

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



THE  
CANADIAN

BEE JOURNAL

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

Vol. VIII, No. 24.

BEETON ONT., MARCH 15, 1893.

WHOLE No. 333

The Porter Spring Bee Escape



Was awarded THREE PRIZES at the Toronto Industrial Exposition in 1891. Wm. M. Evey, Post Brood Inspector, Woodburn, Ont., says of them on Jan'y 29th, '92:—"I know from experience it won't pay any beekeeper to do without them, as they are one of the best things ever brought into any apiary, and should be used in every bee yard in the

whole wide world."

F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, Ont.:—"I have used many kinds of escapes for years past, but like yours best of all."

Prof. Cook:—"No bee-keeper can afford to be without them."

Send for testimonials and read what others say about them.

Prices:—Each, by mail, post paid, with full directions, 20c. Per dozen, \$2.25.

If not found satisfactory after trial return them, and we will refund your money.

R. & E. C. PORTER, LEWISTON, 1166, U.S.

b 12t. Mention this Journal.

WE MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF

BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

We make a Specialty of

SUPERIOR SECTIONS AND COMB FOUNDATION

Parties wishing to purchase Comb Foundation Mills (new or second hand) will do well to write us. Prices and goods are right. Illustrated Circular free.

F. W. JONES - - BEDFORD, QUE.

b 21 tt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

# BUSINESS EXTENDED BEEKEEPERS :

Our business for 1892 has again very much increased and our factory is far too small for our business. As a result E. L. GOULD & Co. will henceforth be known as

**THE GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR Co.,**  
(Limited)

We have procured three acres of land in the city of Brantford upon which are being erected a large factory 200 x 40 feet, besides dry kiln, engine house, blacksmith shop and store house. This we expect to move into early in the spring of 1893.

We solicit your orders, and would draw your attention to the

**5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT**

offered for early cash orders.

Address all communications to

**THE GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR Co., (Ltd)**  
**BRANTFORD, ONT.**

---

1852      REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF      1892

## LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE,

REVISED.

Price by Mail, \$1.40; by Express or Freight With Other Goods, \$1.25.

By its copious indexes, by its arrangements in numbered paragraphs, including reference numbers on any question in bee culture, any information can be instantly found. This book is the most complete treatise on bee-keeping yet published. A French Edition Just Published.

## '78 Dadant's Comb Foundation '92

More than ever. - Better than ever. - Wholesale and Retail.

Half a million pounds sold in thirteen years. Over \$200,000 in value. It is the Best, and guaranteed every inch equal to sample. All dealers who have tried it have increased their trade every year. Samples, Catalogue free to all. Send your address.

We also make a specialty of Cotton and Silk Tulle of very best grade for bee-veils. We supply A. I. Root and others. 7000 yards just received. Prices low. Samples free.

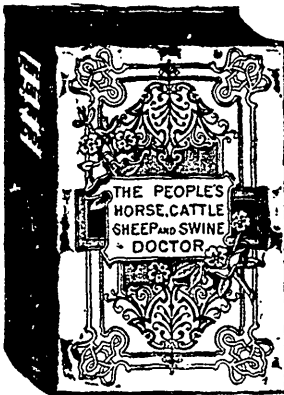
---

Smokers, Honey Sections, Extractors, Tin Palls for Honey, Etc. Instructions to Beginners with Circulars free.

**Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.**



# THE PEOPLE'S



HORSE,

CATTLE,

SHEEP

and

SWINE

Containing in four parts clear and concise descriptions of the diseases of the respective animals, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book on *diseases of domestic animals*, which should present a description of each disease and name, the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be *within the means of everybody*, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work covers the ground completely. The book embodies the *best practice* of the ablest Veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be *easily accessible*—an important consideration. *Each disease* is first described, then follows the *symptoms* by which it may be recognized, and lastly is given the *proper remedies*. The different medicines employed in all diseases are described and the doses required are given. The book is copiously *illustrated*, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess, who has anything to do with the care of animals.

It will be sent to any address—postpaid—on receipt of the price, **One Dollar**, or on the remarkably liberal terms stated above.

# DOCTOR.



THE ABOVE BOOK MAY BE HAD FOR

## ONLY 75 CENTS

BY ADDRESSING THE,

Canadian Poultry Journal,  
Beeton, Ont.

PATENT  
WIRED COMB FOUNDATION.

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

NOW LISTEN!

Until I tell you that MYERS BROS. are prepared to fill all orders for Bee Supplies or Household Conveniences on shortest notice.

Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application,  
33 CENTS PER LB. IN TRADE FOR BEESWAX.

Address: MYERS BROS.  
Stratford, Ont.

Italian Queen Nuclei.

Untested, 75c. Tested, \$1.00. Extra Selected, \$3. Six Queens for the price of five. Three Frame Nucleus with Untested Queen, \$3.50.

H. FITZ HART,

b 24-2y.

Wewahitchka,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

West Florida.

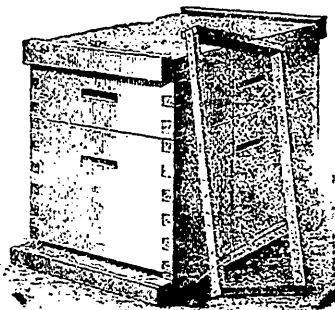
Please Mister Journal,  
Canada's Journal.



Tell them the story I gave.  
When passed chilly winter, and season is vernal.  
(If bees and your servant shall live)  
I will take up the breeding of Carnis again;  
But at Vaughns will the Itals be bred,  
So please now remember, all beekeepingmen,  
If you choose send your orders ahead,  
And ask for Price List.

JOHN ANDREWS, Patten's Mills, Wash. Co., N.Y.

THE DOVE-TAIL HIVE



The neatest, the strongest, the cheapest, the best. It pleases everybody. Takes the standard I. Frame. Address:

A. W. BROWN,  
b 71vr PORT ROWAN, - - ONT.

THE

American Beekeeper

A 24 page illustrated monthly for beginners.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Sample copy free. Published by

The W. T. FALCONER Mfg. Co'y  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y. U. S. .

Largest Manufacturers In America

OF

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, AND ALL  
BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

Large Illustrated Catalogue & Price List Free.  
B. 1 Y.

POSITIVELY

AFTER APRIL 30th

I will ship Pure Italian Queens by return mail at the following prices:

Warranted Queens, each..... \$1.00  
Tested Queens, each..... 1.50  
Select tested yellow to the tip, breeders', each 2.00

I refer by permission to the Editor of this journal who has purchased a number of Queens from me.

W. H. LAW,

b 22-7m.

Lavaca, Ark., U. S.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

VOL. VIII, No. 21.

BEETON, ONT., MARCH 15, 1893.

WHOLE No. 333.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, AND INCORPORATION.

Presumably by an oversight, what passed at the Washington Convention in regard to the incorporation of the N.A.B.K.A. has not been reported in the C.B.J. As the matter is of special interest to Canadian beekeepers and is not yet finally settled, I beg leave to forward an extract from the official report, a couple of paragraphs from GLEANINGS, and a few explanations and comments of my own. The following is from the official report as it appeared in the A.B.J. of Feb. 16, 1893:—

#### RELINQUISHING INCORPORATION.

The Secretary read the following communication from Wm. F. Clarke of Guelph, Ont., Canada.

#### FELLOW BEEKEEPERS:

Being unable to attend your annual convention by reason of distance and cost of the journey, I beg to submit for your consideration a respectful remonstrance and protest against the action taken by the Association in regard to incorporation.

1. Because the said action was unconstitutional. By virtue of its original constitution repeatedly reaffirmed, the Association was international. At the outset both the United States and Canada were contracting parties. By virtue of the incorporation, the international feature of the Association has been destroyed, and the body has been converted into a local and State organization.

2. Because the action was taken with undue haste and without full discussion. At the Keokuk meeting, where the matter was literally rushed through, the at-

tendance was small, comprising but few of the older members, and none at all from the far East. Such an important step might at least have had a year's notice of motion, and full discussion in the bee periodicals.

3. Because the action was precipitated in the face and teeth of strong objection on the part of the two Canadian delegates, who forewarned the prime movers in the scheme, that those whom they represented would consider the proposed incorporation equivalent to an act of expulsion. The chief promoters of the scheme have since declared that they did not understand that Canadian beekeepers would regard it as an act of excommunication. It has been demonstrated that the Canadian delegates present at Keokuk were right in their judgment. Their clients, assembled at the annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association in January last, unanimously took this view of the matter.

4. Because the act of incorporation is of no earthly use. It is like the fifth wheel to a carriage, or a second tail to a dog. The only argument in its favor, urged by its advocates, has been that it would enable the Association to hold property, sue and be sued; neither of which it needs or wants to do. It is therefore, literally, a work of supererogation.

5. Because it has caused friction and unpleasant feelings among those who, for a score of years, had worked in harmony. Coming at a time when tariff and other political irritations were unusually rife between the two countries, it was most unfortunate. Little people are perhaps more sensitive than they need be, but there is a certain degree of self-respect which no Nation can afford to surrender. Even a minority has its rights. It may be that we have "kicked" too vigorously in regard to this matter, and that we have not shown sufficient courtesy

to our big brother Jonathan; but it is not easy to be polite when you are put-out-of-doors. I have, perhaps, been the chief offender in this respect, and I most humbly withdraw and make apology for any improper utterances and uncharitable imputation of motives with which I may be chargeable. We probably indulge in greater freedom of speech than is common or deemed proper on your side of the lines, but we cherish at heart a kind and cordial feeling toward our fellow bee-keepers in the United States, and sincerely desire to live on terms of peace, good fellowship, and co-operation with them.

For the reasons above given, I would respectfully overture the Association, and earnestly beg of it to reconsider and revoke the act of incorporation, so as to restore the intimate and harmonious relations of past years. As one of the founders of the Association, and one of the oldest members, I think I may fairly claim a kind and indulgent consideration of this appeal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM F. CLARKE.

E. R. Root—Inasmuch as the proposed change in the National Bee-keepers' Union, if it goes into effect, will enable the Union to perform the work that was in view for the North American when it was incorporated, and incorporation has caused a little unpleasantness between us and our Canadian brethren, it might be well to give up incorporation; but I would not counsel hasty action. There are not many here. I am the only member present of the original committee who proposed the feature of incorporation. It would only be fair to allow the others to be heard; hence I move that the matter be laid on the table one year, with a recommendation that it may be favorably considered at the next meeting. Carried.

Prior to the publication of the report just quoted, two paragraphs bearing on the subject had appeared in *Gleanings*; one a "stray straw" from Dr. Miller, and the other consisting of editorial comments by Mr. E. R. Root. The "stray straw" is as follows:—

"Rev. W. F. Clarke has reduced the "bad five" to the "big four," but he does not say which of the five has been expelled. He talks real cross about the other four in the C. B. J."

Mr. E. R. Root's comments on the action taken at Washington are as follows:—

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION ON INCORPORATION,

Our readers will remember that a few of our Canadian friends took umbrage because the bee keepers on this side of the line thought it good to have the N. A. B. K. A. incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. One of the prime movers in this protest was Mr. W. F. Clarke, and in accordance with his former published determination he sent in a paper protesting, and asking the association to rescind the articles. On the principle that, "if meat maketh my brother to offend" etc., we moved (a motion that was carried) that the matter be laid on the table, with a recommendation that it be favorably considered at the meeting at Chicago. As we were the only member present of the original committee who proposed the feature of incorporation, and as the attendance at Washington was small, it did not seem to us that it would be fair to the other members of the committee, as well as to the greater number of those who usually attend and who were not present, to go ahead and rescind. But it may be asked, "Why should we consider the matter at all?" Simply this: As a few of the Canadians seem determined not to understand properly our motives, it is possible that we may set aside incorporation without detriment to the association; and particularly so as the Bee-keepers' Union now promises to do just exactly what the North American was expected to do under incorporation. If another year will prove this, then we could drop the articles of incorporation, and thus establish friendly feelings all around. We should not be surprised if the Chicago convention would vote to retain incorporation, because, as it is, it does no harm, and may do good.

In regard to Dr. Miller's "stray straw," a word or two of explanation seems to be necessary. I had spoken of five members of the Keokuk Convention as mainly responsible for the action then and there taken. These were Messrs. T. G. Newman, A. I. and E. R. Root, Dr. Miller and Dr. Mason. It was afterwards stated by Mr. E. R. Root that his father took no hand in the matter. This, of course, reduced the number to four, of whom I spoke facetiously, as the "big four." I do not think I used the expression the "bad five," although Dr. Miller has it in quotation marks. I am, far from, considering either the five or the four as a bad lot, though I think they acted badly at

Keokuk. I suppose the best of men sometimes do bad things, even with the best intentions.

"To err is human."

Mr. E. R. Root's editorial paragraph calls for fuller notice. It sets out with the statement that "a few of our Canadian friends took umbrage because the beekeepers on this side of the line thought it good to have the N. A. B. K. A. incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois." Is this a fair and truthful statement of the case? It was not "a few" Canadian beekeepers who "took umbrage," but the entire body of them. The action taken by the O.B.K.A. on the subject was unanimous, and I have yet to find a solitary Canadian beekeeper who thinks we were justly treated. Mr. E. R. Root makes the statement worse a little further on by saying,—"As a few of the Canadians seem determined not to understand properly our motives," &c. Here, not merely are we told that only "a few Canadians" object to incorporation; but that they do it from wilful perversity. This is not very charitable, and hardly squares with the declaration, that the motion for postponement was prompted by the principle, "if eating meat cause thy brother to offend," etc. The whole spirit of this paragraph is patronizing. "Poor weak brethren! Perhaps, as a stretch of good nature, we may rescind; but we should not wonder if the Chicago convention votes to retain incorporation." It is hardly likely the action will be rescinded at Chicago. It would have been a graceful thing to have done it at Washington. There it would have seemed an act of international courtesy, performed at the seat of government; but that Chicago will forego what gives it a sort of prestige as the hub of beedom is hardly to be expected. If Mr. E. R. Root could have broadened himself sufficiently, to have said at Washington:—"There has been misunderstanding about this business; our Canadian brethren feel aggrieved over it; we do not wish to hurt their super-sensitive feelings; let us rescind our action of last year for the sake of harmony and good fellowship;" who can doubt but

the thing would have been done *non con*. I think better of the other three composing the "big four," than to suppose that either of them would have objected.

Mr. E. R. Root says:—"It may be asked why should we consider the matter at all?" Well, if I have not given good and sufficient reasons in my remonstrance and protest, respectfully submitted to the Washington convention, let the matter go. Neither Dr. Miller nor Mr. E. R. Root seem to consider that there is any question of right or justice involved. This is where the shoe pinches. Apparently we have no rights that United States beekeepers are bound to respect.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Ont., March 9th, 18 93.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### ADULTERATION.—BEEKEEPERS' UNION, ETC.

I was surprised, upon receiving the last issue of your periodical, to find on page 352, the erroneous statement of John F. Gates concerning myself.

The matter concerning adulterating honey with glucose in the Michigan convention report was written by Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson and published in the *American Bee Journal* eight months after I had sold it to George W. York & Co., and long after I had ceased to have any control of its columns. I never saw the item until I read it in that published report, so that Brother Gates' charging it to me was inexcusable, and his generous remark—"We'll let Brother Newman off this time," is meaningless. I have always been unflinchingly opposed to adulteration in every form, and have spent nearly all my energies for twenty years in that direction, and do not now thank anyone for charging me with inconsistently apologizing for it, or allowing anyone to do so where I had any control or authority to prevent it.

While I fully agree with Mr. Gates in his condemnation of the matter in hand, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have made my record in that line; and even in my retirement from apicultural journal-



ism, I cannot allow my name to be coupled with adulterators or apologists for that nefarious business.

While writing you, Mr. Editor, I would like to state a few facts relative to the latest work of the National Beekeepers' Union. It has just had its "first round" during 1893, with the enemies of the pursuit, and, as usual, has been triumphant.

On January 16th, as soon as the Senate of Missouri got to work, Senator Sebree introduced the following, entitled, "An Act to regulate the keeping of honey bees in cities, towns and villages in this State, and to provide a penalty for its violation." The full text is as follows —

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows.*

**SECTION 1.**—No person shall own, keep or have in his possession or under his control, any honey-bees in boxes, bee-guns or other thing of confinement in any city, town or village in this State, whether organized under general or special charters, nearer than fifty (50) feet from the line of any adjacent real estate owner, or person in possession of such adjacent property.

**SECTION 2.**—Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall upon conviction be fined for each offence not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, and each offence shall be deemed a period of one week after one notice in writing shall have been given to the owner or person in possession of the bees to remove the same to a distance provided by the first section of this act; and if after notice, the owner or party in possession of said bees, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, or the constable of the township in which the offence is committed to remove the said bees to the said distance of fifty feet, and for reasonable compensation for his services he shall have an act of debt against the owner or person in possession of said bees, and the said bees, nor the boxes or bee-guns, or thing in which they shall be kept, shall be exempt from execution to pay the judgment founded upon such claim for said services for removing the same as aforesaid.

**SECTION 3.** If the said honey-bees cannot be removed and kept in boxes, bee-guns or other thing at a greater distance than fifty feet from the line of the adjacent owner or proprietor, as provided by section 1 of this Act, then in such event the keeping of them in such city, town or village is absolutely prohibited, and after ten

days' notice in writing to remove the same, the owner or person in possession or control of them shall be punished upon conviction, as provided by Section 2. of this Act.

Here is a clear case of prohibition of the pursuit in all "cities, towns and villages" in Missouri, if it should become law, for a bee-keeper must have OVER a hundred feet to be able to keep his bees. "fifty feet from the line of any adjacent real estate owner, or person in possession of such adjacent property." But few bee-keepers would have more than fifty feet in all.

Mr. W. S. Dorn Blaser, ex-Secretary of Missouri Bee-Keepers' Association, sent the "Bill" to the Manager of the Union, and instantly the decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas was brought into play like a gatling gun, and copies of it were sent to the members of the legislature and to the Governor. Letters were written to them advising them not to allow it to pass, showing that it would be a dead letter, as it was unconstitutional, and would be so construed by the courts, as they had the precedent of the Arkansas Supreme Court to guide them.

The Hon. R. L. Taylor, President of the Union, was appealed to, and he backed up the General Manager by giving his "opinion" on the bill—that it was unconstitutional, and should be "fought to the end" vigorously.

Mr. Joseph G. Banting, President of the Missouri State Bee Keepers' Association, also appealed to the Manager of the Union and was instructed to fight the bill at every step—that the Union would see him through, etc. If it had passed both houses, then the Governor would have been appealed to, and would in all probability have vetoed it. President Banting writes me, thus: "I thank you for your prompt assistance."

When it came up in the lower house, the legislators were "posted," and promptly killed it. And thus ends another chapter in the "Comedy of Errors," of the enemies of apiculture! The Union is again triumphant, and adds "another feather in its cap."

A similar "farce" is now being enacted in Nebraska, but it will doubtless end in a like fizzle. Bee-keepers have a right to be proud of the achievements of their Union for Defence.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.  
General Manager.

Chicago, Ill., Feb., 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

W. T. COWAN, ON THE SUGAR  
HONEY BUSINESS.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find copy of a letter from Mr. T. W. Cowan, Editor B.B.J. Coming from the source that it does, it will be read by all beekeepers with much interest.

It is of peculiar and deep interest, as it settles the question, "Can bees make honey of sugar syrup?" It also disposes of another important question, viz., "Is there any difficulty in detecting sugar-fed combs?"

You will confer a favor upon many anxious beekeepers by inserting said letter in the C.B.J. Yours, etc.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, March 7, 1893.

31 BELSIZE PARK GARDENS,  
HAMPSTEAD, ENGLAND, N. W.

3rd. February, 1893.

DEAR MR. PETTIT,—I was pleased to find by your letter that the Ontario B.K.A. had taken up the matter of so-called sugar honey, and have decided to ask for legislation on the subject.

I saw also that you had brought the matter before the Oxford Association, and was very glad to find that it had brought forward this desire to put a stop to the practice of feeding sugar to produce comb.

I can only look upon such a proceeding as most suicidal to the industry, and would do all in my power to prevent it.

You will no doubt remember the stand I took against giving bees fruit sugar as a food. If you have the British Bee Journal, you will find the articles in the volume for 1890, page 545, and also a long article on page 597, which goes very fully into the matter and would be useful to you in this controversy as it touches on many scientific points bearing on the subject.

I could not conceive anything much more detrimental to the industry of bee-keeping than that the public should suppose that honey in the comb was produced by

feeding the bees with sugar. They will naturally and very properly look upon it as adulteration. Those who have advocated it state that it is harmless, but this is not an argument that should for a moment be considered. The question is whether, after it has been stored by bees in the combs, it can be legitimately called honey.

This brings me to your first question.

1. Can honey bees make honey of sugar syrup?

To this I unhesitatingly say, No. Sugar syrup stored in the combs by the bees remains sugar syrup still. It may deceive some, but there would be no difficulty for a competent chemist to state what it is.

It is quite possible that a portion of the cane sugar in the syrup may be converted into grape sugar, but this does not make it honey. The principal characteristic of honey is the aroma that it has, and which differs from the source from which the honey is derived. Then, those who have written in favor of sugar syrup have omitted to note that there are saccharine substances in honey that are peculiar to it, and that would not be found in syrup.

2. If we feed sugar syrup to bees and send the product to the English markets, what effect would that course have upon the sale of Canadian honey in English markets? Could you or your best chemists tell the difference between honey and the fraudulent article above referred to.

It would not be long before your product would be shut out of our markets, and it would do you an injury that you would be years in getting over. I have only to remind you of the adulterations of American honey some years ago; and although it is twelve years since adulterated honey was introduced into this country by a man named Hoge, and Messrs. Thurbers, legitimate American honey has never taken its proper place in the markets owing to the suspicion there still exists of its adulteration.

We have a public analyst and our own analyst in connection with our Association, and he had no difficulty in detecting the adulterations. These our Association exhibited at the Health Exhibition in 1884. Hoge had the assurance to have a stand next us and made a complaint, and, after the investigation, the Duke of Buckingham, who was chairman of the Commissioners ordered him to be turned out of the Exhibition. The quantity imported now from America is very small, and we attribute it entirely to its having been adulterated in those days.

Our Association has also waged war against sugar-fed comb honey so called. Formerly there were a good many supers

of such shown especially by some Scotch beekeepers; but rigidly enforcing the rule as to the analysis of honey exhibited and disqualifications of those exhibiting has effectually put a stop to the fraud. We now never have any such combs shown, and have not for many years.

There would be no difficulty in detecting sugar fed combs even if the bees were partly fed with honey.

Formerly, where the polariscope was only used for determining the rotation to the right or to the left, and in this way detecting glucose, it was difficult to determine the cane sugar in honey. But now that dialysis before polarization is resorted to there is no difficulty in detecting the quantity of sugar given to bees to store in combs with the utmost certainty.

In conclusion I would urge you to leave no stone unturned to prevent this attempt to introduce adulteration, which I think would not fail to have most disastrous consequences on the industry of beekeeping.

Yours, etc.

THOS. WM. COWAN.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### SUGAR HONEY CONTROVERSY.

Is not this so-called "sugar honey" subject assuming definite form—specific shape? Mr. V. Z. Hutchinson, the champion of unfortunate sugar syrup counterfeit, says on page 503, C.B.J.: "Let every one who has a disposition to thus write, go to work and prove that sugar fed to bees does not become changed into honey, just the same as the cane sugar in nectar is changed into honey. Let them prove this, and all this wordy and unpleasant discussion will be at an end."

Well, we all like to see a man define his position and then stick to his text. That course has at least the appearance of honest conviction, and is commendable. But will Mr. Hutchinson frankly own his hasty and damaging mistake, when the proof he demands is forthcoming? For one, I trust he will—I trust he will. Well, now for the proof; it is.—Both Professors, Riley and Wadley of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., (the former Professor of Entomology, and the latter, Professor of Chemistry), insist that the so-called "sugar honey" is not

honey. Further proof will be found in a very valuable letter, sent me by Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.G.S., F.R.M.S., etc., a copy of which I have sent to your JOURNAL. If Mr. Hutchinson seeks more proof he is requested to read Mr. Cowan's most valuable article on page 161 of *Gleanings* for the current year.

Now, I believe that I am safe in saying that there is no higher authority in America or in Europe than those I have given on the question under discussion; and if Mr. Hutchinson fails to take their testimony as proof—the proof that he demands—then I shall be forced to conclude that he is neither open to conviction nor willing to receive testimony, and that he does not see the truth, simply because he will not.

S. T. PETTIT.

P.S.—Obviously, Mr. Hutchinson must either hasten to correct as far as possible that stupendous mistake, or say that he does not believe the evidence given; there can be no alternative. Any other course will be only adding insult to injury. But if he insists that he does not believe the evidence, what then? Surely he will not; he cannot say that.

S. T. P.

Belmont, March 10th, 1893.

### SUGAR HONEY.

The following paper on this *quæstio vexata* was read at the recent Minnesota State Beekeepers' Association, by which the recommendations contained in the paper were also adopted. A very strong feeling exists throughout the whole State on the subject, and the beekeepers in that section seem determined to put an end to the business as speedily as possible.

### SUGAR HONEY.

BY C. THEILMANN.

I am on the programme for items of interest by our secretary, and have selected the subject of sugar honey, although almost anything about bees and their product is interesting to me and to all active and successful beekeepers of my acquaintance;

or beekeeping is the most interesting occupation that I know of. A beekeeper can learn and find out something new nearly every day he is working among the wonderful creatures the bees. While our bees are taking their winter rest at present, in this part of the world, we beekeepers are not a little aroused by the discussions in our bee papers about the so-called sugar honey, and on this I would like to speak a few words.

A few of the leading beekeepers in the state of Michigan, with Professor Cook at their head, claim that sugar syrup fed to the bees is transformed into honey; that forty students, the best cook the Professor ever had and two of the most prominent beekeepers of Michigan, Mr. Hedden and Mr. Bingham, could not detect any difference between sugar honey and floral honey. Yes, and Mr. Hutchinson says that it has not only a honey flavor, but that it has a kind of spicy or cane flavor. Professor Cook don't know if it is good for sore throat, but would sell it for honey, and claims it makes no difference whether cane sugar comes from flowers or from some other source, it would be honey when stored by the bees. Mr. Hedden predicts that adulteration of honey has never injured beekeeping, that it has rather been a benefit, and it is his honest opinion that this cry among beekeepers will die out in a few years; that the people want it—or, in other words, the American people want to be humbugged, which he backs up with the glucosed syrups that are sold for silver trips, golden trips and other good sounding names; that New Orleans and other cane molasses is greatly improved by its adulteration and mixture with glucose; that floral honey, when mixed with glucose, is selling for a higher price than it will without it; that it is the same with confectionery, which is nearly all glucose, etc.

Mr. Hasty argues that it made no difference whether the bees got their cane sugar from the flowers or from the sugar barrel, and says: "Produce sugar honey if poor years keep on coming."

Mr. Hutchinson thinks it a good time

to try to decide the sugar honey question and asks: "Shall we produce sugar honey?" and goes on: "I say let us not put away the cup until we have tasted. I have no fear that we will lose money or our reputation by its production." This is in substance the arguments and recommendations from these big lights. With this issue in view, it is no wonder that the whole fraternity of honest beekeepers in the United States and Canada are aroused like a colony of bees when their homes and stores are attacked in autumn.

Looking into this whole matter in a candid, sober state of mind, we must come to the conclusion that adulteration of any kind is deceiving and a fraud on the public, no matter how nice it may appear as an article, or how much it may be praised up in words or print, or whether by professors of science, or the unlearned and ignorant. Looking over the whole field of this question we can trace it to one cause or one origin, which has smitten kings and emperors, ruined nations and families, and brought thousands of men and women to disaster and which is now threatening to ruin our beekeeping industry. This horrible demon is *dishonesty*. If everyone would do as he would like to be done by, no one would recommend adulteration or even think of such a thing.

Let us see how much truth there is in sugar honey. Mr. Hutchinson asks, "What is honey?" "It is cane sugar," says Professor Cook, "like any other cane sugar, except that floral honey has a trace of vegetable matter in it." But his forty students, that cook, and the two beekeepers above mentioned, could not detect any difference in the two different articles. This is surely very strong testimony, and if Professor Cook hadn't said it, then I would say I don't believe it.

Every experienced beekeeper knows that if that trace of vegetable matter and, I add, the trace of oil that is in floral honey is taken out of it that it is unfit for table use, and I admit is no better than sugar syrup stored by the bees. It has lost all the essential fine aromatic taste and

flavor which makes floral honey so good. I am sure that I and many other beekeepers and many who are not beekeepers, could easily tell floral honey from the Professor's bogus. A little of the latter between the fingers will tell it in less than five minutes; or, if we want to be absolutely sure, we can bring it to a boiling heat. But a person must be very poorly gifted as to his palate, if he cannot tell the difference between the two articles by the taste. In boiling pure cane sugar, no scum whatever will be seen on top of the syrup; but if we boil floral honey of any kind there will always be considerable scum or vegetable matter swimming on top, and the small grains of oil (invisible to the naked eye) will burst and escape or evaporate. It is impossible for the bees to add these two articles, "the essence of honey" to the sugar syrup in manipulating it, and therefore it is false doctrine. The article is also given a false name. It is not honey, and it is deceiving in its very name, and a fraud. That Mr. Hutchinson finds a spicy cane flavour in the article is simply absurd. It is surprising that some of these enterprising Michigan men find any medicine in the new product. If Mr. Heddon's prediction is true, or comes true, then Mr. Newman and many others have been blind and spent their time in vain in fighting adulteration these many years past. If the people of the United States get strong and healthy on glucosed candy, glucosed honey and sugar, and many other glucosed articles of food, what a strong and healthy race they will be in a century hence. But, oh! we dare hardly speak the truth: a feeling of pity comes over us when we take a walk through the city and see so many delicate, pale and lifeless looking people who keep the dentists busy, the doctors' consultation rooms full, and the druggist's purses well filled, to say nothing of the untold sufferings and pains of those who are slaves to those unhealthy sweets of the candy stores.

It is well understood that glucose or corn starch would not be unhealthy if the sulphuric acid which is used in its manufacture were all eliminated. But much of it is left in the glucose, and if it is constantly

used as food, it will affect the mucous membranes of the stomach and the whole vascular and osseous structure of the body. We know that honey is the most health, vigor and strength giving sweet that can be had, and no person of common sense would have it mixed with glucose, or even with sugar, and then declare the mixture to be better than the genuine article. Even if bees do, in a scarcity of floral honey, gather undesirable sweets, the quantity is comparatively small, and is almost immediately consumed by the bees themselves.

The claim put forward by Mr. Heddon that cane molasses is greatly improved by the addition of glucose, shows his guarantee along that line, and shows that he speaks of something he is not versed in. Is it not true that we have to pay more than double price for pure cane molasses than we do for the above named syrups? Is it because we are ignorant, or is it that pure cane molasses is a rich pure sweet, free from poisonous substances, and those who know it willingly pay the price?

My advice to the beekeepers of this association and all other beekeepers of this great Dominion is—"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good;" and shun all unwholesome imitations. I would also recommend this association to adopt a resolution condemning the action of the above-named beekeepers, and, if possible, keep their products out of this State.

C. THEILMANN

Theilmannton, Minn. March, 1893.

---

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### AFTER DINNER THOUGHTS.

To-day, while I am enjoying my half hour of balmy rest, with my feet on the back of another chair, my equilibrium is suddenly disturbed by reading an article in the A.B.J., written by Mr. J. H. Larrabee, in which he speaks lightly of Mr. McEvoy, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Samuel Wilson and myself, in regard to our knowledge of the origin of foul brood. I am aware that the first three gentlemen are quite able to take care of themselves in this matter.

At first I had determined to answer Mr. Larrabee according to his folly; but I have changed my tactics; for I have since discovered that this is a case in which I must answer Mr. Larrabee *not* according to his folly. I will simply say,—“Mr. Larrabee, you’re off your natural.” You say “a trained scientist is of more value as an investigator than any beekeeper possibly could be.” *Trained* to what? To hunt bugs in foul brood? Anyone can do that. I can find them in a dead pig; but it’s no sign that the bugs killed the pig, or that that kind of bug is contagious. It is the filth in which they revel that is contagious. The bugs are wisely ordained by nature to consume the filth, for nature provides for emergencies of this kind and rules that the filth must be removed. It is science, is it, to boil and steep these bugs so that they won’t catch the bees,—something after the manner of the city farmer, who advised an old friend to kill all the crows, as he saw them eating a cow they had just killed. It is science, is it, to keep filth in the hives, and chase the poor bugs around and kill them for trying to remove it. These bugs are in size as adapted to the brood as a crow is to a cow. You say a *trained* scientist is of more value as an investigator than any beekeeper could be. Oh, my! How so, brother Larrabee? He is not, unless he is trained in beekeeping. What is science,—is it not knowledge, truth ascertained, and cannot a beekeeper have it? You say your scientist first isolated a few of these bugs; that is, he chased them out and sort of corralled them, then he examined them, and having determined their character, he reviewed the methods of cure, etc. Then the bugs must have been sick, and he doctored them for an appetite. Your scientist says—(so you say)—that he would not be able to spot foul brood in an apiary, though he *thinks* he could under a microscope. Just about what I thought. Your scientist don’t know much about bees or the apiary, but he thinks he could spot them one if they hid it under his microscope. So could anybody; but I don’t believe in doing it

that way. Several years ago we had a very backward spring here, and for once my bees dwindled so that they could not cover and keep warm what brood they had started during the early warm spell. When warm weather came in earnest, I examined my bees very thoroughly, and found that foul brood had generated spontaneously, as my friends of whom you speak and I myself have claimed it would under peculiar conditions; and my bees were in a peculiar condition that spring you may be sure.

Now, Brother Larrabee, don’t mistake what I say; for you may be accusing me again of possessing “dictum.” though I am sure I never thought of owning such a creature. So again I say—mark well my words when I say—I had a quantity of *rotten, stinking, stingy foul brood* in my apiary. At that time I knew nothing of Brother McEvoy’s method of treating foul brood, but depended on my knowledge of the wants of my bees. But it so happened that my mode of treatment was almost exactly like that of Brother McEvoy’s. The disease has not broken out in my apiary since I cured it, and I used the same hives without disinfecting them. In fact, I didn’t take the bees out of their hives, but united such as were too weak to build new comb. I then studied the nature of foul brood, studying my bees perhaps more than I did my books, as is my usual custom, and wrote concerning the disease. Brother McEvoy read my articles on the origin of foul brood, and no person was more surprised than I was when I received a letter from him informing me that my views on the foul brood question were correct. Of course, Mr. McEvoy had discovered the cause of and cure for foul brood many years before I had to deal with it in my apiary, and he has been very successful in his untiring labor of eradicating the disease; and for Mr. Larrabee to own, as he does in his article, that he knows comparatively little about the origin or cure of foul brood, yet is able to criticise such a man as Mr. McEvoy and others, shows a missing link in his chain of consistency. I am a true friend

of science and progress; but I despise fraud and inconsistency, no matter from what source it emanates. A large portion of my time has been occupied in labor and study in my apiary during the last twenty-four years, and why should I not stand up in defence of the pursuit. To abuse a true scientist because some of his brethren are untrue and dishonest, would be absurd. It is still more absurd to make a demigod of a man because he has "Professor" attached to his name. Professors, scientists and doctors will impose upon us to the extent that we allow them. When only a lad I remember a doctor visited a patient in our family and left medicine, with a very high sounding name attached to it. My mother analyzed that medicine and found it to be *slippery elm bark* powdered. The doctor didn't do that any more, because he was not allowed to. The dark ages of witchcraft should not be allowed to return and repeat their practices in modern life under the guise of such terms as "Professor" and "science." To bow in humble and blind submission to the inexplicable and blind teachings of so-called science is barbarism. Science is all right in its place, but it often crosses the boundary line. Prof. Wiley did this and so did the Professors who met at Washington and declared that the spraying of fruit trees when in full bloom with Paris green did not kill bees, and that they would not believe that bees could be poisoned in this way, until a quantity of poisoned bees were scraped up from under the trees and sent to them. Mr. Larrabee.—I should think that was pretty near "dictum" which you speak of, especially as we know that bees are poisoned every year in the way mentioned, and their owners could not discover enough dead bees under all the trees to fill a love letter to those Professors, for the reason that bees die on the wing and in thousands of places where one might as well look for their remains as to look for a needle in a haystack. Professor Cook, too, passed the line in the part he played in the glucose honey business, and he will lose the respect of all honest beekeepers if he does not soon retract and apologize for the same.

Then came the lesser lights, such as Heddon and Hutchinson, who by indulgence imagine they have at least gained the moral right to have "Professor" glued to the front of their names, and that whatever they do or say—whether to gain cheap notoriety or for selfish purposes—will be swallowed as law and gospel. Brother beekeepers, the danger is great along this line, and the question is—will you allow it?

JOHN F. GATES.

(Ovid, Erie Co., Pa., March 1, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### THE WALKERTON CONVENTION

DEAR SIR.—I have been thinking, ever since your grand convention held here last month that I ought to write a few lines for that valuable Bee Journal of ours, and in doing so avail myself of the opportunity of thanking all those who were present at the convention for the great honor conferred upon me in electing me to life membership in an association which is fast coming to be the head of all our industrial associations.

I am delighted to see so many communications in the C.B.J. written by gentlemen in praise of the Walkerton meeting. Among them I have been much struck with the value of one written by a Stratford brother suggesting some practical ideas for making these meetings more attractive to the general public. I am quite sure that if his views were carried out and the meetings well advertised, we could be sure of filling the largest hall in any of our towns, and give the ladies a warm welcome in the bargain.

I am one of those,—and I suppose there are many like me,—who have been surprised at the extent of Ontario's honey wealth. For such information as I have acquired in regard to it, I have to thank your January convention and the C.B.J. If its young editor at Beeton gets the support he should have from our Canadian beekeepers, I am quite sure he is easily able to keep the C.B.J. at the head of the bee-press of the continent as regards practical and valuable information.

Of course, being merely a novice at the bees—in fact, I have not yet quite entered the ranks of the beekeeping confraternity)—I can offer but few suggestions of a valuable character beyond expressing my admiration of the work generally by the amount of honey I have consumed ever since. But I have acquired so high an opinion of the resources of beekeepers generally in regard to the manipulation and education of their pets that I have made up my mind to believe that they can train their bees to do anything they desire. I am so satisfied of this fact that I intend to try an experiment or two myself this summer. You see, Mr. Editor, unless I do something—and it must be something remarkable enough to make the beemen open their eyes, and congratulate themselves upon making me a life-member,—they will continue to regard me with indifference. When I have concluded my experiment the feeling will probably be—“How glad we are that we made a life-member of that old fossil, Clément. We all thought he had the appearance of a man that had only a few days to live, and our making him a life-member was only a joke. But now see what he has done for us beemen!”

Well, Mr. Editor,—if you will only promise not to give me away—I'll tell you what I intend to do. You see bees generally have but a very short season for their work, only a few months out of the twelve, and only a few hours out of the twenty-four. I have a neighbor who has thirty or forty hives, and he has been kind enough to give me two or three for my experiments. Consequently, next June I intend to gather all the lightning bugs I can get hold of and graft them on to a good queen, and see if I can't raise a progeny that will gather honey by night as well as by day whilst the weather continues to keep warm and dry.

After I get things working in good shape I will keep your bee boat well posted; but don't give me away on any account.

Yours truly,

A LIFE MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

## Bees And Honey.

REPORT OF THE NOVA SCOTIA BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.

During the past year there has been a feeling amongst the bee-keepers of Kings and Hants counties that an association for the promotion of bee culture was very much needed in Nova Scotia. Believing that by advertising an association could be formed, W. C. Salcom, of Hantsport, the chief promoter in the scheme, issued a request calling the bee-keepers together Jan. 5th. at Wolfville, to which call a number came. The start for an association commenced by the appointing of officers and other preliminary work. The association then adjourned to meet again at the call of the secretary, E. T. Beeler, March 1st, when twenty-two responded to the call of the first annual meeting, which was held at Harris' rooms, American house. The meeting was called to order by the president, J. B. Davidson, of Wolfville, Prayer was offered by Rev. P. S. McGregor, of Hantsport. The minutes of last meeting read and approved, after which the report from the committee on constitution and by-laws was received and adopted by the association.

After the order of business had been taken up and gone through with, discussions took place on various subjects. The subject of foul brood was taken up and discussed at considerable extent. By careful research it was shown that for several years a vast number of bees had died in the country, while Ontario and the western U. S. suffered much more. large apiaries being entirely destroyed, being the result of foul brood. In looking for this fatal disease great care should be taken by careful observation during the summer season. A small dent in the cell in the summer season is the most sure sign. It is then the only safe thing to do to destroy the hive, although some claim a medicine for its cure. As a protection against it, those buying queens and foundation, should exercise great care in buying only from responsible parties, and at present these and supplies can all be got in this province.

The care of bees during the winter season was taken up and discussed to considerable extent by Rev. P. S. McGregor, J. R. Woolaver, Hantsport; A. J. Woodman, Wolfville; J. W. Hutchinson, Morristown; E. F. Beeler, Berwick; A. L. Etherington, Kentville, and others, showing how bees should be kept and fed during the winter—a good indoor tempera-



ture being 38 to 45 degrees. Then care should be taken to protect the colonies against mice. If they once get into the hives the bees are soon destroyed. To guard against this a wire netting should be placed over the entrance; or what is good and very effective, keep a cat in the bee cellar.

The most satisfactory way to keep bees out of doors was shown to be by using the chaff hive; when again in some places with a southerly slope and sheltered, bees winter well in ordinary hives. But an early flight of bees should always be guarded against. An excellent winter food for bees is two pounds granulated sugar to one pound of water, with a small portion of clover honey, in the preparation of which great care should be taken, as if allowed to burn and given to the bees death is sure to follow.

A question was asked as regards the best book for beginners. Root's A. B. C. of bee keeping and Hutchinson's Advance were recommended.

One of the objects of this association is to manufacture pure honey and thus obtain a reputation for an article that will induce the people to buy nothing but pure honey, a vast amount of which is made through a chemical process. Retail buyers often think that honey that will granulate in jars is not pure, which is a sad mistake, as pure honey will do so much quicker than the spurious article. Another object is to make an average reasonable price for honey and make a demand for it. In the market at present the supply is not enough for the demand, considerable being imported from Ontario, as high as two tons being bought by a Halifax firm at one time, when at the same time this firm admitted the flavor and quality of native honey to be far better than the imported.

An association brand was suggested by W. C. Balcom, and that all members use it, making the label attractive, and thus enabling buyers to know when they were getting the pure article.

In selecting hives great care should be taken. Get one good style and use no other. Too many different kinds of hives necessitate more attention than is required. Fine samples of honey were shown from the apiaries of Roderrick McLean, Hopewell, and C. F. Elderkin, Wolfville, the flavor of which was much appreciated by those present.

As this association welcome all within its walls, we hope for a large attendance at next meeting, when the following subjects will be discussed:

1. How does bee keeping compare with other pursuits for a living?

2. Should a beginner procure bees in box hives and transfer them; if so, how many; how to transfer?

3. What are the essential points in locating an apiary?

The meeting closed again to meet in December.

#### SWEET C—L—N, THE HONEY MAN.

Oh, C—li—n, the taffy man—  
He deals in honey by the can,  
No matter how he gets it.  
He orders by the hundred pounds  
From all the little towns around;  
But pay—he never does it.

CHORUS—Oh C—li—n, the goody man,  
He buys his honey by the can;  
And, when you ask him for the  
pay,  
Says, "Call again some other  
day!"

Sometimes he buys it by the crate,  
Then leaves his gillies to their fate:  
For, chink, they cannot get it.  
His tongue, like nectar, is so sweet,  
His smiles are coy, and so discreet,  
But the needful he don't give it.

With tempting bait and fluent pen,  
He next secures another gem,  
For honey he must have it;  
No matter how, or when, or where.  
Why need he cry or even care.  
Whose money is not in it.

He cares not for a public "Ad";  
Such things can never make him sad.  
Oh, no; it is not in him;  
"Give me," says he, "a little more,  
"I'm C—li—n unto the core,"  
For shame it is not in him.

So he sits down to take a rest.  
Palls down his empty shoddy vest,  
Then laughs and says "how funny";  
That he has bought so many sweets,  
For *fron* and friends to have a treat.  
And all without the money.

Pass him around, ye nectar men.  
Or run him in a private den,  
Where money is not in it;  
Yes, make him feel that we are real.  
Can hug him close and make him squeal,  
There's nothing else within him.

VICTIMIZED APIARIST.

We have read with much pleasure the proceedings of the Convention held at Wolfville, N.S., on 5th January last, and trust the Nova-socia Beekeepers' Association will be a successful and useful Institute.

: : : THE : : :

# Canadian Bee Journal,

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

G. T. SOMERS - MANAGER.

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THE HONEY PRODUCER

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

## Advertising Rates.

Time.	1 Inch.	2 In.	4 In.	1 Col.	Page.
1 month ...	\$ 2 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 6 50	\$ 10 00
2 months...	3 00	4 50	6 50	11 00	17 00
3 months...	4 00	5 50	9 00	15 00	25 00
6 months...	6 00	9 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
12 months...	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	75 00

Mr. H. L. JONES, of Goodna, Queensland, is our agent for Australia and adjacent British colonies and will receive subscriptions at the rate of five shillings per annum postpaid.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## EDITORIAL.

We are in receipt of Miller Bros' Star Apiary Catalogue for 1893.

We are in receipt of the photograph of the Ontario Beekeepers who were assembled at Walkerton in January last. We cannot say it is a first class one, but, under the circumstances, we presume it is as good as the photographer could manage owing to his being crowded for room in the gallery. If friends McKnight, Alpaugh, Sherrington, Emeigh and Harkley will promise not to take any action against the photographer for misrepresentation or libel, your humble servant of the C.B.J. will fall into line.

As we have still several contributions in reserve on the Sugar Honey question, which we hope to get through with in our next issue, we trust our contributors will excuse us if we think it best to decline the

receipt of any more on that topic. There are matters of interest and importance to deal with, which should not be neglected. In taking leave of the subject, we have to express our thorough acquiescence in the stand taken by those who oppose any practice looking to the conversion of other material into honey save that which nature has provided for the purpose from the various plants which secrete the honey providing nectar.

We learn from Mr. Corneil that an affiliated association has been organized in the county of Prescott with eight members all of whom are now members of the O.B.A. Joseph Charbonneau, Plantagenet P.O., is the secretary. This, we believe, is the first affiliated association organized east of Toronto. W. H. Brown, Director of District No. 1, no doubt had a hand in promoting the organization. Well, done Prescott! Which county will be the next to come to the front between now and the first of May next?

A recent issue of the Toronto *Empire* contained a statement to the effect that Mr. Pringle had been unadvisedly assuming, or was proposing to assume, the role of Commissioner for the Dominion at the Columbian Exhibition. As it may possibly be assumed in some quarters that Mr. Clarke may have suggested or inspired the paragraph in question we are happy to be in a position to say most positively that neither Prof. Clarke nor any other Guelph beekeeper had any hand in the matter or any knowledge whatever of it.

The A. B. J. says that the exports of honey from the United States during 1892 were valued at only \$42,462, against \$70,771 in 1891. No record is made of any exports for 1892.

Mr. F. A. Gemmill of Stratford writes us:—"My bees have not had a fly this winter. They seem at present to be in good shape. I will give you a full report by-and-by after they have had a fly, which must now soon occur.

o o o

ERRATA.—In our report of the President's address at the Walkerton Convention, several errors occurred quite inadvertently. The proceedings containing the address were published in our February issue. The errors and corrections are as follow:—

Page 382, 3rd par., 11th line, for "will be a drug," read would be a drug; 5th par., 6th and 7th lines, for "*nom de plume* of Firehimbak," read *nom de plume* of Lindenbank. On p. 383, par. 2, line 16, for "conversation with some of the officers," read correspondence with some of the officers; 4th par., 2nd line, for "look a little irregular," read look a little singular; 17th line, for "Prof. McKnight," read Prof. McKenzie; 34th line, for "unless my worthy predecessor," read unlike my worthy predecessor; 39th line, for "duty of the committee to reveal," read duty of the Inspector to reveal.

o o o

We have no doubt many good people set the printer down as very stupid for making so many mistakes in their manuscripts. If they only knew how the printer has to rack his brains sometimes to find out what they mean, or what they have omitted, or what has been erased or otherwise rendered illegible, they would be surprised to find how much more accurately they are represented than their manuscripts would warrant. We have not infrequently received communications, large portions of which are so totally illegible that we have to run our pen through them completely, and connect the contexts the best way we can.

We ask our correspondents as a special favour, and as a rule, never to write for the press with pencils or anything else than good black ink. In some cases, almost before they reach us, their communications are almost unintelligible, and quite illegible, and it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to make anything out of them. Always write, on one side only of the paper. 1st write plainly and clearly; 2nd, write with a pen and ink; 3rd, write only on one side of the paper.

o o o

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.—We have a couple of very valuable works on hand, especially valuable to the farmer and his wife,—one of them is Clark's "Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor;" the other is "Mrs. Parker's Complete House Keeper." These two works are probably the cheapest of the kind that have ever been offered for sale. They are clearly and legibly printed in good sized type, neatly put out of hand, and beautifully bound in cloth, and will make even a pleasing looking addition to the library or parlor table. The price of these two books is only 75c. each. They contain from 300 to 500 pp. each and are full of valuable matter for the house as well as the stable and barn. One of them is a perfect text book (illustrated) of veterinary practice and receipts for cure of about all the diseases that cattle are subject to; the other is a much more pleasing study, and furnishes all necessary advice (also with illustrations) for making a happy home, that is so far as providing, dressing and cooking of food is concerned, with other receipts in that branch of domestic economy. Our readers will not probably get a chance again in their lives for acquiring two such valuable treatises for so insignificant a price.

We have only a few copies of them left and the first to come will be the first to be served.

o o o

We observe that friend W. J. Brown has got nicely into harness and is now hard at work in the eastern counties organizing local Beekeepers' Associations. We have a report of Prescott County Beekeepers' Association, which was organized on the 6th of March. From present appearances Mr. Brown is the right man in the right place, and before long a couple more associations may be expected in his district. Elsewhere we give a report of their first meeting.

**BEST SYSTEM FOR WINTERING BEES.**

"Regarding the papers on 'The Best System of Wintering Bees,' which you asked me to look over, I find, in my opinion, that the paper contributed by D. Anguish of Southwold is the best, and that by Miss H. F. Buller of Campbellford the second best. Truly yours,

S. CORNELL.

"Lindsay, March 6, 1893."

We have awarded the prizes accordingly.

**GOOD READING  
—FOR A—  
SMALL PRICE.**

If you want some good stories, that are not continued, send us ten cents, and we will, for the purpose of introducing the *Waverley Magazine* to you, mail two copies containing twenty-five to thirty clean and complete stories, or, for one dollar, we will send twenty-five back numbers, all complete, which will make over four hundred stories, twenty-five pages of music, and seventy-five pages of short items of interest, besides other matter. Address —

**WAVERLEY MAGAZINE,**  
b p 22 3t Box 172, Boston, Mass.

**Toronto Island.**

For sale, as early as the season admits, pure bred Queens from Doolittle's Five Banded strain, also Mannum's strain mated to pure yellow drones on this Island. Our situation enables us to warrant Untested Queens purely mated. This is no experiment. Send for descriptive circular. Untested, \$1. Tested, \$1.50. Special rates on large orders.

JOHN McARTHUR & CO.,  
881 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont

b24-4t.



**Carniolan and Italian  
QUEENS**

bred from pure mothers for the coming season, at a grade of prices to compare with that of honey production; and the utmost care should be taken to have them as good as any man can breed. Carniolans or Italians, untested, each, 75 cts.; 3 untested queens, \$2; 6 untested queens, \$3.60; tested queens from either yards, after the 20th of June, each, \$1. All queens that are known to be mismated will be sold at 50 cents each, including all 'Yellow Carniolans.'

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



**: TO :  
Ontario Beekeepers.**

INTENDING exhibitors of Honey at the Chicago Exposition, will kindly place their Extracted Honey in tin jars, as the Commission intend shipping the Honey in these cans to Chicago. The Dominion Government will furnish glass jars in which the Extracted Honey will be shown. This will secure safe transport, and Exhibits will reach Chicago in much better shape.

NICHOLAS AWREY, M.P.P.,  
Ontario Commissioner World's Columbian Exp.  
b14 t.

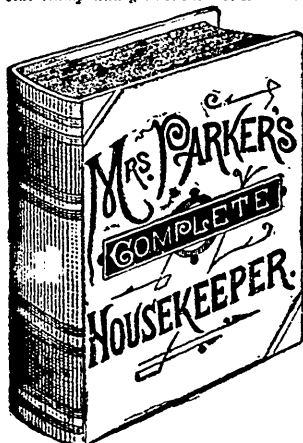
**Attention, Beekeepers!**

Tested Italian Queen in May, \$1.50 each. Snow white sections \$2.50 per thousand. Hoffman frames and a full line of Beekeepers' Supplies. Twenty page price list free. J. M. KINZIE, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich. b4 1y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS IS AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK

Of nearly 500 Pages and a LARGE NUMBER of ILLUSTRATIONS, *beautifully bound in extra cloth with ink side stamp and gold back.* It embodies the ripe experience of a veteran housekeeper, and its recipes (of which there are great numbers on all branches of cookery) can be relied upon as accurate and trustworthy.



**BREAD.**—It tells how to make BREAD of all kinds, and gives numerous ways of preparing YEAST. Numerous recipes are given for making ROLLS, BISCUITS, CRUMPKETS, SALLY LUNN, BUNS, CRACKERS, BUTTER CAKES, CORN CAKES, MUFFINS, GRAMS, WAFFLES, PUFFS, FRITTERS, MUSH, GRITS, etc. **SOUPS.**—It tells how to make 60 different kinds of SOUPS, including OX-TAIL, BOUILLON, MOCK TURTLE, TERRAPIN, CONSOMME, SPANISH, FRENCH, TOMATO, JULIENNE, etc. **MEATS.**—Clear and concise rules are given for BOILING, ROASTING, BAKING, BROILING and FRYING MEATS of all kinds. It gives the best method of CUTTING UP and CURING PORK, with an illustration and description of a SMOKER HOUSE. **POULTRY.**—It tells how to SELECT, KILL and DRESS POU LTRY, and number of ways of cooking the same are given, as well as for GAME. **SALADS.**—CHICKEN, HAM, OYSTER, FISH, etc., and how to prepare. **EGGS.**—Numerous ways of preparing Eggs are given, including OMELETS. **PICKLES.**—How to make CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES, WALNUTS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, etc. **CATSUPS.**—To make from TOMATOES, WALNUTS, CUCUMBERS, MUSHROOMS, etc. **CAKE MAKING.**—175 Recipes for making every conceivable kind of CAKE, from the Plainest to Wedding, with full directions for icing are given. **PUDDINGS, DUMPLINGS, ETC.**—119 different kinds of Puddings, Dumplings, etc., with numerous SAUCES for the same are given. **PASTRY.**—Directions are given for making 75 different kinds of PIES, including PLUM, PEACH, APPLE, LEMON, CUSTARD, CREAM, CHOCOLATE, PUMPKIN, MINCE, etc. **ICE CREAM and WATER ICES.**—35 recipes are given under this head, with full directions for preparing and making ICE CREAM and WATER ICES. **DYEING.**—It tells how to dye

clothes successfully in a variety of colors and shades, with directions for CLEANING SOILED GARMENTS.

Handsomely bound in Extra Cloth; sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

The above Book may be had for ONLY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS by addressing THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL, BEETON, ONT.

COOK'S BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE

—AND—

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

PRICE \$1.

This valuable work on Apiculture—the best and probably the fullest and most useful of the kind ever published on the subject—may be had by enclosing \$1, and addressing the

BEETON PUBLISHING CO.,  
BEETON, ONT.,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDERS TAKEN NOW FOR  
**TESTED :: ITALIAN :: QUEENS**

to be shipped June 1st. Prices as follow: those under one year old \$1.25, under 2 years, \$1 with a discount of 10 per cent for cash on orders received this month. I have been selecting and breeding queens for the past ten years and believe I have bees that are equal to any.

G. A. DEADMAN,

b 21 1 y. D-ruggist, Apiarist, Et., Brussels.

**- - GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS. - -**

Bred from Select Mothers for the coming season at a grade of prices to suit the times. Orders booked now. Untested Queens June, \$1; Untested Queens, July and after, 75 cents. Tested Queens, May, \$1.50; Tested Queens, June, \$1.25; Tested Queens, July and after, \$1. Select Tested Queens, May and June, \$2. Select Tested Queens, July and after, \$1.50. For large quantities, write for prices. All Untested queens warranted purely mated. A. E. SHERRINGTON, Box 270, Walkerton, Ont.

**DR. J. W. CRENSHAW,**  
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY, U.S.

offers for sale Untested Queens. May and June, \$1. After, 75c. Imported or Doolittle mother, as preferred. Contracts solicited. Root's goods for sale; also celery plants, July to Sept., at \$2 per thousand. b1 1 y

U. S. and FOREIGN Trade Marks, De signs, Opinions  
**PATENTS** Searches, etc., promptly attended to. Send sketch or model for free examination as to patentability. All work strictly confidential.

**GEO. H. CHANDLEE,**

Atlantic Bldg., Washington, D. C.  
b-13 12t.

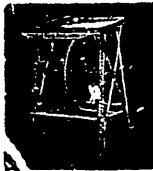
**FIVE BANDED GOLDEN ITALIANS.**

My Five Banded Golden Italians are not excelled by any bees in existence. A fair trial will convince. Queens, after June 1st, \$1 each; 6 for \$5. Special prices on large orders. Safe arrival guaranteed. Send for descriptive circular giving full particulars.

**CHARLE D. DUVALL,**  
SPENCERVILLE MONTG. CO. MD.

**BARNES'**

FOOT



HAND

AND

POWER

**MACHINERY**

This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw, which is the best machine made for bee-keepers' use in the construction of their hives, sections, boxes, etc. Machines sent on trial. For catalogues, price lists, etc., address W. F. & JNO. BARNES CO., 5-7 Ruby street, Rockford, Ill.

**EXCHANGE AND MART.**

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

SEND us fifty cents and get Hutchinson's "Advanced Bee Culture." C B J Beeton.

FOR SALE, 2,000 lbs. No. 1 Extracted Clover and Basswood Honey, mostly put up in 60 lb. tins; a portion of it in 5, 8, and 10 lb. tins. JAS. STEWART, Meaford, Ont. b24-51

WE have several bound volumes of Clark's "Birds Eye View" of Beekeeping. Will mail on receipt of 10c CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, Beeton, Ont. b-24-1f

FOR SALE - 20 colonies bees, at a sacrifice, in 10 good hives, will weigh from 75 to 100 lbs. Must be sold at once. Will give a good bargain. R. I. GRACEY, Wollandport, Ont.

FOR SALE - 2000 lbs. Extracted Honey - clover, basswood and thistle. Samples and price on application. JOHN H. SALTER, Winham, Ont. b 20 5t p.

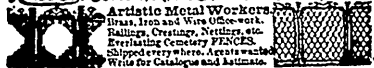
Will sell reasonable or exchange for a good greyhound, a cocker spaniel. He is one year and eight months old from pure bred stock. Has no bad habits and a good bird dog. b22 5.

1893. WRITE now and see how low I can supply you with odd and regular sized Hives and Frames. Also get pieces on sections, foundation, Honey Extractors, Knives, smokers, and anything you may need in the apiary for 1893. W. A. CHRYSLER, Box 450 Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE - 100 Nine Frame Combination Hives at 25c. each, second storages at 20c. each; supers, 5c. each; Reversible honeyboard, 15c. The above have been used one year, have two coats paint. Will take cash, honey, or anything I can use F.O.B. here. C. H. GRANTHAM, Lindsay, Ont. b23-st.

FIVE BANDED BEES. - I make a specialty of breeding Five Banded Bees and Queens. Had twenty-six years experience in breeding Queens and I have two fine Queens to breed from for 1893. Will sell Untested in May, \$1; Tested, \$1.75. June, 75c. or \$8 a dozen; Tested \$1.50. August, 60c., or \$6 a dozen. September, 50c. Sample of Bees and Drones sent free. All Queens that arrive dead, return the cage and I will send another. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. N. H. SMITH, Box 3, Tilbury Centre, Ont. b21 5t

**Hulbert Patent Wire Co. St. Louis, Mo.**



Safe, Durable Fence, Only \$80 a Mile.

**Land-Owners** save one-half the cost and avoid dangerous barbs.

Agents make \$200 per month and expenses Cash. The best local and travelling agents wanted everywhere. Write at once for circulars and choice territory. Address A. G. Hulbert, Patentee, care of Hulbert Fence and Wire Co., 904 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Factory Catalogue with 200 engraved designs and prices, sent free to any who want fancy iron and wire work for city, cemetery and farm fences, etc. b-7 1yr

# Swarming Prevented!

two queens can be made to work unitedly in one super and swarming be also u. el. prevented. Send ten cents and when this number is out it will be sent together with two other copies of it but different issues; or, for \$1, the Review will be sent from January to the end of the year. The 30-cent book, "Advanced Bee Culture," and the Review one year for \$1.25. W. Z. HUTCHISON, Flint, Mich.

THE BEEKEEPER'S REVIEW will take another step in advance by publishing in its March issue a illustrated article by B. Taylor, showing how, by a slight modification of hives and a little manipulation, the bees from

24-1f

## GET W. A. CHRYSLER'S CIRCULAR FOR 1893.

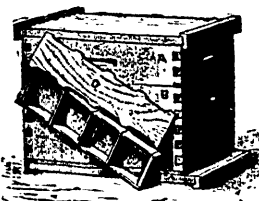
Manufacturer of all kinds of

b21 tf

### BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

Five per cent. Discount for Feb. Three per cent. for March

ADDRESS: BOX 450, CHATHAM, ONT.



# STILL SOME LEFT

I have on hand and will sell at a bargain to clear the lot out either separately or "en bloc," the following goods:—About 200 No. 2 Smokers, 95 Honey Knives, 28 Force Pumps, 26 Section Foundation Fasteners, 8 Kegs Wire Nails, all sizes, 12 Section Fasteners, 23 Foundation Cutters, 75 second-hand Jones and Combination hives, 48 Christie Feeders, large quantity of Honey Labels, all sizes, 400 lbs. Section and Brood Foundation, 58 Sheets of Perforated Bee Zinc, 5 Bushels Bokhara Clover Seed, 14 Wire Embedders, 200 sixty pound Tins, 500 five pound Tins, 200 two and a half pound Tins; one twelve inch Foundation Mill and one six inch Foundation Mill with appliances, and numerous other articles.

## 54 SWARMS OF BEES

IN 8 AND 12 FRAME HIVES FOR SALE.

The above is a part of the estate of the D. A. Jones Co., and will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Parties intending to purchase may have parcels laid by to ship when wanted. All will be sold at once. Make out your list and forward it for quotations. Would sell the lot to a dealer.

G. T. SOMERS

-

BEECHON ONT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Send in Your Orders & Get Discount

I am running in full blast, and can fill your orders for all supplies needed, Sections, Hives, Frames, and in fact everything I have added a Tinshop to my business, and am manufacturing Tinware on the premises.

**Four Per Cent. Discount for March Orders.**

REFERENCES:

W. C. Crawford, Wholesale and Retail Hardware, and manufacturers of all kinds of hardwares, Tilbury Century; W. J. Moffat & J. A. McGregor, Timber Merchants, Tilbury Centre; James McCready & Co., Wholesale Boot & Shoe Manufacturers, Montreal, P.Q.; C. M. Taylor, Secretary Waterloo Fire Insurance Co., Waterloo, Ont.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

**C. A. OUELLETTE,  
TILBURY CENTRE.**

## Have You Seen It.

If not send for free Sample Copy of the  
"Progressive Bee-Keeper."

A Wide Awake Monthly Journal that pleases everybody. 50c. per year.

ADDRESS:

Progressive Bee-Keeper - Unionville, Mo.

c-tf

—MUTH'S—

## HONEY EXTRACTOR !

Square Glass Honey-Jars,

Tin Buckets, Bee-Hives,

Honey-Sections, &c., &c.

Perfection Cold-Blast Smokers.

Dealers in Honey and Beeswax.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON CINCINNATI, O.

Send 10c stamp for 'Practical Hints to Bee-keepers.' MENTION THIS JOURNAL b-2-1y

## HONEY CANS.

# SPECIAL —PRICES

	Per 100
2 lb. and 2½ lb., slip top.....	\$ 4 50
3 lb. and 5 lb., slip top.....	5 50
5 lb., screw top.....	6 50
10 lb., screw top, with bail.....	11 00
40 lb. round, 1 screw top—in lots of 10, 23c. each.	
60 lb., lots of 10, round, encased in wood, 33c.	
60 lb. square, encased in wood 48c.	
5 lb. Tin Honey Pails, straight sides with bail; cover fits tight; the cheapest in the market..	\$ 6 00
10 lb. Tin Honey Pail, same as above.....	8 00
N.B.—No charge for boxes or packing.	
2 lb. wood pail, per 100.....	\$1 30
4 lb. wood pail, per 100.....	1 80

Send for our 1893 Illustrated Catalogue of Beekeepers' Supplies. Prices lower than ever.

516-6t T. PHILLIPS & Co., Orillia.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

# HASTINGS' LIGHTNING

## BEE



## ESCAPE

Send for sample of Hastings' Lightning Bee Escape and you will be convinced that it is the best and most practical Escape yet produced. It will clear the supers in a short space of time (2 to 4 hrs.) and it is impossible for the bees to clog the passage as they cannot return. Each Escape guaranteed as re-presented. Price by mail, each, 20c., \$2 25 per dozen. Full directrons with each Escape. Write for discount. Electrotypes for dealers' catalogues furnished free.

### TESTIMONIALS.

M. E. HASTINGS,

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

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

Respectfully Yours, W. E. CLARK.

Dear Sir—

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

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

Yours Respectfully, F. A. GLADWIN.

M. E. HASTINGS,

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

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

Truly Yours, B. E. FOSTER.

## HASTINGS' POSITIVE REVERSIBLE EXTRACTOR

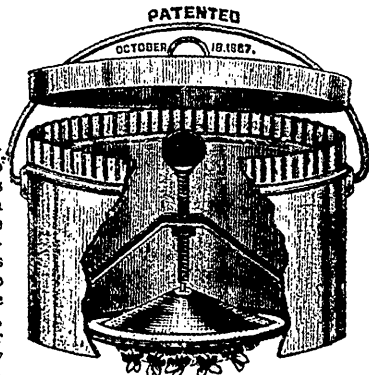


The above illustration shows a New Extractor now ready for the market. The principal features are that it is positive in the reversing of the baskets, as they all move at once without either the use of chains or reversing of the crank.

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

## Hastings' Perfection Feeders.

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



### M. E. HASTINGS

Patentee and sole Manufacturer, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.