

The
Canadian Bee Journal

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers

Vol. 17, No. 9.

September 1909

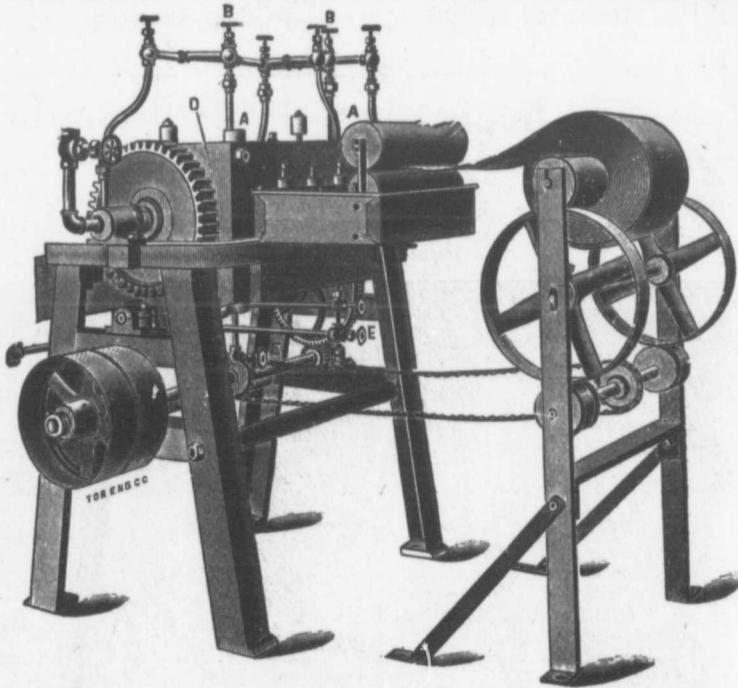
\$1.00 Per Annum



PUBLISHED BY
The HURLEY PRINTING CO.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Comb Foundation

Made by the "Weed Patent Process"



The Weed Foundation Sheeter

FOUNDATION made by this process excels all other in strength of texture. This combined in nice, straight, uniform sheets, with good cell walls and thin base, gives it its world-wide reputation for general excellence of quality. So much better than the ordinary, and costs no more—Try it.

Customers Wax made up by "Weed Patent Process."

Beeswax taken in payment of making at trade prices if desired.

The HAM & NOTT CO. Limited

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

Successors to the Gould Shapley & Muir Co., Limited

Canadian

Devoted to the

JAS. J.

Publ

The HUR

Br

\$1 per annum
able in advanc
Canada, United
other countries,
postage.

Discontinuanc
subscription ha
paper discontinu
by post, otherw
its continuance i
be paid for. If
at the expiration
should be so
order.

Receipts for M
Journal will be
receipt of money
receipt of renew
acknowledged by

How to Send
money at our risk
cheque or draft,
means are avail
stamps by regist
any other way is
no exchange or ex
Make all express
payable to The
Brantford, Ont.

ADV

We are in no v
losses that may oc
advertisers, yet we
to admit only r
columns.

Rates of

Time	1 in.	2 in.
1 Mth ..	\$2.00	\$3.00
2 Mths	3 00	4 50
3 Mths	4 00	5 50
6 Mths	6 00	9 00
12 Mths	10 00	16 00

Printing for

HONEY

LETTER

BILL

Write us when
of an

The HURLEY
Brantf

The Canadian Bee Journal

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers

JAS. J. HURLEY, Editor

Published monthly by
The HURLEY PRINTING CO.,
Brantford, Ont.

TERMS

\$1 per annum; two years, \$1.50, payable in advance. These terms apply to Canada, United States and Mexico; to all other countries, 12 cents per annum for postage.

Discontinuances—Any subscriber whose subscription has expired, wishing the paper discontinued, will please notify us by post, otherwise we will assume that its continuance is desired, and that it will be paid for. If the paper is to be stopped at the expiration of the time paid for, it should be so stated when giving the order.

Receipts for Money—The receipt of the Journal will be an acknowledgment of receipt of money to new subscribers. The receipt of renewed subscriptions will be acknowledged by postcard.

How to Send Money—You can send money at our risk by P. O. Order or bank cheque or draft, and where none of these means are available, bills and postage stamps by registered letter. Money sent any other way is at your risk. We pay no exchange or express charges on money. Make all express orders, cheques or drafts payable to **The Canadian Bee Journal**, Brantford, Ont.

ADVERTISING

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

Rates of Advertising

Time	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 col.	page
1 Mth	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
2 Mths	3.00	4.50	5.50	6.50	11.00	17.00
3 Mths	4.00	5.50	7.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
6 Mths	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
12 Mths	10.00	16.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	75.00

Printing for Bee-Keepers

HONEY LABELS
LETTER HEADS
BILL HEADS

Write us when requiring Printing of any kind

The HURLEY PRINTING CO.,
Brantford, Ont.

Ontario Bee-Keepers Association

Organized 1880

Incorporated March, 1886

President—Wm. Couse, Streetsville.
1st Vice-Pres.—W. J. Craig, Brantford.
2nd V.-Pres.—D. Nolan, Newton-Robinson.
Sec'y—P. W. Hodgetts, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Bldg., Toronto.
Treasurer—Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont.
Auditor—J. H. Thomson, Britannia.

District DIRECTORS

- No. 1—Alex. Dickson, Lancaster.
- No. 2—Alex McLaughlin, Cumberland.
- No. 3—H. E. Eyre, Chantry, Ont.
- No. 4—R. Lowey, Cherry Valley.
- No. 5—Jas. Storer, Lindsay.
- No. 6—Wm. Couse, Streetsville.
- No. 7—J. M. Switzer, Orangeville.
- No. 8—U. H. Bowen, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- No. 9—W. J. Craig, Brantford.
- No. 10—D. Chalmers, Poole.
- No. 11—W. Chrysler, Chatham.
- No. 12—D. Nolan, Newton-Robinson.
- O.A.C.—T. D. Jarvis, Guelph.

Executive Committee—President Couse; 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents and Secretary.

Honey Show Committee—President Couse, Grainger, Sibbald and Secretary.

Revising Com.—H. G. Sibbald, Claude.

Honey Crop Committee—P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto; Wm. Couse, Streetsville; H. G. Sibbald, Claude; W. J. Craig, Brantford.

Transportation Committee—Wm. Couse, Streetsville; J. D. Evans, Islington; P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto.

Representatives—

Toronto Exhibition: J. D. Evans, Islington.
Ottawa Exhibition: W. J. Brown, L'Orignal.
London Exhibition: F. J. Miller, London.

FOUL BROOD INSPECTORS

1. J. S. Schrank, Port Elgin—Bruce and Huron.
2. D. Chalmers, Poole—Waterloo and Perth.
3. W. A. Chrysler, Chatham—Lambton, Kent, and Essex.
4. John Newton, Thamesford—Middlesex and Elgin.
5. James Armstrong, Cheapside—Oxford and Norfolk.
6. J. Alpaugh, Eden—Wellington and Grey.
7. H. G. Sibbald, Claude—Simcoe, Dufferin and Peel.
8. Morley Pettit Nixon—Brant, Halton, Wentworth, Haldimond, Lincoln and Welland.
9. W. Scott, Wooler—Northumberland, Peterboro, Hastings and Prince Edward.
10. J. L. Byer, Mt. Joy—Ontario, York, Victoria and Durham.
11. A. A. Ferrier, Renfrew—Renfrew, Lanark and Carleton.
12. J. Leslie McNaughton, St. Raphael West—Russell, Prescott, Glengarry.
13. M. B. Holmes, Athens—Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and Leeds.
14. Homer Burke, Highland Creek—Grenville, Dundas and Stormont.

Bee-keepers desiring the services of the inspector of apiaries should address their requests to H. M. James S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, giving nearest railway station and distance of apiary from station.

Place of Meeting: Toronto. Hall and dates to be selected by Executive.

on
SS"
other in
straight,
gives it
quality.
- Try it.
cess."
prices if
ited

Clubbing List for 1909

To
Old and New
Subscribers:
Our
Clubbing List
for 1909
includes the
following
Remarkable
Offers:


WE WILL SEND	
The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL	
WITH	
The British Bee Journal, \$1.50..	For \$2 00
Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1....	" 1 95
The American Bee Journal, 75c..	" 1 65
Bee-Keepers' Review, \$1	" 1 75
Irish Bee Journal, 36c.....	" 1 25
The Herald (Montreal).....	" 1 50
Montreal Weekly Witness, \$1.00.	" 1 75
Montreal Daily Witness.....	" 3 00
Northern Messenger.....	" 1 35
Wide World, \$1 50.....	" 1 85
Family Herald and Weekly Star, \$1	" 1 85
Canadian Poultry Review, 50c...	" 1 40
The Breeders' Advocate, 50c. . .	" 1 40
Farmers' Advocate, \$1.50	" 2 25
Weekly Sun, \$1.....	" 1 75
News (Daily) Toronto	" 2 20
The Home Journal	" 1 35
The Horseman (Chicago)	" 3 50
Mail and Empire for \$1.50	

REVIEW OF REVIEWS, \$3.00
 SUCCESS MAGAZINE - - 1 00
 CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL - 1 00

ALL FOR
\$3.50

SUBSCRIBE NOW

The Canadian Bee Journal

Brantford, Canada

The

Vol. 17, No.

From reports in the U.S. that Canada the matter of or no honey Canada, while the international ly. Of the v conditions there our turn next ever, that the tinent yields t

Mr. Robert called upon us of the most pl experienced for young, handsor behind him an years in bee-ke iastic and is po that were new the pleasure of Mr. Ross in th B. J. readers. startled us with he turns an or pail into a feed for the purpose ed. By punchir through the cov inverting it on t you are with a at the expense o

The Internatio Keepers will hol in Sioux City, I and 25. The poi the north, and th attendance from C

909

The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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

Vol. 17, No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1909

Whole No. 535

From reports as gleaned from bee journals in the United States it would appear that Canada has fared much better in the matter of a good honey crop. Little or no honey dew has been reported in Canada, while our friends to the south of the international line have suffered greatly. Of the vagaries of the weather conditions there is no fortelling. It may be our turn next year. We believe, however, that the northern part of the continent yields the best average.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mr. Robert B. Ross, jr., of Montreal, called upon us recently and gave us one of the most pleasant half hours we have experienced for some time. Mr. Ross is young, handsome and intelligent, and has behind him an experience of some twenty years in bee-keeping. He is very enthusiastic and is possessed of many good ideas that were new to us. We hope to have the pleasure of receiving something from Mr. Ross in the near future for our C. B. J. readers. Speaking of feeders, he startled us with the simplicity by which he turns an ordinary 10 pound honey pail into a feeder, and then uses the pail for the purpose for which it was intended. By punching a few holes outward through the cover, filling the pail and inverting it on the frames—presto! there you are with a good 10 pound feeder—at the expense only of the slip-top cover!

◆ ◆ ◆

The International Association of Bee-Keepers will hold its annual convention in Sioux City, Iowa, on September 22 and 25. The point is easily reached from the north, and there ought to be a good attendance from Canada.

In a private letter from Mr. Byer we are informed that we placed him in a false position last month, when referring to a private letter received from him in reference to the so-called black brood. When he referred to Mr. Timbers' experience as having cured it by changing the queen, he did not mean the vile black brood that is now raging in the east, but the common form of dead brood. It appears that this is the point wherein we misunderstood him. Mr. Timbers nor himself has ever had black brood, though Mr. Byer is somewhat nervous at its rapid spread. This black brood, he is positive, is a disease, and many times worse than foul brood, and is also positive that the Alexander plan of changing queens will not be effective in making a cure. It appears on reading his letter again that the point he was making was that the common dead brood difficulty is not always the result of starved brood, but some mysterious impotence existing in the queen or the eggs she lays—hence his reference to Mr. Timbers' experience of changing the queen. We hope that Mr. Byer will write fully on this matter when he gets time, so that we may profit by his season's experience in inspection work. We would be sorry to say anything that would place Mr. Byer in a position of being misunderstood. In another column we give his recently expressed opinion in the September American Bee Journal.

◆ ◆ ◆

From what we can gather there will be a very fair crop of buckwheat honey to mark the close of the season of 1909.

VAL

12 00
1 95
1 65
1 75
1 25
1 50
1 75
3 00
1 35
1 85
1 85
1 40
1 40
2 25
1 75
2 20
1 35
3 50

LL FOR
3.50

al

There are many men who, with their families, are living lives of hardship and eking out a precarious living, in many of our cities, whose condition might be infinitely improved if they would turn to the country. The cultivation of five or ten acres, with a cow, some poultry, and a hundred hives of bees, would give them a princely living, under conditions that would be wholesome, moral and healthful; whose little ones would have a hundred chances to the one they now have of growing up good, healthy, useful citizens. Bee-keeping does and will pay if there is devoted to it but one-half the care and energy that the average working man exerts in the city. The great evil of our time is the city microbe. We have in mind many families who are living lives of cheerfulness and happiness in the country, and are not large holders of land either. And one may not go far back in the country. As a clean life, a life of independence, and a life, too, of great opportunities to the man of brains, it takes second place to none. The demand for honey is rapidly on the increase, in fact, it is greater than the supply. With a little effort the consumption in our towns and cities could be increased easily two or threefold. We have seen this fact demonstrated in our own city in a small way.



Get back to the land. Harriman, the great railroad builder, saw the land hunger, and with prophetic vision, saw the development of the great West. An obscure Wall Street broker, he went around among the bankers and urged them to join him in buying the bankrupt Union Pacific. The stock was worth almost nothing in the money markets and he was regarded as a visionary. He persisted and won the backing of large financial institutions. He bought, and spent \$100,000,000 in practically rebuilding the road for the traffic which was to come. "Wait," said he, "until we begin to haul real trainloads on the Union Pacific.

They have only toyed with freight traffic." And it came. He did what no other man has done because he knew the value of the land and the dependence of the prosperity of the nation upon its cultivation. The same romance is now taking place in our own West, and even a superficial observer is now willing to admit that it is not only a grand thing for Canada, but for humanity. Well-tilled land, with a happy, prosperous people, is one of God's greatest blessings to man. Pity it is that so many fail to see it. Harriman made money, so much that it was as useless to him as ten million pairs of pants would be. But after all, has his efforts not taught the thinking world—alas, that so much of it should be unthinking—a great moral and economic lesson? He was a builder. "Crush me, if you will," said he, "but long after I die my work will live, for I have been a builder." Let the humble man in the country who is catering to the real wants of the people feel, and truly feel, that he is an honored power in the land. Let us have more farmers, more gardeners, more poultrymen and more bee-keepers.



The best feed at this time of year is one part water and two parts sugar. A thin syrup is all right for spring feeding, but is not so good for winter feed. It is too exhausting on the bees to evaporate the water. Give it to the bees warm and at night. That part of the brood nest out of which the last batch of brood hatches should be filled with this feed.



Unfinished sections should be extracted or piled up some distance from the yard and cleaned out by the bees. Honey remaining in unfinished sections will granulate in a short time. After being well cleaned by the bees they should be piled up in tiers in their supers, well closed and protected from mice. They will be a good asset next year as bated sections.

Time was that spring sults, but it well fed in ed till the n results. Thi northern lat thought othe in the early would never such liberties the early sprig the best res

Gleanings to what the to say re our hives, says "that the edito Journal so st the charge of solicited, and prise." Is this from one's fri

Wireless tele a means of co forest fires. A it certainly ou Governments e appliances for t rush assistance Something of ti done if our for served. But yo to do with bee do. Editor Hu knows what it i great tract deval acres of raspber got his sweetest Thus we make some man's dret scoffed at by his guarded as eccen the thinker and likely to be mor old world moves

Time was when the bee-keeper thought that spring feeding produced best results, but it is now recognized that bees well fed in the fall and amply provisioned till the next honey flow will give best results. This is true at all events in our northern latitude. E. W. Alexander thought otherwise. In fact, he extracted in the early spring and then fed. It would never do for us, however, to take such liberties with the brood chamber in the early spring. Uncapping the stores will give best results.



Gleanings of September 1st, referring to what the American Bee Journal had to say re our article on disinfection of hives, says "Perhaps we ought to say that the editorial in the American Bee Journal so stoutly defending us against the charge of selling our opinion, was unsolicited, and came as a complete surprise." Is this another case of being saved from one's friends?



Wireless telegraphy is now talked of as a means of communication in case of forest fires. As an announcer instantane it certainly ought to take first place. Governments equipped with fire-fighting appliances for this purpose could quickly rush assistance to the point most vital. Something of this kind will have to be done if our forest wealth is to be preserved. But you may ask, what has this to do with bee-keeping? It has much to do. Editor Hutchinson of the Review knows what it is to see in a few hours a great tract devastated by the flames, and acres of raspberry bushes—from which he got his sweetest nectar—go up in smoke. Thus we make practical application of some man's dream, who was doubtless scoffed at by his wise neighbors and regarded as eccentric. We owe much to the thinker and the dreamer, and are likely to be more indebted as the new-old world moves on.

ANNUAL MEETING OF O. B. K. A.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 10th, 11th, and 12th, in the York County Council Chambers, 57 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. The program will include addresses from many of the most successful Ontario bee-keepers, and will be useful and practical, and specially suited to Ontario and Canadian conditions of apiculture. Bee-keeping is making great strides in Ontario, and is fast becoming a very pronounced and profitable occupation. It is to be hoped that our bee-keepers in large numbers will attend.

The meeting will be held at the same time as the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition. This exhibition will be held on the same dates, extending to Saturday, the 13th, in St. Lawrence Arena. In connection with this latter exhibition a honey exhibit will be made, for which a good prize list is offered.

The O. B. K. A. cannot fail to be of great interest this year. The great question of the hour, that of combating black brood, will no doubt be adequately discussed. The question of early and late inspection will no doubt have an airing. In view of the dangerous and rapid spread of European foul brood, or black brood, it behooves every bee-keeper to turn out and acquaint himself with what may be known—and learned—about this dread disease. After a long, trying and busy season, an outing to the convention will prove of great benefit—physically and mentally—and cannot fail to be profitable as well. We trust to renew many acquaintances at this meeting. The following is the honey prize list offered at the Horticultural Exhibition, under the following rules:

1. All exhibitors must be or become members of one or other of the Associations holding the Exhibition.
2. Exhibitors must be bona fide bee-keepers.

3. All entries must be made on printed forms accompanying the prize list. These forms are to be signed and filled out by the exhibitor, and sent to P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, before Tuesday, November 2nd, accompanied by a fee of 10 cents for each entry.

4. No exhibitor will be allowed to make more than one entry in each section.

5. Exhibitors may sell their honey in unbroken packages, but must keep exhibits intact until the close of the show.

6. Exhibits will be received and cared for by the Superintendent of the Honey Section, where the owner cannot accompany same.

7. Two or more members of the same family will not be allowed to make individual entries in any one section.

PRIZE LIST.

Section.	First	Second	Third	Fourth
1. Best thirty dozen of comb honey in sections; quality, finish, 50 points; artistic display, 50 points.	\$25 00	\$20 00	\$15 00	\$10 00
2. Best one dozen of comb honey in sections....	4 00	3 00	2 00	1 00
3. Best 300 pounds and not more than 500 pounds of extracted liquid honey to be displayed in glass; artistic display to count 75 points, quality 25 points ...	25 00	20 00	15 00	10 00
4. Best 10 pounds extracted liquid clover honey in glass ...	5 00	4 00	2 00	1 00
5. Best 10 pounds extracted liquid linden honey in glass ...	5 00	4 00	2 00	1 00
6. Best 50 pounds of extracted granulated honey in glass; quality 50 points, artistic display 50 points..	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00
7. Best and most artistic display of 200 pounds comb and extracted honey, suitable for a grocer's window or counter (comb to be in sections; extracted, in glass)..	20 00	15 00	10 00	5 00
8. Best display 100 pounds liquid extracted buckwheat honey in glass; quality 50 points; artistic display 50 points ...	10 00	8 00	5 00	3 00
9. Best one dozen of buckwheat honey in sections ...	4 00	3 00	2 00	1 00
10. Best 25 pounds of beeswax, artistically displayed ...	7 00	5 00	3 00	1 00
11. Best display of bees and queen, which may be seen by visitors ...	5 00	4 00		

HONEY

We had Canadian N Day, Friday usual—still than the last outgrown its become truly

The Press obtained by th again at 6, to the grand evening. The best to show power and in out the provin well deserved been kind to

We found Dairy building exhibitors, but handsome and

One of the conclusion of fancy about comb h inhibited in its r this has disple has again show protest. By w beemen present as of very littl

The following Section 1—B display of 50 lb clover honey, in ity, 50 points

Laing; 2, E. G Timbers; 4th, I

Section 2—Be

Linden (basswo

points for qualit

1, George Laing

3rd, D. Anguish

Section 3—Bes

den, Buckwheat

liquid extracted

lbs. must be in

50 points, display

HONEY EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

We had the pleasure of attending the Canadian National Exhibition on Press Day, Friday, Sept. 3rd, and found it as usual—still larger and more extensive than the last. The Fair has certainly outgrown its provincial clothes and has become truly national in its character.

The Pressmen were hospitably entertained by the Directors at 1 o'clock and again at 6, and all were given passes to the grand stand performance in the evening. The directorate certainly did its best to show its appreciation of the power and influence of the press throughout the province,—and it is a recognition well deserved. The press of Canada has been kind to the Exhibition.

We found the honey exhibit in the Dairy building. There were only seven exhibitors, but their display was very handsome and attractive.

One of the rules this year was the exclusion of fancy paper and other trimming about comb honey. It was to be exhibited in its natural form. In some way this has displeased Mr. D. Anguish, who has again shown his anguish in making a protest. By what we could gather from beemen present, the matter is regarded as of very little importance.

The following are the prize winners:

Section 1—Best and most attractive display of 50 lbs. of extracted granulated clover honey, in glass, 50 points for quality, 50 points for display: 1, George Laing; 2, E. Grainger & Co.; 3rd, J. T. Timbers; 4th, D. Anguish.

Section 2—Best and most attractive display of 50 lbs. of extracted granulated Linden (basswood) honey in glass, 50 points for quality, 50 points for display: 1, George Laing; 2, E. Grainger & Co.; 3rd, D. Anguish.

Section 3—Best display (clover, Linden, Buckwheat or Thistle) of 300 lbs. of liquid extracted honey, not less than 150 lbs. must be in glass, quality to count 50 points, display 50 points: 1st, George

Laing; 2nd, E. Grainger & Co.; 3rd, D. Anguish; 4th, G. E. Johnston.

Section 4—Best 300 lbs. (clover, Linden, Buckwheat or Thistle) of comb honey, in sections, quality to count 50 points, display 50 points: 1st, D. Anguish; 2nd, George Laing; 3rd, E. Grainger & Co.; 4th G. E. Johnston.

Section 5—Best 24 sections of comb honey (any variety) quality to be considered, clean sections and best filled: 1st E. Grainger & Co.; 2nd George Laing; 3rd, D. Anguish.

Section 6—Best 100 lbs. of extracted liquid Linden honey in glass. Display to count: 1st, D. Anguish; 2nd, George Laing; 3rd, E. Grainger & Co.; 4th G. E. Johnston.

Section 7—Best 100 lbs., of extracted liquid clover honey in glass; display to count: 1st, D. Anguish; 2nd, George Laing; 3rd, E. Grainger & Co.; 4th, G. E. Johnston.

Section 8—Best 100 lbs. of extracted liquid, any other variety, in glass; display to count: 1st, E. Grainger & Co.; 2nd, J. T. Timbers; 3rd, D. Anguish; 4th, George Laing.

Section 9—Best display of 100 lbs. of extracted liquid honey, any kind, display to count 80 points: 1st, D. Anguish; 2nd, George Laing; 3rd, E. Grainger & Co.; 4th, G. E. Johnston.

Section 10—Best 20 lbs. of extracted liquid clover honey in glass: 1st, J. T. Timbers; 2nd, E. Grainger & Co.; 3rd, George Laing.

Section 11—Best 20 lbs. of extracted liquid Linden honey in glass: 1st, G. E. Johnston; 2, E. Grainger & Co.; 3rd, D. Anguish; 4th, George Laing

Section 12—Best 20 lbs. of extracted honey in glass: 1st J. T. Timbers

Section 13—Best display of 200 lbs. comb and extracted honey, suitable for a grocer's window or counter, space to be occupied not to exceed 6 feet square by 4 feet high: 1st, E. Grainger & Co.; 2nd, D. Anguish; 3rd, George Laing; 4th, G. E. Johnston.

September, 1909

air honey in
ist keep ex-
of the show.
ed and cared
f the Honey
annot accom-

of the same
o make indi-
cation.

Fourth

\$10 00

1 00

10 00

1 00

1 00

2 00

5 00

3 00

1 00

1 00

Section 14—Best and most attractive display of beeswax, not less than 10 lbs.: 1st, D. Anguish; 2nd, George Laing; 3rd, J. T. Timbers; 4th, G. E. Johnston.

Section 15—Best 10 lbs. of Beeswax, soft, bright, yellow wax to be given the preference: 1st, George Laing; 2nd, J. T. Timbers.

Section 16—Best exhibit of Italian bees, with queen, in single comb observatory hive: 1st, G. E. Johnston; 2nd, E. Grainger & Co.; 3rd, George Laing.

Section 17—Best exhibit of any other variety, with queen, in single comb observatory hive: 1st, E. Grainger & Co.; 2nd, George Laing.

Section 18—To the exhibitor making the best and most attractive display. Prize, \$25.00, won by E. Grainger & Co. This last prize was given by the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association.

There were seven exhibitors in all as follows: E. Grainger & Co., Deer Park, Ont.; G. E. Johnston, Cannington, Ont.; J. T. Timbers, Cherrywood, Ont.; James Morley, Mr. Krouse and D. Anguish.

MR. BYER TELLS OF NEW FIELDS.

How many real enthusiastic bee-keepers are there, I wonder, who have not been "jollied" by their friends at some time in their life, for their tendency to see and talk of things relating to the bees? Perhaps as we are driving through the country, we remark, "there goes a honey bee" or "that is a fine field of clover for any bees near here." Or perhaps it may be a beautiful basswood in bloom, that attracts our attention, while all the while our uninitiated friends wonder at our noticing such things, little understanding the satisfaction and pleasure that comes to the true bee-keeper who is constantly thinking of the details that enter into our fascinating industry. Of course it is superfluous for me to mention these little things that we are all familiar with, and it is simply done by way of apology for

what I am about to say re our trip into New Ontario during the latter part of the month of August. Some of our friends have been jokingly asking us since our return whether we invested in silver mines or not, and while we plead guilty to a liking for a reasonable amount of the shining metal, yet I can honestly say that while up in that northern part of our province, that bees were more in the mind than silver, so of necessity what will be said of the trip will be more as to how the country impressed us as a bee-keeping section, than as to its production of mineral wealth.

Leaving Toronto at 10.20 p. m., little of the country was seen until we opened our eyes at North Bay, and from there up the journey was one of pleasure all the way as the scenery is of the kind that will appeal to those who have a love for the forest and stream in their primeval state. Time and again we have heard of the great willow herb, and although we have often seen it in a few isolated spots in our district, yet we never fully understood Editor Hutchinson's photo of the "willow herb in all its glory," until the speeding train suddenly brought us into a tract of country of thousands of acres literally covered with a mass of pink flowers. Strange to say this part of the country was pretty much all rock, and it was a wonder to us, as to how the plants get sufficient nourishment from a barren soil, to grow. However, the plants here would not average more than two feet in height, while in the clay further north, plants from four to five feet were no exception, showing plainly that good soil was better for the willow herb as with other plants. Just before arriving at Temagami, another stretch of fresh burned over land was passed through, and, of course the willow herb or fire weed as it is locally called, was here again "in all its glory." How we wished that we could have a camp on some secluded

nook on bea
the tortuous
could have
working on t
time to be s
On the train
from Markha
was a veteri
while your
on the willow
the veterinari
for its virtue
the willow he
materia medic
for kidney tr

From Tema
saw nothing
strongly to th
mostly rocky
has not been o
the willow her
line of bee pas
though, we h
things in the
our old friend,
Fenelon Falls,
Citizen. "Erni
forsaken the b
to be regretted
tario, for he is
and entertain
ever had contri
press. Howeve
that things are
the Silver City,
I hope to see h
active men in o
you have said t
silver, you have
insofar as they a
"first impression
is of mushroom
a few years tin
the place, still w
at the time of
conditions of th
vile. Since then
cial authorities h

our trip into
part of the
our friends
is since our
d in silver
plead guilty
nount of the
itly say that
part of our
ore in the
essity what
e more as to
is as a bee-
its produc-

p. m., little
l we opened
from there
pleasure all
he kind that
e a love for
eir primeval
ve heard of
although we
solated spots
fully under-
photo of the
t," until the
ught us into
nds of acres
ass of pink
part of the
rock, and it
w the plants
om a barren
plants here
a two feet in
rther north.
were no ex-
at good soil
erb as with
iving at Tem-
fresh burned
agh, and, of
re weed as it
again "in all
red that we
me secluded

nook on beautiful Lake Temagami, or on the tortuous Montreal river, where we could have a big apiary with the bees working on the willow herb, all our spare time to be spent in fishing, a la Alpaugh. On the train with us was a party of men from Markham and vicinity, one of whom was a veterinarian. Strange to relate, while your humble scribe was dilating on the willow herb as a honey producer, the veterinarian was praising up the plant for its virtues as a medicinal agent, for the willow herb is a recognized plant in materia medica, being especially valuable for kidney troubles.

From Temagami north to Cobalt, we saw nothing that would appeal very strongly to the apiarist, as this stretch is mostly rocky forest, and where the fire has not been over to provide a foothold for the willow herb, little if anything in the line of bee pasture is noticed. At Cobalt though, we had a pleasant reminder of things in the bee line again, by meeting our old friend, E. G. Hand, formerly of Fenelon Falls, now editor of The Cobalt Citizen. "Ernie" has for the time being forsaken the bees—a circumstance much to be regretted by the bee-keepers of Ontario, for he is one of the most capable and entertaining writers that we have ever had contributing to our apicultural press. However, we are glad to note that things are prospering with him in the Silver City, and at some future time I hope to see him once more one of the active men in our ranks. Of Cobalt, when you have said that it is a great place for silver, you have extolled all its virtues insofar as they appear to the tender-foot's "first impressions." To be sure the town is of mushroom growth, and no doubt a few years time will greatly improve the place, still we are bound to say that at the time of our visit, the sanitary conditions of the town were absolutely vile. Since then, I believe, the Provincial authorities have come to the opinion

that it was time something was done to better conditions, so no doubt the improvements will be speedily looked after. Leaving Cobalt, as you near the beautiful little town of Haileybury, conditions from an agricultural standpoint, improve a great deal, as the town is just on the edge of the farming section that commences here and runs north and East for quite a distance—some millions of acres of good clay land being in this belt. In the town I met a friend of my father, and he at once told me there was some bees in Haileybury owned by the Postmaster, and that the owner would not like it if I did not call on him. Here was a pleasure in store not to be despised, and we immediately started out to find the owner of the bees. However we were doomed to disappointment as he was away from home, but as a sort of half pleasure we went without him and saw the bees which were in the yard of one of the neighbors. The apiary consisted of one colony shipped in this spring, and it had increased by natural swarming to three. On each of the three colonies there was a second brood nest filled, and over this if I remember correctly there were two comb honey supers on each of two colonies, while the third had three of the cases. A peep in the hives, showed that business was booming, and, indeed, the roar of the bees going into the hives heavily loaded, told of this fact, even if a cover had not been lifted. Already something in the neighborhood of 100 sections had been removed—how is that for a locality in the same latitude as Winnipeg? I might say that the friend who was with me was assisting in the management of the bees, as the owner was but a beginner. The peculiar aroma (not an unpleasant one) coming from the hives was new to me, and I suspect it was from the willow herb as the honey was very white. On asking my friend where the bees were brought from, he

told me he had forgotten the man's name, but the shipping tag with address was still on the hive. Of course I looked, and imagine the genuine thrill of pleasure that went through me as I read "From A. A. Ferrier, Renfrew, Ont." Well, friend Ferrier need not be ashamed of the bees he sent to Haileybury last spring, and I miss my guess if some of his bees will not be sought after again next year, judging by the remarks heard while there.

At New Liskeard the conditions were ideal from what I could see, for the keeping of bees, as in addition to the wild flowers in the uncultivated and rough sections, there is an abundance of alsike and white clover wherever the land has been cleared off. In fact, the aroma from some second crops of alsike in the meadows, was as sweet as we find it here in the regular time for alsike bloom, and I have not the slightest doubt but what nectar was present in the bloom if there had only been bees to gather it. A Mr. Edwards had quite a large apiary at Milberta, some 15 miles from Liskeard, and while time did not permit me to visit him, yet I saw some of his product in the shape of comb honey, in the stores of the town. It was very white, and fully as nice as lots shown in Toronto. If this can be done with section honey, I see no reason why extracted honey could not be produced even more profitably, as cool nights as they have them there, must have a tendency to drive the bees out of the supers pretty frequently.

Summing up my impressions of the country as a bee-keeping section, I must admit that we were greatly surprised at the possibilities, and should the alsike industry be abandoned in our district, I know of no place that I would sooner stake out a bee ranch, than in the vicinity of New Liskeard.

But I have already taken up too much space for what I fear will be uninterest-

ing matter, so will "ring off" for the present, and perhaps at some future time speak of some other sections visited while on our holiday. I might just add that my good wife thinks there is no place just quite as good as where we now live, and when the subject of moving up north in broached, she just shakes her head. That means that if I went I would have to go alone, so needless to say, our moving is postponed indefinitely.

WHAT IS THIS TROUBLE?

I have some disease in my bees that I am not able to diagnose from any description of bee diseases that I have ever read, and should be pleased if you or any of your readers could tell me the trouble.

During the month of June, I noticed Nos. 21 and 27 were not building up as fast as could be desired, and on going through them found plenty stores sealed, none unsealed and dead brood scattered through the cells in all stages of decay, from slightly yellow to a brownish black. No sunken or perforated cappings, no ropiness, no odor, brood seemed to die just before capping, lying on back in cell. As we had just had a very cold snap for June, with slight frost, following a hot wave, I concluded the queen had spread herself a little beyond their capacity to care for when the temperature fell, and consequently a case of chilled or starved brood.

I uncapped and bruised one or two combs and decided to watch them.

On July 10th, discovered another hive (No. 25) on far side of apiary in like condition; honey coming in slowly, but sufficient for brood raising and hot enough for last three weeks to be sure. Not chilled, plenty of stores.

July 16th, shook 27 and 25 on foundation, putting brood over 21, and left them alone for a month. Then looked at 25, found six combs drawn with honey

September,
and brood
stages of g
days old.
start with
head, though
rate the sha
helped them.
honey, there
this season t
they got the
trance to re
them severely
ternal indica
barely holdin
brood from 2
during August
bees had gone
surprised to f
fast in the ma
this could be
ject to makin
hives, but do
cause, so will c
Trusting you

Green Ridge,

(Our opinion
sists of chilled
may have lots
allow the brood
for this is to fe
the combs. Th
take care of th
will transfer it
feed it liberally.
have any disease
the difference.
go through winte
do not destroy an
spring brings for

PICKL

In regard to w
ticle headed "Bl
Brood." I think
seen the real Blac
take it for anythi
it ever after. I fo

and brood in, and dead brood in all stages of growth from 5 days up to 9 days old. A great deal of it seemed to start with a little black spot on the head, though not all of it, but at any rate the shaking on foundation had not helped them. As there was no basswood honey, there has scarcely been a day this season that bees would not rob if they got the chance, so I contracted entrance to requirements and have left them severely alone since, and from external indications, should say they are barely holding their own. No. 21 with brood from 27 and 25 did great work during August, but on peeping in after bees had gone home a few days ago, was surprised to find it was losing ground fast in the matter of bees. Do you think this could be pickled brood? I don't object to making a bonfire of one or two hives, but don't want to without a cause, so will defer it till your next issue.

Trusting you can advise me,

B. BREWSTER.

Green Ridge, Man.

(Our opinion is that your trouble consists of chilled or starved brood. Bees may have lots of uncapped stores and allow the brood to starve. The remedy for this is to feed or cut the capping off the combs. This will cause the bees to take care of the dripping honey. They will transfer it to the brood nest, and feed it liberally. We do not think you have any disease. Try feeding and note the difference. If they are too weak to go through winter, double them up, but do not destroy any till you see what next spring brings forth.—Ed.)

PICKLED BROOD.

In regard to what you say in your article headed "Black or European Foul Brood." I think any one who has ever seen the real Black Brood will never mistake it for anything else, but will know it ever after. I found it this summer

with six different parties in the town of Arnprior and in one apiary in the City of Ottawa, and I don't see how anyone could mistake it for either dead, starved or pickled brood.

Of the three pickled brood resembles it the closest. And now to tell you a little experience I had with pickled brood. One of my own yards this summer. On looking through a colony that had cast a swarm about 15 days previous to ascertain if the young Queen had come right I came across what I considered was pickled brood, quite bad. To be quite certain about it I sent a sample to Dr. E. F. Phillips, Washington, and the answer came back, "The so-called pickled brood. We found nothing worse in it." On finding it I immediately went to the colony with the old queen that had come out of the one with the pickled brood, but found them all right. But on examining both colony's about two weeks later I found that the trouble had entirely disappeared in the one with the young queen, while in the other colony with the old queen it had broken out bad. Off came that old queen's head and a young Italian was introduced, and on examination three weeks later no sign of the trouble was to be found, but everything was as right as could be, proving conclusively that in this case at any rate, the trouble was in the queen and not the bees. I might say that the larvae had nearly all died at the stage just preceding capping; also that there was no lack of honey coming in during the time the trouble existed.

A. A. FERRIER.

Renfrew, Ont.

[Thanks, Friend Ferrier. We are very glad to get this bit of your experience. We trust others will give us something of their experience. A clear statement of the facts and a thorough discussion may materially assist others, who will yet be afflicted. Your statement seems to confirm Mr. Byers' view, which we are correctly presenting in this issue.—Ed.]

September, 1909

for the pre-
future time
visited while
ust add that
is no place
we now live,
ring up north
es her head.
I would have
ay, our mov-

PROBLEM?

ny bees that
rom any des-
I have ever
nd if you or
tell me the

re, I noticed
ilding up as
nd on going
stores sealed,
ood scattered
ges of decay,
ownish black.
appings, no
ed to die just
ck in cell.
cold snap for
owing a hot
i had spread
capacity to
ure fell, and
d or starved

one or two
1 them.

another hive
iary in like
slowly, but
ag and hot
to be sure.

25 on foun-
21, and left
Then looked
a with honey

PROFITS IN BEE-KEEPING.

Modern Methods Reduce the Cost of Production.

(From Alexander's Writings.)

Some may take issue with my statement as to the net profit in the work—namely, \$5.00 per colony, spring count, clear of all expenses. Well, as to that, I am sure a very large per cent will question that statement, and I will admit that perhaps not ten per cent of the honey producers of the United States are making that amount per colony. I will also admit that, during the thirty years of my comb-honey experience, I did not make \$2.00 per colony clear of expenses from the many colonies I had then. Neither did I make \$3.00 per colony clear of expenses in producing the extracted honey during the first several years I was engaged in the business. But during the last few years there have been great changes made in producing honey. First, our bees are new bred from much better honey-gathering strains than formerly.

Then some have studied out and perfected certain methods in caring for their weak colonies in early spring, so we now have no more losses in that way, and we have certain ways of making increase whereby not a bit of brood is lost—not even an egg. There has also been great improvement in extracting and curing the honey, which has much to do with selling it readily at a good price; and a few of us have dearly learned the folly of all that out-apiary expense, such as keeping several horses, paying dear rent for a place to set the bees, and losing a large part of the working force from each out-yard in absconding swarms.

It is only a few years since it cost me 4 cents per pound, cash out, to produce extracted honey. How different now, with these improved methods put into practice!

According to our books, during the past three seasons we have produced 181,237 pounds of honey. Now, when all ex-

penses were deducted, such as hired help, including board, barrels for honey, sugar fed in the spring to stimulate early breeding, interest, and taxes on \$5,000 capital invested, our own labor, including delivering on the cars at this station, we find the actual cost to have been a fraction less than one cent per pound.

Now, when honey has been and can be produced at one cent per pound, mostly with hired help, it is not far out of the way to state that bees will pay \$5.00 per colony, clear of all expenses. But in order to do so you must learn how to reduce expenses to their lowest possible minimum, and produce honey in the largest possible quantities that a certain number of colonies can be made to do.

The fact that thousands of bee-keepers are not making \$2.00 per colony is no disparagement to the business. The same can be said of hundreds of farmers in this section, who are not making net \$100 per year from their farms. But there is no reason why each could not be made to pay well if better methods were adopted.

No, my friends, I don't care to modify my statement in the least, that about \$5.00 per colony, spring count, clear of all expenses, is a moderate estimate of the profits from the business. There are those that are doing even better than that, as well as hundreds who are making but little.

Some General Considerations That Conduce to Success.

How that word "success" seems to fire our very souls with ambition! and we again and again think our business over, each time trying to solve some new problem whereby we can add still more to our income and at the same time to reduce our expenses. There are two things that always bring success—that is, good seed sown in fertile soil; and that law of cause and effect which predominates in all things, affects our business all the way through. There is no question that bee-keeping, if rightly done, is fertile soil;

and it rest
form your
whereby y
develop in

You unde
enough to
keeping or
take up son
the business
act of your
a determinat
by day, and
high, and us
mand to ma
the best hor
find, for hon
for; let all c
that. If they
If they swar
it; but get
honey by the
the main roa

The D

There is as
amount of ho
will produce a
butter that di
don't waste yo
When you hav
care and you
sults. Look t
would an indiv
then see that
part toward p

After you
strong in bees,
whole year. T
to a great exte
young well-deve
that they contin
fall. This can
ing.

When to Put In of Wi

In this cold c
putting them in
about the first o
have lost many
weather. As a

is hired help,
honey, sugar
early breed-
\$5,000 capi-
including de-
station, we
been a frac-
pound.
een and can
per pound,
s not far out
ees will pay
all expenses.
a must learn
their lowest
duce honey
atities that a
can be made

of bee-keepers
colony is no
ss. The same
armers in this
net \$100 per
it there is no
be made to
were adopted.
are to modify
that about
ount, clear of
e estimate of
ss. There are
better than
who are mak-

us That Con-
is.

seems to fire
tion! and we
business over,
me new prob-
ill more to our
ime to reduce
wo things that
is, good seed
at law of cause
nates in all
s all the way
stion that bee-
is fertile soil;

and it rests with you, my friend, to in-
form your mind and adopt methods
whereby you will become good seed to
develop in that soil.

You undoubtedly have had experience
enough to know whether you like bee-
keeping or not. If not, then sell out and
take up something else; but if you like
the business, then "Stand not upon the
act of your going, but go at once" with
a determination to succeed. Work at it
by day, and think of it by night. Aim
high, and use all the skill you can com-
mand to make it a success; get bees of
the best honey-gathering strain you can
find, for honey is what you are working
for; let all other things be secondary to
that. If they sting, make the best of it.
If they swarm too much, try to curtail
it; but get the bees that will gather
honey by the ton; then you will be on
the main road to success.

The Difference in Colonies.

There is as much difference in the
amount of honey that different colonies
will produce as there is in the amount of
butter that different cows will make; so
don't waste your time on any poor stock.
When you have the best, give them good
care and you will be surprised at the re-
sults. Look upon every colony as you
would an individual whom you had hired;
then see that each one contributes its
part toward producing a fine surplus.

After you once get your colonies
strong in bees, keep them so during the
whole year. This can be accomplished
to a great extent by keeping only good
young well-developed queens. See to it
that they continue to breed well into the
fall. This can be done by a little feed-
ing.

When to Put In and When to take Out of Winter Quarters.

In this cold climate I would advise
putting them in their winter quarters
about the first of November before they
have lost many bees by hard freezing
weather. As a general think, I think

waiting for a chance to fly in November
is a bad practice. If you winter in a
cellar and can keep the temperature about
45, it makes but little difference how
damp the cellar is, providing you have a
good mat on the top of every hive; or a
good piece of heavy duck will answer if
you have not the mats, and then raise
them about an inch off the bottom boards
all around.

Don't take them out in the spring un-
til there is something for them to work
on. We have noticed for several years
that the first colonies we put into the
cellar are the last to be taken out, and
they are our best colonies nearly all sum-
mer. Heretofore there has been about
ten days' difference in the time of put-
ting in the first and the last, and about
the same length of time in taking them
out. Now we have a new cellar in our
bee-yard so handy that two men can put
away nearly 800 colonies in a day, and
disturb them but very little.

In regard to this wintering problem, in
order to be successful there are a few
things that must work in harmony to-
gether. First, good stores; total dark-
ness; perfect quiet, and an even tempera-
ture of about 45. If any of these are
lacking it may be necessary to give them
a chance to fly earlier than we otherwise
should, in order to save them from wast-
ing away badly in the cellar; then when
spring comes, do all you can to keep
them warm and promote early breeding.

At this time they require man's help
more than at any other time of the year;
and if you expect to be successful, there
must be no let-up until every hive is
crowded full of bees and maturing brood.
Yes, I mean all that that implies, and a
great deal more; for you should now have
a fine lot of young queens ready to make
whatever increase you may desire; but
if you do not understand rearing good
queens then you had better buy what
you need from some party that can be
relied on to furnish you good stock.

Don't Barrel Honey Direct from the Extractor.

Now as to barreling up extracted honey as some advise, right from the extractor. This is something I can not endorse. If one is very careful it might do; but with some careless honey-producers it is liable to do much harm. Even if of good quality when extracted there will be a little scum rising to the top after a few days. This, if left in the barrels, gives it a bad appearance, and many times hurts its sale. Then if there should be a little thin honey in the barrel this will also rise to the top and have a tendency to ferment. Here is one of the reasons why we have always used large storage tanks. With them, whatever rises to the top can be easily skimmed off; and in drawing off from the bottom of our tanks we get only the thick pure honey of the finest quality. We are sure that, in giving this part of the business special attention, as we do, it has much bearing on the ready sale we find for all we can produce. If you expect to make bee-keeping a success you must look close to all these things. Don't be afraid to give a dollar's worth of good honey for every dollar you receive from a customer; for if you are, your customers will soon find it out.

Bee-Keeping and Other Side-Lines Not Advised.

In regard to running some other business with bee-keeping, I must say that I don't think much of it. If you want a larger income, just add one or two hundred more colonies. I don't know anything so nice to go with bee-keeping as plenty of bees. Some are so slack that a large percentage of their colonies give them little or no surplus. This is all wrong, and shows that their owner is not caring for them as he should. The idea of having one hundred colonies and getting surplus from only seventy-five, is on a par with box-hive apiaries. It is now high time that we get away from that slipshod way of caring for our bees. Don't let one single colony sulk away

its time. If they will not work without it, take away from them all the honey they have, and then let them work or starve. Sometimes we have swarms that have to be treated in this way. We don't keep bees for the fun of lugging them out and in the cellar spring and fall, and what stings we can get through the summer. We care for them simply for the dollars we can get out of their surplus honey; and if we don't get some from every colony we know it is our own fault. My advice is, just as soon as you find a colony that is not doing well, attend to it at once. That is your business. Either put it in shape so that in a few days it will be all right, or unite it with another. If you don't want to do this, put it with you nuclei, and consider it one of them. I frequently find bee-keepers who allow far too much drone comb in their hives. It is certainly much better to restrict the rearing of drones to two or three colonies than to allow many thousand drones to be reared in the place of the worker bees. This one thing of itself often makes the difference of several pounds of surplus in many of our colonies. It will pay you well to bear this in mind.

My friends, in the above you will find a few of the many necessary things spoken of that make bee-keeping a success. Please weigh each one separately, and in doing so make all the improvements you can; for it is my hope that you will some day enjoy success in bee-keeping.

Buckwheat as a Honey-Producer.

During the time that buckwheat is in bloom, many other honey-producing flowers are also secreting nectar, principally goldenrod, which yields a dark honey resembling buckwheat very much, and with us is a better honey-producer than buckwheat.

Several years ago I kept 200 colonies in a location where there was nearly 100 acres of buckwheat within reach of my bees—that is, within four miles, or in a

September,
circle eight
with this sur
no uncomm
of 15 to 20
section hone
me to be ve
buckwheat I
acres were r
to this place
my sorrow, t
but little bee
plus I obtain
wheat is no
aside from th
when we hav
by a clear sky
little or no
o'clock in the
the afternoon
We seldom fin
earlier or later
enrod they wi
morning until
requires quite
bright sun d
nor buckwheat
cloudy weather
With a temper
a cloudy day, b
either goldenro
simply crawl a
unless they ge
day they soon
This question
the subject of
hard to answer
what on that qu
given in our b
son, during the
clover bloom in
States, I notice
could be desired
honey, it has be
a failure, and
letters of inquir
honey from some
tions of the Uni
of these inquiries
had a very large
but little surplus.

circle eight miles in diameter. Still, with this small acreage per colony it was no uncommon thing to harvest a surplus of 15 to 20 pounds of nice buckwheat section honey per colony. This caused me to be very anxious to keep bees in a buckwheat location where thousands of acres were raised annually, so I moved to this place. But I soon found out, to my sorrow, that the amount of bloom had but little bearing on the amount of surplus I obtained, and in this respect buckwheat is no exception to other flowers, aside from the fact that it does its best when we have quite cool nights followed by a clear sky and a bright hot sun with little or no wind; then from about 9 o'clock in the morning until about 2 in the afternoon it secretes nectar very fast. We seldom find a bee at work on it much earlier or later in the day. But on goldenrod they will work from seven in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. It also requires quite cool nights and a very bright sun during the day. Neither it nor buckwheat amounts to much in cloudy weather, even if the day is warm. With a temperature below 70 degrees on a cloudy day, bees will waste away fast on either goldenrod or buckwheat. They simply crawl around, unable to fly; and unless they get a bright sun the next day they soon die.

This question has a close bearing on the subject of overstocking, and it is hard to answer it without touching somewhat on that question. From the reports given in our bee journals the past season, during the commencement of the clover bloom in several of our Western States, I noticed that it was all that could be desired; but as to the yield of honey, it has been in many places almost a failure, and we have received many letters of inquiry for clover extracted honey from some of the best clover sections of the United States. The writers of these inquiries state that, though they had a very large bloom, their bees got but little surplus.

My friends, the time will come when many will realize that what is commonly called the "season," which is the condition of the ground as to the proper moisture and the temperature, and the electrical condition of the atmosphere at the time the flowers are in bloom, will have a thousand times more bearing on our surplus than the amount of bloom or the number of colonies we may have in one apiary.

A few years ago, during the commencement of our August harvest, when our bees had at least 1500 acres of buckwheat bloom to work on, and were getting honey very fast, a heavy thunder shower came down from the north about 2 p.m., which caused the mercury to drop 21 degrees in less than half an hour. Then this low temperature of about 65 degrees, with windy cloudy weather, lasted some 11 days, during which time the bees destroyed large quantities of their brood, for there was no nectar in any flowers during that time, and they were ready to rob any hive that was opened. We have but very little basswood in this locality, and two years ago the bloom was light. We could hardly find a tree that had any flowers on, but still our bees got a fine surplus of over nine tons of basswood honey; but the weather was all that could be desired. It was clear, hot, and very damp; the moisture in the air condensed on every thing that was cool, and consequently we got the honey.

One year we had the most profuse basswood bloom I ever saw. Nearly every tree was full of flowers; but the weather was cold, cloudy and windy during nearly the whole time it was in blossom, and we did not get enough basswood honey so it could be smelled or tasted in our surplus. I don't know that I ever saw the buckwheat harvest stop so suddenly, with apparently little cause, as it did one August. From the morning of the 21st to the night of the 24th, bees got honey very fast. Our hive on the scales, averaged a gain of 8 lbs. a day

Producer.

Buckwheat is in every-producing section, principally a dark very much. Honey-producer

200 colonies is nearly 100 reach of my files, or in a

and we extracted a tankful of a little more than two tons each day for four consecutive days, and my men agreed that there was more honey in the apiary each night than there was in the morning. But on the night of the 24th we had a slight shower with a fall of temperature of 11 degrees. The bees were very quiet the next morning until about noon; then when it warmed up a little they were ready to rob anything they could get at, and there were thousands trying to get into our honey-house around the screened windows; and we knew from past experience that the honey season of 1906 was then drawn to a close. The hive on the scales did not gain half a pound any day after that fall in temperature and shower, although there was considerable buckwheat in bloom.

Then at other times I have noticed, when the weather remains warm without any rain, the flow of nectar would last until Sept. 5; but if a break in the harvest comes at any time after the 24th of August we at once take off our extracting combs, run them through the extractor, and put them away for another year.

One year we finished the last work in the apiary for the season on Sept. 1, and our honey was then all either in the barrels or tanks, and we had little more to do. We always prepare our bees for winter during July and August, so our summer's work was finished until we put them into the cellar.

I might continue to write page after page, citing cases where the weather has nearly all to do with our securing a surplus, but I don't think it necessary. The one principal requirement in securing a nice surplus is, as I have stated, the season; but this being far beyond man's control, will always make the production of honey an uncertain business. The bloom of 60 acres of buckwheat added to what other honey-producing plants which would bloom at the same time, would undoubtedly help one hundred colonies very much to fill up their hives for the win-

ter and give some surplus. I should consider it quite a help to an otherwise fair location; but I can not see how we can ever ascertain any thing like a correct knowledge of what our harvest will be, or the number of colonies that will overstock a location. My advice is don't make any debts expecting to pay them from your future crop of clover, basswood or buckwheat honey; for if you do there are many chances that you may be badly disappointed.

CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA BEE-KEEPERS.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the P. O. S. of A. Hall at Lebanon, Pa., on September 8th, and 9th.

Quite an enthusiastic body of members and visitors were present, among them being: Prof. H. A. Surface, President of the Association; Vice-Presidents Beard and Hornor, active respectively in the Lebanon and in the Philadelphia Association; Dr. E. F. Phillips, in charge of Apiculture at Washington, D. C.; Dr. S. P. Heilman, Secretary of the Lebanon County Agricultural and Horticultural Association; Mr. Wm. A. Selser, widely known in apicultural circles; Messrs. Hahman, Rambo, Cassel and Snyder of the Philadelphia Association; Mr. J. H. Miller, ex-president of the Lebanon Association, and Mr. L. L. Brown, their present efficient secretary; Messrs. Hacker, Shilling, M. F. Smith, Wengert, Klees and others of Lebanon or near-by points, Messrs. Watson and Shirk, of Hanover, Prof. H. C. Klinger, for two years president of our Association, and a number of ladies, among them being Mrs. H. K. Beard and Mrs. M. L. Lauder-milch.

The program was executed as follows: Wednesday afternoon: Business. President's address, Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, of Harrisburg. Election of officers.

Wednes
Address
Miller, ex
Keepers'
Respon
"The D
Pennsylv
Charge of
"Origin
Bee-Keep
Brown, Se
Lebanon.

"Apicult
Vicinity,"
president o
erpool.
"Fruit at
Can," by
heim.

Thursday
"Accompl
Philadelphia
by Mr. F. J
"Qualities
Breeding," I
Swarthmore.
"Extracted
ner of Jenki
"Honey De
by Mr. Wm.
Conditions
Lebanon and
Mr. H. K. B

Thursday a
At apiary
Lebanon, den
the methods
Surface and I
Snyder.

Queen-huntin
into by Mess
Kurtz, E. F. J

In the Presi
face gave cert
the bee-keepers
rule" being to
the addresses b
of discussion.

should con-
herwise fair
how we can
e a correct
est will be,
at will over-
s don't make
them from
basswood or
do there are
be badly dis-

PENNSYLVANIA

ntion of the
epers' Asso-
O. S. of A.
eptember 8th,

y of members
among them
President of
idents Beard
lively in the
delphia Asso-
in charge of
D. C.; Dr. S.
the Lebanon
Horticultural
Selser, widely
cles; Messrs.
nd Snyder of
; Mr. J. H.
Lebanon As-
Brown, their
ry; Messrs.
ith, Wengert,
on or near-by
nd Shirk, of
nger, for two
ociation, and a
am being Mrs.
L. L. Lauder-

ed as follows:
usiness.
H. A. Sur-
arrisburg.

Wednesday evening:

Address of welcome, by Mr. John H. Miller, ex-President of the Lebanon Bee-Keepers' Association, of Myerstown.

Response, by the President.

"The Distribution of Brood Diseases in Pennsylvania," by Dr. E. F. Phillips, in Charge of Apiculture, Washington, D.C.

"Origin and Progress of the Lebanon Bee-Keepers' Association," by Mr. E. L. Brown, Secretary of the Association, of Lebanon.

"Apiculture in Juniata County and Vicinity," by Prof. H. C. Klinger, ex-president of the State Association, of Liverpool.

"Fruit and Honey: "Can What You Can," by Mrs. H. K. Beard, of Manheim.

Thursday Morning:

"Accomplishments and Aims of the Philadelphia Bee-Keepers' Association," by Mr. F. Hahman, of Philadelphia.

"Qualities to Be Secured in Queen-Breeding," by Mr. Penn G. Snyder, of Swarthmore.

"Extracted Honey by Mr. Harold Horner of Jenkintown.

"Honey Dew and the Pure Food Law," by Mr. Wm. A. Selser, of Philadelphia.

Conditions of Honey Production in Lebanon and Lancaster Counties," by Mr. H. K. Beard, of Manheim.

Thursday afternoon:

At apiary of Mr. Wayne Shilling, of Lebanon, demonstrations were given in the methods of handling bees by Prof. Surface and Messrs. Shilling and P. G. Snyder.

Queen-hunting contests were entered into by Messrs. F. C. Miller, E. D. Kurtz, E. F. Hackett and O. H. Smith.

In the President's address, Prof. Surface gave certain fundamental rules for the bee-keepers to observe, the "golden rule" being to keep every colony strong. The addresses brought forth a rich freedom of discussion.

The result of the election of officers was a continuance of the officers of the past year, namely: President, Prof. H. A. Surface; first vice-President, Mr. H. K. Beard; second vice-president, Mr. Harold Horner; third vice-president, Mr. Geo. H. Rea; secretary-treasurer, A. F. Satterthwait.

Dr. Phillips illustrated his address on the distribution of brood diseases in Pennsylvania by the use of a map of the State, with colors showing which counties were known to be infected by the one or the other of the two more destructive diseases, which counties had both and which had none.

Mrs. Beard had a number of samples of preserved fruits, illustrating her paper on the canning of fruits and vegetables with honey. Mr. Selser showed samples of honey with varying proportions of honey dew, and urged every bee-keeper to make himself safe from loss by the use of honey dew honey on the market or in the winter stores. Much evidence was shown of wide spread loss from the gathering of honey dew this season.

The historical sketches of the Lebanon and of the Philadelphia Associations were valuable, as were also the several other papers.

Following the pre-arranged session at Mr. Shilling's apiary, quite a number of members visited the orchards of Mr. H. C. Snavely, ex-president of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, resident near by, and were accorded a most liberal welcome. These orchards afforded an excellent object lesson of the possibilities of producing choice fruits, irrespective of adverse conditions when right methods are wisely applied.

The convention adjourned, the association to meet next year with the Philadelphia Bee-Keepers' Association, in their usual meeting place, the Philadelphia Commercial museums.

A. F. SATTERTHWAIT,
Sec. Treas.

TALKS WITH THE EDITOR.

We have decided to give, between now and the first of January, a fountain pen to every one sending us \$1.00 for a new subscriber. This offer will cost us a lot of money—as much as the entire subscription is worth—but we must reach a larger number of the bee-keepers of Canada, and we are prepared to spend some money in doing so. What will your answer be? Here is an opportunity to secure a good fountain pen without the slightest trouble. How many will respond to this tempting offer?

With this issue our readers will find their addresses on a printed label. On this label there appears a number which indicates the time when his or her subscription expires. Below we give a list of the numbers of the monthly issues from January 1907, to January 1910. Our readers will now for the first time have an opportunity of knowing how they stand on our books. We trust this new move will be appreciated. This change has involved a great deal more time and labor than many have any idea of. The list as we found it was written in a book with interlineations, erasures and additions. This was first transcribed to the index card system. These were again transcribed as "copy" for the typesetter. The typesetter then converts his copy into type, from which the label is printed. Notwithstanding that this is all carefully checked there may be have been some mistakes made. Therefore, if your "paid up number" does not accord with your idea of things, do not get angry and conclude that you are being wronged, but write us and let us know your side of the case. We desire to treat everybody right, and if we do not it will be the result of some blunder on the part of our employees through whose hands these matters of detail pass. We trust this change will prove mutually advantageous, and that there will hereafter be

no excuses about arrears. In order that you may be able to check up your subscription accurately we give below the numbers of the Journal for the different months from 1907 to 1910:

1907	1908	Month	1909	1910
503	515	January	527	539
504	516	February	528	540
505	517	March	529	541
506	518	April	530	542
507	519	May	531	543
508	520	June	532	544
509	521	July	533	545
510	522	August	534	546
511	523	September	535	547
512	524	October	536	548
513	525	November	537	549
514	526	December	538	550

One of our readers writes us in very flattering terms regarding the C. B. J., and commends us for giving an abundance of matter with a minimum of advertising. We blush at the compliment because it is entirely undeserved. The fact that we have few advertisements is not because we will not accept them, but simply because we cannot get them. Subscribers of the press generally know little of what they owe the advertisers. Many useful journals sold at a low price to their subscribers could not continue in existence were it not for their advertising patronage. The first requisite of a journal is a large subscription list. Then the advertising follows. The field for a Canadian bee journal is very limited. There are about five thousand bee-keepers in Canada, only a very small proportion of which take interest enough to study the profession and read its literature. The greater proportion of this five thousand keep a few bees and think they are prosperous if they swarm well. They think they know quite enough about bees if they catch the swarm and give it a hive. They look a long time at a dollar before investing it in a bee journal. The latter they regard as a useless luxury, easily to be dispensed with. The few that do sub-

scribe are edge its carelessness ten enough the problem They expect but how th is the great With a la editor has the where contribute matters tha interest. He time to w those editor This stimula the increas ther stimula the matter rolls. Hence dian bee-keep lication they to an American better, and take good ca writer of me that is in hin of remunerat be blamed fo ter of busines A good adver very much in have been co enough now t anything abou question, as t make our Cal cess." It is r Thus it is th much more to than he someti It may be sai capital to incre A journal of character that is cannot do th Only the man v full sense of th

order that
your sub-
below the
be different

909	1910
527	539
528	540
529	541
530	542
531	543
532	544
533	545
534	546
535	547
536	548
537	549
538	550

us in very
e C. B. J.,
an abund-
m of adver-
pliment be-
l. The fact
ents is not
them, but
them. Sub-
know little
sers. Many
ow price to
continue in
eir advertis-
quisite of a
list. Then
field for a
ery limited.
bee-keepers
l proportion
gh to study
erature. The
ve thousand
ey are pros-
They think
out bees if
ve it a hive.
dollar before
The latter
ry, easily to
that do sub-

scribe are good and loyal and acknowl-
edge its usefulness, but from inability or
carelessness they do not communicate of-
ten enough with the editor and discuss
the problems that present themselves.
They expect a good, live up-to-date paper
but how the editor is to give it to them
is the great problem that confronts us.
With a large advertising patronage the
editor has at his command sufficient of
the wherewithal to induce his readers to
contribute good chatty articles on bee
matters that may for the moment be of
interest. Hence it is those who take the
time to write send their articles to
those editors who can pay well for them.
This stimulates the subscription list, and
the increasing subscription list still fur-
ther stimulates the advertising, and so
the matter grows like a snowball as it
rolls. Hence, it is that when our Cana-
dian bee-keepers have something for pub-
lication they are more likely to send it
to an American journal where the pay is
better, and the United States journals
take good care that when any Canadian
writer of merit arises they get the best
that is in him by tempting offers by way
of remuneration. Nor can he nor they
be blamed for this. It is a straight mat-
ter of business. And business is business.
A good advertising patronage would help
very much in solving this problem. We
have been conducting the C. B. J. long
enough now to know that very few care
anything about the patriotic side of the
question, as to whether or not "we will
make our Canadian bee journal a suc-
cess." It is money alone that counts.
Thus it is that the average reader owes
much more to the advertising patronage
than he sometimes cares to acknowledge.
It may be said, "Why not spend some
capital to increase the subscription list?"
A journal of the limited and restricted
character that a bee journal necessarily
is cannot do this in Canada with safety.
Only the man who is a bee-keeper in the
full sense of the word, and interested in

the study of bees will subscribe for a bee
paper, and the number of such is limited
in Canada. It would take a lot of capi-
tal to secure a large circulation in the
United States. We have been giving our
readers a lot of space devoted to bee
matters entirely. Some of our readers
have treated us very kindly, and to
them is almost entirely due the improve-
ment in the C. B. J. since coming under
its present management. Many have as-
sisted us month after month. But others,
through no fault of our own, have not
only done nothing to assist us, but have
been somewhat antagonistic. When
the C. B. J. come into our hands we
flattered ourselves that we would have
everybody's support. But in this we
have been sadly mistaken. We found the
bee-keepers of Ontario sadly divided.
One faction desired its assistance to strike
another faction, and when we endeavored
to take a fair and impartial position and
avoid trouble and cater to all, we pro-
voked actual hostility in some directions
and indifference in others.

We will say frankly the situation has
been discouraging. We will not continue
to publish a poor, insipid journal. If we
cannot publish a good one—it will be
none at all. If Canadian bee-keepers will
appreciate our difficulty in our endeavor
to give them a good, live bee journal,
they will say through the Canadian Bee
Journal what they wish to say. We will
reciprocate the favor as far as it is pos-
sible for us to do in view of the fact that
we have no advertising revenue. The
financial side of this enterprise has im-
proved considerably during the last year,
and we trust that with the united and
loyal support of the bee-keepers of Can-
ada we may have a good publication of
our own.

We have had a big demand for honey
labels this season. Write for samples and
prices. Address Canadian Bee Journal,
Brantford, Canada.

THE BALDRIDGE CURE FOR FOUL BROOD.

I am positive that I know how to get rid of foul brood in my own apiary, and I see no reason why others cannot do likewise. I think my plan is so very simple and practical that any bee-keeper, though a novice, can adopt it, and with the best results.

In the first place I cage the queen of the diseased colony so as to stop breeding, and then place the caged mother in the top of the hive where the bees can have ready access to her, and likewise so I can get possession of the cage when needed and with the least possible disturbance of the bees. I then bore a hole—say an inch in diameter—in the front end of the hive, a few inches above the bottom entrance, and fasten a metal bee-escape over the hole and on the outside of the hive. I do the foregoing towards sunset, and then let the colony alone until next morning.

I now prepare an empty hive by filling the brood chamber with a set of frames—less one or two—filled with foundation or simply narrow strips of the same. I now go to any strong healthy colony and remove one or two combs of brood, with or without the adhering Lees, and place the same in the prepared hive.

I now gently as possible reverse the diseased colony, or turn it end for end, and move it sideways the width of the hive, or a trifle more, and leave the bee-entrance open; when this is done I then place the prepared hive on the old stand, but with its bee-entrance in the opposite direction. This may all be done any time in the forenoon, or when the bees are getting honey from the flowers. The bees will now on their return from work or play, enter the prepared hive and remain there, and within 2 or 3 days the main force of the matured bees will be transferred to their old location.

Now towards sunset blow a few puffs of smoke upon the caged queen to drive

the bees away from it and then transfer the queen to the colony in the prepared hive. She may be given her liberty at once, and by way of the bee-entrance. Now close the bee-entrance to the diseased colony so that no bees can pass in or out except the bee-escape, and gently reverse the hive again so that both hives will now front the same way. Both hives should now set close together, or within an inch or so of each other. From now on all the bees in the diseased colony must pass out or through the bee-escape, and as they cannot return, they must and will go into the prepared hive. In about three weeks all the healthy brood in the diseased colony will be hatched and soon thereafter all the bees will be found in the prepared hive—and no loss of either bees or labor. The contents of the diseased colony may now be taken to some proper place and be disposed of by burning the same. This is best done in a room or building to which no outside bees can gain access and get at the honey. But it is not necessary that this should be a total loss. Such combs as contain honey and are free of diseased brood, may be extracted and saved for table use and the empty combs melted and made into wax—those that contain brood may as well be burnt up at once—frames and all—as the cost of replacing them nowadays is but a trifle anyway.

By this time the prepared hive will or should be full of both comb and brood and without any foul brood or any trace of the disease. In fact, it will be, and remain, a healthy colony. At least that has been my experience.

The new empty hive may, by simply scraping it thoroughly, be used again with no recurrence of the disease. At least that is my belief. But should the reader believe otherwise then the empty hive may be thoroughly disinfected by simply boiling it in water or by heating it with fire—and this can be done without doing the wood any injury. When done by fire simply paint the inside of the

hive with
inside of
the fire clo
proper work
and smothe
hive throug
free of fore
disinfected
with no dan
brood diseas

The foreg
brood malad
accepted the
the honey in
colony is mo
the germs of
tion given si
fers all the
included—fro
another hive
out any of t
bodies, nor
may have i
nurse-bees by
eased colony
comes exhaus
lined is the
with that see
combs of the
with brood in

To conclude
found to exist
get excited n
burn or othe
apiary. The
ascertain as s
many colonies
and then let
the proper tim
not open such
unless absolute
care that no r
steal and carry
honey. Besides,
at all the first
the profits of tl
terially diminis
As a rule, thi
headway until a
it is by no me

en transfer
e prepared
liberty at
e-entrance.
to the dis-
an pass in
and gently
both hives
Both hives
, or within
From now
used colony
bee-escape,
y must and
e. In about
rood in the
atched and
ill be found
no loss of
tents of the
e taken to
posed of by
st done in a
no outside
get at the
h that this
h combs as
of diseased
d saved for
ombs melted
that contain
up at once—
e replacing
e anyway.
hive will or
b and brood
or any trace
will be, and
At least that

r, by simply
used again
disease. At
it should the
n the empty
isinfected by
e by heating
e done with-
jury. When
inside of the

hive with kerosene oil, and then throw inside of it a burning paper, then watch the fire closely, and when it has done its proper work, cover the hive with a board and smother it out. The inside of the hive throughout should now be about as free of foreign matter as when new. The disinfected hive may now be used and with no danger of any germs of the foul-brood disease therein.

The foregoing treatment of the foul brood malady is based upon the generally accepted theory, which I endorse, that the honey in the combs of a foul-broody colony is more or less impregnated with the germs of the disease. The manipulation given simply but successfully transfers all the bees—nurse-bees in due time included—from the foul-broody colony to another hive free from disease, and without any of the diseased honey in their bodies, nor in the food the nurse-bees may have in their stomachs. All the nurse-bees by this plan remain in the diseased colony until their baby-food becomes exhausted, and the method outlined is the only one I am acquainted with that secures this result when the combs of the diseased colony are filled with brood in all stages of its growth.

To conclude: As soon as foul brood is found to exist in an apiary, please don't get excited nor foolish, and thereupon burn or otherwise destroy the whole apiary. The better way, by far, is to ascertain as speedily as possible how many colonies are diseased, mark them, and then let them severely alone until the proper time comes to treat them. Do not open such hives or handle the combs unless absolutely necessary, and then use care that no robber-bees get a chance to steal and carry off more or less of the honey. Besides, even though not treated at all the first season the disease begins, the profits of the apiary may not be materially diminished.

As a rule, this disease makes but little headway until after the first season. But it is by no means pleasant to have foul

brood in one's apiary, and hence it is the way to get rid of it the same season it is found to exist. The disease does not seem to me to be as dangerous or as virulent as when it first became known in the United States, but this may be owing to the fact that experienced bee-keepers discover it sooner and know better how to manage such colonies as become infected. The main danger among novices is that they do not know the disease, and hence do not discover it in the first stages, and thereby scatter it among the healthy colonies by changing the combs about from one hive to another.—The Bee-Keepers' Review.

St. Charles, Ill., Nov. 30, 1907.

BUCKWHEAT HONEY CROP REPORT.

September, 8th, 1909.

The Committee met at the Exhibition Grounds this afternoon and examined the reports as received to date in respect to the buckwheat honey crop and prices received for white honey. The crop of dark honey is good, but the Committee find that the markets are clear of last year's crop and buying freely already. The following prices for dark honey are advised:

Wholesale, 6c to 6 1-2c per pound.

Retail, 7 1-2c to 8 1-2c per pound.

A number of the largest producers have already sold at these figures.

In regard to white honey, the Committee find that the prices sent out in their previous report are being fully realized, and think that those still holding part of their crop should receive these prices without difficulty. Practically everything has been sold at from 10c to 11c. Peel and Halton report most of light honey disposed of; much of it going to the Northwest.

WM. COUSE.

H. G. SIBBALD.

W. J. CRAIG.

P. W. HODGETT, Sec'y.

SOME IDEAS FROM J. E. FARR.

Well, we have had the unexpected good flow from clover, especially in this vicinity. The buckwheat was very plentiful. However, the amount of buckwheat sown does not assure a good harvest of honey from that source. So often the early frost kills the lowland buckwheat and seems to stop the flow entirely, or, at least, nearly so. As the late E. W. Alexander stated in *Gleanings* some years ago, after his bees had had a good run from buckwheat: if the weather turned out cold for a few days they never made very much from that source that season, and I find it correct in my locality. Buckwheat began to yield about August 10th, but did not seem to be very good until the 18th, when all was out in its glory. The bees at my apiary just roared for about five days, then they let up and I guess if I am correct it intends to stay up, for on the 22nd we had light frost. On the 26th a heavier frost followed and this morning (September 6th) Mr. Michener stated there was heavy frost, so I am sorry indeed the honey flow from that source is done and the farmers have lost nearly all of the crop. I think, however, the bees have plenty of sealed combs for winter.

I have my bees located on a nice sand knoll about eight miles from home. It is located in the south edge of a heavy timbered bush, open only to the south. I think it is a splendid place for an apiary—a distance from a bee-keeper's home—only for one thing, and that is the swarming. I hived a few swarms, some very high. It seems bees do take limbs of trees to alight on where it is difficult to hive them, but for people who have bees near high trees, I will describe my way of getting the swarm: I had a tinsmith make me a box, 9 inches deep, 10 inches wide and 16 inches long, a good hive lid, also a handle on the side like a feed measure handle. Just attach a cord, climb the tree, take along a small

saw and saw the limb so that it will bend, come close enough to the limb of the tree to allow you to reach the cluster of bees and shake into the box, where you can keep them until a hive is prepared to receive them.

There has been a good deal written about the use of honey knives—hot, cold and thick. Some prefer a thin blade. My little experience shows me plainly that I can do as much work again with a thick Bingham honey knife kept scalding hot. I can uncap a perfectly capped Langstroth comb with two strokes on a side of perfect foundation combs. With a thin blade the cappings will fall on the uncapped surface of the comb and cause a loss of time just when moments are precious.

J. E. FARR.

Lowbanks, Ont.

[We are exceedingly glad to hear from you, Mr. Farr. Your location is an ideal one. The protection from the north ought to give you good wintering conditions. Let us hear from you again.—Ed.]

BLACK BROOD IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

(Mr. Byer, in *American Bee Journal*.)

I am sorry to say that the black brood outbreak in Eastern Ontario is spreading rapidly. A letter just received from Inspector Scott, informs me of this fact, and he is strongly of the opinion that it would pay the Government to step in and destroy outright all affected apiaries, and compensate the owners where good apiaries are so treated. It seems to be of a particularly virulent type, and while it yields to treatment temporarily, yet it is liable to break out again, when there has been no possible means of reinfection by robbing.

Mr. Scott says that in our present method we are simply "chasing" after it instead of "heading it off" and he says he sees no reason why, at its present rate of spreading, that it will not reach

the bee-keeper very few with the d two years i it will over ical measur at once. Fo in the past, pared with now seems York State, of money to if the work more quickly stamped out break first w

There is s spreading of can foul broo apiary in a f a bit of robb disease that is chiefly spre this we have l this point of disease's insid are almost en through an a first cells of d gle colony.

has been ragin tario's best b they feel sore have never be tricts, making though it were ordinary.

I do not wis I unhesitatingl if the present checking, in a lot of sadder, in the province

**Oshawa
Fireproof
Building
Materials
PEDLAR P
Montreal, Toronto, Hal**

that it will
the limb of
each the clus-
the box, where
ive is prepar-

deal written
ves—hot, cold
a thin blade.
s me plainly
ck again with
fe kept scald-
fectly capped
rokes on a side

With a thin
ll on the un-
) and cause a
ents are prec-

E. FARR.

to hear from
on is an ideal
e north ought
ng conditions.
1.—Ed.]

EASTERN

See Journal.)
the black brood
o is spreading
ived from In-
of this fact,
opinion that it
to step in and
l apiaries, and
re good apiar-
ns to be of a
and while it
arily, yet it is
when there has
reinfection by

our present
asing" after it
' and he says
at its present
will not reach

the bee-keepers of Western Ontario in a very few years. From my experience with the disease in the infected districts two years ago I can readily believe that it will overtake us in a hurry, unless radical measures to stamp it out are taken at once. Foul brood as we have known it in the past, is a mere bagatelle as compared with this new pest, and while it now seems to be under control in New York State, yet it has cost the state a lot of money to fight it, and it is a question if the work could not have been done more quickly and cheaply if it had been stamped out vigorously when the outbreak first was discovered.

There is something peculiar about the spreading of this disease. Unlike American foul brood, it will go all through an apiary in a few weeks when there is not a bit of robbing going on. The old-time disease that we have been familiar with is chiefly spread by robbing, and knowing this we have been trained to guard against this point of attack. Under this new disease's insidious methods of attack, we are almost entirely helpless, and it is all through an apiary in a hurry after the first cells of disease are noticed in a single colony. Where the disease is and has been raging, are situated some of Ontario's best bee-keepers, and naturally they feel sore when they see some who have never been near the infected districts, making light of the outbreak as though it were not anything out of the ordinary.

I do not wish to pose as a prophet, but I unhesitatingly venture to surmise that if the present condition prevails without checking, in a few years there will be a lot of sadder, if not wiser bee-keepers in the province than is the case now.

Oshawa You can gain buying from us
Fireproof everything in the line of Fire-
Building proof Building Materials for
Materials Exteriors and Interiors. Free
Catalogue for the asking.
PEDLAR People of Oshawa
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

DISEASES OF BEES.

Dr. Zander, Professor at the University of Erlangen, Bavaria, has published in the *Deutsche Imker aus Bohmen* the result of his investigations of diseases of bees. He, like Dr. Maassen, recognizes three diseases that affect the brood and which he finds due to three different microbes. He gives them a slightly altered name, and calls them (1) rare foul brood, (2) common foul brood, and (3) sour brood.

1. In Bavaria Dr. Zander finds the rare foul brood is caused by *Bacillus alvei*. This grows on various media, and has a foul smell similar to bad cheese or sweat; the foul brood mass is pasty and can be drawn out in short threads.

2. Common foul brood, which is much more prevalent, is caused by *Bacillus Brandenburgensis*. This grows on bouillon made of bee-larvae or brains, and the cultures emit a hardly perceptible odor of glue. The rotten mass is gelatinous, and can also be drawn out in threads. Both the above bacilli form spores.

3. Sour brood is caused by *Streptococcus apis*. This differs from the others in that it does not form spores. It, however, is of easy culture, and produces an acid odor resembling that of vinegar or lactic acid. The rotten mass is pasty, but does not draw out in threads.

He agrees with Dr. Maassen, and finds that in the common form the larvæ are attacked after the cells are sealed, but in the rare form the larvæ nearly always die before sealing. The diseased larvæ lose their pearly-whiteness and the skin becomes flabby, acquiring a yellow tinge. On endeavoring to remove it the larvæ goes to pieces. In the end it turns to a brown color. Only in sour brood can the larvæ be extracted from the cells whole. All these forms of disease are contagious, and may be found in the same hive at the same time, sometimes two of them combined in the same cell.—British Bee Journal.

A GOOD FEEDER.

How often it happens that we read of some new kink, short-cut or helpful method, just too late to put the idea into practice. It may be that we do not get to reading the bee journals during the busy season as quickly after their receipt as we should, but more often the suggestion has not reached the Editor in time to allow of the inserting it in the issue of his paper which should reach the readers at the proper time. Now with this in mind I wish to give the benefit of my experience in fall feeding so that others who may have that business yet to attend to may take the hint in time.

I have tried many ways of feeding up for winter supplies, including the use of the Miller, Alexander and Doolittle feeders, to say nothing of the crock-and-plate, shallow-tray-and-shavings, and others. But better than them all, in my opinion, is the use of a simpler feeder which costs the extracted-honey producer but a cent or two. The comb honey man will have to pay seven or eight cents for the same equipment, however.

Take the cover of a ten-pound penny-lever honey pail, place it upside down on a block of wood, over which it easily slips; with a three-inch wire nail and hammer, punch from 12 to 15 holes through the cover, but avoid making the holes too large by driving the nail too far. If the holes are about the size of the lead in an ordinary unsharpened pencil they will be just right.

Now fill your honey pail as nearly full as you can—for a 10-lb. feed—push the cover on tight, and the feeder is complete.

In practice I place three or four thicknesses of newspaper directly on the frames, first tearing out holes about 2½ inches in diameter, wherever you wish to set a feeder, (usually one feeder is enough, per colony). Quickly invert your

feeder over the hole, put on empty hive body and cover and feel assured that the bees will do the rest in a few hours without any danger of leakage or loss. As soon as feeding is finished, the pails can be washed out, dried and used at once for storage and sale of honey, as they are undamaged. The perforated covers, costing but a cent or two, represent your actual investment in feeders.

This idea is old, I know, but I hope its publication in *The Canadian Bee Journal* will be in time to help others in their fall feeding.

For syrup use two quarts of good granulated sugar to one part of hot water, stirring till completely dissolved. I have fed this mixture in these feeders as late as the middle or third week of November without ill effects, but strongly recommend feeding all colonies short of stores not later than the middle of October.

R. B. ROSS, Jr.

Montreal.

[Thanks very much, Mr. Ross. Let us hear from you again.—Ed.]

WHAT PRICE SHOULD HE GET?

Bees have done well here this year. I am making up wintering cases now. I see in the August number in your notes you say that prices ranged from 9c to 12 1-2c; that 10c being the popular price I would like to know if the producer furnishes cans and pays freight out of that. Would like you to tell me about

Yours very truly,

STANLEY RUMFORD.

Theford, Ont.

(In one instance that we know of, a sale amounting to over \$1000.00 was sold at 10c per lb, and barrels supplied by the purchaser. It was delivered in waggons by the vendor. There should be no difficulty now in getting 10c per pound, you supplying tins or barrels, the buyer paying freight.—Ed.)

While o
worker-cell
(and I hav
would, foo
whole hive
coming mo
combs show
which there
should ever
they are wi
keeper worl
bination" t
examination
imperfect fi
nest later w
new frames
foundation.
presses the
side of the l
ting nearly 2
this way he
longer than
think the sys
and I practic
just as easily
the frames, a
showing defec
dummy, or
pretty widely
may be plum
in early Oct
will more than
the works ar
clean, and this
keep disease at
new comb per
erable. To te
the busy mont
foundation in t
of a populous c
drawn out as if
hours every cell
ened, and the
day, almost eve
pied by a tiny
ing examined w
laid egg. All
are more than h

THE VALUE OF NEW COMBS.

While old combs well built and all worker-cells are at times a valuable asset (and I have no sympathy with those who would, foolishly as I think, renew the whole hive works every year), I am becoming more and more convinced that no combs showing defects, and none about which there is even a shadow of a doubt, should ever be returned to a hive once they are withdrawn. A neighboring bee-keeper working with hives of the "Combination" type, every year at the spring examination shifts back three of the most imperfect frames, extending the brood-nest later when a flow sets in with three new frames furnished with full sheets of foundation. At the end of the season he presses the three frames standing alongside of the back dummy, frequently getting nearly 20 lb. of honey from them. In this way he has no frame in his hives longer than four, or at most five, years. I think the system is a commendable one, and I practice it on a limited scale. It is just as easily carried out in hives with the frames, at right angles. All frames showing defects may be placed next the dummy, or at one side, leaving them pretty widely spaced in order that they may be plump, fat ones, worth pressing in early October. The honey obtained will more than balance expenditure, and the works are kept fresh, sweet, and clean, and this beyond a doubt helps to keep disease at bay. Then the value of a new comb per se is undoubtedly considerable. To test this let anyone during the busy months place a frame of wired foundation in the centre of a brood-nest of a populous colony, and he will find it drawn out as if by magic. In twenty-four hours every cell-wall will be well lengthened, and the chances are by the next day, almost every single cell will be occupied by a tiny white speck, which on being examined will be found to be a new-laid egg. All this before the cell walls are more than half built. This preference

of a prolific queen for a fine fresh, new comb should show the value she puts upon it. Then I often think that if inserted at the right time it seems to cost the bees little or no labor, or no appreciable loss of honey, to draw this new comb fully out, while I am almost certain they employ time in accomplishing this which would otherwise be profitless. Bees frequently have a craving for comb-building, and are even benefited by being able to do so. Thus I contend new combs can be frequently obtained from a strong stock at very little cost of time, labor or materials. Bees at a certain stage of their existence are unable to join the forces in the field, they have time hanging heavy on their hands after undertaking any nurse work, preparing chyle food, and doing any capping. This time, I feel, can be profitably spent in comb-building.—D. M. M., Banff, in *British Bee Journal*.

A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY SONG.

(*American Bee Journal*.)

A flame is on the golden rod,
It lights up every lane;
A joy is in my heart again—
And both are gifts of God.
The goldenrod was bright that day
When we as lovers plighted—
When we as lovers were united
Beneath its golden spray.

Sunshine got tangled in the flower
And lingers with it fain.
And sunshine lights Love's golden chain
That binds us in our bower;
And sunshine glints along the road
Of life, with love along,
And strains of golden-noted song
Have blest our joint abode.

The golden-belted honey-bee
Brings golden harvest home,
To store in golden honey-comb—
Her well-earned golden fee;
So when the golden beauties nod,
And love is sweet and true,
I bless the father for these two—
For thee and goldenrod.

—Eugene Secor.

HE GET?

this year. I
cases now. I
in your notes
d from 9c to
popular price
the producer
right out of
tell me about

RUMFORD.

e know of, a
00.00 was sold
applied by the
ed in waggons
uld be no dif-
er pound, you
ls, the buyer

A DISINTERESTED OPINION.

(Bowmanville Statesman.)

Farmers, are you acquainted with The Weekly Farmers' Sun? It claims to be an independent journal for farm and home. The claim is fair. It is a clean paper, therefore fit for the home. It is particularly adapted to the farm home because it is edited and published with a view to interest every person in the home—the old and young, male and female—all may read it regularly with profit. Its market page we consider equal to the best in the Dominion for farmers. This is no paid notice or puff; it is our candid opinion, and we unhesitatingly recommend The Sun to every farm house in Canada. It is one dollar a year, and good value for the money.

THE TORONTO NEWS.

One of the most welcome among the many exchanges which come to our desk is The News, of Toronto. The News has recently made wonderful advances, so much so that the old friends of the paper would hardly recognize in this great Canadian paper the old News of a few years ago. The News now contains from fourteen to twenty pages each day, with twenty-four to thirty-two on Saturday. A specialty is made of political and Parliamentary news, and questions affecting the welfare of the public receive fair editorial treatment by clever writers. We are safe in saying that there is no paper more widely quoted in Canada and its cartoons are reproduced by many of the leading journals. Through an arrangement made with The News, we are able to offer the Canadian Bee Journal and The News in a club for one year at the remarkably cheap price of \$2.20.

BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS.

Hand Sewing Machine. Quick seller. Best thing invented. Sew leather quick.



The Awl For All
Write for particulars. Sample \$1.00 Post Paid.
C. A. MYERS CO., Box O
6537 WOODLAWN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Want and Exchange Column

Advertisements for this column will be received at the rate of 35 cents for 25 words, each additional word one cent. Payments strictly in advance, as the amounts are too small to permit of book-keeping. Write copy of ad. on a separate sheet from any other matter, and on one side of the paper only. Say plainly how many times ad. is to be inserted. Matter must reach us not later than the 23rd of each month.

WANTED—Dwelling house with a few acres of land in prime bee location with also 100 colonies of bees; Langstroth or Richardson hives. Address, JOSEPH CONDY, Dunkeld, Ont., Bruce Co.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisement for £3.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., Ltd.

25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

The Mont
ber has co
creditbal
cent cover
America's b
ber contains
devoted to
and has two
Montreal, s
printing is fi
that many t
been sent to

A Pro

There i
chicker
intellig
the right
by subs

PROFIT

For a limi

Poult

HELPS Y

25

Wri

PAUL F

New Brunswi

THE STANDARD'S SOUVENIR NUMBER

The Montreal Standard's Special Number has come to hand, and is a most creditable production. It has a magnificent cover in colors, painted by one of America's best known artists. The number contains nearly 150 half-tone plates devoted to subjects of general interest, and has two superb panoramic views of Montreal, suitable for framing. The printing is first-class, and we understand that many thousands of the issue have been sent to friends abroad.

A Profit of Profit

There is plenty of money in chickens if your effort is intelligently directed. Learn the right way to do things by subscribing for

PROFITABLE POULTRY

Milton, Wis.

For a limited time only 25 cents per year.

Poultry News

HELPS YOU MAKE MONEY

25 Cents Yearly

Write for Sample

PAUL F. WILLIAMS PUBLISHER New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A

Of Interest to You!

We are still in the

HONEY BUSINESS

and are planning to make this our banner season. Let us know what you have to offer.

HOWE, McINTYRE CO.

91 Youville Sq., Montreal

ITALIAN QUEENS

I wish to announce to Canadian Bee-Keepers and friends that my Queen Rearing Business has developed into a specialty, and I have devoted one yard of the finest Italian Colonies to the business of rearing and mating up queens.

I have in this yard over three hundred and fifty mating nuclei and twenty-five full colonies rearing and caring for queen cells, and in addition, a large number of pure bred Italian Colonies rearing drones.

I have now caught up on the early orders, and expect to ship queens out promptly, until the end of the season.

Nearly all of Canada's leading honey producers have my stock in their yard, and many letters from them attest their satisfaction with the queens.

My business has been built up by square dealing and honest goods.

PRICE LIST

Table with 2 columns: Untested and Tested. Rows for Each, Six, and Per Dozen with prices.



F. P. ADAMS BRANTFORD ONTARIO

September, 1909

AGENTS. Sewing Machine. Quick seller. Best thing invented. Sew leather quick. CHICAGO, ILL.

Column Column will be cents for 25 rd one cent. nce, as the rmit of book- on a separate r, and on one r, plainly how rted. Matter in the 23rd of

se with a few location with Langstroth or s, JOSEPH ruce Co.

CTORY lly) out the World English DEALERS sides being a to London tory contains

ANTS and the Col- they supply; NES to which they roximate sail-

NOTICES Merchants, etc., towns and in- ted Kingdom. dition will be on receipt of

can advertise larger adver-

RY CO., Ltd. don, E. C.

SENT ON APPROVAL

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

Laughlin Fountain Pen AND Red Gem Ink Pencil

To test the merits of this publication as an advertising medium, we offer your choice of



[By Insured Mail & Extra]

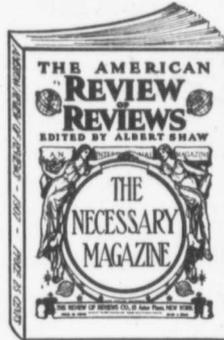
ILLUSTRATIONS ARE EXACT SIZE

Every pen guaranteed full 14K Solid Gold. Cap on right hand, our new Non-breakable Transparent, a pen in which you can ALWAYS see the quantity of ink in the holder. We guarantee this holder and cap against ~~breakage~~ any accident or otherwise. Cut cap left—our Standard Opener (black) Holder, either plain or engraved as preferred.

To show our confidence in the Laughlin Fountain Pen, you may try it a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better value than you can secure for THREE TIMES THIS SPECIAL PRICE in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it. The extra 10 cents being for your trouble in writing us. Two customers in 3,000 have asked for return of money. Cut in center in our famous and popular Red Gem Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph may be carried in any position in any pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch. Medium (spring) feed, iridium point, polished vulcanized rubber case, terra cotta finish Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. AGENTS WANTED. Write for terms. We will show "test you forget." Address

LAUGHLIN MFG. COMPANY

No. 47 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



Review of Reviews

Success Magazine

Canadian
Bee Journal

ALL FOR

\$3.00

Money in Poultry

If you know how to get it out. We show the way. On our regular staff are the world's most famous poultry experts. Amongst them Prof. A. G. Gilbert, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Prof. W. R. Graham, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Rev. J. N. Williams, B.A., England; H. S. Babcock, Providence, R. I. Dozens of other well known poultry men and women write for us, telling of their experience. 48 to 72 pages monthly, full of interesting and instructive reading matter and high class engravings. All poultry—nothing but poultry. Mailed anywhere in Canada, one full year for 50c. or three years for \$1.00. 30th continuous year of publication. Address

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,

The People's Popular Poultry Paper.

184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.
Standards and other books free for a little work.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether his invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$4.50 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

September,

BE
WA

L. H. PA

PACK/
SHOE

Jone

"Improv
Comb

made from sele
expert workmen.
Write for prices.
Beeswax wor
customers by sa
prices.

Jones' Model
the Dominion w
Frame, metal cov
up, including r
smoker, \$2.50.

Bingham Pa
absolutely the las
smoker. Sample
\$1.15.

Hardy Italian I
A full line of
Prices.

40 page catalog

BEESWA
F. W. JONES

PURE BEESWAX WANTED

IF YOU HAVE
ANY TO SELL
WRITE TO

L. H. PACKARD & CO. Ltd.
MONTREAL

**PACKARD'S SPECIAL
SHOE DRESSINGS**

Jones' Brand "Improved Process" Comb Foundation

made from selected choice beeswax by expert workmen. It cannot be excelled. Write for prices, stating quantity wanted.

Beeswax worked into Foundation for customers by same process, at moderate prices.

Jones' Model Hives are used all over the Dominion with much profit. Nine L. Frame, metal cover. Sample hive, nailed up, including medium size Bingham smoker, \$2.50.

Bingham Patented Bee Smokers, absolutely the last word in the way of a smoker. Sample 3 in. size by mail, \$1.15.

Hardy Italian Bees and Queens.

A full line of Bee Supplies at **Right Prices.**

40 page catalogue free for the asking.

BEESWAX WANTED

F. W. JONES, Bedford, Que.

FREE

A

Diamond Point

FOUNTAIN PEN

Free as a Premium



Nothing is more acceptable as a gift at any season than a good Fountain Pen. The above illustrates a pen that is fully guaranteed to us and that we can therefore warrant to give satisfaction to any one receiving it from us. We are giving it free to all new subscribers to the Canadian Bee Journal who remit us \$1.35 for one year; and to all old subscribers who send us a two year renewal for \$2.00 in advance.

The Canadian Bee Journal

BRANTFORD, CANADA

view of
views
Magazine
dian
ee Journal
L FOR
3.00

how to get it
ow the way.
ar staff are
most famous
Amongst
G. Gilbert,
xperimental
am, Ontario
Rev. J. N.
cock, Provi-
well known
us, telling of
monthly, full
ding matter-
try—nothing
Canada, one
r \$1.00. 30th
dress

IEW,
ultry Paper.
onto, Ont.
a little work.

BEARS'
IENCE

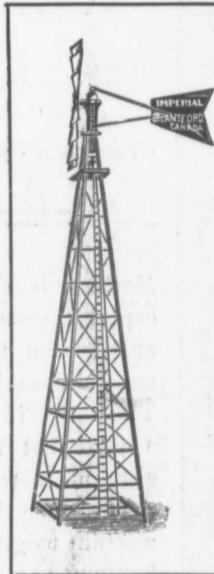


MARKS
HGNS
HTS & C.
ription me-
whether ad-
ommunica-
on Patents
g patents,
Co. receive

ican.
Largest cir-
Terms for
d. Sold by

ew York
ton, D. C.

WINDMILLS



OUR TOWERS are girted every five feet apart, and double-braced. This doubly insures against accidents in storms. All Mills are galvanized after completion. This gives increased strength.

OUR MILLS have proven by test to be the best.

Gas and Gasoline Engines (stationary and mounted), Grain Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, Etc. Automatic Batch Concrete Mixers

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES

Goold, Stapley & Muir Co
 Limited
 Brantford, Canada