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CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. I, No. 12.

BRANTFORD, ONT., JUNE, 1894.

WHOLE No.
332.

We are in receipt of a little work, "Foul Brood, its Natural History and Rational Treatment" by Will am. R. Howard, M. D., Fort Worth, Texas, U. S. We must compliment Dr. Howard, who is also an able bee-keeper, upon his painstaking investigations of this disease. In these he has done a great service to bee-keepers and we can only hope that they will take a sufficient interest in these valuable investigations to procure a copy. The investigations so carefully carried on have cleared up questions in which science and practical experience appeared to conflict. We can supply the book at 25 cents post paid. Or will supply it for 15c with a renewal to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Friends in the United States can secure the work from G. W. York & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S., who have so ably published the results of Dr. Howard's labors.

In conclusion we must congratulate Canadians that a Canadian, William McEvoy, Woodburn, Ont., our foul brood inspector, has been sustained by a scientist in the United States in his method of treating foul brood.

* * *
The "Sugar Honey" question will probably redound in Canada to the advantage not only of Bee-Keepers, but to the advantage of the Honey Bill. consumers of honey, and to Horticulturists and the Nation at large. Bee-Keepers will remember how promptly Mr. S. T. Pettit took up

the question of legislation upon the question, how the Oxford Bee-Keepers Association and several bee-keepers co-operated with him and how finally the highest Bee-keepers Association in our land endorsed his opinion and sent him with Messrs J. K. Darling and J. E. Frith to Ottawa. With one or two exceptions everyone has done what could be done in the direction of having a measure passed to secure the production, sale and exportation of pure honey in our land. This present winter Mr. Pettit, Messrs Darling and Frith were again delegated to go to Ottawa. Owing to family affliction Mr. Frith could not go and the editor of C. B. J. went, feeling that if the association would not pay his expenses when the question came up he would pay them himself. Mr. Pettit in the last number reported that the measure was before the House. What a grand opportunity is given to our country. We expect upon this measure there will be a united House. The evil which has been wrought will be turned into good if it offers an opportunity to Canada to show the world that we have still a strong sentiment to supply pure and unadulterated food products, this sentiment manifested in a practical manner is worth much to all classes. It will assist in creating an opportunity of showing their constituents that they are alive to the interests of Bee-Keepers and to horticulturists, whose interests, owing to the fertilization of flowers by bees, are so closely interlinked with bee-keepers. Those representing largely towns and cities will be able to support a measure which will in-

sure to the consumer a pure product. An imitation can only be a fraud upon the consumer and is of deceptive value. No permanent interests can by this measure be checked, no vested rights have to be fought. We shall take pleasure in publishing in the Journal the result of the vote if there should be a division at all.

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For various reasons F. A. Gemmell, Stratford, has not accepted the position of secretary of the Ontario Bee - Keepers' Association, Wm. Couse, Streetsville, Ont., has been appointed and accepted. Any who have not yet sent in their membership fee should do so at once. They will also receive as a premium one year's subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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The Bee-Keepers' Union thinks the case in law would not be strong enough against James Heddon, as the Adulteration. honey had passed into the hands of another in each case. Mr. Newman thinks the Union should not take in hand any case which it would not be absolutely sure to win. We must therefore, if the case is not strong enough in law exonerate Mr. Heddon. We can endorse strongly what Brother York says about adulteration on page 520 American Bee Journal. Adulteration should be exposed every time and whoever adulterated Mr. Heddon's honey should be punished.

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Readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will find in the present number of the Journal, an engraving of the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co. (Ltd.) apiary, taken in early May, at the home of the editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. The hives are arranged in pairs, and owing to the trees and surroundings, the bees have no difficulty in distinguishing their hives. Between each row and between each pair of hives, there is sufficient room for a lawn mower, saving trouble in clipping grass. Under the supervision of the editor the apiary has been run from year to year more for comb honey

with the result that last year, not only were awards captured at Chicago, but a bee journal in the United States admitted that the comb honey shown by the firm was unexcelled. Queen rearing is carried on extensively, and in the height of the season 70 to 100 nuclei are kept alone for young queens. Charity prevents us from saying much about the figure sitting by the bee hive. Smoker in hand, stands a faithful bee-keeper, he has done much work in the apiary, and has been with the firm in this capacity for many years. The individual referred to is Wm. John Craig, whose home is with the editor of the journal, and who had his first lessons with the editor at Romney. Standing behind the tree is Wm. Muir a son of Mr. John Muir, one of the partners of the firm. He has within the last year graduated from the commercial college, and stood head of his year. He is the shorthand and typewriter for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and in that capacity has been placed in a similar position to a well-known apicultural writer, at whom bee-keepers have generally taken umbrage during recent years, and who has written a great deal more about bees than his experience would warrant. Near the tent stands "Strictly Business," he has probably taken the precaution to partially hide his face. Irate subscriber in arrears, should come and look for him with a club. The lady in the group is Mrs. Holtermann, the mother of the editor, who for years kept bees in a small way with success, securing one season an average of about 225 lbs. of extracted honey to the colony. Some may say where is the wife and family, they should be in the group. Well the editor not being very good looking has given place to them on another page, where will be found in one group, the eldest boy and two girls, and another the good wife and the youngest boy.

Although not largely engaged in bee-keeping now I still read a little and am glad to see that under your management the C. B. J. is always of interest and holds its own among bee journals.

(Dr.) J. C. THOM.

Woodbridge April 27, 1894.

Oxford Bee-Keepers' Association Convention.

Met in the council chambers May 12, 1894. Among those present were Pres. F. A. Gemmell, J. B. Hall, J. E. Frith, Martin Emigh, J. W. Whaley, Doctor Geo. Duncan, John Martin, John Newton, Geo. Budd, E. S. Eaden, Jos. Meadows and R. F. Holtermann. The President, F. A. Gemmell in the chair. After some routine business it was moved by J. W. Whaley seconded by J. B. Hall that the association take THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for the year as a premium for members. All of those present not already members then paid their membership fee.

An interesting and profitable discussion was then opened up by the following question.

"Are those who hive swarms on starters in the broad chamber troubled more with pollen in the sections than if hived on full sheets of foundation or drawn comb?"

J. B. Hall, Woodstock, Ont., suggested that the giving of drawn or partially drawn sections will give pollen in sections more than if only foundation in the sections be given. The bees when they come in from the field would deposit pollen in the sections. If full combs were used no pollen in sections, and very little with full sheets of foundation. With starters there would be more pollen in the sections of course.

Martin Emigh.—I have never noticed much difference, as far as the brood chamber is concerned, but when old sections are used the bees will with starters or foundation below put pollen in these old sections.

Doctor Geo Duncan, Embro—My experience is about the same as Mr. Hall's, only I think there is no difference between drawn comb and full sheets of foundation.

The Pres. Mr. Gemmell, Stratford—I always thought I got more pollen in sections with starters only in the brood chamber, but I sometimes use a bait or last year's drawn section in the supers sometimes one in each row and this may have inclined the bees to store pollen in the bait and then other sections.

J. B. Hall—I only use one bait section in each super and only with the first super placed upon the hive.

Would a shallow frame make any difference from a Langstroth or Quinby frame?

Mr. Hall—Not so long as comb building goes on but when completed, if the frame is shallow there is not room enough for the queen and pollen must go up into the sec-

tions. I have had my best comb honey above the Quinby frame 12 inches deep.

J. W. Whaley, Woodstock—I take my comb honey above drawn comb.

John Newton, Thamesford—If comb in sections is put above starters they will put in pollen. I have at time of living put partially filled sections on and had no bad results. The season however makes a very great difference; last season was a bad one for pollen. The bees stored pollen in my extracting combs

The question was asked, "Would the bees store pollen in sections when the sections placed upon the hive have cells all partially filled with honey?"

The reply that the bees would empty some of the cells in the process of ripening appears to be conclusive.

What injury will it do the extracting combs to have pollen stored in them?

It will make them more susceptible to the attack of moth when out of the hive.

In reply to a question Mr. Hall said he used a queen excluder when hiving a swarm on starters, otherwise not.

In hiving bees on 5 or 6 drawn combs would you put starters or full sheets in the sections.

Mr. Newton—Full sheets.

J. B. Hall—Full sheets every time.

Mr. Emigh—I always use full sheets.

R. F. Holtermann—There is no condition under which I want to use anything but full sheets in sections, by a partial sheet we often get unsightly drone comb.

Upon discussion most of those present thought it was not a good practice to put a small strip of foundation at the bottom of the section to meet the top.

Mr. Holtermann asked if the method of cutting and putting in the foundation had not something to do with the perfect finish of the sections?

Mr. Hall—I fill the sections with foundation so it will just swing in the section that is within one-sixteenth or one-thirty-second of an inch of the side. When so put in, the bees will often attack it before they draw it out.

Contraction or not contraction of the brood chamber for comb honey?

The President asked—What is best, the Heddon shallow body or less frames in the Langstroth?

Mr. Hall—I take the best honey from the deep frames and the number of frames reduced. When the season is good I do not even contract the large brood chamber.

Mr. Holtermann—I tested the shallow brood chamber and favor contraction of the deep frame.

Mr. Emigh—I have contracted but never saw much gain from the system.

Mr. Hall—If you have good bees, by hiving on starters they are not in fit condition for winter unless there is a full flow. By good bees I mean, bees that will store the honey in the supers and not lodge in the brood chamber below.

What methods are desirable to restrain swarming in working for comb honey?

Mr. Emigh—Room early in the season and ventilation.

The President—How will shallow supers do until the honey flow comes?

Mr. Emigh—The difficulty which presents itself when the shallow supers are removed and sections are put on, is that the bees would as soon swarm as go into the sections, they appear to get discouraged.

Mr. Hall—I never tried the shallow super.

Mr. Martin, Belmont, Ont.—I give plenty of supers, I have had as many as three on.

Mr. Gemmell—I think it would work well to put on a shallow super and after a time when clover comes in raise this super and put sections between.

Mr. Holtermann.—I may be wrong but I like the variety of sizes of frames and cannot see that you have with your shallow super much advantage over me when I put four Langstroth combs with a division board on each side in an upper story. I like to draw out foundation at this season sufficiently to throw swarms on, or use for extracting combs. I think the practice of raising the super and putting section case underneath might be a good one.

J. B. Hall—With my Heddon hives I often winter in three cases deep. I have raised the top super and put in sections between. I find the bees will finish the upper combs and soil the sections travelling over them. I tried this plan extensively three years and I have no use for the system. The bees soil the sections.

Mr. Gemmell—I, by means of the bee escape soon run the bees down and take the super off.

Mr. Hall—I am opposed to it.

Mr. Gemmill—My combs are very clean.

Mr. Hall—I object to the travel stain of their feet.

As to swarming. How about that?

Mr. Hall—My hive lid has a cap eight inches deep, the super has a honey board to cover it and between this the eight inches makes a good sun break, such shade is the only kind I desire.

Mr. Gemmell—I often use winter case covers for a wind break.

Mr. Holtermann.—I use such covers not only on top but on the sunny side of the hive moving them once during the day.

Mr. Hall.—I object to shade on side by means of a board, it checks the currents of air.

Allowing that bees have swarmed once, what is the best thing to do with the old brood chamber?

Doctor Duncan.—I have the swarm on the old stand, my queens are clipped and as soon as she issues I clip her, and put her at the entrance of the new hive which is put upon a new stand.

The old brood chamber is treated in the following way; I take all the bees from the comb and cut out the queen cells, by shaking the bees from the comb, this can be done more readily and surely. I then give them cell from which I wish them to rear a queen.

Mr. Hall—Would you not do better to shake a lot of the bees from the old chamber and add them to the swarm leaving the new swarm on the old stand and let the bees in old brood chamber get ready for winter:

Doctor Duncan—I think not; I run the old colony for extracted honey.

Mr. Holtermann—I have tried cutting out queen cells, it is too much work, you do not get the same selection providing your bees are good; and after trying both systems I hive on the old stand and draw from the old brood chamber to keep the bees from throwing after swarms. I would prefer not to divide the winter force. I admit the bees incline a little more to swarm out when left upon the old stand.

Mr. Hall—Not at all, change the appearance by throwing a board on top of the hive or against its side any way so long as you change the appearance. When you swarm issues, move the old hive alongside of the new with back of hive alongside of entrance of the new hive. Put the new hive on the old stand and as soon as the bees get settled turn the old brood chamber so that the old and new hive fronts face the same way. After eight days I put my old hive on a new stand and the bees from this unite with the new.

Mr. Gemmell—Will the bees not go back to the old hive when so placed.

Mr. Martin—No; they have no desire to do so.

Wm. Goodger, Woodstock, Ont.—Did you ever have the bees of the new hive fight off these bees from the old.

Mr. Hall—Only twice during my life-time, that is all. In reply to a question Mr. Hall said: I have Carniolian Italian blood in my apiary. I like Carniolian very well they stick well to the combs, are gentle, a little heavier breeders than Italian, they go into the super more readily than Italians, but remember my bees are a mixture between Carniolian and Italian. I have no pure bred queens in the apiary.

How long is it profitable to keep a queen, one, two, three or four years?

Mr. Hall—So long as their daughters are in love with them.

Mr. Gemmell—If you get good queens in the start that way is all right.

Mr. Hall—I go to no great trouble, but any queen of 1891 I can lay my hands on conveniently this season I destroy unless I want to breed from her. Undesirable queens I destroy sooner.

Mr. Holtermann—If you have a choice queen and a choice strain of bees the more quickly you re-queen the more foreign blood you are apt to throw into the apiary and the more quickly you are likely to deteriorate your own stock.

Mr. Holtermann—We have bought twenty colonies of black bees. I do not like to leave the colony for a day without a queen at this season. I have young laying queens. What shall I do.

Mr. Hall—Catch the black queen and introduce the yellow queen immediately with my cage. The bees eat their way through candy.

Something like the Benton cage as far as eating their way through is concerned?

Mr. Hall.—Yes but it is a coil.

Mr. Gemmell—Remove the old queen, tap on the old hive so they fill themselves with honey; when well filled let the young queen run in at the entrance. Remember this is when honey is coming in.

Mr. Newton—I think the best way is when the bees eat their way through the candy.

Mr. Holtermann—I know that is the safest way, our shipping cages are all made on this principle but it means a delay of 24 to 48 hours.

Messrs. Hall and Newton—Twelve to twenty four hours it need be no longer.

Doctor Duncan—Shake the bees in front of the hive and let the queen run in with the bees when filled with honey and smoked there is no danger.

How about five banded Italian bees, is any one present using them?

Mr. Hall—I had some beautiful yellow bees but they are not much use for honey gathering.

Mr. Gemmell—I have tried them but although beautiful to look at they are not of much value.

Mr. Newton—I found them good for stealing honey when other bees were working, but otherwise they are no good. I have had them from several sources.

Mr. Holtermann—I have been hard on these bees but I believe you can beat even me in condemning them.

How do you know when a hive is queenless?

Mr. Hall—By the entrance, when they first miss their queen they run about the

entrance, later they stand at the entrance neither going in or coming out. When you open the hive there is a peculiar mournful hollow noise. With black bees this is more difficult to distinguish from their regular actions. Then absence of the queen, perhaps eggs, and the presence of queen cells. The queen should be looked for.

The meeting then adjourned.

Various Matters.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

LOSING QUEENS WITH CLIPPED WINGS.

I am asked if many queens are not liable to get lost during swarming time where they have their wings clipped, by their straying so far away from the hive in the grass while the swarm is out, so that they never find their way back to the hive again when the swarm returns. In reply I would say that scarcely a queen need be lost. In fact, I do not know that I ever lost a single queen from this cause, in all my experience with clipped queens, which covers a period of twenty-three years. Where the apiarist is at home when the swarm issues, there should be no trouble in his finding the queen at once, while the good wife or children can let her run into a cage just as well as he, when the apiarist is absent, leaving her at the entrance of the hive till the manager returns. If all are absent, then the queen need not be lost, should she not get back, which thing she will do nine times out of ten, unless the hive is raised on posts so it is not easy for her to find her home. When the bees return, if the queen does not go back to the hive, a few bees will always gather about her, and by walking through the yard and looking on the ground, the apiarist can easily see these ball of bees and pick her up with the bees. I have never known of a case where the queen did not get back to the hive, but what there was a ball of bees with her from the size of a butternut to that of a goose egg.

HOW TO FIND WHERE THEY CAME FROM.

But I think I hear some one ask, "How do you find where the queen came from?" This is not quite as easy as it is to find the ball of bees, but it can be done by any one after they know how. To tell where the bees and queen came from, leave them where you find them till about sunset, or after most of the other bees have stopped flying, when we go and take the queen away from the bees, putting her in a cage, and putting the cage in your pocket or in some place where the bees cannot find her. If this is not done the bees will go

to their queen and not to the hive where they came from, thus thwarting your purpose. To get the queen away from the ball of bees, blow a very little smoke on them, just enough to keep them from stinging, when they can be poked about with a straw or something of that kind till the queen is found and picked out. Having secured the queen, allow the bees to remain quiet till they begin to show that they have missed her, by running around and perhaps three or four taking wing, when they are to be smoked quite thoroughly so as to cause them to rise in the air as nearly together as possible, when they will return to their hive from whence they came, fanning at the entrance with their wings, thus telling that this hive is their home. Now let the queen run in with them, when the swarm will be liable to issue the next day.

AFTER SWARMS; WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM.

Again, I am asked what I would do with after-swarms, when they issue; whether I would hive them or try and keep them in the parent hive. This depends very much upon the wants of the individual keeping bees and on the location. If the apiarist desires increase instead of honey, then he probably can do no better than to hive the after-swarms in separate hives, if his locality will warrant that these small swarms can obtain stores enough to winter. If he has empty combs to give the later ones it will help them much by way of storing honey enough to winter upon, for it costs the bees much in honey and time during the first week after hiving, in building the necessary combs for both stores and brood. If on the other hand, the apiarist desires honey instead of increase, then he should not allow any of these after-swarms to issue and if any did come out they should be returned, for with the after-swarms goes all prospect of surplus honey from the hives from which they issue. If prevented, the old colony is also, as a rule, in much better shape for winter when it arrives. To prevent after-swarms, wait eight days from the time the prime swarm issued, at which time the first young queen will be hatched, as a rule, when you can open the hive and cut off all queen-cells, shaking the bees off the combs so you will not miss any of the cells, when no swarm will issue farther from that colony in most of our northern localities.

THAT GENTLE HUM AGAIN.

After reading more carefully what Bros. Pettit and Demaree say regarding bees not humming, while in winter quarters, when wintering well, I have come to the conclusion that in reality there is no great

difference between us after all. It begins to look as if it was the difference we once had between Prof. Cook and others on ventilation. Some said that where no special ventilation was provided for bee cellars that there was absolutely no ventilation, while Prof. Cook claimed that air (or ventilation) was slowly entering the cellar all the while through the walls of stone, mortar and earth, in which Prof. C. was right.

Bro. Demaree tells of walking in his apiary on a zero morning and found "everything as still as the grave." If he expected to hear the bees humming as on a summer evening while walking through his bee yard on a zero morning, and that such humming was what Doolittle was talking about, it is no wonder he did not hear any. Had he placed his ear close up to the side of a single walled hive and listened closely he would then have heard what Doolittle has been talking about, or else his bees would have been napping beyond what I ever knew them. My bees in the cellar are so quiet that many who have been in to see them declare them dead, yet by standing perfectly still and listening closely there is a "contented hum," to be heard and I mistrust that Bro Pettit has thought this of so little account that he called it perfect silence. The difference between this contented hum and that of a colony carrying honey into the cluster is so great that the latter is located at once among the others by its more boisterous sound. It is to be remembered that my bee cellar is not under a house where there are sounds from above to disturb the quiet. G.M. DOOLITTLE, Brodino, N. Y.

Personal.

The office of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL had a visit from Mr. William Auld, Warwick, Ont. on the 17th of May.

The recently appointed Secretary of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, William Clouse expected to get married on Tuesday May 22nd, 1894 without the knowledge of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. It is needless to say he was mistaken.

In the present number will be found engravings of G. W. York, editor American Bee Journal, Chicago, Ills., U. S., and E. R. Root, who is associate editor with A. I. Root of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, Medina, Ohio, U. S.

Let me compliment you on the appearance and contents of the Canadian Bee Journal
A. CAMERON.

Blairatholl, Scotland, April 7, 1894.

PREVENTION OF SWARMING.

—A. G. WILLOWS.

The subject discussed in the the May "Parliament" is, in my opinion, one of the most important subjects before the practical apiarist.

I did not write for that "session" because I am so undecided as to the best course to pursue, that I felt that I could not give advice that would be worth anything to others. But after reading the articles contributed I would like by your permission, Mr. Editor, to present a few thoughts, partly by way of comment. Should you not judge them worth a place in the JOURNAL you can give this to "the dog."

Seven writers took part in the discussion. Three go in for one swarm per season to each colony. The other four advise the prevention of swarming as far as possible by giving shade, plenty of room etc. I wish to cast my vote with the majority, not because I want to be with the majority but because I think they are right.

Mr. Deadman "hits the nail on the head" in the first sentence of his second paragraph. We are all after the largest yields of honey with the least labor, but his plan of hunting up all queen cells and destroying them to prevent second swarms is too much labor now-a-days and besides the second swarms do not always wait till the eighth day if for any cause the prime swarm has been delayed a few days after the first cell is sealed.

Where the honey-flow is so short as it is in this locality—four to six weeks—usually commencing about June 15th, if they are allowed to swarm there is not time to get them built up in proper shape again to take the most advantage of the short season. But if they do get the swarming fever, then let them swarm, and get the swarm built up as strongly as possible at the expense of the parent colony so as to get all the surplus from it.

I would caution against Mr. Myers' plan of placing the old stock on the top of the surplus cases if said cases contain sections that will be approaching completion before the old combs can be removed. Last season I placed some old combs above sections, where I did not wish to put on any more sections, and the result was that about half the material used in sealing them was taken from the dark combs, looking very much as if the bees had been out in the

mud and then gone to work at capping them without cleaning their feet.

John Collins must have got the long looked for non-swarming race of bees or else his system of management must be perfect.

I will give the plan I am working on this season. Although not altogether new it may be found to have some new features.

Three or four weeks before the main honeyflow commences take all the combs from the brood-chamber, except one or two that have very little brood in them but with the brood ready to hatch, and place them in an upper storey, taking care to leave the queen on the comb of brood left below. fill up the brood chamber with empty combs or foundation put on a queen excluder and the brood taken out above it. They should be nearly ready to swarm before this is done. In about three weeks, or when the honey-flow commences raise the upper story and put on a case of sections or extracting combs if extracted honey is wanted, and as soon as they get nicely at work in these, take off the brood combs, putting on more surplus cases as needed and keep them, to be given after the season is over, for winter stores. The brood will all have been hatched before they are ready to be taken off and they must be taken off before any sections are ready to cap.

I intend putting these combs on again as soon as the surplus cases are all off, putting them with one comb of brood and the queen *above* the queen-excluder and leaving them until the brood is all hatched below when the combs below are taken out and those above to be placed in the brood-chamber again for winter.

Carlingford May 16, 1894.

I am much pleased with the improvement in the Journal. It was about time it got into the hands of *live men* that will keep it to the position it is worthy of in this beloved country of ours. I keep bees on a small scale. I have at present 23 swarms in the cellar, all in good condition. Will not put them out till about the middle of of April. Wishing the Journal every prosperity.

L. BROWN.

Hampton Ont, March 26, 1894.

Enclosed I send one dollar to renew my subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for one year commencing with No. 350. Much success to the C. B. J.

JOSHUA BULL.

East Farnham, Que., April 24th, '94.

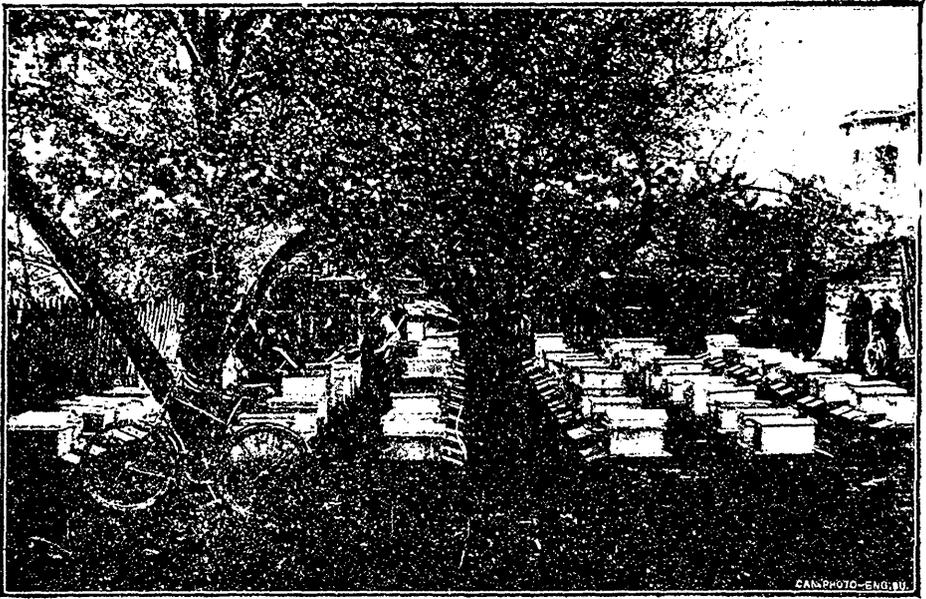
Correspondence.

DEAR SIR.—At this season of the year it may be worth while to introduce to the notice of the C. B. J. the Lindsay feeder. I give it this name because I received the suggestion for it from Mr. Alex. Lindsay of this place.

I found it wonderfully convenient for stimulative feeding in spring, inside the wintering box, where I placed it at one end of the hive convenient to the bees at the time I wanted to start feeding, and it was astonishing what a short time it took to

box without top or bottom, 3 inches wide and long enough to sit on the frames in your hive cross-ways of the hive, and fill the hive nicely from side to side.

Now tack your cotton over this, not stretching it too tight, and leaving the top uncovered. Don't cut it at the corners, but fold neatly as you can, from the front corner turning the folds out on the ends, with the back corners it does not matter which way you turn them. Having this now snugly tacked down, take a piece of the thin board sufficient to cover the top, bore a one-half inch hole towards one cor-



APIARY OF GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.

feed a large number of hives with the minimum of disturbance.

The cost of this feeder is a mere trifle, and any one can make it, the materials used being strong factory cotton and lath, with a piece of thin board like picture backing for top, or failing that, two or three pieces of lath will do.

Cut off two pieces of lath one quarter of an inch less than the width of your hive, and two pieces 3 inches long. From edge of one of the first two pieces cut down one quarter or 5 sixteenths about half way along, commencing quarter distance from one end and continuing to same distance from the other end, for the bee entrance. Now nail these four pieces together with 1 inch wire nails, and you have an oblong

feeder, nail it down, having the hole towards the back side of the feeder.

Now take two angle pieces about two inches long and nail on front of feeder, pointing forwards from each side, thus continuing the side out and ending at the joint of the angle. A small square of thin wood, piece of a broken section will do, or piece of tin or lead, to lay on top of the feed hole will now complete your feeder ready to put on your hive, which do, setting it on the frames close up to the most suitable end to feed at; you will now see that the angle pieces enable you to replace the quilt snugly and without leaving room for escape of heat or bees. Replace your packing and cushion as snugly as possible, and you can now go round with jug and filler and feed



E. R. ROOT.

Associated Editor Gleanings in Bee Culture.



G. W. YORK.

Editor American Bee Journal.

from 70 to 80 hives an hour, easily, first removing the lids from a doz-n to a score at a time and pulling back the cushion so that you can get at the hole without hinderance, and replacing them same way.

Be sure to make the hole for filler uniformly in same corner, preferably the left hand back corner—looking from front.

If you have heavy factory cotton, such as I get here for nine or ten cents a yard, you need not be alarmed about leaking, and a feeder such as I have described, will hold one and a half to two pounds of honey or syrup.

R. W. McDONNELL.

Galt, Apr. 17, 1894,

[Do you believe in stimulative feeding? we must confess that although it may turn out well some seasons, we do not believe in the practice.—ED.]

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to be able to inform you and your numerous readers, as to the condition of my bees at the present date. As you are aware I winter outside, and the weather being so fine the present week, that the bees have had an opportunity to fly for the last two or three days, and I tell you they did enjoy themselves. After making a thorough examination of every

colony I found them all alive and in first class condition. In all my experience I never had bees in better shape, all clean and dry. Did not find a single damp or mouldy comb. That speaks well for absorbments don't it? You may be sure Mr. Editor that I shall guard them well from this out, in anticipation of the coming season.

A. E. SHERRINGTON.

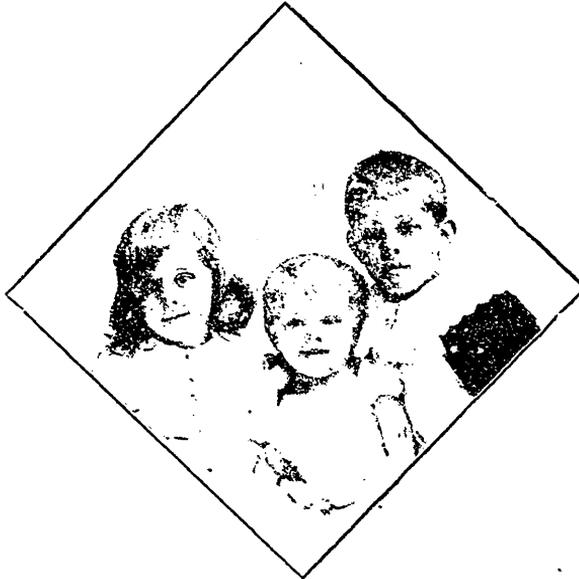
Walkerton, Ont.

THEILMANTON, Minn., April 3rd, 1894.

Bees in this vicinity have wintered better than they have since the winter of 1870-71. I set out one apiary (103 colonies) on March 17th, they were all alive and in fine condition, no speck could be seen anywhere on the hives, it was 80° above zero in the shade. The bees brought in lots of pollen from soft maple, but since the hard frosts have killed every blossom and set back vegetation at least one month. My home apiary is still in the cellar and no sign of diarrhoea.

C. THEILMANN.

The BEE JOURNAL is a welcome visitor. The improvement is great under your management and it is still in the ascendant. May much success attend you for you certainly deserve it. THOMAS RAMAGE, Richview, May 15, 1894.



THE EDITORS FAMILY.

The Season's Prospects.

W. J. Brown.

Bees wintered better than my expectations and the weather has been all that could be desired, although the last few days has been rather windy. I had the pleasure of visiting Brother Charbonneau's apiary at Plantaganet, and found his 100 hives in splendid condition for the honey harvest when it comes and the prospects never was better than this year. Clover is coming on grand. Dandelion, cherry, strawberry, and apple trees are in full bloom at present.

Judging from the remarks of some of the writers for the May No. of the C. B. J. the April No. was something extra. As it has not reached me yet I cannot be a judge. I did not know but that I was like the bad boy and had been scheduled from the list. However let April number be what it is, the May number is pulling up well for any lost time.

In a recent communication from Mr. S. T. Pettit, I learn with pleasure that our pure honey bill has a fair show to become the law of the land in the near future and if it does the honest Bee-keepers of Canada will owe a gratitude to the perseverance of friend Pettit and Dr. Sproule, M. P.

If this is not fit for the columns of your valuable Journal, then surely the waste-

basket will rest its weary head, after its long journey from Chard to Brantford.

CHARD, Ont., May, 13th 1894.

[Thanks, friend Brown. We are sorry you did not get the April number of the Journal, we send every subscriber upon our books the Journal by the 1st of the month; if it does not reach them the postal authorities are to blame and we wish subscribers would notify us of such shortages and we will replace them.—ED.]

I want the Journal continued as I get many useful hints from it. I have a few bees and am just going into keeping them, so I need all the information I can get. I am pleased to note the improvement in the Journal and as a Canadian I will try and help it with my mite. PHILIP MUNRO.

March 31, 94.

C. B. J. for May is worth a years subscription. FRED. HAM.

Bath, May 10, 1894.

Eternal is the peace that dwells
Where love's soft footsteps ever fall.
The heart and soul the story tell—
Love is the ruler over all.



MRS. R. F. HOLTERMANN AND CHILD.

Brant Bee-Keeper's Association Convention.

The Brant Bee-Keeper's association met at the Court House, Brantford, Saturday April 28th. Amongst those present—Thos. Birkett, Brantford, J. R. Howell, Brantford; W. L. Paterson, Lynden; C. Edmonson, Brantford; J. H. Shaver, Cainsville; W. Phelps, Mount Pleasant; R. F. Holtermann.

The president R. F. Holtermann in the chair. Reports were as follows:—

J. H. Shaver packed 35 away, lost one so far; Mr. Patterson, 100 lost 2 or 3; T. Birkett, in cellar yet; G. E. Robinson, 18, 2 dead; C. Edmonson, lost 1 out of 32; J. R. Howell, lost 6 or 7 out of 64; K. F. Holtermann, 69, lost one; W. Phelps, three out of 13, one starved out of that.

A discussion took place upon outside vs. inside wintering—Mr. Phelps favored outside—Mr. Howell thought it made no difference, he had tried both ways pretty extensively. Mr. Holtermann had tried outside and inside wintering. If the cellar was first-class he inclined to favor inside, but better than an inferior cellar would be to winter on summer stands.

Mr. Phelps—I had an excellent cellar dry and free from mould.

A member—Perhaps it was too dry.

Upon motion the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL was taken as a premium to members for the coming year, such when desiring the Journal paying 25 cents in addition to their annual membership fee of 25 cents.

All present reported that they had never known a better spring for bees.

The Heddon Hive Defended.

—A. E. HOSHAL.

DEAR SIR:—Before going farther I cannot but thank you for your fairness, when you gave us to understand last month that the C. B. J. was open to any honest writer, who may see differently from you concerning this New Heddon hive discussion, if he keeps within the limits of your space. Upon the strength of this invitation I dare to venture a reply, and although no doubt grossly presumptuous, the first man's position I shall challenge upon this question, will be that of the Editor himself.

In your reply to Mr. Zimmerman last month I must confess, that a part of your first paragraph I cannot understand what it is you are trying to get at. Some of it however, I think I do understand, and it appears to me that you are building a straw man and knocking him down. By your line of argument you lead us to infer that the users of the New Heddon hive are brood chamber disturbers and then combat this idea. I have been trying my best to think, who it is among apicultural writers who use the New Heddon hive, and advocate this desperate disturbance of the brood chamber. No! no! Mr. Editor, this is not the case and I am emphatically with you in condemning any undue disturbance of the brood nest, but when you tell us, that "the system of management, and construction of the New Heddon hive with two shallow brood chambers," (more correctly described one brood chamber in two shallow sections) "is certainly not in this direction." I most decidedly take issue with you. This in fact is one of those points in which this hive, and system excels all others. This horizontal division of the brood chamber into two shallow sections, enables us to perform any of the necessary manipulations of the brood chamber without even removing a comb, which is certainly a less disturbance to the bees than the slow, tedious and troublesome process of performing these

same operations by the handling of their combs; and further, it does not follow from this. because this can be done, that therefore we must be constantly tinkering with the brood chamber, any more than it does that we should be constantly tinkering with the brood chamber of any other hive.

I will pass your second paragraph by, because you do not show us why it is an objectionable feature to have brood chamber (the combs) divided, you simply assert it.

Is not that third paragraph a typographical error, or slip of the pen, where you give three different names to the inverting system, and thereby try to make out that it is three different operations? Now with respect to inverting the combs, it is but exceptional when I recommend it, there being but two circumstances under which I use it. The one is to get the combs built solidly to the bottom bars of the frames the same as to the top bars, the inverting to accomplish this being done when the combs are first put back in their cases after being extracted, or any other time when removed from the hive and free from bees.

The other is when I wish all the queen cells in a case destroyed; to do this, invert the case without removing a comb, and the bees will do the rest. Now Mr. Editor if you will tell us how either of these desirable features can be secured from the ordinary hive, as you are pleased to give us to understand they can, I am sure it will be desirable information for many of your readers.

Referring now to Mr. A. G. Willows' statement concerning his experience with the New Heddon hive, I am not surprised that he should be led to wonder wherein he failed in using this hive, when such men as Rev. L. L. Langstroth, Prof. A. J. Cook, Hon. R. L. Taylor, F. P. Stiles, W. Z. Hutchinson, Dr. Mason, men whose ability and integrity, we cannot doubt, with a long list of other intelligent and successful apiarists, all of whom most decidedly pronounce upon, and highly recommend the New Heddon hive. Mr. Williams' logic concerning this matter I consider rational, but yet in the face of all this, the Editor tells us in the April issue of the C. B. J. that "he years ago condemned the Heddon hive, the correctness of which has been amply shown since," and in the following issue says, "I see nothing of value in this hive to the specialist."

Last fall I prepared for wintering eight colonies, each in two sections (full sized brood chamber) of the New Heddon hive. These still contained this spring all the brace combs which had been built between them the season before. On reading Mr. Willows' experience, I went to seven of these colonies (the eighth having had the

lower section taken away) and removed all these brace comb. The result was, I had two lumps of crushed comb, which I had squeezed together in my hand, one of them about the size of a hen's egg, the other some smaller, and together they weighed exactly one ounce. One of these, the smaller, was obtained from six of these seven colonies, and the larger piece from the remaining one colony. However, I find that brace combs are built to some extent between the bottoms of the honey board and the tops of the brood frames directly beneath, but not to the extent to cause such trouble as Mr. Willows describes, and I further find, that they are practically never built anywhere in the hive above the honey-board.

To say without seeing or knowing all the circumstances, why Mr. Willows has met this difficulty is somewhat venturesome. I have found however, that the following conditions favor the building of brace combs in these hives, (1) Overcrowding during the honey flow, (2) bee-space larger than five-sixteenths of an inch between the different parts of the hive, and sometimes perhaps (3) the strain of the bees.

The first of these conditions is attributed to negligence, is therefore no fault of the hive, and never exists without a loss of honey to the apiarist, no matter what hive he uses.

The second of these conditions I would draw attention to, as the writer admits its existence, when he says "these light frames also allowed the combs to sag considerably when filled with honey," and a little farther on, as if to show that he had taken pains to prevent this sagging of the combs but failed, says that "the frames were wired." Now I am well aware that these frames will sag when filled with new comb and honey unless *properly* wired, because I have been caught by this same experience, which came about by my getting a pattern hive from Jones Co. of Beeton, the frames of which were incorrectly wired, and I am now guessing, that perhaps this is the way Mr. Willows has gotten into the same difficulty. I have however learned since from Mr. Heddon how with diagonal wires, these frames can be wired so that they positively cannot sag, although their top and bottom bars are but thirteen-sixteenths by one-quarter of an inch. The honey-board of my pattern hive was also incorrectly made, and I believe had I not altered it, it would also have favored to some extent the building of brace combs. It was made with five-eighths of an inch space between the edge of the slats, and the zinc contained two rows of holes instead of being made with a beespace between the edges of the slats, and one row of

holes in the zinc. This idea of two rows of holes in the zinc, belongs I believe to Dr. Tinker, I know it does not to Mr. Heddon. I have all along been using this honey board as recommended by Mr. Heddon and with the best of results.

The third condition I mention, the strain of the bees which may at times cause undue brace combs, can be eliminated, as all beekeepers know, through proper selection in breeding, and is no fault of the hive, and is as liable to be a source of trouble with any other hive as with the New Heddon.

Beamsville Ont.

[In reply to the above we think the first paragraph of our reply to Mr. Zimmerman's question very clear. Had we cared to take up more space and enlarge on it, doubtless it could have been so put that "he who runs" might read. We mean that in the past, by means of frequent opening of the hives, changing the position of combs, turning the outer side in and the inner side, out spreading brood etc. etc. a great deal of harm has been done by the average bee-keeper and it is desirable to educate the average bee-keeper more in the direction of leaving the brood chamber undisturbed. You will surely not claim that the depth of the Heddon case (one half the depth of the Langstroth frame) is the depth of a natural brood chamber. You therefore by means of this new hive afford all the facilities of changing frames but you practically cut the chamber in two and afford an additional facility in this undesirable direction for the great majority of bee-keepers. Just think of the harm a man or woman who is not well posted on bees, who through lack of experience on the apiary does not know what weather and flows he may expect and their effect on the hive. They may have a lot of chilled brood and a hive set back so it will give no surplus for the remainder of the season. In ordinary seasons there is no necessity for manipulating frames, hence your argument that it is better to manipulate the brood chamber by halves than combs falls to the ground. If you want to know our views on the general advocating of spreading brood combs in spring you can have it. We think it is a humbug, a delusion and a snare, and has wrought much more mischief than good. You say you pass the second paragraph because an assertion is made but no arguments advanced. If we follow that rule how many of your paragraphs must be left unanswered. But we shall refer to it later.

There is no slip in the third paragraph. There is surely a difference recognized between reversing and inversion. We will show you the difference by letters, here is one process ∇ (changed) \triangleleft ; here is another, A

(changed) ∇ . Here is another change that may be made with the two chambers

A B
 — (changed) — another a novice may make
 B A
 B ∇ A (changed) ∇ B and so he could go on man-

ipulating by accident or otherwise almost indefinitely, before he would reach the individual frame manipulation which is open to him.

If you mean that the queen cells in a case will be destroyed and the bees not swarm by inverting, you are wrong. If you do not believe me ask Messrs J. B. Hall and F. A. Gemmell. By the way friend Hoshal when you wanted to throw all the light you could upon this hive and give beekeepers a fair representation, why, when you began, did you turn away before you were through, taking your hand from the plow, why did you not give us the unfavorable replies you received from Canadian bee-keepers, you know you have not given us one? We shall give both sides as we received them.

As to building comb to bottom bar, there is no trouble doing this on the upper story where extracting combs ought to be, hence we can concede you in this no point of vantage.

And now in your reply to Mr. Willows who has tried the hive, you refer to Rev. L. L. Langstroth, Prof. Cook, R. L. Taylor, L. T. Stiles, W. Z. Hutchison, and Dr. Mason. Father Langstroth never tried the hive at all that we know and the—shall I call it *unsolicited* testimonial—was secured by Mr. Heddon under peculiar circumstances. We all know Father Langstroth's malady is mental as much as physical, and this was secured when a measure of temporary relief had been given by a kind providence to Father Langstroth.

We would have valued words of commendation more had Father Langstroth been in full vigor of mind and body, although even then with a man of such rare gifts the fact that he had never tried the hive would detract from its value. We do not know if any of the others have not tried the hive, but Prof. Cook has personally at least never engaged at all extensively in bee-keeping. W. Z. Hutchinson, we understand has only a few colonies of bees. True he secured an award on sweets in the comb at Detroit, probably taken in the Heddon hive, but although shown as comb honey, you know he, after pocketing the prize money, admitted it was sugar syrup instead of honey. Our memory is perhaps not good for names, but we do not remember hearing

of L. P. Stiles before, he may however be a very successful bee-keeper and use the Heddon hive. Dr. Mason, doubtless, is a good man, so is R. L. Taylor, but just think of it, how zealously has Mr. Heddon worked to advance this hive. For months, yes more, article after article was written in this direction, query after query, when answered, was turned in this direction. Presents were made and converts made, yet Mr. Hoshal gives us not one Canadian name, although he wrote to some.

We have only the desire to save our readers, and bee-keepers at large from disappointment. We believe friend Hoshal is sincere and thinks those whose experience is against the hive are in error.

This is what J. B. Hall, Woodstock, says of the hive. "It is an advantage in wintering, that the bees can cluster between the two sections of the chambers. They build up well in the spring without any outside protection.

Wood is not accurate enough and the spaces swell—a great drawback.

I cannot find the queen quickly, just the opposite to what Mr. Heddon claims for the hive.

I cannot readily see the eggs of the young queen. Of course when the brood is capped I know the queen is doing her work. Earlier I have to take out the frames, an unpleasant operation with the Heddon hive.

I cannot get the young queen and clip her wing readily."

Mr. Hall has made two changes in the hive, one is the slotted honey board adopted by Mr. Heddon and others since.

Mr. Hall also said, "Turning the hive over has nothing to do with the prevention of swarming. I tried 40—they swarmed in from one to seven days. Do not invert but reverse.

Mr. Gemmell says, "The hive is good for specialists only. It is no hive for inexperienced bee-keepers. There is the difficulty about the hive swelling and shrinking. I object to it for extracted honey."

Again, look at the Oxford Bee-keepers' report. In it our readers will see that Mr. Hall secures his best comb honey from a deeper frame. The hive it would appear has some strong points for specialists and decidedly weak points. We tried to get those using it to endorse it for bee-keepers generally and have failed.

We have had our say, and we have done our duty with bee-keepers and they must now decide for themselves. Mr. Hoshal has the privilege of replying.—Ed.]



THE BEE-KEEPERS' PARLIAMENT.

FOR JULY NUMBER OF JOURNAL.

Suggestions applicable to July, that will aid in the successful wintering of bees. (Not more than three-hundred words.)

FOR AUGUST NUMBER OF JOURNAL.

Suppose that your comb honey is yet on the hive Handle it until ready for the wholesale or retail market. (Not more than three-hundred words.)

FOR SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF JOURNAL.

What can you do during September, to assist in successful wintering of apiary. (not more than three hundred words.)

"Artificial ripening of honey as opposed to ripening of honey by the bees in the hive. What benefits are to be derived from either system? Which is preferable?"

I would advocate artificial ripening of honey. Even if honey so ripened could be made as good as that by the bees I would oppose it. To ripen honey perfectly, outside of a hive, with bees, one would need to have an apparatus especially made for the purpose, and even then I have my doubts if it could be made as good. Then if artificial ripening of honey was encouraged there would surely be some with too much greed for gain or too little desire for work who would place his honey on the market in an unripened state. Any attempts to ripen honey artificially must prove a failure in the majority of cases and I fail to see where the gain comes in. It seems to me the bees can do it as cheaply and assuredly better than we can. To extract honey before it is fit to use increases the work at the very time when the apiarist is busy looking after swarms, etc. whereas if the honey is allowed to remain in the hives till thoroughly ripened the swarming is chiefly over and the apiarist can then give his attention to the care of the same. By all means use large hives and let the bees manage the ripening. C. A. DEADMAN.

Brussels, Ont.

I prefer to let the honey remain on the hive as long as may be conveniently possible. There is a danger of the soiling of the cappings, which is apt to affect the selling price, but this does not always occur. It is quite necessary to have a

proper place (dry and warm) for the storing and ripening of the honey; But my inclination is to leave it on the hive as long as may be convenient. W. M. BARNUM.

Denver, Col.

OLLA PODRIDA NO. 8.

—O. FITZALWYN WILKINS.

The *Chicago Tribune* says that 6836 murders were committed in the United States last year, and only 126 legal executions. A free country—in which to perpetrate all manner of crimes; but we Canucks are "getting there."

In the October number of the Review, I notice Hasty, after eulogizing our Canadian editor, takes exception to his "lighter vein,"—thinks that "in this he is behind the times as compared with the best journals." Now, Bro. Hasty, are you not a little hasty in your conclusions? Who would not regret the elimination of Dr. Miller's "Stray Straws" in *Gleanings* or the "Stray Stings" in the *Old Reliable*. Why, I almost feel inclined to charge Hasty with stultifying himself. I receive as much pleasure from his "Condensed View of Current Bee Writings" in the Review as from any other portion of that periodical. By-the-way permit me to suggest that "*Hasty Pudding*" would be quite as palatable and would not require the same expenditure of typographical material as does "*A Condensed View of Current Bee Writings*." Kindly accept this chestnut:

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

Gleanings begins the New Year with a contribution from the Kodak-man—a life-like picture of "Stray Straws." Why not, also, give us a photo of the genial Doctor's physiognomy protected by a stray-straw bee-veil?

Listen to Rambler in January *Gleanings* No 1. "The stinger tries hard to write something sensational and can't." Rambler butts hard. Stray Stinger, don't you ramble too far into the "Wild and Woolly West."

Here is a literary curiosity of which "Jake Smith" in *Gleanings* might be proud. As an orthographical, etymological, and syntactical specimen it is simply unique:

KALAMAZOO KORNERS, Dec., th 2 1890.

SIR R Embden got a P C from you about Queens and as i am making a

business of breeding Queens he handed it to me you think that \$35-00. Is HIGH FOR A Queen the one i am breeding from cost \$50 00 i got the best i could buy and i know that i have got as good stock as any one in canada or the U S A thay are all 5 banded what i got and i will be ready with Queens next spring and can furnish all them that any may want all Queen sold on thay own marrtis.

N Hampshire.

This curiosity reminds me of an article which I read quite lately decrying yellow bees. Now I would like to say a word or two about them. I have kept that variety for three years in the same yard with blacks, hybrids, and three-branded Italians, and I am satisfied that they are equally as industrious, as hardy, and as prolific as either of the other. The trait for which I particularly admire them is that of gentleness. I handle them without using the smoker, even in August, when the honey harvest is entirely over in this locality.

Another characteristic they have which has a special attraction for me is their bright color. I do love the golden beauties, and make a point of procuring a new five-banded queen every season. I have purchased from dealers in Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Illinois and Ontario, besides several others. The queens of those mentioned all proved satisfactory except Trego's of Illinois which produced dark, three-banded workers that were terribly cross, in fact so cross that I could not do any thing with them even when protected by gloves, veil, and smoker. It affords me much pleasure to testify, unsolicited, to the beauty and gentleness of an Ontario dealer's stock, which are fully equal to any of the others and quite as cheap.

International Bridge, Ont. March 20th,
1894.

Convention Notice.

A joint meeting of the members of the Counties of Prescott and Russell Bee-Keepers' Associations, will be held on Saturday, June the 9th, at the residence of W. J. Brown, Chard, Ont. All who are interested in the management of bees and the productions of honey are cordially invited to attend.

W. J. BROWN, Sec., Co.
Russell B. K. A.

The point of one white star is quivering still
Deep in the orange light of widening morn
Beyond the purple mountains; through a chasm
Of wide divided mist the darker lake
Reflects it; now it wanes; it gleams again
As the waves fade, and as the burning 'heads
Of wren cloud unravel in pale air;
'Tis lost! and through yon peaks of cloudlike snow
The Roscate sunlight quivers. —Shelly.

THE RIGHTS OF BEE-KEEPERS.

DEAR SIR.—In the November number of C. B. J., page 91, I read something concerning an action brought against a bee-keeper by his neighbor stung by bees and finally you answer this: "More Canadians should belong to Bee-keepers' Union, etc. etc. and you add: "wait until we explain in the December number." I tell you frankly I don't understand the explanations you give.

Perhaps this can be accounted for by reason of my poor acquaintance of the English language.

Now regarding the Bee-keepers' Union. Will that union protect me in Canada as well as in the United states if I become a member? What protection will it give me? Example: Suppose my neighbor or his children are stung by my bees, he takes an action against me for damages, say \$25. Will the Bee-keeper's Union protect me and pay if the action be sustained by the courts?

Inclosed find a copy of a bill presented to the Legislature in November 1893 and rejected. What do you think of it? If the Bee-keeper's Union is a good protection for me against my neighbors I will take steps to become a member immediately. I keep my bees in a garden surrounded by neighbors.

I like your paper and am well pleased with it.

BEGINNER.

Etchemin, Que., 22nd January 1894.

[In reply to the above we would say that we think there is absolutely no necessity for the bill you asked your Provincial Legislature to pass. The bill reads as follows:]

BILL

LAW TO ENCOURAGE AND PROTECT BEE-CULTURE.

"Considering that bee-culture is a source of important revenue and that it should be regulated in the public interest, for this cause, Her Majesty, by and with the consent of the Quebec Legislature decrees as follows:

1. Every owner or possessor of bees, renter or tenant or occupant of lands may keep hives of bees, provided the apiary be not less than 150 feet from any public highway or any house or building, other than those of the owner of said apiary, unless the latter surround them with a tight board fence of at least ten feet of height.

2. Any person who shall place an apiary contrary to the disposition of the above section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$20 to be recovered by usual course of law and to be paid, half to the complainant and half to the municipality where the offence has been committed."

[No one can be prohibited from keeping bees in a town, village or city. The Bee-keepers' Union has defended in the past a number of cases in which action has been brought against parties. Mr. Thomas G. Newman, 149 South Western avenue, Chicago, Ill. U. S. who is at present manager of the Bee-keepers' Union, in an address given before the Illinois State Bee-keepers' Association in 1891, amongst others makes the following statement.]

"In 1885 a bee-keeper within 100 miles from Chicago was sued for damages amounting to \$500 which were alleged to have been done to the sheep of an neighbor.

"Of course ignorance was the cause of this lawsuit, for bees are of a great advantage to the clovers as well as other bloom, and without their aid in fructifying the flowers many a plant would cease to bloom—and even to live. They absolutely require the visits of bees or other insects to remove their pollen masses, and thus to fertilize them. Hence, Darwin wisely remarks, when speaking of clover and hearts ease: "No bees, no seed; no seed no increase of the flower. The more visits from the bees the more seeds from the flower; the more seeds from the flower the more flowers from the seeds." Darwin mentions the following experiments: "Twenty heads of white clover, visited by bees, produce 2,990 seeds, while twenty heads so protected that bees could not visit them produce not one seed."

"As soon as this became known among the fraternity, the National Bee-keepers' Union was organized, with headquarters at Chicago. This union was charged with the duty of 'protecting the interests of bee-keepers.' by defending their rights under the laws of the different States where they reside.

"Besides giving the moral encouragement to the pursuit of bee-keeping which such a National organization naturally bestows, it has materially assisted in several cases where the law was invoked to crush the interests of our industry.

"Its first business was to defend the suit "sheep vs. bees" before mentioned, for it was understood that this was to be a test case, and if the plaintiff succeeded in obtaining a verdict in his favor, either by the ignorance or prejudice of the jury, other bee-keepers would be likely to be sued to recover damages done to pastures, vineyards and gardens by bees, and as;

one owning a few square rods of land, devoted to almost any purpose, may try to recover damages from all the owners of bees in the vicinity.

"The union made such a stir in the matter, showing fighting enthusiasm among bee-keepers, that there would have been a lively time had there been a trial on the merits of the case.

"The judge made a thorough examination of the laws of the State, and concluded that there existed no laws or rulings upon which he could instruct the jury.

"The preamble states that, 'Whereas, a petition from many citizens of Arkadelphia having been previously presented to this council, setting forth that the raising of bees or keeping them in the city of Arkadelphia was injurious and destructive to property, such as early fruit, and dangerous to citizens when riding in vehicles or on horseback upon the streets, and a pest in many of the houses in said city, having stung many persons, and especially children, while walking the streets and sidewalks.'

"The ordinance as adopted is substantially as follows:

"Be it ordained by the city council of the City of Arkadelphia: That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to own, keep or raise bees in the City of Arkadelphia, the same having been declared a nuisance.

"That any person or persons keeping or owning bees in the City of Arkadelphia are hereby notified to remove the same from the corporate limits of the City of Arkadelphia within thirty days from date hereof."

"Section 2 provides a penalty of not less than \$5 or more than \$25 for a violation of the ordinance.

"The cause for this action was the fact that Mr. Z. A. Clark, who has kept bees in that city, was not in political harmony with those in power, and the latter sought to punish him and get rid of his presence, by prohibiting the keeping of bees within the corporate limits of the city.

"Some of the more ignorant ones declared that his bees were 'eating up the peaches' and others, 'eating up the young ducks.' Preposterous as it may appear to those who are better informed concerning the formation and habits of bees, yet it is true that some accepted these ridiculous charges as truth!

"Mr. Clark was ordered to remove his bees by June 6, 1887. He did not remove them; and on January 2, 1888, he was arrested and fined, day after day, for ten successive days, for maintaining a nuisance, by keeping his bees in the suburbs of that city.

"Not paying the fines Mr. Clark was

committed to the city jail, by order of the Mayor.

"Mr. Clark, being a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, very naturally appealed to it for protection. Being clearly in the right and worthy of defense the Union engaged the services of Major J. L. Witherspoon, ex-Attorney-General of Arkansas, and several other attorneys to defend the bees and their keeper.

"This case was important because it was the first time that it was sought to exterminate the bees from the suburbs of a city, by declaring them a nuisance by ordinance.

To be continued.

BEE-KEEPERS.

The Bill Before the House.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Adulteration of Food, Drugs, and Agricultural Fertilizers.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. No imitation of honey, or "sugar honey" so called, or other substitute for honey manufactured or produced from cane sugar or from any other substances other than those which bees gather from natural sources, shall be manufactured or produced or offered for sale in Canada, or sold therein: and every person who contravenes the provisions of this act in any manner shall, on summary conviction, incur a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months: Provided, this act shall not be interpreted or construed to prevent the giving of sugar in any form to bees to be consumed by them as food.

2. Sections six to thirty, both inclusive, of the Adulteration act shall, so far as they are applicable, be held to apply to this act in the same way as if the adulteration of honey were especially mentioned therein.



Strictly Business

Once, when I was several years younger, rather rashly it must be confessed, I made a strictly business proposal to a little person for a life partnership. She, after some

(what was intended for) persuasive eloquence, consented and we now travel together and find it profitable, sometimes, to do rash things.

.

This by way of introduction to the serious and burning subject of Besto Stove Mats. Two years or so ago while reading advertisements (a bad habit I indulge in) I saw one about these fire mats, and sent for a sample. Desiring information for my readers I, this week, while at supper said casually to Mrs. Strictly Business "Do you use that fire mat yet?" "Use it? of course I do, every day." "But is it any good?" "Any Good?" (I wish I could give you a phonographic reproduction of the emphasis) "I wouldn't try to do without it for \$2."

.

Knowing my business partner as reliable and also knowing the value she puts upon \$2 I have no hesitation in guaranteeing those Fire Mats as "a worth while" premium. You can get one by. (1) Renewing your subscription within two weeks after expiration, or better still, before it expires, (2) or by getting a new yearly subscriber and in this case we will send both the mat to you and the art portfolio to either you or the new subscriber as you may order.

.

Editor Holtermann's queen offer is creating a sensation. Let me repeat it "We have been waiting and are now in a position to report the safe wintering of a colony whose queen has given remarkable worker stock. Not only are her bees good to handle, bright Italians, the hives free from brace and burr combs and the comb comparatively free from propolis, but the bees gather a more than average amount of honey. Some of her daughter queens have thrown workers, showing in a marked manner the same characteristic. We offer to new subscribers, for 60 days only, an Italian queen (a daughter of this queen) and the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for one year, \$1.50. Renewals to C. B. J. and such a queen \$1.70. Those in arrears, C. B. J., one year and queen, \$1.80 or C. B. J., two years and such a queen, \$2.50.

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We thank our many readers who have given expression to their appreciation of the Journal. When a boy I had a relative who asked many a favor always saying "one good turn deserves another." Please do us another good turn by securing at least one trial trip subscriber for the balance of the year for fifty cents and we will send you a fire mat for your trouble Who will respond?

STRICTLY BUSINESS.

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Notices will be inserted under this head for 25c. five lines or under each insertion; five insertions \$1.00. All advertisements intended for this department must not exceed five lines, and you must say you want your advertisement in this department, or we will not be responsible for errors. You can have the notice as many lines as you please; but all over five lines will cost you according to our regular rates. This department is intended only for bona-fide exchanges. Exchanges for cash or for price lists or notices offering articles for sale, can not be inserted under this head, unless offering full colonies of bees or honey. For such our regular rates will be charged, and they will be put with the regular advertisements. We can not be responsible for dissatisfaction arising from these exchanges.

WILL take honey, bees or beeswax for one or more of the celebrated Knoll, double action pressure and suction WASHERS. Correspondence solicited. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR Co. (Ltd.) Brantford.

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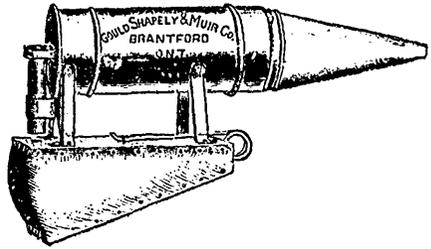
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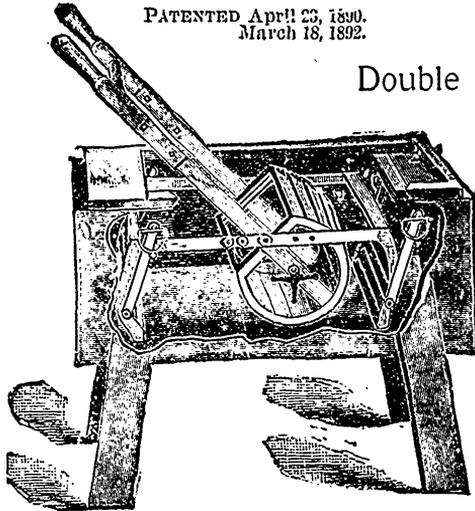
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