

# ...The Canadian Bee Journal

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BRANTFORD, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1902.

WHOLE No  
463.

## NOVEMBER.

The yellow year is hasting to its close ;  
The little birds have almost sung their last,  
Their small notes twitter in the dreary blast,  
That shrill-piped harbinger of early snows ;  
The patient beauty of the scentless rose,  
Oft with the morn's hoar crystal quaintly glassed,  
Hangs a pale mourner of the summer passed,  
And makes a little summer where it grows ;  
In the chill sunbeam of the faint brief days  
The dusky waters shudder as they shine ;  
The russet leaves obstruct the straggling way  
Of oozy brooks which no deep banks define,  
And the gaunt woods in ragged, scant array,  
Wrap their old time limbs with sombre ivy-twine.

—Coleridge.

Annual  
Meeting

BEE - KEEPERS'  
ASSOCIATION  
OF ONTARIO

Question 8. Is there any safe way to increase faster than by natural swarming? If so, what is it?

Mr Sibbald : I think the best way to keep your brood chamber intact as long as you can keep all the bees of one family; keep them all working together and you get far better results than to let them swarm; and at the same time you can take out one frame of hatching brood, put it in a new hive; give them a queen cell and you will soon have a colony started there, you can add another one and so on until at the end of the season you can equalize them. You can increase almost as much as you like in the season and it costs you nothing scarcely. You have kept your bees working and your colony all together and you have the full force all

gathering surplus honey on that one stand while the other one is growing up. The brood we take out in the middle of the season would not be hatched and old enough to be in the field by the end of the season unless we have a fall flow.

Mr. Frith : When I was burned out with foul brood and lost all my bees and I was anxious to build up very rapidly, I bought a colony in the spring and I had twelve in the fall and I did it just upon the same principle as Mr. Sibbald suggests.

Mr. McEvoy : I wish to endorse what Mr. Sibbald said. In selecting this brood I like to bring the frame above the queen excluder. Every bee keeper knows as well as I do that nine days after the eggs are laid, if you take a frame of brood out and examine it you will find sometimes there are quite a few of the young that are not fed as well as they might be. That can be prevented by selecting a comb out of the brood chamber that is nearly all full of larvæ that is not capped and take that to start the nucleus. On and after that Mr. Sibbald and I will go together.

Mr Sibbald : I would do that only the two or three days you have that brood up there they will carry up any amount of pollen and store it in the next comb to it.

Mr. McEvoy : That would depend somewhat on the locality.

Question 9. What is wrong with

honey in the spring when the cappings burst and it runs out like water?

Mr. Brown : I consider it has been kept in an improper place; too damp and cold; the honey is fermented and sour and cold and that has been the cause of its bursting and running out.

Question 10. Is there any advantage in shallow frames for extracted honey?

Mr. Brown : There may be but I fail to see it. I have never tried a shallow frame therefore I don't know much about it. I have tried the Langstroth and another called the Gallup. I think this question comes pretty nearly down to the Hedden hive, the question of which is the best hive- I can't say there is any advantage except in a very poor flow of honey; there may be some advantage there.

Mr. Miller : I use the Hedden hive, shallow frame, and I find it is of just as much advantage in extracting as for comb honey. The supers are shallow; the frame is only 5 3-8 and instead of handling the frames we set the super off and allow the bees to go out, and take in a full super. We never open the hive from the top to take frames out and brush the bees off. We handle the whole super, 25 pounds; when it goes into the extracting room we find it an advantage there over handling the hanging frames. The frame is narrow; the knife passes over the whole width quickly, there is no digging out of an unequal surface. And by having your extracting room arrangement completed you take the whole super into the extractor, and it is filled with one operation. We find in handling them for speed that they are a convenience.

Mr. Evans : Don't you find a lot of

bees on those frames when carrying them in?

Mr. Miller: No, none. Possibly in the super there will be a dozen or eight or ten bees which will at once fly to the screen and no more trouble. We never think of brushing or removing a frame. Of course they are left on until they are capped; we tier up until the tops are ready to go on, or possibly take two off at one time.

Mr. Armstrong : I would like to ask Mr. Miller if he could handle 16 frames out of the Hedden hive as quickly as he could 8 frames out of the Langstroth hive.

Mr. Miller : In the Hedden hive we have cases; 16 cases are exactly equal to 10 of the Langstroth and I may say yes and no; it depends on how you handle those 16 frames; we handle them in cases and we certainly can handle them more rapidly than you can handle your eight or ten Langstroth, taking the season through. It doesn't matter what stage of the season's work you are in, if you have sufficient Hedden hives and you have to have special short cuts you will find short cuts that you can adopt with this system of management as with hanging frames.

Mr. Armstrong : The point I wanted to get at was this. You have 16 frames sitting along side of the extractor and you have got 8 frames there. Which can you get the honey out of the quickest?

Mr. Miller : I can take it out of the 16 Hedden while you are taking them out of the 8 Langstroth every time; because the surfaces are shallow and the knife passes more quickly over the comb.\*

Mr. Craig : Is there no advantage

\*[It might be explained that Mr. Miller's large reversible extractor extracts eight Hedden frames at one time.—Ed].

other than the matter of handling?

The President: The question simply says, is it any advantage for extracting?

Mr. Craig: Haven't they any advantage further than in the matter of handling? Do you get any more honey with shallow frames?

The President: I can see one advantage, you get it ripen. In a deep frame the top part is capped and the bottom is not.

Mr. Roberts: What method does Mr. Miller adopt to get rid of the bulk of the bees out of the super?

Mr. Miller: That depends on the season of the year and what stage of the honey flow. If it is during the honey flow when the honey is coming in, we enter a yard and set off the supers that are full; pass down a row setting off the supers as quickly as we can pry up the cover and set the super down. Then the frames being solid, you can lift and handle them quickly as though they were board. We set it on end and leave them probably for half an hour or an hour till we get through the yard, then we commence and put it on a barrow and run them into the house; they are free of bees. If it is late in the season I use an escape under to take them out.

Mr. McEvoy: You will never get a better plan than Mr. Miller has now given for ready work.

Mr. Armstrong: Don't you find a number of young bees in these supers?

Mr. Miller: We do sometimes. We take the super and give it a sudden jerk and it will free almost every bee from it, as you go to put it on the barrow.

Mr. Craig: A quick double shake?

Mr. Miller: Yes. The second jerk seems to remove them.

Mr. Armstrong: That is all right. You continue that all day and you

will find that you have had "quite a shake."

Question 11. Do bees leave their hives after being put in the cellar if the windows are left open?

Mr. Brown: After they are put in the cellar and the windows left open if they are put in any ways early I would consider they would come out and hardly find the way back again. If it is say the first of November or the middle of October I would certainly think they would get out and not get back.

Mr. Sibbald: I used to think that too; and Mr. Post told me last year that he never shuts a door or window; it was just like a shed in there, and I was quite surprised, but I tried it last fall and I let the light come right in my cellar after I went home from the convention and the bees never stirred. And the reason I attribute to this, the bees at that temperature just going in clean and nice from the yard, do not break clusters unless disturbed. In the spring if I did that I would find them out the windows quick. The windows are closed because I can't go there every night to close them, but the doors are open. Unless someone goes in the cellar and disturbs them they will never break cluster.

Mr. Darling: There is no trouble with the bees in the cellar if they are properly put in, no matter how much light; you may let the sun shine in until the first of February; after that you have to keep it dark.

Mr. Brown: In reading a little article, by Mr. A. I. Root in the A.B.C. he says it has got to be as dark as night or else you will find trouble with bees getting out. I remember that Mr. Post said last year he had no trouble whatever and it was I who put in this question because I want to get it cleared up and I would like to know who all has tried it and find if

the bees will not go out of the cellar to any extent?

Mr. Smith : There is quite a difference in locality between Mr. Post and Mr. Hall and very likely the temperatures are very different. You find where the temperature is kept low the bees have very little tendency to leave the hives, even when there is light.

Mr. Emigh : I am not very particular about closing up the windows in the fall; I don't set in very early. Of course I want everything dark in the spring, but at this time of year there are no bees going to hurt anything.

Mr. Brown : I would like to set them in as soon as I could. It might be a little dangerous to do so. If we could set in during the month of October and feel that they would be perfectly safe then I would consider it a great advantage.

Mr. Emigh : I used to be afraid to set the hives in if there was any snow on them or dampness; I was pretty sure I was going to lose something. I have got over that; I am not a bit afraid of the hives being wet and I don't care how much snow there is on them; in fact, if there is snow on I don't take it off, but push it up in front of the entrance and they thaw themselves out when they get in the cellar and those hives will dry off in the cellar.

Mr. Brown : I understand you practice leaving the windows and doors open. They would dry off much quicker that way.

Mr. Frith : My experience is very much like Mr. Emigh's. I had a lot of bees to look after and I couldn't attend to them; I had three miles to move them and I went down with a sleigh and moved those bees all up into my cellar, with six inches of snow, and my cellar was open. I could make it dark, but I had a ventilator

in it and I had a window opening into the other part of the cellar; and I never had bees winter as well.

Mr. Brown: If the sun shines in through the windows?

Mr. Frith : I wouldn't be afraid to have the sun shine in until it approached spring. I don't care if a few bees do get out.

Question 12. What is the custom? Do you weigh in the can when shipping honey? That is supposing you have a 10 pound can, do you weigh the can or put it in extra?

Mr. Brown : I think that has been threshed out pretty well already. I will make the same reply I made to the other, put in 10 pounds.

After some discussion it was decided to send seven copies of Professor Fletcher's address of last year to each of the 100 members of the Association.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Holmes, that a very hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the mayor and corporation of the city of Woodstock for the free use of their hall and the privileges accorded the Association. Carried.

President Evans : Our session has come to a close. I think we have had very profitable sessions throughout; I think the meeting has been a success and I am glad to say that good feeling and the utmost kindness has prevailed among all our members. I am glad to see our Society is improving in that respect and the squabbles and little troubles we have had in the past are passing away as we come to know each other better. I find a great many of the troubles and misunderstandings in this world are because people do not know each other. We have come to find one another out and the better we like each other. We are somewhat like the lady who, when her husband was away, wrote to him and said : "Dear

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John, the longer you stay away the better I like you." However, we are not exactly like that. While we meet together we find there are none of us such very bad fellows after all.

Now, I hope we will have a first-class meeting at Barrie. I hope to see all the old faces and I hope to renew acquaintances. I look forward to the meeting of the Beekeepers as one of the most pleasant times I have during the year; and I know that I never attended a Convention that I did not get information valuable enough to pay me for coming.

I trust to meet you all at Barrie next year and have a good time.

I thank you for the friendly way in which you have carried on the meeting and the good order we have had and the attention you have paid. (Applause.)

12 o'clock noon, Convention closed.

## Thoughts and ....Comments ON CURRENT TOPICS

*By a York County Bee Keeper.*

In "Review" for September, F. Greiner has a vigorous article condemning the use of full sheets of foundation in sections.

He says that while his crop of comb honey this year is nice to look at, it is scarcely fit for culinary use, owing to his having used the full sheets of foundation.

Among other objections he reminds us that foundation is often made from old filthy combs perhaps with decayed larvae, etc. in them, and thinks that if the consumer had this information it is doubtful if he would enjoy eating comb honey built on foundation, or relish chewing the "gob."

After telling us how much super-

ior the comb honey is, that is built without foundation, to that which is built on full sheets, he closes with the following: "I might say that this practise of using full sheets of foundation is most objectionable and cannot be condemned in too strong terms."

While the most of us will agree with friend Greiner that comb honey is a little more toothsome without the "midrib" yet the writer for one, cannot think that there is quite as much difference in the two articles as he would lead us to believe there is. However this is a matter of individual taste and opinion I suppose.

As to the consuming public, perhaps it would be as well not to try and educate them too much as to how and of what foundation is made. As long as they are satisfied, well and good, "what the eyes do not see, the heart does not grieve over" Anyhow, who will contend that foundation made from wax thoroughly cleansed by modern methods, is not as inviting as sugar, tobacco and other articles of daily use; which no doubt if we could see in their different stages of manufacture (especially of tobacco) a little of the "relish" we have for them might be taken away.

While agreeing with Mr. Greiner as to the superiority of natural comb Editor Hutchinson, strikes the keynote when he says, "the use of foundation may be written against and condemned as much as you please, beekeepers will never give up its use, if they can make more money by using it."

SHOOK SWARMS AGAIN.

"Gleanings" for Oct. 15th, might appropriately be called a "shook" swarm special, as nearly all the reading matter is made up of articles on the subject.

This reminds me of a statement in

October C.B.J. to the effect that I have had the bees to swarm out a few times when a comb of unsealed honey had been left them.

I should have explained that in each of these cases, the bees had swarmed before being "shook" an attendant having caged the queens and allowed the bees to go back.

At my first visit to the yard, I put them through the "shaking" process, putting in the brood chamber, full sheets of foundation and a comb of brood (bees were run for extracted honey.)

Two or three colonies so treated, swarmed out the second day afterwards as queen cells were started on the combs of brood, I thought possibly they might not have left if some had not been given them.

L. Stachelhausen, one of the first to bring the "shook" swarm plan before the public; in an article in "Gleanings" nearly two years ago, stated that brood left the bees would often cause them to swarm out. Other writers of a later date, have said the same thing, but Greiner states that 20% will swarm out when hived on starters. So taking these statements along with some private reports received, am inclined to think that TOO MANY will swarm out, no matter on what they are hived. As one correspondence says, "the 'shook' swarm system, is one of the plans not THE PLAN of controlling swarming." While stating in October Canadian Bee Journal, that I had followed this system for some time, I certainly did not mean to imply that I have done it in a wholesale way, as some practice it such as for instance examining every colony once a week. As our friend from Woodstock would say, "that is too much work for a lazy man." Of course it makes a vast difference as to whether we are running out yards for extracted or comb honey, and

methods of management vary accordingly. One very important point has been overlooked, it seems to me, by nearly all writers on the subject, viz: the supplying of queens to brood taken away, when increase is wished. If queen cells are not well on the way when the most of the bees are shook off the combs, we certainly could not expect good queens, and again if the cells are nearly ripe, when the plan is practiced there will be a likelihood of the embryo queens being injured in the cells. However, treating colonies as described, I like to give brood taken away a ripe cell, (that has not been shook), or better still, a young queen if one is to be had.

#### ATE THE SOUVENIR.

Editor York tells us in "American Bee Journal" of the "break" at the banquet, at the Denver, Col., meeting:

A quarter pound section of honey had been placed by the plate of each guest. Mr. York's own words will better explain what happened. "But we didn't know until after we had eaten all of our section of honey near the close of the banquet, that it was to be carried away as a 'souvenir'. The reader can imagine how we felt with a souvenir inside of us,—but if anyone does not want us to eat honey, it is always safest not to put it near our plate at the table."

There are "others" who might have done the same thing if they had been there, who could blame them either.

#### THE BARRIE MEETING.

Quite a sensible idea, that of inviting bee-keepers to bring articles and fixtures beneficial to the calling, along with them. You know. Mr. Editor, there are some of us so stupid, that we can learn more in one minute by looking at an article, than what could be pounded into our craniums by an hour's teaching, as how to make the

why and wherefore of using, etc. It is to be hoped that number of the handy fellows will respond to the invitation.

## Preparing Bees for Winter

By C. P. Dadant

Mr. Dadant contributes this article to the American Bee Journal at the request of a subscriber to that paper, who writes:

"If not asking too much I would like you to write an article on outdoor wintering, and give full description as to how you prepare the bees—I mean how to prepare and winter them without putting each hive in a separate winter case. I think you wrote on this subject a few years ago, but as I recollect it I failed then to grasp exactly your meaning on some points. If you could give another article on the subject I am sure it would be appreciated by many bee-keepers.

I have 60 colonies sitting somewhat scattering, and facing in different directions. Would it do to group these close together late in the fall and front them all one way for wintering? Would they not get badly confused when they would fly out on warm days? And, after getting used to their winter location, would they not again get confused when set farther apart in the spring?

Replying to the above inquiries, I will say first that I have never seen any good come from bringing the hives together in the fall and spreading them apart again in the spring. I have, however, been told of some bee-keepers doing this and being well pleased with the result, but I do not accept these statements without some

doubt. Many people take too many things for granted, and make superficial observations which they would see in a very different light if they took the pains to investigate more thoroughly.

It is a fact that anyone can ascertain with very little trouble, that the bees get so accustomed to their location that if the hive is moved but two inches, the bees when they alight will almost invariably notice that two inches of difference. If you move the hive forward, they will of course alight as usual at the entrance, but if the removal is two inches to the right or to the left you will see them alight to the side formerly occupied. If the hive is moved back that distance, they will fall short of the entrance about the distance moved. As one might easily conceive, they will soon become used to so small a difference in the distance, and not all the bees will notice it, but enough of them will be annoyed by it more or less to show the practical apiarist the danger of moving bees without notice.

If you have the patience and the opportunity of moving your hives from two to six inches every day to get them together, the inconvenience to the bees will be less than the advantage gained from their being brought together for shelter. But so very few people have the time and the opportunity of doing this that one can hardly advise it as a practical thing. If you move them two or three feet, especially when many hives are in the same spot, there will be much confusion, a great deal of fighting, and, if you are a practical bee-keeper, you will regret it.

When bees are moved a great distance, say beyond their usual field range, they easily recognize the spot at their first flight and remember it, especially if the apiarist has taken care to place in front of the alighting-hole some sort of obstruction that will

show them that something is changed in their whereabouts. The old, experienced bee, that usually flies out of its hive in a "bee-line," will then face about and reconnoiter before going away. But if it has left the hive in the usual bee-line, there are many chances that it will get disconcerted in coming home. Although some reliance may be placed on the "home" call, many bees will have alighted in the wrong place, and perhaps have been destroyed. Bees may be changed from one spot to another within a short distance, if they are given a very decided notice of the change, by disturbance of alighting-spot in the placing of an obstruction as stated, but it is not advisable to try these things when they need their whole force in the hive to keep warm during cold weather.

The most important requirement in wintering is good food. A strong colony with honey-dew or fruit juice is worse off for winter than a comparatively weak colony with good, healthy stores. If the confinement is of long duration, the bees of the hive that contains unhealthy food will become restless, owing to their intestines being loaded with an excess of feces. They will then either leave the cluster and become chilled, or be compelled to discharge their excrements in the hive, and thus soil the brood-combs and the other bees, causing the speedy loss of a good portion of the swarm. On the other hand, the colony which is supplied with healthy stores will keep clustered together and will be able to pass through a very long period without much suffering or loss.

If our colonies are strong in bees and have plenty of good food, the next requirement is a good shelter. It is well to have the inside of the hive so arranged that the moisture arising from the bees may pass off

without causing the hive to become damp on mild days. For this purpose absorbents, such as chaff, sawdust, etc., are used. We use forest leaves, because they are plentiful where we keep our bees, and also because these leaves are usually neat and may be placed over the combs without soiling anything. Chaff and sawdust must be put in sacks, and the bees sometimes gnaw a hole in the sack or cushion so provided, and when you remove it it allows a quantity of sawdust or chaff to fall in the hive among the combs. Dry oak-leaves are much more easily removed.

I have heard the objection that dry oak-leaves are not as good a non-conductor of heat or cold as the chaff. This may be correct, but they are much better than many people think. Did you ever try to dig a hole in the ground, in the woods, when the ground was frozen? If you did, you must have noticed that when there is a thickness of leaves of three or four inches over the soil, you are able to dig into that soil long after the bare ground has been frozen over. This shows how much shelter there is in forest leaves, though they may not be as efficient as sawdust or chaff.

I have sometimes heard people say that this matter of absorbents above the bees was nonsense. It is not to me as I have seen the matter tried on hundreds of colonies, and I will here say what the experience was. We used to put leaves in the caps of our hives, not to absorb the moisture but to keep the heat from escaping, just to help keep the bees warm. When we did this we used an enamel cloth over the bees and placed the leaves on top of this enamel cloth. During a very hard winter, many of our bees died, the hive apparently wet from one end to the other, in the brood-chamber, from the moisture that had escaped from the bees. Nearly every

colony found in that condition was dead. But we had a number of colonies in which the oil-cloth was partly gnawed away by the bees, large holes having been cut into it by them. These colonies almost invariably wintered safely, but the leaves in the upper story were soaked with moisture, and in some instances mouldy. The larger the holes were, in the enamel cloth, the better the condition of the bees. This was an eye-opener to us, and from that time on we have uniformly removed the enamel cloth for winter. We place over the frames a mat of what is commonly called here "slough-grass." It is a very coarse grass which grows on the Mississippi lowlands, and is used in some places as hay. This is tough and wiry, and lasts longer than straw, for straw-mats are easily broken when dry. This mat allows the moisture through it into the upper story, which we still fill with leaves as formerly. We do not think that anything surpasses the straw-mat in usefulness, both as winter and summer shelter. While it acts as a very warm cover for frames during the cold days, it is the very best shelter against the rays of the July sun during the hot summer days. Here, in Illinois, we cannot leave our hives exposed to the direct rays of the sun in the hottest weather, as they do in countries where the altitude gives a relief from the scorching heat, or where the sun's rays are less perpendicular. Cool summers, like the one just past, are an exceptional occurrence.

Now as to the outside shelter: I am very free to say that although we have used our method for years, there are some better ways, though perhaps more expensive, of sheltering the hives. We simply wrap up each hive on the three cold sides—north, east and west—with forest leaves held together by a frame-work of lath and

twine, which is tied around the hive, like a cloak. Some people use corn-stalks for the same purpose. Others use this same slough-grass already mentioned by me, and make each hive look like a little hay-shock, the front only being open.

If all the other conditions are complied with—good food, plenty of bees, sufficient amount of stores, and absorbents in the super—the bees will be likely to winter well, if not too much exposed to the high, northern winds. But the additional shelter is not to be disdained, whether it is of leaves or corn-fodder, or simply a tight board-fence, or in snow countries a big pile of loose snow around and over the hive.

But by all means, I would give the bees a fair opportunity of taking flight as often as the weather will permit during the winter.

Feed! feed! feed! This should be the watchword of every bee-man at the present time. If it has not been attended to, the sooner the duty is performed the better. not only is there no surplus worth naming at the end of this sunless summer but a very large percentage of colonies will require less or more feeding to preserve them for another season's work. Let it be remembered that every colony now short of stores is a certain loss, whereas a few pounds of sugar given to each may save them to do excellent work next year. In other words, a shilling spent now may secure one or two pounds in 1903. No time should be lost either, as late feeding does not give the bees a chance of sealing and properly arranging the stores, so that bees goes into winter quarters in bad form. A large Canadian feeder containing from 5 to 10 lb. of syrup does the work very expeditiously—and nothing but rapid feeding should be done at this late period.—British Bee Journal.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers,

Published Monthly by

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(LIMITED)

**BRANTFORD - CANADA.**

Editor, W. J. Craig.

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NOVEMBER, 1902.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. N. E. France; Plattville, Wis, has been nominated General manager of the National Bee-Keeper association U. S. in place of Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest city, Iowa, resigned. We believe that Mr. France is well worthy, and by his intelligence and former experiences in bee-keepers' organizations, well fitted for the position. We recommend him to the Canadian Members of the National Association, and hope that a unanimous vote will be cast for Mr. France at the election in December.

Commenting on an item that appeared in the "New York World" and which reads:

"Charles Zane, aged 11 years, died to-day from brain fever, superinduced by excessive cigarette smoking. He was ill ten days, and while delirious he went through the motions of holding a cigarette to his mouth and im-

agined he was blowing smoke from his nose."

Editor York of the "American Bee Journal" says :

"It pays to bring boys into the world. But it doesn't pay to allow them to be killed off in that way. The 'killing-off,' however, ought to be applied to the human hyenas that make and sell cigarettes and similar body-and-souldestroying things." "But it pays in dollars and cents don't you know?" That's the test now-a-days. What does a few thousand boys amount to if some one can make a few more dollars?"

We have just received the following letter from the Secretary of the O.B.K.A.:

Editor C.B.J.

Dear Sir,—

Owing to requests that have been received from members of the Association to change the dates originally set for our annual meeting to allow members to vote on the referendum on December 4th, the executive have decided to change the dates to December 16th, 17th, 18th. So please announce the change in the C.B.J. and the following additions to the programme:

Address by Frank T. Shutt, M.G. F.I.C., chemist Dominion Experimental Farm, "On the Nature of Honey from Uncapped Comb."

Paper by W. J. Brown, Chard "Why I am a Bee-Keeper."

The following hotel rates have been arranged for: Queen's Hotel, Houses,

\$1.50 per day; American Hotel \$1 per day.

The usual arrangements will be made with the railways.

All bee-keepers are extended a cordial invitation to attend the Annual Meeting." W. COUSE.

We are sure that the change of dates of the annual meeting will give general satisfaction to the members of the Association, as the majority would otherwise have to forego the pleasure and profit of the meeting, or lose their votes on the date of Dec. 4th. The temperance cause, of which we are glad to say, the majority of the members of the O.B.K.A. are staunch supporters, requires every man at the polls that day. We must remember that it is not a political question, but a great moral issue that is at stake, the abolition of the drink traffic. It may be of course, that Ontario is not yet satisfied that she has sacrificed enough of her children to this demon of strong drink under the guise of "liberty," but there is a great opportunity now offered, to have the "accursed" thing removed and Christian men and women should make the most of it.

The Editor, Mrs. Craig and baby Jean, had the pleasure of spending a few days recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong, Cheapside. Mr. Armstrong, well-known to our readers as Vice-President of the O.B.K.A., is a careful and systematic bee-keeper of the most modern type, making bee-keeping and bee-keepers' supplies his exclusive business. His workshop and honey-houses, although crowded with sur-

plus supplies, are models of neatness and cleanliness.

Mrs. Armstrong and their son, Caldwell, managed the home yard alone this summer, while Mr. Armstrong attended to a large out-yard some 14 miles away. The season with them has been rather below the average, the home-yard doing rather the better, a circumstance which we were trying to explain, was connected with the superior management of Mrs. Armstrong and Mr. Caldwell while Mr. Armstrong would insist of course in giving other reasons, such as, the large increase in the amount of clover grown in the vicinity of Cheapside, etc. He says that farmers around there are beginning to conclude that it pays to have bees in a district and that the threshers going from place to place can tell the difference in the much larger yield of clover seed.

We enjoyed our visit exceedingly and left confirmed in our very high esteem of our excellent host and hostess.

We are wondering what our "Committee on HoneyExchange" will have for us at the Barrie meeting? We note that our American friends are taking hold of this idea of organization in real earnest, and Editor Hutchinson of the "Review" is pushing it for all he is worth. A committee consisting of F. E. Brown, of Hanford, Cal.; Herman Rauchfuss, Denver Col.; W Z Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.; Dr. A. B. Mason, Toledo, Ohio and O. L. Hershier, Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed by the National

Association to investigate and make recommendations regarding the forming of a National Honey Producers Association which shall embrace the whole country and control the product of its members. This seems a gigantic undertaking considering the enormous bee-keeping territory that must be covered but they are quite sanguine of its possibilities and success. Mr. Hutchinson suggests that each State control its own output just as the Colorado Honey Producers Association practically controls the output of Colorado, and all these local organizations or branches practically work together in harmony with each other through the oversight of a central office. Mr. Brown, of California, who has been appointed Sec'y. of the Committee and to formulate a plan and submit it to the others for criticism, writes as follows, in the "Bee-Keepers Review":

"I think that each locality where honey is stored will have to have a representative of the National Association. The honey will be stored in some convenient center, and received by this representative, who will receipt for it, grade it according to the several type-samples that he will have in his possession; these types will be furnished from the main office where duplicate samples are held; each grade will have a common name or number which will become standard upon the market. The representative will receive, grade, and seal all honey in his locality, and post the management as to the amount of honey he has of the different grades. This will be done everywhere. The management will then have full reports with a type-sample of all the

honey produced by the Association and can very easily place the price, and deal it out to the trade as the demand calls for it. Soon the trade will be directed to the main office for all honey. The prices will be uniform and maintained, so that the buyer can be assured that the market will hold firm during the time he has the car in his possession. The seal will protect our goods against any adulteration. The supply will be greatly lessened by the stoppage of adulteration and we will not be troubled by over production. It will come to pass that when the man in the far-off East hears of the train loads of honey produced in the West, he will be glad and not have to fear for the market; and the man who cannot wait for his money until a car of honey is made up and sold, but must have it as soon as his honey is in the case, can take the warehouse receipt that he gets when his honey is delivered, and the money will be advanced to him, and the interest upon same can come from the cost of marketing, which will be very little; and the man thus receiving the benefit can stand the interest, which is better than to sacrifice a fraction of a cent per pound upon the general market.

The more simple and less complicated the plans the better it will be, as it is going to be quite a task to reach and interest all, and our success depends upon the fact of how "many are going into it". I hope that soon the plans can be in shape so that everybody that gets a copy will take the pains and trouble to interest not only his near neighbor but the whole vicinity; as for me, I am going to try and reach every convention of beekeepers that it is possible for me to reach, and my one theme will be the marketing of our produce by the National Association.

I trust that the other members of

the committee will do as much, but we must first get out the plans, discuss them and have them accepted.

One beautiful feature about the matter is that it will work to the advantage of the large producer as well as to the one who produces less. When the large producer has produced his car or cars of honey, and it is ready for the market, he is dependent on the action of the smaller holders, for the man that has little is, as a rule, the one that is "compelled" to sell, and that, too, at the price offered by the purchaser, which is way below the value of the goods, thus establishing the general market for others, including the man that has produced his carloads."

Of course our Association is only aiming at an Ontario organization.

Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, though rapidly becoming large honey producing centres have no Bee-keepers Association of any kind; this condition of affairs would no doubt handicap an Ontario Honey Producers Association or Exchange to some extent.

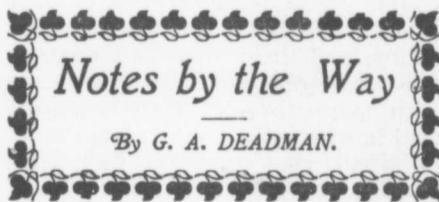
The principal thing, however, in connection with the scheme would be to have the members absolutely unanimous, all determined on working together and not afraid that some one is going to get a "soft snap," or a little ahead of them in some unforeseen way. There is nothing in the world that will kill real advancement and co-operation like petty jealousies of this sort. There must be absolute confidence in one another and especially in those at the head of affairs.

The Ontario Bee-keepers Association as an organized body must be at the back of the affair financially, to start with, afterwards it should be made to pay its own way, under the control of course of the O. B. K. A. There will have to be a "central depot" and Toronto naturally suggests itself as the

place for such, and perhaps the headquarters of the O. B. K. A. itself.

Local or county Associations might be made to work in harmony, collecting the surplus in their respective districts and shipping in carload lots to the central depot, or to the wholesale buyer by direction of the central office, thus minimumising freight charges.

We would be glad to have the ideas of our readers on this subject, and especially in our next issue. It would facilitate matters wonderfully at the meeting in Barrie, if the bee-keepers had a proper conception of what they want and how this thing should be conducted.



## Notes by the Way

By G. A. DEADMAN.

Having just completed a trip to Manitoba, possibly a few "notes" regarding Bees and Honey in that province will not be out of place. I am unable to give average yield of honey there, but equal to any I should say and better than some. It would really seem that Manitoba will yet supply considerable of the honey used there. At Portage La Prairie they are not only supplying the home market, but are shipping elsewhere. One groceryman told me that they sold three thousand pounds in their store last year. He had it in a large can with a tap retailing it at at 12½ cents per lb. and a good sample it was. I expect however that while they produce clover honey as good as in Ontario, yet more or less of it will not be as good, being more of a mixture. Some I tasted, produced by a local bee-keeper near

Austin, was very inferior although it may be difficult to make many believe this.

At Winnipeg will be found considerable honey from the apiary of Mr. Duncan, of Dominion City, in southern Manitoba. He had some 7000 lbs. last year and expects more this; from what I could learn his average will not be less than 100 lbs. to the colony. Mr. Duncan must have canvassed Winnipeg pretty thoroughly as his honey is to be found in almost every grocery there. We would rather he had not imitated our 1 lb. package and two color label so closely, but I suppose it is to our credit to have something worth imitating. Of course these westerners are quite proud to be able to produce their own honey, and even if was not quite as good it would have the preference with many, besides there is a good deal in what you are educated to as to what one considers best, and nothing more so than with honey. Mr. Duncan informed me that he produces little or no comb honey, as the flow does not come with the rush, which is so helpful to the production of a saleable article. He reported the yield this year as "steady" from early spring until fall. He lives near the banks of the Red River, and considerable was gathered from the bushes and wild flowers along this stream. Mr. Duncan states that much that appears in the Journals would not apply there at all; a matter of "location" again.

There is a growing demand for honey in Winnipeg, but so long as it comes in from so many different sources, and in the quantity it does, it will not be safe to ship a carload lot unless orders have been taken in advance. From a letter received recently from one of your readers, he was under the impression that it would pay on account of the saving in freight

to buy a carload and take it there. Let no one be so unwise as to take honey, or anything else for that matter, in carload lots to any place unless orders have been taken or a place engaged to store it till sold. This would take both time and money which would quickly eat up the little profits. If you want to save yourself an unpleasant experience never be in a strange city with a carload of anything that you do not know where to place. There are always so many to take advantage of your situation, and it may be the demand has been supplied. Neither let anyone expect fancy prices as there are too many inlets to hope for this; not only so, but there are too many bee-keepers who sell for less than they should, resulting in loss to others who know what good honey is worth. One does not travel far before running up against this "snag" I am heartily in favor of a Honey Producers Association for Canada. It would not only be a help to those who have no regular market for their product, but it would serve to maintain a uniform price for our honey and be a guide as to what it is worth. At Winnipeg, No. 1 lb. sections retail usually at 25 cents, although I saw some, (I won't say first-class), ticketed in a window at 20 cents. It too frequently gets damaged in shipment. At Virden Man., there was some lovely comb honey produced by Mr. Wilmar, of London, Ont.; it cost them less than 15 cents laid down, how much less I do not know. I think Mr. Wilmar is selling honey too cheap, scarcely needing to ship so far and get more money, especially if he can produce as good an article as I saw there. I hope some day in these "notes by the way," to tell your readers how I created a market for our honey in Winnipeg, and which would apply to any city, town or village.

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## Shook or . . . . Brushed Swarms

"Gleaning in Bee Culture" Oct. 15, devotes large space to a symposium on "Shook or Brushed Swarms."

It is quite evident that the system has been much more generally in use than most of us supposed, although little has been said or written on the subject. Next season it will probably have more disciples and its worth will be more fully tested.

We experimented to some extent along this line last season but scarcely sufficient to warrant an opinion. Our principal fault to it being the tendency of the bees to swarm out again. However, this has been a peculiar season and swarming was excessive under all kinds of management.

We select the following two articles from "Gleanings":

A SHOOK SWARM NOT MATERIALLY DIFFERENT FROM A NATURAL ONE, AND AVOIDS THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE WHOLE YARD; NECESSARY TO SMOKE THE BEES BEFORE SHAKING; UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS BEES WILL BUILD WORKER COMBS; VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FROM A PRACTICAL BEE-MASTER.

By H. R. Boardman, Ohio.

When the bees are taken from a colony, whether they are brushed or shaken off the combs, or smoked or frightened out by drumming and jarring the hive, or by whatever means they are gotten out, they become artificial swarms, and it simplifies matters a good deal to call them such. If the colony from which they are taken has already made preparations to swarm they are in no way materially different from a natural

swarm, except, possibly, they may contain a greater proportion of very young bees; and I know of no good reason why both the swarm and old colony may not be as normal in condition as in natural swarming.

While this method seems to be coming to the front just now, it is no new thing—in fact, it is quite old with me. I have practiced it to some extent for a good many years—not on all my colonies, but only on those that were making preparations to swarm, or some small out-apiary that I could not well afford the time to watch. When the apiary was large, and much swarming expected, I have usually noted those most likely to swarm.

Then in the afternoon, when the yard was quiet, and little or no swarming expected, I have anticipated their plans a little by artificially swarming them, and in this way avoided much annoyance, confusion, and demoralization of all the bees in the yard that a swarming-panic might create.

It is important that the bees should be gathering honey and secreting wax in order that their work of comb-building may be begun at once in the new hive, unless feeding is to be resorted to, in which case it is better to give the colony at least one liberal feed 24 hours before they are swarmed. The colony to be swarmed should be strong in bees and brood, and have a laying queen.

Smoke the bees vigorously; turn the hive a quarter around on to a stand just back of the old one. Set in its place another hive with a full set of empty frames with only comb starters. Combs will be more perfectly built if the frames are closely spaced. I use mine in an eight frame hive; smoke the bees again, give them time to load up with honey; open the hive and find the queen and put her into the new hive after shak

ing a few bees in, then take out the combs and shake the bees in front of the hive and let them run in the same as in natural swarming. I prefer to shake the bees off the combs—well, because it is the way I am used to, and it is easier and quicker for me to do it that way. It is true that a little raw nectar will sprinkle out among the bees sometimes when honey is coming in rapidly; but I never regarded that as a very serious thing. The bees would very soon clean it up and use it to advantage. I prefer to leave a few bees, especially if these colonies are to be depended upon to raise queen cells. Then they may be shaken out again, being careful to leave enough bees to protect the hive against robbers.

In order to get a strong working force I have sometimes united the bees of two colonies, shaking them together in one hive, and also would unite the two old colonies by tiering them up, one on the other, and give one of the old queens.

It makes less exposure of the bees and honey to drum or smoke the bees out directly into the hive in which they are wanted.

Later in the season, when no honey was being gathered, and the bees were disposed to rob, I have often practiced this plan, sometimes driving three or more swarms at the same time. A little experience enabled me to get the queen almost without failure. Strong swarms with good prolific queens are important factors in getting good work in comb-building. Favorable weather and a steady honey-flow are also important but this we cannot control.

A strong swarm with a good queen will usually build worker comb so long as the queen is able to keep well up with the comb-builders, and until she returns to refill the combs that are being vacated by the first-hatching brood. At this time, if the

combs are not finished, and honey is coming in, more or less drone comb will be likely to be built for store combs.

Bees under the swarming impulse are disposed to build more or less drone comb; but when the swarming impulse subsides, the impulse to build drone comb also subsides. In artificial swarms the desire to swarm seems to be entirely satisfied, and there is very little disposition to build drone comb.

The character of the comb-building depends very much upon the queen, and queens are variable.

If I find brood in the sections I feel sure it is my own fault in putting the supers on too soon, or in stampeding the bees into the supers by careless handling afterward. The queen will not leave the brood-nest after she is well established in egg-laying unless some unusual disturbance has caused her to do so. I have never found it necessary to use perforated zinc excluders to prevent the queen from going into the supers.

At the close of the season, if I have more bees and combs than I want I unite the bees back and render the poorest combs into wax.

I have now a series of experiments with nine artificial colonies in building natural combs by feeding under different conditions. These bees were shaken out of average colonies with average queens upon empty frames with narrow starters, some with and some without wires; some of the combs are now nearly complete. The most nearly perfect are in wired frames; but some without wires are nearly as good. Wires are perpendicular, and absolutely prevent sagging. There is practically no drone comb in any of the nine colonies. The wires answer as guides in building the combs. They should be waxed.

CUBAN SHOOK SWARMS; SHAKING A SOLUTION OF THE FOUL-BROOD SITUATION; WHEN AND HOW TO SHAKE; THE EFFECT OF SHAKING ON BLACKS, CARNIOLANS, AND ITALIANS; SHAKING GIVES PERFECT CONTROL OF SWARMING.

By Harry Howe, Cuba.

I have made several hundred of them this year, and "am still shaking." There are two reasons for this - to control swarming and to keep clear of foul brood. On account of the latter, as well as the high price of foundation, I use starters this year entirely.

Last year I used full sheets of foundation, and I cannot see that they are of enough advantage to pay the difference in cost, though perhaps they would in a colder climate or a shorter honey-flow. There is a difference between shook and brushed swarms when some bees are left. In brushing you get those that the brush hits, and leaves those that it misses, while shaking takes those that have the poorest hold of the combs, and leaves those who hold on better. The result is, in the latter case, that the queen is about certain to drop off, while the bees that are left are the young nurse bees that are wanted to care for the brood. Even in this hot climate there must be bees enough left to care for the brood until some bees hatch.

In shaking, make a quick vertical move, and no honey is jarred out if not too violent, but if the combs are slanted the honey on the lower side is spilled. This, however, does no great harm, for it stays with the bees in the old stand, and they will look out for robbers. I smoke pretty well so the bees fill themselves with honey. The old hive should be filled with frames about as fast as the combs are shaken out, to make a place for the bees to cluster, or they will run out

of the entrance or boil over the top, and perhaps lose the queen.

The best time to shake is toward night, for the bees are not so apt to swarm out. In case a frame of young brood is left, there is very little danger. If they do swarm out they are not apt to run away, for they will usually stay several days before leaving the limb.

Blacks are much more apt to swarm out than Italians. Carniolans build combs faster than the others, and build up quicker; or at least, those in one of Coggshall's apiaries do. The brood is to be put into a new hive and set facing away from the swarm. I stop the entrance with green grass; and by the time the grass wilts the colony is able to care for itself. In filling the hive with brood I put in ten full frames, the combs of honey or those with but little brood being put either on other colonies or extracted. This makes less increase and stronger colonies. Sometimes there will be brood from three different hives to make one.

I give a queen-cell at the time of shaking; then by the time the brood is all hatched there is a young queen laying. This colony can then be "shook" in its turn, but, of course, there will be no brood, so the bees are all left.

I melt up the combs for wax after extracting what honey there is. By this means I hope to keep clear of foul brood and to get a lot of wax. I consider "shaking" the most valuable thing that has come up in the bee journals for a long time, for it gives "perfect" control of swarming.

No man loses anything by being true and steadfast to his convictions. He may not be popular, but what does that amount to? Conscience is, or ought to be, dearer than human favor or approval.

## Lessons of the Season

Loss of Bees  
from Feeding  
Sugar : : :

By A. BOOMER.

The season, as is well-known to all beekeepers, has been a most peculiar one. So much unsettled weather that rules and methods that would work out fairly well other seasons, would not work at all this year, the system of preventing after swarms by removing the parent colony to a new stand, after six or seven days and cutting out all queen cells but one, would not work at all, as they would swarm again before being moved, even as soon as four hours after the first swarm left and I do not think that any colony I had waited six days before casting a second swarm.

For comb honey I tried contracting the brood nest down to 6 or 7 frames and using only starters. I had tried this plan years ago and with such poor success every way, that I had abandoned it, but when such men as the Dadants and others approve so strongly of it, I tried it again, and the results are so disappointing that I'll change my mind very much before I'll give it another trial.

First, they did not build the combs out fully, some of them not half and the most of what was built was drone comb.

Secondly, when the season was over, no worker bees being produced, the colony was too weak to go through the winter. Anyway I could see no advantage in it in any greater quantity of comb honey being produced and cannot recommend it to others.

Thirdly, supposing you did get a little more comb honey by this

method than in the ordinary way, you have no honey in the brood chamber, and where's the advantage?

HIVING SWARMS ON COMBS OR FOUNDATION, WHICH?

I generally have a lot of combs at swarming time with too much pollen in them to be desirable for use in the extracting supers so use them for swarms. But this year in ten days, yes in several cases in eight days, they would swarm out leaving queen cells uncapped and not bees enough to take care of the brood and if put back would build more queen cells and swarm again, whilst with hiving on full sheets of foundation I have had no such trouble.

PREVENTION OF INCREASE.

I notice that various methods are given for the prevention of increase, none of which I fancy are infallible. When an early swarm issues if I have a weak colony I put on it a queen excluder and set the brood of the colony that swarmed with all adhering bees over this one (first cutting away all queen cells) and leave it say a week or ten days, then I shake off the bees and runs a new swarm onto these combs, first saving any of the combs that may not have much pollen in for use in extracting supers and supplying their place with foundation in the center of the brood nest. This plan has worked very well with me.

The yield of honey was not at all equal to last season. A little over 100 lbs. per colony is the result of the season.

LOSS OF BEES FROM SUGAR FEEDING

At the close of the extracting season finding more of my colonies short of supplies than I had reserved from combs to level up with. I bought a barrel of Redpath's best cane sugar made my syrup in a copper boiler,

I had done other seasons, using  $\frac{3}{4}$  sugar and  $\frac{1}{4}$  honey and about 2 lbs. of water to every 3 lbs of the sugar and honey, and then brought to a boil, carefully skimming off any skum that rose to the surface, and fed warm, feeding early in September. At first they took it down rapidly, but after a time it was neglected. I left the feeders on thinking that if there should come a warm day or two they would clean up the feeders which were the "miller" or similar to it. The warm days came but the feed was not taken, and on October 15th, on taking off the feeders from a half-dozen hives, I found no bees except a very few in two or three. They had stored and capped the food and had either left or died, leaving some nice brood in several of the combs. I think they died but why I can't tell. The syrup given was fit for table use, but all the colonies fed with it are either dead or so reduced as to be worthless. I have, however, fully 100 that I did not feed except to give them full combs, that are fairly good.

Before closing I want to refer to just one more matter; at the close of the extracting season I stored all the combs that were free from pollen in the extracting room without returning them to the bees to be cleaned up, crowding the bees down into the brood nest. Combs with much pollen I put together and returned them to the bees for protection against moths, these colonies now appear to be much stronger than those crowded down early into the brood chamber, in fact I know they are stronger, hence, I conclude that it is not a good thing to crowd them down too early, better let them have some room.

Linwood, Ont.

Men who begin life in an easy-going, self-indulgent way, are not likely to evolve into heroes."

## Communications

Editor C. B. J.,  
Brantford, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

As there is now practically no nomination of a successor to Hon. Eugene Secor, as General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, to be elected in December next, I nominate Mr. N. E. France, of Plattsville, Wisconsin, for the position.

I do this after consulting with some of our leading bee-keepers at the Denver Convention, and with others since, personally, and by mail, and it seems to be the opinion of more than nine out of ten of those who are most actively engaged in forwarding the interests of the Association, that Mr. France is eminently fitted for the position.

Not having been intimately acquainted with him I have taken pains to make inquiries regarding his fitness for the position, and find that he is a thoroughly honest and capable business man, in the prime of life, temperate in all his habits, is accustomed to speak in public, and has labored untiringly and unselfishly in the interest of bee-culture, and has spent considerable of his own money and much time in working for the interests of his chosen pursuit. He succeeded in preventing the passing of laws in his own state that would be against the interest of bee-keepers, and secured the passing of laws favorable to their interest.

He is one of the lecturers at Farmers' Institutes, often neglecting his own business to look after the interest of bee-keepers. He manages several aparies and has produced many tons of honey.

For several years he was Secretary of the South-Western Wisconsin Bee

Keepers' Association, and for ten years was its President. He was also for several years Secretary of the Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association, and for four years has been its President. He secured the passage of the Wisconsin Foul Brood Law, and is state inspector of foul brood.

I know of no one in our ranks better fitted to fill the office of General-Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association than is Mr. France, and I hope he will receive the hearty support of the members for that position, at the election in December next.

Very truly yours,

A. B. MASON.

Sta. B, Toledo, O., Oct., 8th, 1902.

Editor C. B. J.

Dear Sir:—

I see by the October number of the C.B.J. that the dates set for the annual meeting at Barrie of the O.B.K. A. are Dec. 2, 3 and 4 and I desire to enter my protest against the use of Dec. 4th for convention purposes when a great moral question on that date calls for the earnest consideration of every voter of this province.

I do not for a moment suppose that all our members will vote with me for the Prohibition law, but I believe in fair play for both sides and it is quite certain we cannot be at the polls and at Barrie too on the 4th. Is there any special reason why the first cannot be used instead of the fourth, or if necessary, put the Convention a week earlier or later as I feel certain the use of the 4th would in a measure at least interfere with

the success of the Convention, and I am sure you will agree with me that its hard enough to get people to attend now, so let us avoid giving them any further reasons for staying at home. Respectfully Yours,

A. LAING.

Burlington, Ont. Oct. 16, 1902.

Islington, Oct 8th, 1902.

Editor C.B.J.

Dear Sir,—

Before this reaches you, I have no doubt but Mr. Couse will have written you the particulars of our next annual meeting at Barrie. There is one item on the program however, that I would like to call particular attention to, viz: The exhibition of supplies and their manipulation, which we hope to have on one of the days of the Convention.

My idea is to get the supply men to bring samples of anything in their line that they have for sale and let us have a free discussion on the merits or demerits of each article. I am satisfied considerable improvement can be made in some of the articles bee men have to use.

Then I would like to see as far as practicable, lessons given in the various operations in connection with said supplies; something like nailing frames, wiring frames, putting together and fastening foundation in sections, different systems of fastening foundation in brood frames, lighting smokers, different varieties of fuel for the same, samples of foul brood and combs with the "stain



**Page Metal Ornamental Fence.** We now make fence that is ornamental, very showy and surprisingly cheap. It is just what is wanted for door yards, division fences in town lots, grave yards, orchards, etc. It is **20 cts. PER RUNNING FOOT.** painted and retails at only Just think of it. Let us send you full particulars. We also make farm fence, poultry netting, nails and staples.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

mark," or anything in this line that any member can suggest.

Now the difficulty is that only one supply firm in Canada advertises in the C.B.J. so we cannot send out invitations, but must trust to our friends to bring these articles along and consider this a general invitation to do so.

Yours Truly,  
J. D. EVANS,  
President O.B.A.

Your suggestion is a good one friend Evans and we hope that it will be taken hold of enthusiastically. We think, however, that you are not quite right in your last statement. Perhaps you have not had time to read our advertising pages very closely during the last summer. We will be pleased to give you the names of all the supply dealers we know of in the Dominion.—ED.

## Grand Property for Sale

This is worth  
Investigating

Situated in Rodney, Elgin County, consisting of four lots, on which are a splendid large frame dwelling, good barn, hen houses and out buildings, orchard and good water. Grand chance for a practical bee-keeper. Splendid apiary now established. Nicest location in town; centrally located on Main Street; lightest and driest part of the

COME AND SEE THE  
PLACE.

H. Zimmerman,  
Rodney, Ont.

## BEESWAX WANTED

We are open to buy any quantity of pure wax, either for cash or in exchange for goods. Write at once.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,  
Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Fresh Catnip Seed by ounce or pound. Address, L. M. RUSSEL,  
Berlin, Ont.

## Brant County Bee-Keepers' Association.

A meeting of the above Association will be held in the COURT HOUSE, BRANTFORD, on

**SATURDAY, NOV. 8th, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.**

A full attendance of members is requested. Delegates to the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will be appointed.

ALEX. TAYLOR, Pres., [W. J. CRAIG, Secy.,  
Paris. Brantford.

Do You Want  
Honey Cans,  
Honey Glasses,  
Comb Honey Crates  
or Honey Packages  
of Any Kind



Assorted Gross Lots of Glass  
for Exhibition Purposes.

*Honey Taken in Exchange.*

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

# The Best Advertising School

There is a school teaching advertising by mail, with offices at 10 Spruce Street, New York. It is not called an advertising school but it is without a doubt the best advertising school in existence.

This school is nothing more nor less than Printer's Ink, a weekly journal for advertisers. It deserves the well-earned title: The Little Schoolmaster.

For twelve or fifteen years Printer's Ink has been the recognized authority on good advertising throughout the whole civilized world.

Printer's Ink is so valuable to the business man, because

It teaches the underlying principles of advertising.

It distinguishes between good and bad advertising.

It teaches good display.

It teaches retail, wholesale, department store, mail order and every other kind of advertising.

It tells why some advertising has been successful and why some has failed.

It teaches sound business principles.

It describes the world's best window displays.

If you are engaged in business of any kind you can't invest \$6.00 more profitably than by subscribing for Printer's Ink.

Many a single idea will be worth more than the subscription price.

Printer's Ink easily slips in your coat pocket—the busy man can read it at odd moments as when waiting for a car, a shave, etc.

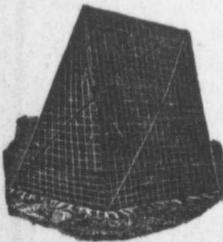
Ten cents brings a sample copy—\$5 pays for 52 weeks.

Write for SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER, which expires December 31.

## PRINTER'S INK, 10 Spruce St., New York.

# FOR FALL MANIPULATIONS

### BEE TENTS



Light and convenient, very valuable for examining colonies at a time when robbers are troublesome. Each complete \$1.50.

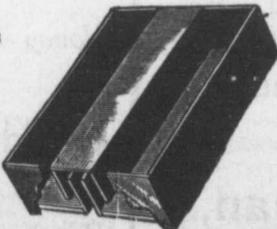


### DON'T GO GUESSING

Weigh your hives and find how much your bees need. Use Gurney's No. 2 Champion Scale, 1 lb. to 240 lbs. Tested and stamped, \$6.50 per set.

### FEEDERS

None better than the "Miller" for rapid warm feeding in cold weather.



Each 30 cents  
Per Dozen, \$3.00.

## GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR, BEE KEEPERS SUPPLIES, BRANTFORD, ONT.

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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## The... Canadian Bee Journal

Devoted to the Interests of the  
Bee Keepers.

Published Monthly by  
The Gould Shapley & Muir Co.,  
(Limited)

BRANTFORD, CANADA.

### TERMS:

\$1.00 per annum, payable in advance; \$1.50 if six months or more in arrears. These terms apply to Canada, the United States and Mexico; to all other countries 24 cents per annum extra for postage.

TERMS TO AGENTS—We will allow 20c. commission to agents or those already subscribers for one new subscription; 25c. each if two or more, or 30c. each if ten or more new subscribers. Cash must accompany subscriptions and they must be for one year.

DISCONTINUANCES—THE JOURNAL is sent until orders are received for its discontinuance. We give notice when the subscription expires. Any subscriber whose subscription has expired, wishing his JOURNAL discontinued, will please drop us a card at once, otherwise we shall assume that he wishes his JOURNAL continued, and will remit soon. If you want your JOURNAL discontinued at the end of the time paid for, say so in ordering and your wishes will be carried out.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY—The receipt of THE JOURNAL will be an acknowledgment of receipt of money to new subscribers. The receipt of renewal subscriptions will be acknowledged by postal card.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—You can send money at your risk by P. O. order, or bank check or draft, and where none of these means are available bills and postage stamps by registered letter. Money sent by any other way is at your risk. We pay no exchange or express charges on money. Make all express money orders, checks, or drafts payable to Gould, Shapley & Muir Company, (Limited), Brantford.

### ADVERTISING.

We are in no way responsible for losses that may occur in dealing with our advertisers, yet we take every precaution to admit only reliable men in our columns.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING—

TIME	1 inch	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 col. page
1 month	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$3 50	\$4 50	\$6 50 \$10 00
3 months	3 00	4 50	5 50	6 50	11 00 17 00
6 months	4 00	5 50	7 00	9 00	15 00 25 00
1 year	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	25 00 40 00
10 months	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	40 00 75 00

### CLUBBING LIST.

We will send CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL with

The British Bee Journal, \$1.50 for.....	\$3 00
Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.00.....	1 75
The American Bee Journal, \$1.00.....	1 75
Bee-Keeper's Review, \$1.00.....	1 75
The American Bee-Keeper, 50 cents.....	1 40
Progressive Bee-Keeper, 50c.....	1 25
Montreal Star, \$1.00.....	1 75
Montreal Weekly Witness \$1.00.....	1 60
Wide World, 75c.....	1 40
Toronto Ladies' Journal \$1.00.....	1 25
The Ladies' Magazine, \$1.00.....	1 60
Canadian Poultry Review, 50c.....	1 25
The Breeders' Advocate, 50c.....	1 25

## Ontario Bee-Keepers Association.

ORGANIZED 1880. INCORPORATED MARCH, 1886

### OFFICERS FOR 1902

PRESIDENT—J. D. Evans, Islington.  
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—W. A. Chrysler, Chatham;  
Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside.  
SECRETARY—Wm. Coluse, Streetsville, Ont.  
TREASURER.....Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont

#### DIRECTORS.

W. J. Brown, Chard.  
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F. A. Gemmill, Stratford.  
W. A. Chrysler, Chatham.  
Samuel Wood, Nottawa.  
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INSP. OF APIARIES—Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn.

ASST. " " F. A. Gemmill, Stratford.

Representative at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto: A. Pickett, Nassagaweya.

At Western Fair, London: J. F. Miller, London.

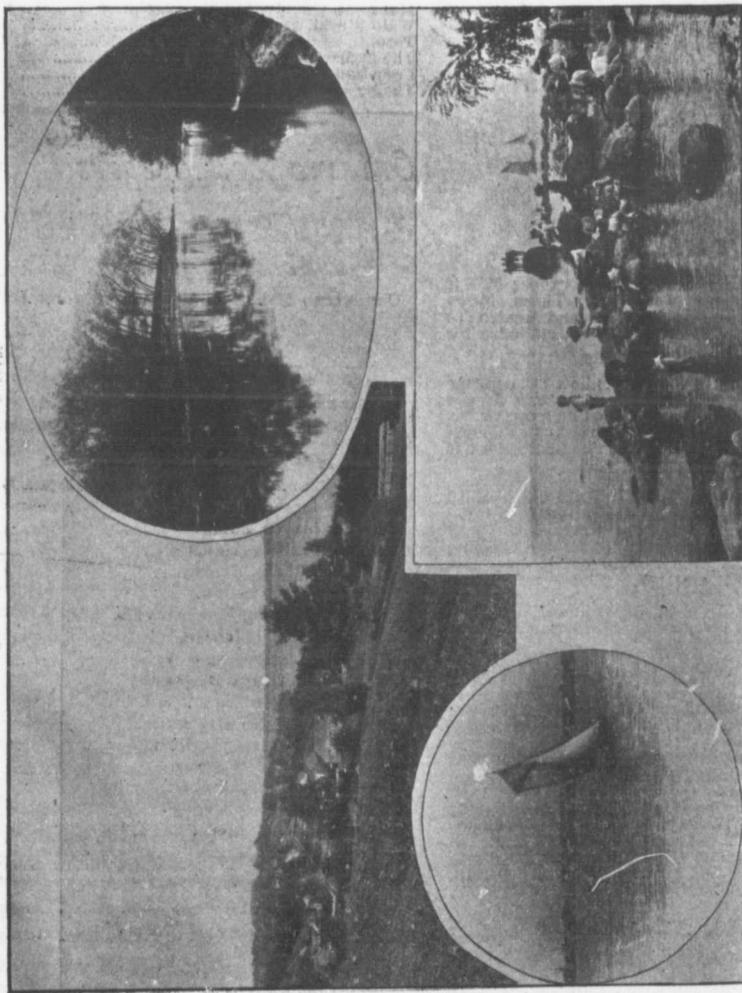
Representative at Central Exhibition, Ottawa: J. K. Darling, Almonte.

Next Place of Meeting—Barrie

### NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1902.

President..... W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich  
Vice-President..... O. L. Hershiser, Buffalo, N. Y  
Secretary..... Dr. A. B. Mason, Toledo, Ohio  
Gen. Man....Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa



SCENES AROUND BARRIE

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