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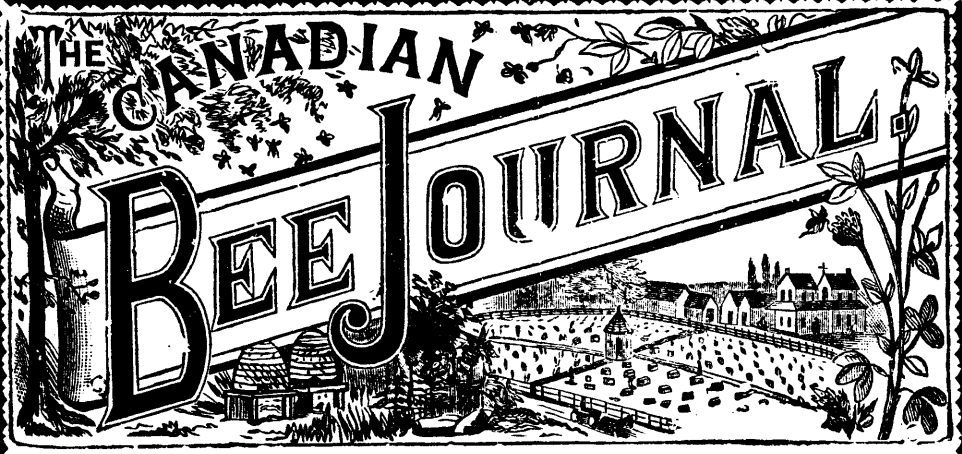
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"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

Vol. VIII, No. 10. BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 15, 1892. WHOLE No. 318

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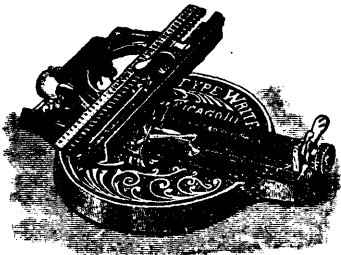
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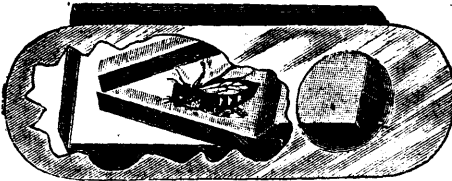
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Every Affiliated Association shall receive an annual grant out of the funds of this Association. The amount of such grant shall be fixed by the board from year to year.

Each Affiliated Association shall be entitled to the privilege of two representatives at the meetings of this Association in addition to those who are already members of this Association, and such representatives shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of this Association.

Any County or District Bee-Keepers' Association in the Province of Ontario may become affiliated to this Association on payment of five dollars, which shall be paid to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of May in each year, but every Local Association, so affiliated, must have on its membership roll at least five members who are also members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association at the time of its affiliation and must continue to have a like number of its members on the roll of this Association while it remains in affiliation.

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

VOL. VIII, No. 10. BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 15, 1892. WHOLE No. 318

GENERAL.

W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

WE present our readers this week with a very spirited representation, by photo-electric process, of the features of Bro. W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of *The Bee-keepers' Review*, published at Flint, Mich. Mr. Hutch-



W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

inson has been one of our most careful experimenters, and perhaps one of the most success-

ful bee-keepers in the United States, two facts which have brought him gradually, but prominently, to the front rank as an authority on the subject of apiculture. We think that perhaps the best sketch of his life that our readers could furnish themselves with might be had within the covers of the back numbers of *The Bee-keepers' Review*, of which he is both the editor and publisher. Under any circumstances it is always wise to have at least two strings to one's bow, or, in other words, to subscribe for more than one publication devoted to the science of apiculture. It affords us much pleasure, therefore, to introduce Mr. Hutchinson to our readers, in hope that their mutual acquaintance may be cultivated with the same devotion and profit they give to and receive from their bees.

After-Swarming.

CAUSES OF—HOW TO PREVENT.

LE. W., Salem, Nebraska, asks: What can I do with my bees? They cluster in small bunches on the outside of the hives, and in about an hour fly away. They are very small swarms, and I fear the colonies will swarm themselves to death. The hives are full of comb, clean, painted, and in the shade most of the day. I have not taken any honey from them, and do not see why they should take their leave.

Bees do not swarm that way; they issue from the hive in a solid phalanx, as if driven out, and then round up on the air and cluster, usually upon the branch of a tree, though not always. Your colonies are strong, and when the weather is very warm there is danger of their combs

melting if they all crowd into the hive. When there is honey to be gathered in the fields, they fly off in search of it, but when there is none, they cluster. Before bees swarm, occasionally the young bees congregate in the portico, or on the outside of their hive and remain so. We say "they are fattening," and by this we mean they are fed by the field workers in order to secrete wax with which to build their combs when they swarm.

BEES SWARM WITHOUT CLUSTERING,

or building queen cells. Those bees which have clustered for days secreting wax are good natured when they swarm, and can be handled with impunity. The bottom of the hive will be strown with little white wax scales. Bees are made richer in wax during a continuous honey flow than during a season like the present one, when there is only an occasional day, or part of one, in which honey is plentiful. I apprehend no danger of bees swarming themselves to death this season. The swarms which have issued from our apiary thus far are, with few exceptions, all first swarms. Casting swarms occur in very populous colonies, and during changeable weather. When the young queen issued from the cell there might have been no honey in the fields, or it was raining, and the bees gave up swarming and allowed the first queen out to destroy all her rivals.

There are various ways to prevent bees from after swarming. If all queen cells but one are removed, there will be no more swarming. Some bee-keepers hive the after-swarm and place it on top of the one from which it issued, allowing it to remain 48 hours, when it is returned. The young queen will destroy all her rivals, and further swarming will be prevented. Other apiarists use the following plan: The hive containing the new swarm is placed beside the old hive, but with the entrance in the opposite direction. Daily the new stand is turned a little until the entrances of both are on the same side. On the eighth day the old stand is removed. If any bees are working on the old sections remove them to the new hive. The bees working in the field will go to the new swarm of their own accord, and if the season is good much honey will be stored. When the young queen issues there will be so few bees in the old hive that further swarming will be impossible.

There have been showers nearly every day or night for a week, and vegetation is green and luxuriant. There is an abundance of white clover, and when the sun shines hot for a few hours, honey is secreted, and bees work with great alacrity. When there is nothing to be

gathered in the field, bees cluster on the outside of their hives to avoid the heat.

SECRETION OF HONEY.

The conditions necessary for the secretion of honey are peculiar and not well understood. There have been days of late, when I thought everything was just right, yet the bees were idle. The nights have been hot, followed by hot days and a moist balmy atmosphere, with plenty of bloom in the fields, yet there was no honey gathered. The *why* is a mystery to me. There must have been some element wanting, or nectar would have been secreted. And how do bees know when it is secreted? They may be at home one day, with very few bees leaving the hive for water or any other purpose, yet the following day by day break they are leaving on the double quick, and all is hurry and activity. Who told them there was honey? Do they scent it in the air?—Mrs. L. HARRISON, in Orange Judd Farmer.

OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A Visit to Stratford.

ASTRAY STRAWS.

I GAVE a run up to Stratford, where I visited the apiary of F. A. Gemmell. Mr. Gemmell has his apiary in very good condition. He winters on summer stands, and keeps the outside cases less the packing, on the hives all summer. The outside cases act very nicely as shade boards. Mr. Gemmell uses the T super with apparatus, and extracts largely from a super half the depth of the brood chamber. He likes that method, and there is perhaps a good deal to be said in favor of it, although I should feel more enthusiastic over it if we had been using a full-depth chamber for comb honey, and we were about to change to the half-depth for comb. Mr. Gemmell has quite a novel idea in naming each hive after some bee-keeper. For instance, he has the Langstroth, Jones, Pringle, McKnight, Root (L. C. and A. T.) etc. The wires in frames are all run from top to bottom; he has not found horizontal wiring a success. Foul brood has given him a great deal of trouble, especially last year; but he thinks he has the disease entirely cured now. Before concluding, I should like to take those who are with me on the wired frame question into my confidence. When I reached Mr. Gemmell's house I found he had with him his wife, one son and one daughter old enough to wire frames, also his mother, his mother-in-law and his sister-in-law; he has also a hired girl in the house. Now, any one who has met Mr. Gemmell cannot fail to note the twinkle in

the corner of his eye, but will admit he is quite capable when he requires a batch of frames wired. To make this the subject of conversation at the breakfast table, and gradually get the entire household to claim individually that they can wire and put the foundation in more frames than any one living, be it man or woman, girl or boy, and to settle the dispute, he will kindly allow a fair test to be made, and each one gets 50 frames to perfect ("damage," some of us say,) with seven of a household, (Mr. Gemmill is not included,) he can get 350 frames wired shortly, just as Peck's Bad Boy got the fence whitewashed.

Now, with a wife, and children about the ages of five, four, three and one, there is not much chance for one in this direction. I shall have to visit our good friend, Deadman, and see who does the wiring there.

But laying all jokes aside, at Myers Bros. I was impressed with the dispatch with which frames could be wired when everything is in good order.

ASTRAY STRAWS.

Dr. Miller has, with a ravenous appetite, been feeding upon every kind of bee literature to grow a crop of stray straws. His brief remarks are good, but he should stick to stray straws. Lately he took an overdose, and could not digest all he attempted to assimilate, or the hot weather affected his assimilating powers, and *astray* developed. He says in *Gleanings*: "Up in Canada there has been much opposition to wired frames, but there are some signs of weakening on the part of the opposition."

UNITED STATES HONEY EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

Dr. Mason knows how to ask. From Toronto papers it appears that Ontario is going to have a large exhibit at Chicago. The inducements bee-keepers in Canada have offered are: Ten transport show cases free; a competent person to look after the exhibit. The Dr. gravely talks about the United States Government, or the Exposition people, buying the honey from bee-keepers to exhibit. There's nothing like cheek, Doctor, and you know it.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Brantford, Ont.

For THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Preservation and Use of Combs.

IN reference to the article, "Preservation of combs for future use," in addition to what I said in my former article, which you say has been awarded first prize, I would say that any bee-keeper who proposes to remain

so, and intends to run especially for extracted honey, should have plenty of empty combs for use when required. Every bee-keeper, if he does as he should—extract only from frames given for that purpose, and not from those occupied by the queen—must sooner or later have surplus combs. By using full sheets of foundation, one can soon increase his stock of such. When I first began bee-keeping, like many others, I had to extract a hive or two to get a start of combs to give to other hives in the place of those taken out to be extracted. Now, however, having plenty on hand, I might say that the same combs never go back into the same hive, but rather in going to a hive to get frames from which to extract, I simply lift out such as I wish to take, bees and all, and place them in a comb bucket or move them back in the hive, if there is room. The empty combs are then put in their place, the bees shaken on top, and that part is done, and with much less disturbance to the bees. As my apiary is run for both comb and extracted honey, I hive all first swarms on full combs, confining the queen on four frames. To accommodate these and others with the necessary surplus combs, I make sure and always have sufficient. It is on this account I find the cellar so valuable for keeping all those containing no pollen or honey. It was in the season of 1888, when there were neither swarms nor honey, and I had to feed to the extent of \$200 that the combs in the cellar were not used. Of course they came out just as good the next year, and would have done so had they remained for ten years or more. To me it is a great relief to know that they are taking no harm; not so with those containing pollen that are stored away in other places. With these, it is only when I have them cared for by the bees that I feel sure they are safe, and that without further trouble. Whether you suspend those put in the cellar or place them close together in one corner, it is advisable to assort them, placing such as have drone comb for use where the queen is excluded, and others that you may prefer specially for brood-rearing by themselves.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Brussels, Ont., Aug. 10th, 1892.

Subscribers in arrears for the C.B.J. will kindly forward us amount of their indebtedness as early as possible.

The Publishers of the C. B. J. would be pleased to have all in arrears for the JOURNAL settle at once.

My Head Trouble.

CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.

AMONG the many mistakes of my life, I count this to be one of the greatest, that, instead of seeking an entire change as soon as I began to feel the approach of another attack, I have usually refused to admit the possibility of succumbing to it, and have struggled against it until no power of will was left for further conflict. Those who know how large a portion of my life I have lost by this disease will not be surprised at my unwillingness to quit my work, when to give it up often meant to forego opportunities never to be recalled. Besides all this, I have usually been so straitened for means that it has been very difficult for me to give up my necessary avocations.

With thankfulness to God I can truly say that few men have had better friends, and that there has never been a time when I might not have secured means for travel and change of occupation simply by applying to them. But I have received so many favors, often most unexpected and entirely unsolicited, that it is only with extreme reluctance that I have been able to ask assistance of even my most intimate friends and relations. It may well be that some of them will be pained to know that I did not do so, when a little timely aid might have preserved me from long periods of suffering and inactivity. For the many favors I have received from bee-keepers at home and abroad, and from personal friends and relations, I hereby tender my most heartfelt thanks.

No doubt some of my readers will blame me for spending so much time, when under the power of melancholy, in playing chess, even though I tempted nobody else to waste any time upon it. But I most devoutly believe, that, in fighting such a malady, the end fully justifies all means which are not in themselves immoral. If it were well, if it were plainly understood, and more fully realized, that, by dwelling too long upon painful subjects, we may at last lose mental control and become absolutely insane, there is no doubt that many who have strong hereditary tendencies that way might, by wise foresight and strong effort, counteract them. Let me relate the following true story to show:

About 50 years ago the Rev. Dr. Walker, who was a pastor of the Congregational Church in Brattleboro, Vermont, exchanged pulpits with me. On Saturday evening his wife spoke of the singular state of mind into which a well-known minister had fallen. He had been a very acceptable pastor, and had declined, but a short time before, an invitation from an institution of

learning, to solicit funds for them. As they still urged him to accept, he called a council of the neighboring ministers, who advised him not to accept the agency; whereupon (such often is human nature) he rejected their advice. From the beginning of his work, his health, which before had been unusually good, began to fail. He became discouraged and morbid; and in conversation with Mrs. Walker he contended that his afflictions were even greater than those of Job. On being reminded by her of a Christian brother well known to both, who, after an absence from home of a few days, found, on his return, his beloved wife dead, and her dead infant lying in her arms, even such an overwhelming calamity he thought was more bearable than those which had befallen him! At this point in the narrative I became too much excited to sit still. Rising to my feet I exclaimed, "Oh that I could see this unhappy brother, and warn him of the fate which, if he persists in cherishing these delusions, may soon overtake him! He is on the very verge of insanity, if not already insane. After the sermon next morning, Mrs. Rockwell, the wife of the superintendent of the insane-asylum of that place, said to us, "Do you know that Mr.——" (the very brother that we had been talking about) "was brought to our institution last night, quite insane?"

I once related this circumstance to a family circle, entirely unconscious that it could have any personal application. To my surprise, the father of the family privately said to me, with deep emotion, that nothing could have been told better adapted to influence for good one of his own children.

Oh, how often does some bereaved soul cry out in anguish, "I do well to give myself up to the indulgence of grief. I have no heart for any thing but lamentations for the loved ones who have been buried out of my sight"! No! poor afflicted soul, you do not do well when you neglect any positive duty. Beware, lest what you call "the burdens of grief" may be carried so far as to become rebellious murmurings against the divine will.

I cannot here forbear giving a short extract from Walter Scott's Antiquary. An old fisherman had lost his son in a storm at sea. His landlord makes him a visit of condolence.

"When he came in front of the fisherman's hut he observed a man working intently, as if to repair a shattered boat that lay upon the beach; and going up to him he said, in a tone of sympathy, 'I am glad, Saunders, that you feel yourself able to make this exertion.' 'And what would ye have me do,' answered the fisherman, 'unless I wanted to see four children starve be-

cause one is drowned? It is weel with you gentles, that can sit in the house with hankers at your eyes when ye lose a friend; but the like of us maun to our work again, if our hearts were beating as hard as my hammer; . . . She maun be mended for the mornin' tide—that's a thing of necessity." Let us thank God for these "things of necessity."

Many of my experiences when under the attack of melancholia resemble very closely those of the poet Cowper. He had long spells of despondency, when his pen was entirely idle, and no persuasions of his most intimate friends could induce him to resume employments in which he once took so much delight. After he had abandoned, apparently forever, the revision of his translation of Homer's Iliad, a relative one day placed on his writing-desk the manuscript at the place where he had left off, together with his books of reference. It was with great delight that he perceived that it attracted the attention of the afflicted poet, and that he began to resume the work of revision, so long suspended.

This reminds me of an incident in my own experience. The first revision of my work, "The Hive and Honey-bee," had been about one-third completed, when the return of my disease compelled me to lay it aside for nearly a year, and nothing could induce me to resume it. My wife and mother had been for some time noticing that the violence of the attack seemed to be wearing away, and were daily hoping for some more decided signs of improvement. My mother, in joyful excitement, came to my wife, exclaiming, "Oh! our dear one will be well again, for I saw him in his study, with his pen in his hand." They had both learned, from long experience, how invariably, in my case, were the *cramp mental* and the *cramp digital* associated together.

How often has Cowper's sad history awakened our deepest sympathy! And to think that he never recovered from his last attack, but passed away under the terrible delusion that he was a hopeless outcast from all God's mercies! From the last original piece Cowper ever composed, let me give some of its mournful stanzas.

THE CAST-AWAY.

Obsourest night involved the sky!

Th' Atlantic billows roared,
When such a destined wretch as I
Washed headlong from on board,
Of friends, of hope, of all bereft,
His floating home for ever left.

He long survives, who lives an hour
In ocean, self up-held;

And so long he, with unspent power,

His destiny repelled;
And ever, as the minutes flew,
Entreated help, or cried, "Adieu!"
No poet wept him, but the page
Of narrative sincere,
That tells his name, his worth, his age,
Is wept with Anson's tear.
And tears by bards or heroes shed,
Alike immortalize the dead.
I therefore purpose not, or dream,
Descanting on his fate.
To give the melancholy theme
A more enduring date;
But misery still delights to trace
Its semblance in another's case.
No voice divine the storm allayed,
No light propitious shone:
When, snatched from all effectual aid,
We perished, each alone;
But I beneath a rougher sea,
And whelmed in deeper gulfs than he.

Such a close to his sorrowful life is indeed one of the inscrutable mysteries of Providence. God's judgments are indeed a great deep; and when, to human sight, only clouds and darkness are round about him, we are sure that justice as well as judgment is the everlasting foundation of his throne, and that what we know not now we shall know hereafter.

Blessed be the teachings of that Book which enables us to follow the flight of such a soul as that of Cowpers from all the fetters and limitations of diseased flesh and sense to the presence of Him who brought life and immortality to light!

Through life's vapors dimly seeing,

Who but longs for day to break?

Oh this mystery of being!

When, oh when shall we awake?

Oh the hour when this material
Shall have vanished like a cloud—

When, amid the wide ethereal,
All th' invisible shall crowd.

And the naked soul, surrounded
With realities unknown,

Triumph in the view unbounded,
Feel herself with God alone!

In that sudden, strange transition,
By what new and finer sense

Shall we grasp the mighty vision,
And receive its influence?

Angels guard the new immortal
Through the wonder-teeming space,
To the everlasting portal,

To the spirit's resting-place.
Can I trust a fellow-being?

Can I trust an angel's care?

Oh thou merciful All-seeing,
 Beam around my spirit there!
 Jesus! blessed Mediator,
 Thou the airy path hast trod!
 Thou the Judge, the Consummator,
 Shepherd of the fold of God!
 Blessed fold! no foe can enter,
 And no friend departeth thence:
 Jesus is their Sun and Centre;
 And their Guide, Omnipotence.
 Blessed! for the Lamb shall feed them,
 All their tears shall wipe away—
 To the living waters lead them,
 Till fruition's perfect day.
 Lo, it comes! that day of wonder;
 Louder chorals shake the skies;
 Hades' gates are burst asunder—
 See the new-clothed spirits rise!
 Thought, repress thy vain endeavor;
 Here must reason prostrate fall;
 Oh the ineffable for ever!
 Oh the eternal! All in all!

Dayton, O., July 14.

L. L. LANGSTROTH.

The Two Prize Essays.

PRESERVATION OF COMBS FOR FUTURE USE.

A VERY practical subject you have thought of, Mr. Editor, viz, The preservation of combs for future use. It is a good investment, plenty of combs for future use, provided you know how to take care of them. In caring for such combs, as soon as I have no more use for them for the season I classify them. Those containing pollen, and those that do not. The latter are taken to the bee cellar, where they are suspended between the joists, supporting the floor above. I simply nail a sufficient number of inch or half inch strips near the floor so as to catch the top bar. It is not absolutely necessary to suspend them in this way, so if your frames are too long to go between the joists then make a neat pile in one corner, and it may surprise you to find how many you can store away in a small compass. Your bee cellar, of course, is free from mice and rats. These are the only enemies to combs you need fear while they are in the cellar, no matter how closely they are placed nor how long they remain. By holding the comb between yourself and a window, you can quickly see those that contain pollen. Now as to these, all that is necessary is to keep them in a dry atmosphere from the fall till the following season. Do not take them from the bees till necessary in the fall, and by using those containing pollen first next season, it seems to me that the bee-keeper would be unfortunate indeed, if he could not make use of them. If however

after placing those having no pollen in the cellar and using as many as he can of those having pollen, he still has some to care for. I would recommend taking one inch hemlock, and in a few hours he could make a place in one corner of the honey house, or some other room, that if not "a thing of beauty" would be "a joy forever." In this your combs containing pollen can be placed so as not to touch each other. Occasionally during the hot weather I would as often as necessary put some live coals in a pot kept for the purpose. After placing it inside on the floor I would then quickly sprinkle some broken brimstone in, and as quickly close the door. In ten minutes or more the door should be opened and the place aired. By using hemlock lumber and double boarding over the joists it can be made both rat and mouse proof. If preferred the combs can be stored away in the empty hives and sulphured occasionally as directed for those in the closet. A strong colony of Italian bees will readily care for such combs, but a surplus of such would indicate the absence of bees, so we must look elsewhere for the care of such. Any combs containing honey must of course not be put in the cellar, but should be used for stimulating purposes. swarms, or the honey should be extracted.

Brussels, Ont.

G. A. DEADMAN.

When colonies are found to be dead, say about the 15th April, take three or four combs out of the hive, and place the remaining ones about one inch and a quarter apart; take out those having most honey in, so as not to encourage robbing, and leave the quilt or honey board off; hang those taken out in empty hives in the honey house, or nail lath to the joist so as to hang them overhead if storey is high enough, or if loft is bee-tight. Nail strips to rafters, and to roof between rafters lengthwise of same, and hang 1½ inches apart, or hang an empty frame between each. This is also a good plan to keep them apart when hung in hives which will serve to keep them apart when handled. The above applies more especially when outdoor wintering is practised. It seems impossible to keep out moths by simply closing hives up tight, as the eggs of the moth are already in the combs; and if combs are kept in a cellar too cool and damp for the eggs to hatch, they are likely to mould.

My roof is made by nailing the shingles to 3 x 1 batting three inches apart, so by nailing a strip to rafters parallel to these I can hang up a large number of combs nicely. If roof is not too steep they will hang nearly plumb. All dead bees should be brushed from the combs, and where the comb cells are full of bees scrape them right down to the foundation. Save this

waste comb for beeswax, also with a pot kept hot in a double tin lamp chimney full of water sharpen uncapping knife; cut away all excrement from the face of the comb, and scrape the frame up clean and tidy, as well as the inside of the hive. Where portions of comb are too bad, cut out and splice in good worker comb. The same thing may be done now with patches of drone comb, so as to eliminate all drone comb from black or hybrid hives.

After taking off supers in the fall, and extracting combs for the last time, it is a good plan to carry them about eight or ten rods from the yard and allow the bees to clean them up, and you will find them in much nicer shape the next spring. A little robbing may start up, and the weak hives need to be closed down to passage for one bee at a time, and a pint of bees may perish in the tray, but in a couple of days all will be normal again, and you can gather in your clean, dry combs the second evening or morning early, leaving them at least one inch apart with sticks or empty frames. For closed end frames cut up lath the right length, say sixteen or twenty four inches long, and pile up combs, placing two sticks between each. For those left out in the hives (or hives brought into honey houses) shorter pieces of lath would do, placing them between the upright bars perpendicularly.

F. WHITESIDE.

Little Britain, Ont.

After a careful examination of the six essays published in C. B. J. on the "Preservation of Combs for Future Use." I beg to state that in my opinion, the one by Mr. G. A. Deadman, of Brussels, Ont., is best, and that by Mr. F. Whiteside, of Little Britton, next.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

African Bees.

I HAVE not been able to write before, and you will excuse me when you know that since you were here I have had a good deal of work in my different apiaries, and that this work has been doubled on account of the war we have had to wage against the migratory locusts, which invaded us again this year, in less quantities than last year, but still in sufficient quantities to do us much harm. Half our vines and grapes are devoured, and all the flowers were destroyed, so that there was no honey from this source. At last, I am pleased to say, we have got rid of our pests, and I profit by writing to you.

You said you would remember your visit here. I only regret one thing, and that is that

you did not remain longer with us; and I still hope that you will come another year and stay at least a week, if not more at my house. You were unfortunate to visit us during a season when the bees are bad-tempered. I have had weak hives very bad tempered, and sometimes strong ones very quiet, but in some seasons all, or nearly all, are very vicious.

I am at the service of amateurs who wish to try our race to send them queens. The children would be glad to have specimens of the photographs you were good enough to take here. Can you give me the scientific name of the reptile you took away with you? As you collect insects, if you like I will send you some scorpions, myriapoda, and coleoptera.—P. FEUILLEBOIS, Algeria.—British Bee Journal.

Fuel for Bee-Smokers.

TAKE dry cobs and pound them up the size of hickory nuts or walnuts, and start the first time with a few coals from the stove. When refilling, save a few of the coals to start the fresh cobs; and if they have gone out, you can start or light them with a match, or use a little rotten wood to start them, as you cannot easily light the cobs with a match. I prefer cobs, as the smoke is more agreeable to me, and to the bees, and it takes less to quiet them; no sparks to burn me and my clothes, nor ashes to blow into our honey while smoking the bees out of the crates. I can load a Clark smoker with cobs, so it will last three or four hours.—CHESTER OLMSTEAD in Gleanings.

Sending Bees By Post.

YOUR attention has been called to an article under the above heading appearing in the Journal of Horticulture of the 23rd of June, wherein Mr. Hewitt states that he has secured for every one a most valuable and important concession, viz., that of live bees being allowed to go by parcel post. We are in a position to say that there is no truth whatever in this statement, and that no concession has been obtained for bee-keepers other than that which has been enjoyed by them since the Inland and Foreign Parcel Post was established. All the concessions hitherto obtained have been through the initiative of the British Bee-keepers' Association, who appointed a deputation, of whom Mr. Cowan was one, to wait upon the postal authorities. We have no doubt the Association will leave no means untried to have the remaining restrictions—now being constantly evaded—as to bees being sent by letter post, removed.—British Bee Journal.

My Head Trouble.

(Concluded from page 140).

WHEN seventy-five years old, the blind piles, of which my physician spoke in my youth, became only too apparent. I suffered so much that I seldom went abroad, and spent most of my time in a reclining position; and I was able to get home from my last attendance at church only by planting my hands and knees on the bottom of the carriage.

While thus suffering, my friend Dr. G. W. Keeley, of Oxford, urged me to put myself under the care of Dr. Prezinger, of Greenville, O., who had been very successful in curing persons similarly afflicted. At first I declined to be treated, saying I was too old to be cured, and believed it better, not to leave well enough alone (for there was no well enough about my case), but to leave bad enough alone. Interviews with parties at Oxford, however, who had been entirely cured by him, changed this decision. An examination, made by the doctor in the presence of Dr. Keeley, showed that I was suffering severely from bleeding ulcers and numerous piles, one of which had been extruding for nearly a year. On the doctor's assuring me that he could effect a radical cure, I placed myself under his care. No cutting, burning, or clamping operation was performed; and I received only one treatment a month. I suffered no pain worthy of mention.

My family physician had before this assured me that my melancholy came mainly from a diseased state of the rectum; but he failed to cure me. Before I was fully relieved by Dr. Prezinger I fell again into my usual morbid condition, and did not see him for about two years.

While under treatment I converse with many of his patients, and for the first time became aware of the intimate connection between melancholia and rectal disease. I believe that, without a single exception, all with whom I conversed admitted that they were sufferers from mental depression.

Some confessed even to suicidal inclinations. I remember one in particular who said: "I often thought of taking my life, and was deterred only by apprehensions of what would become of my dear wife and our poor little children!"

How often we hear it said, that religion is a leading cause of so much melancholy and insanity! I firmly believe that, where one person is made insane by perverted religious views, many are kept sane by the consoling hopes of the gospel of Christ. If a man has no belief in a loving Father, and no fear of "that dread bourne

fr. m which no traveller returns," why should he wish to live on, when to live is only to be wretched. Why should he not believe, with Hume, that suicide is only "the diversion of the current of a little red fluid?" Very often no motive is strong enough to prevent a man from taking his life, but consideration for those who depend upon him for support, and the horror of leaving to family and friends a suicidal legacy.

Re-moving from Oxford to Dayton, and recovering again, I sought further treatment, and seemed at last to be almost if not completely cured. I had better health, and for a longer period than I could remember to have ever enjoyed in all my previous life; and for the first time in many years I strongly hoped that I should have no return of my former troubles. But after an interval of a year and a half the old symptoms returned. I fought them again in every way that I could, but, as usual, the battle was not won. Clouds and darkness settled upon me so that I could say, in the words of the 88th Psalm, "My soul is full of trouble; I am counted with them that go down into the pit; I am as a man that hath no strength. Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit; in darkness, in the deeps. Thou hast put mine acquaintance far from me; I am shut up and I can not come forth."

Previous to this last attack I always expected, even when most exuberant, that, sooner or later, I should again fall under the power of the old disease. Many of my readers will naturally think that such an expectation, suspended over my head like the sword of Damocles, must inevitably have caused me constant and distressing apprehensions; but, instead of this, scarcely any fear of the future distressed me. I could almost always say, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and I was very much like a playful child. Go to it and say, "Dear little child, this is a very sorrowful world! How can you, then, be light-hearted when so many trials are in store for you?" The happy child will not suspend his sports even long enough to listen to your sad foreboding.

I have often thought, that, but for the special mercy of our loving Father in freeing me, when well, almost entirely from dismal apprehensions, I could never have lived and retained my reason so long beyond the period usually allotted to man.

I should here say, that, in my worst attacks, I was never subject to any illusions. I always knew that physical causes mainly were at the bottom of my suffering, and felt sure that, as soon as these disappeared, I should be happy again. But as, in my cheerful moods, I seldom felt any dread of the future, yet when under the power of the disease it was almost impossible

for me to even conceive how I could ever be well and happy again.

While the nauseated stomach rejects the most wholesome food, the patient knows all the time that this is only disease; but this knowledge not only fails to stimulate his appetite, but it seems to him almost impossible even to imagine how he can ever want to eat again.

Since my recovery, in the fall of 1887, I found that Dr. Prezinger's treatment had not been continued long enough to complete the cure; but as soon as the relapse was fully established, no persuasions of my family could induce me to submit to further treatment.

In revising this statement, I ought to correct what I said about there never being but one issue to an attack after its incipient stages were clearly developed. In the fall of 1853 I was as much depressed as I had ever been, when, by the kindness of friends, I was able to visit a brother who was residing in Matmoras, Mexico. While travelling by steamboat, railroad, and stage-coach to New Orleans—a journey which then occupied over a week—I recovered entirely before I reached that city, and had an unusually long interval of complete relief. Also on another occasion while greatly despondent, I was summoned, at the expense of one of the parties, as a witness in a suit at law, which had been brought against him for an alleged infringement on the right of another patentee. The entire change of scene, with all its many diversions, completely cured me. But for these instances I might naturally infer that time was the only remedial agency, and that the disease could never be arrested, but must always run its usual course.

Curing Foul Brood

MY friend, Mr. Cowan, on hearing me express, a few days ago, a profound belief in naphthol beta and naphthaline, asked me to put my belief on paper, and now Mr. Woodley thinks it incumbent on those among the fraternity who have had the pest of foul brood, and have cured it and got free from it, to give their remedy." My experience then, I trust, may be of some service to others.

Three years ago my apiary was full of foul brood. I was foolish enough to transport my hives from Hertfordshire at great trouble and at great expense; far better would it have been to have made a good bonfire and burnt the rubbish which had accumulated with years. My Hertfordshire hives were tainted before they arrived in Essex; the disease soon spread, and several hives were badly affected. Some of these were

broken up and the combs destroyed. In the autumn all the hives not in use and everything in the bee-house were subjected to the action of sulphur. The value of this remedy has been taught me by my experience as a head-master. After a terrible attack in my house of scarlet fever, during which several pupils nearly lost their lives, application was made to the Medical Department of the Privy Council for their advice as to the best disinfectant. "Burn brimstone," was their answer, "in every room, and expose everything in the room to the action of the sulphur." That advice I have followed for many years, and have found it beyond all value. So, in the autumn of 1890, I sulphured every article in the bee-house. Salicylic acid was, of course, used with the food at all times. There were more traces of foul brood in 1891 than I liked. So, last autumn, I washed all my hives with the solution recommended in the Bee-keeper's Guidebook, exposed them all for twelve hours or more to the fumes of sulphur, as well as the combs about to be stored away for future use. These combs were all sprayed over or lightly washed with salicylic solution, tied together in bundles of ten or twelve, wrapped in paper, and a piece of naphthaline was wrapped up with them. All these things take time, but country parsons can find time for such things as a general rule, and bee-keepers, at any rate, must attend to them. Some pieces of naphthaline were put in every hive, and as soon as feeding began naphthol beta was added to the food. Foul brood was scarcely observable early in the spring of this year, perhaps because the bees were so very late in breeding. But the watchful eye of Mr. Hooker, in carefully going over every hive, detected an undoubted case, and I feel convinced that constant care will always be necessary here. Mr. Hooker put four small pieces of naphthaline into every hive, and I have not found any harm arising from what seemed to me an overdose. I should not, however, advise any one to put naphthaline into a hive with a new swarm. The persistency with which the bees bring out the smaller pieces of naphthaline whenever they get the chance, is a clear indication of their detestation of this latest "cure." The queen would probably leave a hive in which there was no brood, and in which the stench (to the bee) of a carbolic ball had to be endured. I remember a case in which poor Marshall (Mr. Neighbor's man) put some carbolic mixture on the sides of a hive in which a swarm was about to be placed but the bees very soon came out from their strongly-scented mansion, evidently preferring the open air. Care should be taken to use

naphthaline only after the queen has begun to lay.

The various precautions taken have evidently not been in vain. Every hive (I have now about a dozen) save one late swarm, has been supered, and every old hive, I think, has swarmed. A hive from which I took two queen cells yesterday, was full of brood, and I saw no trace of foul brood. True, I am by no means anxious to discover it; but I am convinced that foul brood can be got rid of or kept well under control—(a) by destroying bad combs; (b) by occasionally introducing new foundation; (c) by the use of naphthol beta and naphtholine; (d) by cleaning the hives carefully in winter, and exposing every article used, as far as possible, to the influence of sulphur. The quilts, carpets, calico covers—in fact everything, except, perhaps, the extractor and any iron articles—should be in the fumes of sulphur for twelve hours or more. These, when disinfected, can be by degrees substituted for those in use, and the latter subjected to the same process.—E. BARTRUM, D.D., Wakes Colne Rectory, Essex.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Question.

DEAR SIR:—I am using large square hives. Would you advise me to take the tops off for winter service; or had I better fill the covers with chaff, after making a few holes in the tops of them, as there is nearly a foot of unoccupied space between?

Yours, &c.,

Muncey, Ont.

P. L. CRAIG.

I infer from your remarks that you use a top or second storey on your hives, which gives you the deep space between frame and cover to which you refer. If you winter it, by all means fill the space with chaff, or with sawdust which is better, or with cork dust which is better still. I would not advise the making of holes in the top of the cover, as they would allow rain to soak through to your packing. The lid might be kept sufficiently high above the hive to allow the escape of any moisture that might rise through the foot of packing. Under any circumstances it is not probable that the lid would fit tight enough to prevent the escape of any moisture. You should also be careful to cover the frames with a porous cloth and to use a metal queen-excluding honey board, or some similar device, on top of the frames, so as to hold up the cloth and allow the bees

free access from the top of the frames to all parts of the hive. This would allow free escape of the moisture between each range of comb; and, with so much packing above, no moisture can condense upon the outer combs as is frequently the case where no packing or cushions are used.

Some Queen Questions.

M. R. D. LINDBECK, of Bishop Hill, Ill., on July 25, 1892, sent in the following questions about queens:—

1. Is there any way to distinguish a queen that is started from a four days' old larva, from one started from 36 hours to two or three days?
2. Are such queens (from four days' old larva) as good as others?
3. What is the best and safest way to unite a nucleus, having a laying queen, with a full colony that is queenless? I have tried, and had the queen killed.
4. I also have one colony that has killed four queens. What can be the cause?

D. LINDBECK.

Mr. G. M. Doolittle, who has had years of experience with queens, answers the above questions thus:

1. The older the larva from which a queen is started, the smaller the queen, and the more nearly she resembles a worker. I have seen queens which looked very little different from workers. Queens started from larva 24 to 48 hours old, are as fully developed as any, and unless the larva is of greater age, no difference can be detected in the looks of the queen from one that was reared as a queen from the egg.

2. Such queens are slow to become fertile, but if they so become, they will lay nearly, if not quite, as well as the best of queens, for two or three months, when as a rule they are superseded, or die of old age.

3. Place the nucleus on the stand of the full colony, then shake the bees from their combs, as they are taken one by one from the full colony, shaking these bees from two to five feet away from the hive, allowing them to fly or crawl this distance into the nucleus, placing the combs as fast as the bees are shaken off into the nucleus. The nucleus being established, and the full colony badly disorganized by this shaking off of the bees, causes the proud, full colony to "take off its hat" and "eat humble pie" as it enters the nucleus.

4. Laying workers, without doubt. Get rid of them, as the books tell when they will accept a queen.

—A.B.J.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

* * * Whenever any item of interest to the poultry fraternity occurs in your vicinity, jot it down and send it to us. An envelope marked "Printers Copy" will carry it for one cent.

Rascality Where it Belongs.

IT seems to me that there has not yet been sufficient emphasis put upon the fact that the adulterated honey which Prof. Wiley supposed came from Mr. C. F. Muth was not Muth's honey at all. You will notice the labels read: "Muth's California Machine-extracted Honey." Now, friend Muth writes us that he never had any labels in the world with "California" on them; and the evidence is plain and clear that some rascally adulterator, having found out that Muth's name and reputation are worth more than any thing else he could say in a few words, used this means to sell his spurious trash, and, of course, this exonerates friend Wiley. He supposed, of course, that the honey on the market, labeled as above, was from C. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Now, then, can't somebody find out where packages bearing the above label came from? and then let us make it as hot for the real rascal as we can, and teach him, if possible, that the way of the transgressor is hard.—A. I. R. in Gleanings.

World's Columbian Exposition.

REFERRING to the circular letter of Commissioner Awrey, published in the last issue of the C. B. J., asking, on behalf of the Ontario Government, for contributions for a beekeeper's exhibit, at the Columbian Exhibition, it is to be hoped that producers will now reserve their choicest sections to be placed on exhibition at Chicago next spring. To attract special attention a honey exhibit should be massive, as well as of fine quality. At the Indian and Colonial Exhibition several of the Australian and West Indian Colonies exhibited honey, but in such small quantities that it was not noticed by 1 visitor in 100. Since individual exhibits are limited to 50 pounds of extracted and 100 pounds of comb honey, unless a large number contribute, the quantity will not be sufficient to make an effective display. It is most important that a good exhibit be made at the start, because before the crop of 1893 can be staged, two thirds of the visitors will have come and gone. There should be at least 100 exhibitors in Ontario, furnishing from 50 to 100 sections each, and there should be a still larger number furnishing extracted honey. World's Fairs occur only occasionally. Ontario beekeepers are envied on both sides of the Atlantic on account of the liberality with which they are treated by the Provincial Government and Legislature, both in the matter of protective legislation, and money grants. When the Government now makes a call on the beekeep-

ers for a loan of a portion of their products, for exhibition purposes, in the interests of the country, common gratitude, as well as patriotism requires that we shall set aside the choicest samples of this year's crop to be shipped to Commissioner Awrey. Apart altogether from these considerations, it is quite a privilege for producers to have such a chance to advertise their goods. Amongst the visitors there will be dealers from our own North West. When they see samples of our goods, and learn the addresses of Ontario producers, they will probably prefer to order from Ontario rather than purchase American honey, and pay the duty, as many of them now do.

Sections should be glazed in small packages. I shall not put more than two in a package, so arranged as to show the whole of the comb surface. For exhibition purposes there is little use in putting perfect sections in the middle of a crate, where they will never be seen from the time they are crated till they are returned to the producer. The glass should be faultless, and the wood should receive two coats of white varnish, so that the packages can be wiped with a damp sponge to keep them bright and clean. Whatever method may be adopted to heighten the effect of the white capping of the sections, when finished, the packages should be tasteful. These small packages should be wrapped in stout paper, and packed with excelsior, or something equally good, in boxes containing not more than from 50 to 75 sections each. The sections should be packed this harvest, and the boxes should be stored for winter in a dry room of moderate temperature. If these directions are acted upon, the sections will be in as good condition when taken out next spring at Chicago, as they were when packed.

Candied honey in glass cannot be said to be very attractive. I have no doubt the commissioner, or person in charge, will see the advantage of liquifying some of the extracted honey for the purpose of showing it in long narrow bottles such as are used for showing samples of oils. The clearness of the glass is an important matter in showing the color of liquid honey. For candied honey the small tins commonly used are as good as any. Only unmixed samples of the different kinds should be sent, and it is hardly necessary to say that these should be well ripened.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, 27th July, 1892.

The printing office of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is the place to get your honey labels printed. A full stock of lithographed labels on hand.

Basswood As a Honey-Plant.

It is now something like twelve years since we planted a row of basswood trees on the north side of our ranch; and we have been watching these trees, season after season, to learn about the growth of them, the secretion of honey, etc. During this present year of 1892, when my mind was occupied a good deal on other matters, my attention has been called to the basswoods by the exceedingly profuse bloom and loud roar that greeted my eyes and ears every morning about sunrise, or a little after. It was not the ears and eyes alone that were delighted either, for the perfume of ten thousand opening blossoms was quite a prominent part of the enjoyment. Every tree that was large enough has been for several days back just bending under its load of bloom, and it seems as if a part of the load was made up of nectar: and finally, when we almost began to despair of any honey flow at all, even this year, the gates, as it would seem, have been opened, and we have had a flow of honey that many think exceeds anything during the past ten years. Just as we go to press reports begin to come in from every direction about the honey-flow; and my enthusiasm in growing basswoods for honey as well as for timber has again awakened. There is not a handsomer shade-tree in the world, in my opinion; and I am quite certain that there is no other plant that bears honey that begins to furnish anything like the quantity. If I could only make the pesky little seeds germinate and grow, as we do cabbage plants, I should just delight in furnishing the whole wide world with millions of basswood trees at an exceedingly low figure. Well, we shall see. Who knows but that a plant garden, so fully equipped, may not, after all, be just the thing for turning out basswood seedlings without limit, as well as tomato plants, cabbage plants, etc.?—A.I.R. in Gleanings.

The above has been our experience with the basswood trees. We have some that we planted ten years ago which are now from twenty to thirty feet high, with an umbrage of from twenty to twenty-five feet. There is no question but that a few rows of such magnificent trees yield a large return; in fact one or two hundred colonies might easily be supplied from trees so planted on the roadside and around the farm. The honey is just rolling in from them. Every bee seems tired when he arrives at the hive with his load. The present may be safely looked upon as a great honey year in many places.

Apicultural Reports.

Mr. A. R. SLY writes us: "Bees are not doing as well with me as during some former seasons. Have not over one-quarter the quantity I usually have at this time of the year."

Mr. D. ANGUISH writes us: "We are going to have a grand yield of fine honey this season! It will no doubt be No. 1, and the best I have ever experienced. Thistles are yielding splendidly."

Mr. R. F. Hall writes under date of July 27: "Prospects are bright for a large flow of honey. The basswood is just beginning to bloom, and is found in abundance in this section of the country."

Mr. S. BRABANT, Quebec, writes: "The season here has been very good for honey. There is plenty of white clover; will extract 50 lbs. per colony. Prospects for fall flow very bright at present; have 60 colonies, and have secured between 550 and 600 lbs. of white honey. Made some artificial swarms, and have introduced several Italian queens. Wish the C. B. J. every success."

Mr. H. Smith, of New Hamburg, writes us: "I had very little honey last year, though lots of bees; and I think I may say I understand the bee business fairly well, being an old hand at it. I got very little clover honey this year, not sufficient to make it worth my while keeping it separate from dandelion and apple; consequently I have mixed them together. I am now happy to say that a great change has taken place. I have an extra large amount of basswood, and still there is lots coming in. Everything looks bright for a large crop of honey. I think this season will make up for what beekeepers lost last season."

Mr. Joseph Merkley writes us: "I have been a reader of your journal for some time past, and have been very much pleased with its contents. We are having an excellent flow of honey in Eastern Ontario this season. The spring was not very favorable, but when the wet and cold weather was over (about the 10th of June), the bees seemed to take heart and went to work in earnest. They are now working on basswood, and it is really wonderful how soon they fill the hives. I have 56 swarms, and extract from them weekly. Some of them are crowded even then, when I go to extract. Enclosed you will find two dollars from two new subscribers to the C.P.J.; also, for premium offered for the same, address to me here."

We are pleased to hear from Mr. Merkley, and glad to know so many are interesting themselves in the welfare of the C.B.J., and at the same time securing the valuable premiums which are offered, all of which are useful. It would not be at all difficult for every reader to secure at least two or three new subscribers, and by this means obtain some of the premiums offered. We hope many others will avail themselves of this opportunity.

"DEAR JOURNAL,—I put twenty colonies into winter quarters last fall, wintering entirely upon sugar syrup. This spring, upon examination, I found eighteen colonies in good shape; but in a week one of these proved to be queenless, so that I doubled it with another, leaving me 17 good hives to commence with this spring. My stock has increased to thirty strong colonies, and from them I have received about 1,500 lbs. of honey, which I consider a very good yield for this district. The clover yielded well, but the basswood was very much better; in fact I considered it excellent. From one colony, during the basswood flow, I received 50 lbs. in three days. I may say, in conclusion, that I am well pleased with my season's work. Please find enclosed my subscription to April, '93, and allow me to say, I think the C.B.J. has improved a great deal during this summer.

Very truly yours,
MARTIN RICHMOND.

Blythe, Aug. 8th, 1892."

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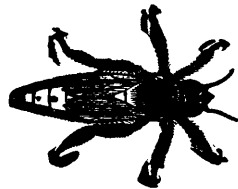
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bred from pure mothers for the coming season, at a grade of prices to compare with that of honey production; and the utmost care should be taken to have them as good as any man can breed. Carniolans or Italians, untested, each, 75 cts.; 3 untested queens, \$2.00; 6 untested queens, \$3.60; tested queens from either yards, after the 20th of June, each, \$1.00. All queens that are known to be mated will be sold at 50 cents each, including all "Yellow Carniolans."

For further particulars send for circular to JOHN ANDREWS, Pattens Mills, Wash. Co., N. Y.

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The five Banded Golden Italian Bees. One Queen, June or July, \$1; six for \$5. Circular free. J. F. MICHAEL, German, Darke Co., Ohio. b 3 ct.

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BEETON ONT.

EDITORIAL.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Best System for Wintering Bees.

AS an inducement to our readers to give us their opinions on this important subject, we have determined to offer them two advertising prizes—1st prize to consist of \$5 worth of advertising, and one copy of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to any address for one year; the second to consist of \$2.50 worth of advertising and a copy of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to any address for one year.

Competitors may forward their MSS. any time between this and 12th of September, at which date the competition will be closed.

Our Prize Essays.

IN another column of THE JOURNAL will be found the two very valuable articles—one from the pen of Mr. Deadman, of Brussels, and the other from that of Mr. Whiteside, of Little Britain, Ont.—both of them on the subject of "The Preservation of Combs for Future Use," to one of which was awarded our first prize for the best and most practical article on this important subject. Both articles were submitted to the consideration of Mr. Pringle, who, after the most careful consideration of their contents from a practical point of view, adjudged the first prize to Mr. Deadman, and the second to Mr. Whiteside. The articles have

already appeared in our edition of the 15th June last; but the value of their suggestions induces us to reprint them in this issue of THE JOURNAL, for the information not only of those whose names have since been added to our list, but of those also who may possibly need to have their attention recalled to them.

Artificial Bee Pasture.

WHILST many apiarists have determined that artificial bee pasture does not pay, I am nevertheless thoroughly convinced, after a visit to the apiary of Mr. McArthur, Yonge St., Toronto, that it can be made to pay even in cities. Mr. McArthur appears to be a persistent advocate of artificial bee pasture, and has successfully devoted some years to practical experiment in that direction, using Bokhara clover, Viprus Bueglos and Catnip Seed for the purpose. I think I am quite safe in saying that he has sown nearly, if not quite, one hundred acres with Bokhara clover alone, within reach of his bees. He is now engaged in taking off comb honey and extracting it, just as we do in the basswood or clover season. Without this artificial pasture he could not have succeeded in keeping his two or three hundred colonies in such active condition as he does. I would consequently again recommend those who reside in sections of the country where they can conveniently sow Bokhara clover, to have it well scattered over all waste lands within reach of their bees. Of course, no returns can be anticipated during the first year, as the plant is biennial; after that, however, I don't see that money could be better expended, if the locality is at all favorable for the reception and growth of the seed.

A New Departure in Packing.

HAVING had some transactions with a cork manufacturer doing quite an extensive business, and observing the immense waste of cuttings used as fuel, I suggested the construction of a machine for "granulating" the cuttings (as cork manufacturers term it), under the impression that bee-keepers throughout the Dominion might be

induced profitably to use many tons of it, if it could be supplied at a reasonable rate. After counting cost of the machine, which, by the way, is a somewhat expensive one, it was decided that the dust could be made at 3c. per pound, or \$50 per ton, which would be 2½c. per pound. The dust is so light that a very few pounds of it, occupying not more than half the bulk of sawdust, would be sufficient, each colony costing only 25c. by the ton rate, for a packing of ten pounds.

Now, there is no reason why a large number of bee-keepers should not prefer the cork to the sawdust or chaff packing, the difference in cost between the two being so great as to enhance the value of each colony by the difference of that cost in a single season. Few, perhaps, are aware of the wonderful difference it makes in the wintering of colonies to have everything just right; and to get the best results we should have the best material for packing. Wool might perhaps be better than cork dust, but costs six or eight times as much, and would be too expensive. If then, five hundred or a thousand bee-keepers would inform us how much cork dust they would be likely to require upon their first order, I would then be in a position to induce the gentleman referred to to put in the necessary machinery. After a year or two, and as soon as he is recouped the cost of his machinery, it is not improbable the price of the packing might be reduced to from a quarter to half per cent. It would not answer, however, to put in the machinery for a limited demand; and in order to determine the matter we would advise those of our bee-keepers, who think favorably of the project, to consult with their neighbors immediately, and let us know the result. If the machinery is to be got this year, it must be ordered at once, otherwise it cannot be had here from the other side in time to granulate the cork and enable us to have our bees packed this season. A postal card from, say, five hundred of our bee-keepers to start with, advising us about how much they would each take, would perhaps be sufficient to induce the proprietor to put in the machinery and commence operations at once.

The Australian Bee Journal is an excellent publication of 16 pp., printed on good paper, with clear cut type, and contains much valuable matter for the information of bee-keepers. We wish it every success, and think that bee-keepers in that far distant region should find it to their interest to give it a generous support.

Director-General Davis has issued the following notice, which is of special interest to all intending exhibitors at the World's Fairs "This is to notify you that all application for space must be made before Aug. 1, 1892. Applications already received call for at least twice as much space as is at our disposal. Applications received up to the close of the current month will be entitled to consideration. Allotment of space will then begin. In making such allotment the value and importance of each exhibit, in its relation to the whole, will be duly considered. The chief end to be kept in view will be the completeness and general merit of the whole exhibit of each department. Exhibitors are urged to plan for the best exhibit possible rather than the largest, and to study especially economy of space. The artistic effect of exhibits will have much to do with their location in the building."

About the only advice to beginners that we can give this month is to proceed about the same as during last month. During the fore part of the month in this locality the bees get sufficient flow to keep up breeding, and during the latter part of the fall, flowers begin to bloom—golden-rod, astors, etc.—and often more honey is gathered from them than from the spring flowers. As much brood should be reared as possible, and now is a good time to introduce new queens. In case the honey flow should cease look out for robbers. You will find it more difficult to restrain robbing now than at any other time, should it begin. Keep all colonies strong. This can be done by dividing up, and it is very desirable to have strong colonies now, for your bees will then winter satisfactorily.—American Bee Journal.

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Is better, cheaper and not half the trouble to use that it is to wire frames. Every cell perfect. Thin, flat-bottom foundation has no fish-bone in surplus honey. Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any foundation made. J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS, Sole Manufacturers, Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co. N. Y. b4 1y.

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25 CENTS pays for a five line advertisement in this Column. Five weeks for one Dollar. Try it.

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1 Island Home queen, producing Three to Five-Banded bees, and warranted equal to any 50 queen in America—3. 1 Island Home queen, producing Three to Five-Banded bees, selected from hundreds and warranted equal to any queen in America, at any price—5.

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TESTIMONIALS.

M. E. HASTINGS,

ORISKANY, N. Y., March 7, 1892.

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

Respectfully Yours,

W. E. CLARK.

Dear Sir,—

NEW YORK MILLS, N. Y., April 4, 1892

The Bee Escape invented by you is the best I have yet seen, freeing the sections most effectually in short order, and its construction being such as to make it impossible to get out of repair. It will therefore meet with the approval of all bee-keepers.

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. GLADWIN.

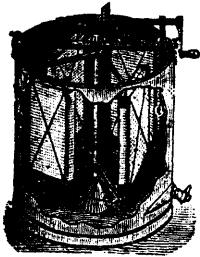
M. E. HASTINGS,

UTICA, N. Y., October 21, 1892.

Dear Sir,—Your Lightning Bee Escape does away with the hard, disagreeable work attending the harvesting of honey, being very much easier than the old way. In my opinion it is the best Escape yet produced

Truly Yours,

B. E. FOSTER.



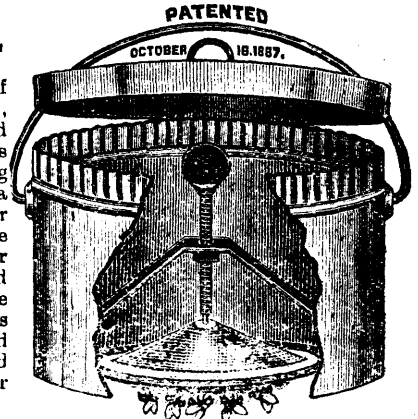
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It is not necessary to turn the crank more than one way in extracting; but if desired it can be turned either way. It is pronounced by experts in extracting to be the most desirable Reversible Extractor yet produced. When ordering send a sample frame and price will be quoted on either 3, 4, 5 or 6 frame Extractor

Hastings' Perfection Feeders.

These Feeders are now made with a capacity of two quarts, and the price is reduced to thirty cents each, or \$3 per dozen, by express or freight. When ordered by mail add ten cents each for postage. These Feeders can be re-filled without moving the Feeder, or disturbing the bees. The letting down of food is regulated by a thumb screw. It is easy to regulate—either a quart or a spoonful can be given in a day or an hour, as may be required, and where it is most needed, over the cluster of bees. For rapid feeding two feeders may be placed over the bees at one time, not a drop of food can be lost, and the robber bees cannot get at it. Special rates to dealers. Write for prices. Supply dealers furnished at wholesale prices. An electrotype will be furnished free to dealers wishing to advertise Feeder in their catalogue.



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