7 P.M.....weight 88 lbs.
Sept. 8, 7 P.M., fed 6 lbs. syrup.....weight 94 lbs.
Sept. 10, 7 : 30 A.M.....weight 90 lbs.
Sept. 10, 7 P.M.....weight 89 lbs.
Sept. 10, 7 P.M., fed 6lbs. syrup .. weight 95 lbs.
Sept. 13, 7 : 30 A.M .....weight 92 lbs.
Sept. 13, 7 P.M..... weight 92 lbs.
Sept. 13, 7 P.M., fed 6 lbs. syrup....weight 98 lbs.
Sept. 14, 7 : 30 A.M.....weight 97 lbs.
Sept. 15, 6 P.M. .....weight 95 lbs.
Sept. 15, 6 P.M., fed 6 lbs. syrup...weight 101 lbs.
Sept. 17, 7 A.M..... ..weight 97 lbs.
Sept. 17, 7 P. M., fed 6 lbs. syrup weight 102½ lbs.
Sept. 19, 7 A M.....weight 100 lbs.

This is a net gain of 19 lbs. for 42 lbs of syrup fed.

Oct. 4, 1907, I fed the same colony 21 lbs. of syrup; weight, after feeding, 83 lbs.; on the evening of Oct 5 it weighed 79 lbs.; Oct. 6, 76 lbs; Oct 7, 72 lbs., thus showing a loss of 11 lbs. in three days. U. H. BOWEN.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 2, 1907.

THE BOOK NEWS MONTHLY for February has reached us. It is a beautiful production. Its article on May Sinclair is well worth the price of the magazine. Lovers of good literature should not be without it.

DETROIT SECURES THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

By a unanimous vote, the executive committee of the National Bee-Keepers' Association has decided to hold the next annual convention in Detroit, Michigan. The exact date has not been decided, but it will be after the hot, dusty, busy season has past, but before the cold of winter has come—in those glorious days that come only in the autumn.

The National Association has met in Detroit only once, nearly a quarter of a century ago, but that meeting was well attended—practical, enthusiastic, and harmonious.

The majority of bee-keeping specialists, those who attend conventions, live in the north-eastern part of the United States and Canada. Detroit is very nearly the geographical center of that district. It is easily reached from the middle South, from the East, from the middle West, and from Ontario, hence a great crowd of practical men can be gathered at that point.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Sec. N.B.K.A.

[We trust that many of our Canadian bee-keepers will avail themselves of this opportunity to fraternize with our United States brethren. It goes without saying that the meeting will be most pleasant and profitable. We are looking forward to the event ourselves with pleasant anticipation.—ED.]

THE SIBBALD WAX EXTRACTOR

The following is Mr Sibbald's description of his new wax press given at the Brant Convention in Brantford on the 22nd of January. It is needless to say that it was well received. The Ham & Nott Co. are manufacturing it, and have announced it in their new catalogue. We can safely commend it as an efficient tool for the purpose, and is inexpensive:—

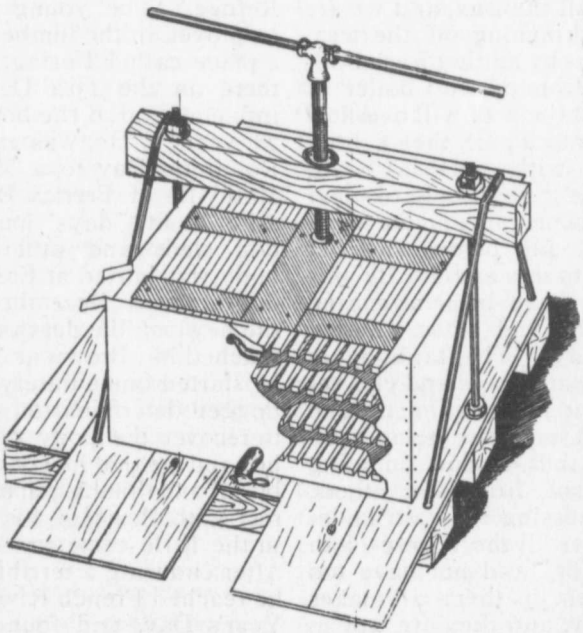
Every up-to-date apiarist should have in his equipment a good wax press, and should know or understand how to melt up old combs and extract as nearly as possible all the wax from them.

Wax is a valuable by-product of the apiary that might with great profit receive more study and attention. Many combs are unfit for use. Old musty, mouldy, pollen clogged combs, irregular crooked combs, combs having an excess of drone comb, diseased combs, containing the stain marks of foul brood or infected honey, burr combs, burr combs scrapings of the hives, frames or sections, broken combs, etc. All should be condemned to the pot, put through the melting, squeezing, cleaning process, and made into clean cakes of yellow wax; ready for sale, or to be made into foundation, and transformed by the bees into straight, fresh new combs—a thing of beauty and usefulness, instead of an unsightly mass of germ-producing, moth-breeding filth. I have already referred to the diseased combs. Foul brood would never have made the headway it has, or be considered the scourge it is, if old suspicious combs were valued less as combs, and foundation appreciated more. Bees like to build comb, there is a natural secretion of wax, and there is not nearly the distance most people think between the sheet of foundation and drawn comb.

Outside of the number of bee-keepers who attend conventions and study bee journals there are vast numbers who throw away their discarded combs, bury them, burn them. They have no wax press, and cannot believe that any wax can be obtained from such comb. How foolish this is, and what a loss After last winter's heavy losses, hundreds of combs were left uncovered by the bees, a prey to moths, mice, and insects. At one place I found a snake coiled up amongst the combs evidently enjoying the honey, or waiting there for mice or insects. At one of these deserted villages, containing probably 30 or 35 hives of combs, my assistant secured the lot, and melted and extracted 100 lbs. of wax, which was sold for $35.00 An average Langstroth comb will yield from ¼ to ⅓ lb. of wax, 10 Langstroth combs from 3 to 3½ lbs. Surely, then, it is profitable work melting them and worth the learning how to use a good press. The press I have here is a combination of other good presses, and the combination makes a better press. It is not my intention to manufacture any for sale, so you will excuse me for saying that I think it is the best, giving splendid satisfaction both as to speed and ability to extract as nearly as possible all the wax.

Before commencing operations, it is necessary to have an ordi-

nary stove, one or two common stove boilers, two large dippers, a number of sap pails, or vessels to contain the wax; also a tub to hold the water after the pressing; a pair of gloves to handle the hot trays and cheeses; six cheese cloths about a yard square each. Start the fire, and heat to the boiling point two or three pails of water. Draw the tank forward on the platform from under the screw and top bar, so as to be able to get at the trays of slats. Pour this hot water over all, so as to heat them thoroughly. Fill the boiler ⅔ full of water again, and as soon as it nears the boiling point, fill in the combs to be melted. Mix with a dipper, and add combs until the boiler is filled. Draw off the water from the tank, remove three trays of slats, leaving only the bottom set; on this place the form. Spread a cheese cloth over this, and commence dipping, skimming from the top, where the wax cocoons or slumgum will be thickest. When two inches deep have been filled into the cheese, fold it over and pin the ends, remove the form, and we have a bag of hot wax (slumgum), called a cheese, lying upon the slats. Another tray is quickly placed on the top of this, the form again returned, another cheese cloth spread over, and filled as before. This operation is again repeated and our third cheese formed. The last tray is placed on top (the one with the big irons on). The tank and contents are pushed back under the top bar, the screw turned down until it commences to press, then the balance of the hot water is poured through a wire cloth strainer into the tank, filling it, overflowing, or submerging the trays of slats, cheeses, wax, slumgum, etc. All is under hot, boiling water, which is up nearly to the overflow lip. Now give the screw a few turns, and see the yellow wax bubble up. Cover the tank with two boards



THE SIBBALD PRESS

to retain the heat. Turn the screw down again, then slacken, to allow the water to go back into the sponge-like slumgum; press again, thus washing out the wax. It can get out anyway, sidewise, endwise, upwards, and once out, it can't soak back; it rises to the surface, and only hot water goes back when the screw is slackened to wash it out cleaner and cleaner. A half hour of this process of wash and press will bring out all the wax, and we are ready for skimming off the wax. This is done by adding fresh boiling water from the 2nd boiler or kettle, until the wax will overflow at the lip into a pail, then a little skimming with a thin board towards the lip will help to clear it off. Open the tap, and the water flows into a tub below, still hot and ready to use again. By this time, if we have been attending to the boiler and stove, another lot is ready. The tank again drawn forward, trays and cheeses removed and filled again; the 2nd set of cheese cloths being used this time, thus saving dumping the sediment from the others, until the pressing is again under way. Never fill the cheese cloth too full. Try and not have too much water in them, it makes them flabby, and they are apt to roll out of place. Have everything ready, so the work can be continued quickly. Keep everything hot. Two can work to better advantage than one. Never let the trays cool while using. Keep the hot water on them until the next lot is ready.

If the wax is run into tall narrow vessels, and placed where it will cool slowly, the sediment will settle, and can be scraped off the cake when cool, and is therefore clean and ready for market.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE

To the Editor of the "Advocate."

In your issue of January 1st you have it reported that Mr. W. J. Brown of Maniwaki is dead. This is an error. It is Henry L. Brown, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown of the House of Refuge. The young man was employed in the lumber camps at a place called Loring, and died there on the 13th December of inflammation of the bowels, aged 28 years. He was married on Dominion Day to a Miss Laura Mainville of French River, Ont. After a five days' journey with dog sleds and otherwise, the body was buried at French River on the 23rd December. When the news of the death of his son reached Mr. Brown at L'Orignal, he started immediately with that dogged determination of the man to recover the body of his dead boy and see that he got a Christian burial and that his remains should rest with those of his ancestors in the little cemetery at Curran. After enduring a terrible journey, he reached French River on New Year's Day, and found that his son had received Christian burial in the little Catholic Cemetery at the foot of the cross which the boy himself had erected there some time ago. Mr. Brown had the grave opened and the body taken to the family vault at Curran and buried there on Sunday afternoon, January 5th. On his sad journey Mr. Brown met with the most kindly treatment

from all, especially the James Bay Railway officials, who accorded him every mark of kindness and consideration in conveying himself, the body of his son and the frail young widow over their new road for a distance of seventy miles free of charge, knowing that the expense incurred in such a journey was very high. They also very kindly sent a guide with him from the end of their steel at Picked River across country to French River. After reaching French River, Mr. Brown met with the most cordial treatment at the hands of Rev. Father Dufrane, P.P., Mr. John Mainville, uncle of the young widow, and many others who sincerely symphasized with Mr. Brown in his sad errand, for which Mr. Brown extends his sincere thanks.

[We deeply sympathize with our good brother Brown in his great affliction, and trust that consolation may come to him in the contemplation of Cod's mercy and the victory won beyond.--ED.]

WHICH?

Thick or Thin Syrup for Feeding Winter Stores.

BY J. A. DEADMAN, DRUGGIST AND APIARIST

Although a little out of season, I want to endorse all friend Byer has said in opposition to Dr. Miller and Editor of Gleanings on this subject, especially that part about it granulating in the combs when made two lbs. of sugar to one of water. Many will no doubt be glad to know which is best, and to have this difference of experience and opinions explained, especially when this should not be very hard to do. It is certainly a pity for our American cousins to be carrying so much water, and the bees exhausting themselves in the effort of getting rid of it. "When doctors differ, who shall decide?" Really, I wonder if ever such differences exist among the devotees of anything as do those of the busy bee! "Locality" explains away some differences, but not all. The one in question can hardly be traced to this source. I have wondered sometimes if there is a difference in the sugar. I never knew a Canadian beekeeper who has had trouble along this line. It was Jas. Haddon I first remember telling us that in order to keep sugar syrup from crystalizing in the combs there should be added a certain amount of tartaric acid. Then Dr. Doolittle, I believe, is responsible for recommending honey for the same purpose; and now others "in authority" say the "one to one" product is preferable for obviating the granulating in the combs, and also making it better for winter stores. I suppose the only thing that prevented me from following the advice of those whom I supposed should know, was the fact that, as a druggist, I was familiar with the making of sugar syrup for use in medicine; not as a medicine in itself, but to render the nauseous one more palatable. The formula for this syrup both in the British and United States Pharmacopœias is two of sugar to one of water by weight. No trouble is experienced in keeping this syrup either from souring or crystalizing. If the proportion of sugar was greater than 2 to 1, then salts would be deposited in

the bottom of the bottle, and hard ones at that. I believe that this is how Rock Candy is made. A solution is made, so thick that the water cannot hold the sugar, and it will deposit itself in crystals and on a string if placed in it. The fact that any crystals of sugar formed in this way are very hard, and should not be hard to distinguish from those of granulated honey, makes it all the more difficult to account for the conclusions arrived at by those who are considered "soured" on all apicultural matters. I suppose in my bee-keeping experience I have fed at least one hundred barrels granulated sugar, and—unless for stimulative purposes—have made it the standard strength. If any guess work, if early I would not hesitate a little thinner, or if late a little thicker. If much thicker than standard, it quickly shows by forming a thin coating of crystals on top, and very soon a deposit below. It is this tendency that makes it unsatisfactory for a table syrup. Of course the difficulty is overcome when a certain proportion of honey is added.

From the fact that I have experienced no trouble from syrup granulating, and frequently do from honey, makes me prefer the former not only for winter stores, but I believe it must be better for the spring time also, when the bees have difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of water, as sugar syrup seems to hold more water than will honey, and yet not sour.

OUTDOOR WINTERING

BY F. J. MILLER, PRESIDENT, O.B.K.A.

(Read at Brant District Convention)

In dealing with the subject of Outdoor Wintering, I have divided the work into three working periods.

The first is to replace all queens of two years old, the work to be attended to between July 20th and the last of August. Next comes the necessary attention to winter stores, and demands care during September.

The final attention is packing, and covers a period of about ten days following the 15th of October. Success can hardly be assured without the detail of each being carefully looked after at the proper time. True, you may have fair success some seasons after neglecting some part of the work, but the risk is far too great.

We are now ready to take up the work in the order mentioned, and as an aid in carrying it out, I prefer to keep a record of the age of every queen, and have them at a vigorous age during the three months previous to our expected clover flow. I say expected advisedly, as it sometimes appears uncertain as to whether it will take place this year or next; but, in any case, be prepared at the usual time. Having a better average from queens that pass through this strenuous period but twice, I make a practice during clipping time that all queens which are approaching two years old, and those found showing defective work at a later period, are marked with a letter K in the record book; and as the last of July approaches, the queens thus marked are replaced with young laying queens as rapidly as possible.

making sure that every one is given attention before the last of August, thus completing the queen work for the season by leaving a few strong nuclei in each yard to unite with any colony that may be found defective either from lack of bees or being queenless.

As I have no fall flow of honey, we are now ready on September 1st to give attention to the second period of work—Winter Stores. Each colony is weighed, and the weight marked in the record book. Those showing a weight less than thirty pounds of honey at home, and thirty-two at the out yards, are fed at once, and as rapidly as possible, to that weight. During that work we also make use of the remaining nuclei in the yard by uniting them wherever needed.

We are now ready about October 15th for the third stage of the work—Putting the little fellows in the winter cases, and to me this is a most pleasurable work, to set four good heavy colonies into a case with a couple of inches of packing on the bottom, and five inches at the sides, with ten or twelve on top of sealed summer covers, giving a generous entrance for air, with the alighting board hung over the outer entrance to exclude heavy winds, and a water-tight cover over all.

Colonies thus prepared in the divisible brood chamber hive, giving free access with its central passageway to all parts of the hive well stocked with good stores, provided with a colony of normal strength of young bees, and a good queen, then I feel that my bees are in the best possible condition to pass through a long winter or severe spring. Having practised this system in my three yards for the past ten years, I find it conserves the strength of the old bees by prolonging their period of usefulness, and each comb as filled with brood is permanently covered with bees, thus saving valuable larvæ, which is so often lost after a week of fine weather followed by a March or April winter. I wish to repeat what I have so often said for this system—The gain made in the two months previous to the 15th of May will more than repay the extra cost of stores consumed in outside wintering.

Another Old-Timer.

In a letter received from Mr. Edwin Gould, Colborne, Ont., he says he has been a bee-keeper for fifty years, and invented the first honey extractor that was ever made in Canada. May the blessings of a grateful bee fraternity pour down upon his venerable head.—ED.

INTERESTING GERMAN ITEMS

Translated by JACOB HABERER, Zurich, Ont.

Red Honey.

About the middle of August last year I examined my 14 colonies of bees, aud found quite a lot of red honey in the hives, the colour was that of fresh blood. Only one colony had not found that source of honey. As they had a surplus over winter food, I extracted about 50 lbs. of it. The mass was rather a little thin on top after a few days' standing, so I took off about one-third, the rest of it granulated nicely in a few weeks. I could not make out where that honey came from, as the flavor was not distinct enough. Later on I spoke with another bee-keeper, and he had the very same case, only he soon had found the cause of it. At a mineral water factory bees had emptied a barrel of fruit, and so the matter was solved. Such occasions may cause trouble for the bee-keeper. If the red color had not made the honey suspicious, or if the bees had gathered from other fruit instead of raspberries, the matter might not have been discovered, and the honey sold as pure. Any expert would have to declare that such a produce could not be called honey, though gathered by bees. May this case caution experts in case of law suits to be very careful to give their opinion; therefore sure proof should be evident that the same was done personally.—K. Lazarettober, Inspector (London), in Muncher Bienenzeitung.

Secretion of Nectar.

After rain the amount of nectar in plants increases. In dry weather it will reduce. The fuchsia, for instance, produces in rainy weather from 40 to 70 mm. nectar, but after 3 sunny days it will come down to 15 mm. The further north from the Equator, the more the amount of nectar secretion will increase; it also will in higher locations. A head of red clover contains 7.93 my. nectar, 125 heads consequently 1 y., or 125,000 1 ky.—a little over 2 lbs. Each head has an average about 60 blossoms or cells, so it will take 7,000,000 of them to make 1 ky., or about 3½ million single cells for one lb. The blossoms will not secret nectar the full time they look fresh, only during the time of fertilization, after that the nectar secretion will stop; the same will also cease about noon, and will rise again about three o'clock in the afternoon.—Lux. Bienenzeitung.

Honey at 92c. ber lb.

In South and South-West Africa very little bee-keeping is practised. They mostly depend on the honey from wild bees. Combs measuring 7 feet have been found. They say there is an abundance of bee pasture. The honey is also of a good quality. The natives are great lovers of honey. At Pretoria and Johannesburg honey sells at 4 marks—92 cents per lb.—Muncher Bienenzeitung.

Winter Feed.

A bee-keeper in a certain part of Germany reports loss of bees in his district in the spring of 190 at 80 per cent. Only colonies that had been fed with sugar syrup in the fall escaped dysentery. The reason (they think

was too much of unsuitable fall honey from spruce trees, heathers and other sources. They condemn all honey that granulates in the hive. Extract that honey, feed sugar-syrup in the fall, and feed the honey thinned with water back again in spring.—Muncher Bienenzeitung.

Nectar and its Pro-creation.

Isaak Hopkins, director of state apiaries of New-Zealand, gives the following information on nectar and its pro-creation. Chemical analyzations ascertain that the sweet stuff, even if taken up and transformed by the plant, is not one of her own secretions which will exhaust the soil; it is of elements which are in abundance in the atmosphere, and do not contain organic or mineral substances which come from the ground or from the manure used in agriculture. It is also not a part of the plant in the form the bees take it up, but is really a superfluous secretion, which, if the bees did not gather for the benefit of man, would only serve other insects that do not store honey for food; or would only dry up and go back to its primitive form again. Hopkins says that the best authorities on this matter agree with him. He also thinks that the nectar secretion only exists at the time of the necessary fertilization, so that the insects will be attracted, and the nectar will be the compensation for their valuable service.—Luxemburger Bienenzeitung.

I HAVE every copy of the C.B.J. since it was started by D. A. Jones over 20 years ago. I cannot afford to give it up.—GEO. WOOD, Wesley, Ont.

MR. W. J. BROWN EXPLAINS WHY HE CEASED EXHIBITING

A happy and prosperous new year to yourself, the Canadian Bee Journal, and its army of readers who are scattered all over the English speaking world. For me the opening of 1908 was the saddest in my life. A vacant chair was left at my table. 'Tis only a lesson from the giver of all things that we must all obey the command when it is given.

The article, page 33 C.B.J., from "Apis" re the Honey Department Ottawa Exhibition 1907 has brought so many pleasant memories to me that even in sorrow sometimes we have to rejoice when we learn that we have a sincere friend in the person of the gentleman who signs himself "Apis." I think it is only justice to him and the hundreds of friends whom I had the honour of meeting for nearly a score of years as exhibitors, managers, and visitors at the Central Canada Fair at Ottawa to give a short explanation why I dropped down and out, and left my chair vacant at

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the great Fair in Ottawa for the last two years—1906 and 1907.

During the year 1906 I was overpowered with work on my farm at Chard, and could not possibly spare the time. During the past season (1907) I was not my own boss, having been in the employ of the County Council of the united counties of Prescott and Russell as Superintendent of the House of Refuge, and industrial farm at L'Orignal.

As I never had the pleasure of many holidays, I always looked forward to the Ottawa Fair as my chief holiday, and always took a deep interest in it, and would study from year to year how to prepare a creditable exhibit of honey, etc., for the Fair. And then to meet the keenest competition from rival exhibitors in the most friendly manner. I have exhibited in Toronto and many other places. But I can assure you that the most kindly and harmonious feelings always existed among exhibitors of honey at Ottawa, which I found sometimes absent in Toronto and other places. While every inch of ground was contested, yet harmony and good will was always the first consideration.

I was often sorry that friend "Apis" left a vacant chair there like myself. But the sad loss of a dear child (as it is my case this time) and the pressure of other work prevented him from the pleasure of setting up his old-time beautiful show of honey. If memory serves me right, he was my first competitor in that department at Ottawa.

Mr. and Miss McLaughlin of Cumberland deserve great credit for their splendid display of honey in September last. I hope Mr. Fraser will continue to be an exhibitor also, as there is something enobling in a honey exhibit, something that requires not only the finest product of the apiary, but skill, taste, intelligence, and a keen and critical eye, and also the disposition to accept a third prize if the judge thinks you don't deserve any better, and to endeavour to please everybody, even if some fellow has not got just as much knowledge of the little busy bee as you think he ought to have. Long live the C.B.J.!

MR. GEO. E. JOHNSTON, of Bracebridge, Ont., in renewing his subscription for 1908, says, "I might say I have found the last three issues of the C.B.J. a decided improvement Before that time the reading matter in the journal was not worth one quarter of the price asked. Therefore I am very glad to send my fee as subscriber to your journal, and wish you decided success. I shall be glad to write you later with news on bee-keeping.

[Thanks, friend Johnston; will be glad to hear from you at any time.—ED]

MR. CALVIN BOYD, Petrolia, Ont., writes under date of Jan. 13, renewing his subscription for two years, and says, "I am pleased to congratulate you on the decided improvement in the quality and general make-up of the C.B.J."

[Thanks, friend Boyd. We wish there was one thousand like you in Ontario. We could then make the C.B.J. a "hummer."—ED.]

SOME DONT'S OF BEE-KEEPING

BY D. ANGUISH, LAMBETH, ONT.

(Read at Brant District Convention)

DON'T fail to put your very best energies to the front if you ever expect to be a kee-keeper worthy of the pursuit.

DON'T put off too late preparing your bees for winter, for that is where the greater number of the failures come in.

DON'T expect your bees to winter well if they are not well supplied with good stores early in the fall; and that is not all, for you must have them well packed on their summer stands early. Then the bees and Nature will see to the rest until the apple trees begin to bloom the following spring.

DON'T fail during your leisure in the winter season to visit some large bee-keeper, and take mental notes of anything you think worthy of adding to your own system of management. You might also note whether he practices what he preaches.

DON'T close your eyes and lie dormant all winter because your bees are well cared for, thinking that is all. Keep your thinking cap on, for there is something yet to do to solve problems for the future.

DON'T think for a minute because you have succeeded handling a few hundred colonies one season that you are capable of handling 500 to 1000 by your system all alone, for you may throw up your hat too soon. The next season you may find yourself devising some means of cleaning up combs that bees have mostly all died on, and then you will have to start over again—probably with some other system; and then what?

DON'T try to copy all that you see in the bee journals, for you will wake up sometime to find yourself wrapped up in a sack to keep the heat all in, and defying the innocent little bees—but they will get there all the same. Better without either sack, vail, or mitts, but study the nature of your bees. This is not all, for you will find lots of other things that you cannot see how it is that the other bee-keepers get along so well with. You may have the small hive with thumb-screws or springs and self-spacing frames; the ordinary shallow hive with ordinary frames; the medium hive with divisions between every comb to keep the bees from swarming; and last, but not least, the large hive with portico and a door in the back to look for queen cells. All these appliances are all right in the bee-keepers' hands who have them.

DON'T try to follow all of them, but try to work out a system of your own, even if it takes you a while to do it.

DON'T try to get along without the C.B.J. or Gleanings, for in either of them you will get a great deal of information and valuable hints that you may add to your system.

DON'T try to follow all the instructions that the journalists give you, or you may be heating up some of your customers too warm to melt the wax in their stomachs, and they may complain that comb honey is not healthy; or you may find yourself hunting over the dry goods stores getting dry goods boxes to make hives with, and laths for frames, and

making cheap cellars in sides of sand hills for your bees. They will tell you later not to go to a cheap store for a silk hat or Knox's for a gold ring, or you may be classed with the cheap man.

DON'T ever expect to be a producer of comb honey if you have to use unfinished sections for bait to induce your bees to go up in the supers, for in so doing you will have more swarms than you will have honey.

DON'T attempt to produce comb honey on a weak or medium colony, or extracted either, for it cannot be done.

DON'T fail to have your colonies all strong for the honey flow (or by the 10th of June), for that is about the time that our honey flow begins in these parts. That can be done if you only begin soon enough.

DON'T ever expect to be a successful exhibitor if you have to hunt America over to find the honey to do it with; for if you do, you are not only deceiving the public, but you are deceiving yourself, and you will be found out sooner or later, as is always the case.

DON'T fail to be a member of some local bee-keepers' association. In so doing you will not only derive benefits yourself, but you will also help some one else.

Also be sure and try to attend the O.B.K.A., for you will not only see the large guns in bee-keeping, but you will see the small ones also. Even if it does cost quite a penny, you may be well repaid.

DON'T leave the O.B.K.A. until you have the pleasure of seeing the officers occupy a couple of valuable hours in appointing themselves back to office again whether they have any bees or not, as has been done for the last number of years.

MORE TO COME

Mr Editor: Dear Sir,—Through your permission I intend to follow up from month to month the "Dont's" in bee-keeping in my humble way. I hope some one may derive benefit. At the same time I am open for criticism in a friendly way by any one who has made a study of the honey bee. But we must bear in mind that none of us are perfect nor ever will be. I am only a novice yet, and I have been at it for a number of years. D. ANGUISH.

EXPORT TRADE.—The Trade and Commerce Weekly Report (92) says:—"An English firm of patent medicine manufacturers receiving large supplies of honey from abroad is open to consider prices and samples of Canadian honey. Lowest prices must be stated for shipments to Liverpool the honey to be packed in barrels containing from 1½ cwts. upwards."

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

A GREAT CONVENTION

BRANT DISTRICT BEE-KEEPERS PROFITABLY DISCUSS THE BUSY BEE

Feeding for Winter—Comb Honey—Wax Production—All ably dealt with

Brant District Bee-Keepers held their annual Convention in Brantford, Jan. 21-23, as announced. The sessions were largely attended not only by local bee-keepers, but also by prominent bee-keepers from the United States and from other parts of the Province of Ontario. Among these we might mention L. A. Aspinwall, Jackson, Mich., ex-president of the National Association U.S.; O. L. Hershiser, Buffalo, N.Y.; F. J. Miller, London, Ont., President Ontario Bee-Keepers Association; R. H. Smith, St. Thomas; H. G. Sibbald, Toronto; Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; W. A. Chrysler Chatham; Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside; D. Anguish, Lambeth; F. A. Gemmell, London; Arthur Laing, Ash; Fergus McMaster, St. Marys; Egerton Shaver, Ancaster; J. Burgess, Princeton; G. W. Tebbs, Hespler; James Fearman, York; Dr. Burt, Simcoe; Edwin Trinder, Simcoe; Lee Beaupre, Simcoe; and others.

Mr. C. Edmondson, President of the Brant County Association, occupied the chair at the first session, and in his opening address welcomed the visitors. Introducing the program, the President called upon Frank P. Adams, owner of the "Bow Park Apiary," to open the discussion on the topic for the evening: "Winter Stores, Natural or Artificial, Which?" — "When Given and Where Placed?" Mr. Adams, speaking from his personal experience, said he was decidedly in favor of feeding sugar syrup and early in the fall for winter stores [the majority of those present agreeing with him on this] and that the strength of the syrup should be two-thirds sugar to one-third water. Messrs. Aspinwall and Gemmell advocated the addition of a little tartaric acid to prevent the syrup candying. Messrs. Sibbald, Miller and others did not think the acid necessary.

In making the syrup, Mr. Adams brings the water to boiling point, then adds the sugar and feeds the syrup warm. Mr. Miller dissolves the sugar in cold water and feeds the syrup cold; he considers that boiling is unnecessary and a waste of time. Mr. Aspinwall thought that Mr. Adams had made a good point in claiming that there is an economy of time in melting the sugar in warm water, and also in the bees taking down the warm syrup more rapidly. He believed that the acid might be dispensed with when feeding early.

On the question whether contraction of brood chamber for wintering is essential, Mr. Chrysler remarked that the ideal condition is to have just the number of combs that the bess can comfortably cover. Mr. Laing objected to the contraction system, owing to the difficulty of disposing of the extra combs and the danger of spreading foul brood, in case it existed in an apiary, by the interchange of the combs in the following spring. Mr. Sibbald said he practised contracting the brood nest, but he rendered the combs taken out into wax, inserting frame with full sheets of foundation in their place to complete the hive the following spring.

Regarding time for feeding, many advocated this being done as early as possible, local conditions and late brooding had to be taken into account, but the work should be done the middle of October. Mr. Aspinwall said that if the bees are well and early packed, they can be fed at almost any time.

Reports on wintering to date showed conditions to be generally favorable and that bees are wintering well both inside and outside.

SECOND SESSION

Mr. D. Anguish, Lambeth, read an excellent and pointed paper on "Some Dont's in Bee-Keeping," which was loudly applauded. The

paper will be found elsewhere in this issue. By request, Mr. Anguish, who is an expert on comb honey, was asked to give some points on its production:

Mr. Anguish uses a divisible brood chamber. One of the principle things in his system which leads to success is his ability to raise a large force of bees prior to the honey flow, and, when the flow commences, crowding the bees into one section of the brood chamber, the part having the most hatching brood. He places his comb honey super on this, and the bees go to work in it at once.

Some questions were submitted; among them. What kind of Separator is Best? Various answers—wood fence, wire, etc.; What has been the experience of bee-keepers with two queens in the hive?

Mr. McEvoy: They don't agree.

Mr. Baylass: They swarm. My conviction is that the system is a 'will-o-the-wisp."

Mr. Aspinwall: I have no faith in it. I can get more brood with two queens in two hives than two queens in one hive, the thing is unnatural.

Mr. Frank Adams said he had been successful with the Alexander system, with the double brood chamber with a queen in each and a queen-excluder between, for building up weak colonies in the spring; placing a weak one on the top of a strong one.

Mr. Aspinwall: We should not have any weak colonies.

Mr. McEvoy: We don't kill enough queens.

THIRD SESSION

Mr. Aspinwall, at the third session of the Convention, gave a demonstration of his Hive and his System of Management. Introducing his subject, he made the remark that the main cause of swarming is want of room, and that, in his experience, a square hive will swarm less than an oblong. These principles Mr. Aspinwall has kept before him in the invention of his hive which, he believes, will effectually handle the swarming problem without any shaking or brushing of the bees, or any of the methods that have been formerly used for the purpose. His plan is that of separating the combs, during the swarming season, about one inch apart by a series of bee-spaced slatted dummies or dividers inserted in alternation between the frames. These dummies have perpendicular slats ¾-inch wide, and spaced a bee-space apart, the whole being held together in a suitable frame. The brood frames proper have three perpendicular slats at each end, like three end bars, bee-spaced apart. This breaking-up of the brood nest or cluster, Mr. Aspinwall claims, has the effect of keeping the bees quiet and allaying swarming.

Apart from the seemingly complicated construction of the hive and that it would be somewhat unweildy for extensive manag[illegible], the Convention was impressed with Mr. Aspinwall's principles of non-swarming and believed them to be good. The Meeting passed a very hearty vote of thanks at the close of his address.

Mr. Sibbald's paper on "Rendering Combs into Beeswax," and demonstration of his Method and Wax Press, was a feature of the session. Mr. Sibbald's paper will be found in another column. The Sibbald Press will be welcomed among bee-keepers on account of its simplicity, while embodying the leading features of the best wax extractors on the market. The low price also at which it can be purchased brings it within the reach of all. Mr. Sibbald remarked about the tenacity with which bee-keepers throughout the country held to their old combs, and declared that this was one of the things that inspectors had to fight against in their efforts to eradicate foul brood.

Mr. O. L. Hershiser addressed the meeting on "The History of the Wax Press," and commended Mr. Sibbald's new introduction, in which some of the main principles were his own. Mr. Hershiser spoke of the impressions that were wrongly given in regard to the water method of pressing wax, that the wax is inferior to that of other methods. This he r[illegible]

futed most emphatically and exhibited to the meeting several samples to prove his statements. A resolution was passed by the Convention supporting his contention

Votes of thanks were passed to the Department of Agriculture for their interest in bee-keeping and for sending Mr. Sibbald, one of the provincial inspectors, to speak on the subject of rendering wax; and to Mr. Sibbald for his presence and careful detailed description of his method. Also to Mr. Hershiser for his leading part in the solution of the wax rendering problem, for his attendance at the Convention and his address.

FOURTH SESSION

F. J. Miller, London, gave an excellent paper on "Out-Door Wintering," which will be found elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Miller winters all his bees out doors, and he can readily be accepted and relied upon as an authority on this system. In the way he has described, he brings his bees through from year to year with practically no winter losses.

Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside, who follows the same system, opened the discussion on Mr. Miller's paper and said that he had followed this plan for almost twenty years. Four hives in a case with a packing of four or five inches of dry sawdust or mixed with fine planer shavings, wheat or oat chaff is also good, but never clover chaff as it holds the moisture and will heat and mould. Mr. Armstrong leaves the covers on the hives and packs over all. He leaves the queen-excluder on, the rim ensuring a bee-space or passage for the bees above the frames, and he leaves a winter entrance to the outside 2 x ¾ in. His hives are placed in the cases facing four ways.

H. G. Sibbald, wintering outside, places four in a case, two hives side by side and back to back with other two; he sets his cases facing different directions. Some one made the remark that the bees facing the east side do not winter as well as the others.

Mr. Aspinwall said that in his hives with a 2-inch entrance contracted to ½-inch, his bees wintered well and consumed as little stores as in the cellar.

He has had a most exceptional experience in wintering, in that he has not lost a colony for over fifteen years. He wintered out doors on the summer stands. By careful manipulation and close attention, every colony going into winter quarters, is a good strong colony with a young, vigorous queen. Contraction of the brood chamber so that there will be no more combs than the bees will cover. Combs well supplied with stores. For stores sugar syrup is fed, made by boiling two parts of sugar, to one of water, with a little tartaric acid added—about a teaspoonful dissolved in a little water to twenty pounds of syrup. Feeding is done by means of inverted air feeders over the cluster. His packing consists of planer shavings and coarse sawdust, about three inches thick at the bottom and sides, and four or six inches on top. This manner of packing permitted late feeding in fall or winter if required. The feed is given warm, the bees smoked a little, and the hive tapped in order to arouse the bees from a dormant condition to one of activity, thus insuring the discovery of the feed, and the creation of a disposition to take it down. Twenty-four pounds in twenty-four hours have been fed in this way The propolized quilt is always removed before final packing, and in its place is put muslin or cheese-cloth. The packing is placed immediately over this. By this plan the moisture was taken up from the hive, leaving it dry, and its air pure. It was found that the top of the packing was moist. This was because the moisture condensed on striking cold air. This was remedied by small openings under the outer case cover, through which the air could circulate, and thus keep moisture at a minimum. Hive entrances were about four inches wide, and were not directly opposite the entrance through the outer case, thus securing sun-shade and wind-break.

Mr. McEvoy and others spoke of their success wintering in single cases, that is, hives packed singly.

CLOSING SESSION

W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, in the chair. Mr. Chrysler, opening the discussion on "Co-operation for Marketing and Other Purposes," said that co-operation is the proper thing especially for those who have not the best facilities for marketing. The large producer can stand alone. He has the advantages of better connection. There are difficulties in co-operation, but there are difficulties in almost everything in connection with the pursuit, but it is in the overcoming of these that we succeed. In other businesses there are uniformity of prices. With bee-keepers, one is selling at eight cents, another at nine and another at ten, and so forth. There is no uniformity. Our Honey Crop Committee, in connection with the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association has been a great boon in maintaining prices, but we want some system of marketing that will assist the small producer, and this might be done through some local organization that would handle his product.

Mr. Chrysler illustrated how this had been carried out successfully in fruit lines, and thought that a somewhat similar system could be adopted by the bee-keepers.

Mr. McEvoy did not consider that co-operative selling was practicable for the bee-keepers generally, and spoke of his experience and success in the British market.

Mr. Sibbald, supporting Mr. Chrysler's views, said he believed that some system of co-operative selling should be introduced; that it would be less expensive and prevent the too prevalent cutting of prices; for instance, one man selling in Toronto the product of three would not cost as much as the three selling separately and individually, and desides they would not be competing one against the other. Co-operation is for the distant market. As matters stand at present, the producer sells to the broker and the broker to the wholesale grocer and the wholesale grocer to the retail grocer and the retail grocer to the consumer, and all these must have their margin of profit. There should be some place where the honey could be placed on the market without having to pass through so many hands. The Department of Agriculture has dealt generously with the bee-keepers this season. The Department is going to place an exhibit of fruit in Winnipeg, and it has been suggested that an exhibit of honey be also placed there, and this no doubt will be done. Speaking of the work of the Honey Crop Committee of the O.B.K.A., which has been so appreciated and has been such a great benefit in maintaining prices among the members of the Association, Mr. Sibbald said that the Secretary would, he was sure, be pleased to advise any member regarding prices, who will write him enquiring before the annual circular is issued. The Committee, keeping in touch with conditions, know pretty well what the market values are going to be. He thought that in connection with this proposed co-operative marketing, the members reports might be made to include the probable amount of surplus honey on hand after supplying the local market.

After considerable further discussion along the same lines, the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Arthur Laing, seconded by H. G. Sibbald. "Resolved that this Convention approve of the principal of Co operative Marketing, and that the committee appointed by the O. B. K. A. report as arranged for the spring meetings of the local association."

The Convention as a whole was very satisfactory and heartily appreciated. Such local annual gatherings could not but help to unite the bee-keepers and assist in building up bee-keeping and giving it the place it should occupy among other agricultural pursuits.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

If any of our readers wish their Bee Journals bound up, we will be very pleased to bind them. The charge will be 50c. We have some of each month of 1907 left over, and will supply these bound for $1.50.

Beginners' Department

BY E. G. HAND

While the subject of rendering and clarifying beeswax is up for discussion, it may not be out of order for me to mention a little "wrinkle" I happened on for removing the impurities from a boiler or other vessel of melted wax. Previous to using it I used to be bothered by finding foreign matter of various kinds imbedded in the under side of the cakes of wax when they were removed from the boiler—matter which had a specific gravity so nearly equal to that of wax that it would not settle or rise out of the way of the cooling wax, no matter how much time was given it. Wax that has gone through a press seldom contains any foreign matter except pollen, which is easily removed from the bottom of the cakes, but when cappings or comparatively clear comb is melted up there are sure to be more or less dead bees, cocoons, slivers off frames, scraps of paper, or any combination of a thousand other things in it. Some will rise to the top, and some will sink into the water under the wax, while a certain number will lie just in the bottom of the wax, being too light to go into the water and too heavy to float on the wax. These are what make the trouble. Many a dead bee, cocoon, or other such "critter," have I dug with my jack-knife out of the bottom of an otherwise perfect cake of wax. Then an idea happened along. I had skimmed the top of the melted wax, why not skim the bottom, too, and get the bothersome things that were on it out of the way? Great scheme! I got a piece of wire screen the same width, or a little wider, than the inside of the boiler, dished it on one side so it would fit the rounded end, and, after the wax was off the fire for an hour or so, and everything had had time to find its level, I quietly removed the wrapping and cover, slid my "strainer" down one end of the boiler until it touched the bottom, moved it slowly along to the other end, giving the wax time to go through without crowding, lifted it carefully up on a slant at the other end, and there I had it. After pressing most of the wax out of the mass of mush that the strainer brought up, it was dumped on the scrap heap, to go through the press at the next rendering. The work of putting the skimmer through the wax a couple or three times only requires five or ten minutes, and when it is done I have the satisfaction of knowing that there is nothing in the wax but wax, and nothing between it and the water but a little pollen, which can be scraped off in a minute when the cake becomes cool. After "skimming the bottom" the wax is covered up snugly until it cools sufficiently to be removed from the boiler, which is usually eight to twelve hours or more, according to the amount of wax.

On page 78, in "Gleanings" for January 15th, Dr. Miller, in one of his "Straws," says: "When you catch a moth, pull off its head; and, if it is a female—nine times out of ten it will be one—it will almost immediately begin feeling around with its ovipositor. Shut together your thumb and finger, and let the ovipositor feel its way into the crack between them, and a very little round white egg will be laid there—perhaps several." If the Doctor had said "perhaps several dozen, and possibly several hundred," he would have hit nearer the mark (at least for this locality). The writer happened on this same phenomenon a few years ago, and, after playing

WAYNE PAVILION, OR SUN PALACE

The delightful place where the National Association will hold its next Convention.

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at various times, came to the conclusion that some person with more time at his disposal would have to undertake to stay with one of these birds until it had laid all its eggs. The number on one occasion was considerably over a hundred (the exact number was not noted down, an omission many times since regretted), and a couple of other times well up to the hundred mark. Wish I had a queen that could shell 'em out as fast—only I would want her to have a head on.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN AN IDEAL SPOT

The National Convention has not always been fortunate in its place of meeting. Sometimes it has been held near a noisy, dusty street, where the rattling of trucks over stone pavements, and the rumble of street cars, would often completely drown the speaker's voice. Again it has been held in some hot, close hall, up two or three flights of stairs.

We have not always been thus unfortunate. Some of the meeting places have been very comfortable and well adapted to our needs; but never, in its 40-odd years of existence, has the National Association met in a place so ideally perfect as the one chosen for the coming convention, to be held next October in Detroit, Michigan. It is the pavilion, or sun palace, built by the Wayne Hotel almost expressly for the use of conventions. It is back of the hotel, away from the noise and dust of the main street, and extends down to the very edge of the Detroit river, where the traffic of the great lakes may be seen passing and re-passing, at all hours of the day. At one side of the pavilion is a little garden, or private park, filled with beautiful flowers, trees, lawns and walks. Upon the other side is Third street, but it is paved with asphalt, which gives little sound; besides, the street ends at the river and is not much used opposite the pavilion.

The pavilion is two stories high, and it is in the upper story where the convention will be held. The sides can all be thrown wide open, allowing the cool, fresh breezes to sweep through; or the windows may all be drawn down if desirable. If the weather is cool enough to need it, steam heat can be turned on. In fact, we will be able to rid ourselves of noise, dust, heat or cold. We can sit at our ease, with the beautiful river at our feet, and the spires and chimneys, and wooded hills, of the King's domain (Canada) looming up in the distance.

Near the center of the pavilion, but somewhat to one side, is an enclosed space, perhaps 40 or 50 feet across, the sides mostly of glass and extending from floor to ceiling. In this will be a capital place to exhibit honey, wax and supplies—near at hand, yet not right in the convention room, which sometimes causes annoyance.

All of these comfortable quarters will be FREE, with the understanding that we make our headquarters at the Wayne hotel. The Wayne is a strictly first-class house—what some of us common folks might call high-priced. It has an unusually large office, or lobby, with two fire-places, or grates as they are now called, marble floor and supporting pillars, with large, leather-bound lounging chairs and sofas—a delightful visiting place for us between sessions. Everything is quiet, orderly and well managed—no more desirable stopping place could be found.

What are the rates? They run from $2.50 to $4.50, American plan—that is, including meals. But here is the bargain that we have made: They will take care of 150 bee-keepers at $2.50 per day, provided two will occupy the same room—and who ever heard of a bee-keeper at a convention who wished to be put off alone in a room all by himself? In order to give this flat rate for so large a number, many rooms will be used for which the charge, ordinarily, is much higher.

Of course, no one will be compelled to stop at the Wayne, and there are other hotels within two blocks where 200 people extra can be cared for at from $1.25 to $2.25 per day. In these times, however, it is difficult, in a large city, to secure really desirable accommodations much less than $2.00 a day, and when one has paid that much, besides several other dollars to reach the city, it seems foolish to allow a paltry 50 cents a day stand in the way of joining the crowd, and being "one of the boys."

One thing more: The Michigan Central and the Big 4 railroad station stands just across the street from the Wayne, while the Union station, used by the Pere Marquette, Wabash and Canadian Pacific, is

WAYNE PAVILION, OR SUN PALACE
The delightful place where the National Association will hold its next Convention.

only two blocks away. The Grand Trunk and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern station is several blocks away, perhaps seven or eight, but is easily reached by street cars that pass the Wayne. The electric suburban car station is within easy walking distance--only four or five blocks.

The dates for holding the convention have been fixed on October 13, 14 and 15—at a time when the weather conditions in the North are usually ideal. The heat and dust of summer have passed, and wintry blasts and snow drifts are in the distant future.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec. N.B.K.A.

Flint, Mich., Feb. 10th, 1908.

Want and Exchange Column

A YOUNG APIARIST, before starting business for himself, intends to spend a season, as assistant, in a large apiary of Ontario or Eastern States.—Address, A. O. COMIRE, St. Francois du Lac, Co. d'Yamaska, Que.

EXCHANGE—An Edison's Concert Phonograph in exchange for next year's Honey. Can make your own Records. Lots of fun; or will buy your honey.—G.A. DEADMAN, Brussels, Ont.

FOR SALE—One hundred colonies of the best Bees in Canada, with all appliances. Splendid outfit.—For particulars address, A. LAING, Acton, Ont.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Apiary, Supply and Honey business, with house, shop, and other buildings; terms easy.—For particulars apply to R. H. SMITH, St. Thomas, Ont.

BEES FOR SALE—"To R. F. Holtermann: The one colony of your Bees I received last spring gave me two good swarms and nearly 100 sections of comb honey"—G. W. Tebbs, Supt. Orphan Boys' Home, Hespeler, Ont. Will try and give those desiring breeding stock as good stock and same blood as above.—Write R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—One hundred lbs. Honey in Langstroth brood frames, or unfinished sections for winter feeding.—Address, P. H. HAMILTON, Box 482, Toronto Junction, Ont.

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For BRANTFORD and adjoining country to represent

"CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES."

Largest list of commercial and domestic fruits—large and small; ornamentals and shade trees; flowering shrubs, vines, roses; fine seed potatoes one of our specialties.

Stock that is hardy comes from us.

A permanent situation for right man, for whom territory will be reserved. Pay weekly; free equipment.

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Fonthill Nurseries (850 acres), Toronto, Ont.