

...The Canadian Bee Journal

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BRANTFORD, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1903.

WHOLE No
456

Blow, blow, thou winter wind
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.

—Shakespeare.

Ontario Bee-keepers' Association

ANNUAL MEETING

Continued from page 140 January Number

Mr. Couse: There are always two
sides to a question. I don't think
there is any set of business men doing
business largely but will try to find
out what they are going to buy and how
much there is to buy and I think they
have a perfect right to do it. We are
the only people in the world.
Reference was made to a certain
price in the city and I happened
to be in one day and they showed the
prices they had received offering
honey at certain prices. Why
didn't they take it? They had to
tell the men first that they sell to
us, what will you give us for
honey and these men say, we will
give you half a cent more than we
pay for South American honey for.
They will take one cent the other,
the best. I was shown a sample
and what I thought of it. I

said, I think it is foreign honey. I
was told, we can sell that honey for so
much; it is just as good a price
perhaps or better than what we are
going to sell yours for. These men
are selling largely to manufacturers.
It is really surprising; I didn't know
until a year or two ago that the
consumption through grocery stores,
in that way did not amount to much;
it sold largely to manufacturers.
They can buy honey where they
please, let it be Cuba, California,
South America or any place else.

Mr. Holtermann: Do you justify
a man who writes to say, "You have
got to come off your high horse?"

Mr. Couse: No, he is not justified
in that. You don't have to, although
at the same time he may think you
have.

Mr. Holtermann: Another man
came to Mr. Smith at the Exhibition
and said another firm in Toronto had
been offered by the Bow Park Com-
pany all their comb honey at \$1.50 a
dozen. We had never quoted that
man a price. We had already sold
our comb honey at \$2 a dozen.
Doesn't that indicate that that man
was deliberately telling a falsehood
in order to get the other man to put
down his figures.

Mr. Dickenson: The honey from
foreign countries, even for manu-
facturing purposes I do not think
comes in competition with our honey.
For instance the honey that comes
from Jamaica and Chili and I sup

pose from Cuba; it is not classed with our honey at all. Our clover honey is a table honey; it comes in competition with honey from California. The price that first-class California honey will bring in the British market you can split in two; our clover honey from Canada will beat it; and from the other countries I have mentioned the price will not be half as much; it simply does not come into competition with that class of honey at all. It goes in there by the



H. G. SIBBALD, Claude, Ont., President Honey Exchange.

thousand barrels.

Mr. Couse: I am speaking of the Toronto market. There is real Cuban honey brought into the Toronto market and sold to the manufacturers.

Mr. Dickenson: If it don't come into competition in the British market why should it in Canada? I am surprised?

Mr. Holtermann: It has done it.

Mr. Couse: It is doing it today.

Mr. Dickenson: The samples I have had sent me simply answer for themselves; they have not the quality. They may effect the price but they are not in that class at all.

Mr. Sibbald; Mr. Dickenson's idea perhaps is alright in a way, but there is too much of this honey in the market. When the manufacturer is offered honey at eight cents and he tries it and says it suits him alright, that he can't find any difference, what are you going to do? Jamaica honey was sold in Toronto last spring and delivered there in large quantities at eight cents, and not only Jamaica honey but California honey was brought there with car loads of fruit and sold in the Toronto market to manufacturers and retailers; that hurts our market and if we get our market up higher and they see the quotations they send to a broker and ask if he cannot sell some honey for them and he goes around and canvasses the different buyers; they give a sample order and if they like it they bring on more and while the other honey is supplying the demand in Toronto our honey stands on the shelf. That is going to lower our market in time.

Mr. Dickenson: Do I understand Mr. Sibbald to say we are in competition in Canada with Jamaica honey?

Mr. Holtermann: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Dickenson: I have got samples in my house sent from Liverpool and I get twice as much for one hundred pounds of my honey as what they say Jamaica honey will sell for there.

Mr. Couse: Lots of this honey is being sold for the purpose of putting it in 'Infallible oil.'

Mr. Heise: I could have sold my honey at a certain price had it not been for the fact that they could purchase Cuban honey for a cent a pound less, and as far as I know the

purchased Cuban honey. If that is not coming into active competition with our honey I would like to know what is.

Mr. Dickenson : I will stick to the Old Country market.

The President : There must be something wrong with the importation of honey if parties can come in and compete because there is three cents a pound duty on honey coming into Canada.

Mr. Holtermann : I had a letter within the last two months from Cuba asking me if I would undertake to handle Cuban honey, and I had a sample from there, as far as color goes it is just as white as any honey we have in Canada. I don't know what it was from. I am not going to say it was as good by any means but there are a great many people that use things that are not quite as good. There are even manufacturers that will use honey that is a little thinner where perhaps the better honey would go farther, but we have got to be able to show them that that is the case.

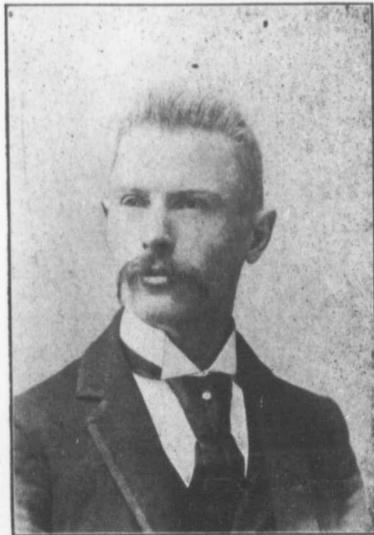
Mr. Heise : I might say that the Cuban honey suited them equally well for their purpose as our white honey.

Mr. Byer : Speaking for the manager of one of our large manufacturing firms' he had a sample of what he called Jamaica honey; it was beautiful to look at and he said it answered their purpose just as well as the very best honey they could buy here. He says, we have had so many tons of that honey laid down here at 7½ cents a pound and we are waiting for further advices and if we can get more at the same prices we are not prepared to pay more for Ontario honey. In three or four days they heard the Jamaica crop was a failure and they paid one half cent a pound more.

Mr. Sibbald : I have seen a sample

of Jamaica honey and it was pretty light, equal to our own honey in color I think; it had a foreign flavor that we might object to but I don't see that it would make any difference for use in baking and that is where it comes into competition with us. I believe half of the honey used is used in manufacturing.

Mr. Whiteside : I would like to say a word in favor of the Bee Journal which came to my relief when I was in a quandary, by giving reports re-



W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Vice-Pres.
Honey Exchange.

ceived from different parts of the country.

The President : I think the action of the executive this year in getting those reports had a very important effect in keeping members up to the price. There are always in some parts of the Province poor crops and in other parts good crops and if we could only get bee-keepers to know these things they would not get demoralized and sell the honey too cheaply.

Mr. Lott: Has anything ever been done to establish a market in the Old Country for our honey?

The President: I think not officially by the Association but I think Mr. Dickenson and some others export honey to the Old Country.

Mr. Lott: Speaking of the commission men, for my part I have very little use for them; I can generally sell my honey without leaving it in



WM. COUSE, Sec.-Treas., Streetsville.

their hands. I had a little experience once; I shipped some fifteen barrels, and when we had paid the railroad freight and commission men, cartage, wharfage, and so forth, I got but very little out of it. I never had anything to do with commission men after that. I think if some steps were taken we could get a good market in the Old Country for honey.

The President: I think the best market for Ontario honey is in Man-

itoba and the North-West, if we could only have a proper system of distribution. I think the best way to ship it out is canded in ten pound pails; the pail itself is valuable, whereas the sixty pound can has to be thrown away.

Mr. Chrysler: Our extracted honey is not all first-class honey fit for table use; it should be graded as number one and two and our number two honey can be sold at a price to compete with foreign honey coming in here for manufacturing purposes and it will entirely shut it out. Our surplus is good clover honey of good body and color and be distributed by the Association and we can get a larger price for it even in foreign or distant home markets. I think we can get a really good price for our number one extracted and a price for our number two extracted that will fully compensate us for all our competition.

Mr. Holmes: I would like to know what is the general advice from this Association to its members relative to this matter of giving out information to dealers immediately when we secure the honey.

The President: I should never report a boom crop; if it was a large crop I would be very cautious and if it was a failure I would say so.

Mr. Holtermann: It is not wise, if there is a big crop, to try to make people believe that there is a poor crop because that might result in a good many being disappointed as to what they really will receive. We are perfectly willing that there should be a fair report throughout the Province as to what the crop is. That I think is a business like stand, but I don't think that is got by writing the best bee-keepers of the Province and asking them what their crop has been.

Mr. Chrysler: If all the bee-keepers

would give the exact amount of honey produced by them it would not be an estimate of the honey produced in the Province. Each year should be given compared with the year previous and number of the bees in the vicinity compared with the year previous in order to estimate prices and to get anything like satisfactory results from the estimate.

The President appointed Messrs. Darling, Sibbald, Gemmell, Byer and Newton as the Committee on a question of the revision of the foul brood act.

QUESTION DRAWER

Conducted by Mr. Chrysler

Question: Does stimulative feeding in the spring pay and in what way?

Mr. Chrysler: I don't believe in it. Early spring stimulating is inclined to wear out the life of the bees before the honey crop is ready to gather and they are not as strong or they may not be any stronger than they would have been if they had not been stimulated. Of course there are times when we should feed, say, between fruit bloom and clover, that pays well, in order to keep them from starving and keep the brood fed and in good health.

Mr. Dickenson: I would say that stimulative feeding pays me. I generally have a certain amount of honey I want to feed back and I would like to follow it up.

Question: How to unite light colonies and when?

Mr. Chrysler: In August or the first of September; I just simply go and set one on top of the other for a few days and get them all in one hive body; if they needed feeding for the winter I would feed them then. I would pay no attention to the bees; they settle that themselves.

Mr. Dickenson: Unless you knew the queen was better than another?

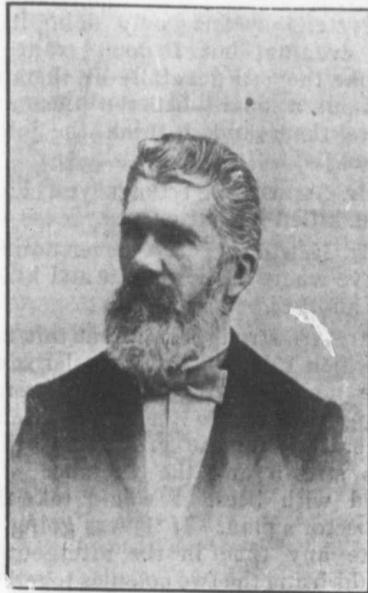
Mr. Chrysler: Oh, certainly.

Mr. Byer: Wouldn't a number of bees go back to their old stand?

Mr. Chrysler; I wouldn't care very much for that.

Mr. McEvoy: Did I understand Mr. Chrysler to say he would simply set one on top of the other and unite them?

Mr. Chrysler: I would set them on top of one another and let them be like that for a few days when I would come along again and dispose of the



C. W. Post, Trenton, one of the Directors.

frames not occupied and get them all in one hive body, they would be one colony then.

Mr. McEvoy: I would get the bees to fill themselves pretty thoroughly upon their own stand and do the work in the evenings as late as I could do it and then unite them at once. I would raise the hive two or three inches from the bottom and shake the bees down and let them run in and give them a fair smoking so as to knock all the fight out of them.

Mr. Holtermann: The Inspector has a number of times told us what we were to do with the bees in the evening. A good many people don't know what that time is. Is it after the bees begin to crawl up your sleeves and so on?

Mr. McEvoy: I thought that you understood that evening was along sometime about sundown, just a little before dark.

Mr. Newton: I would endorse Mr. Chrysler's system, only doing it in the evening, but I don't want to smoke them; I generally lift them up and put a board between them and leave them and I think the job is done.

Mr. Armstrong: Don't you have some killed in that way?

Mr. Newton: I have never noticed a hive where they fought and killed one another.

Mr. Armstrong: I had one this fall in which I did as Mr. Chrysler says. The next morning I was passing along and I saw there had been a general fight; the ground in front was strewn and the entrance was filled with bees. I would take the inspector's plan. If I was going to unite any time in the afternoon I would bring the two colonies together and put an upper story on to shake the bees into, giving them first a thorough good smoking so that they would fill themselves up and take the fight out of them; then I would take them, comb by comb, and shake them right down in the super on top and give them a thorough good smoking at the entrance and put the cover on and everything would be alright the next morning.

Mr. Newton: Do you use a metal queen excluder between two stories when you unite them?

Mr. Armstrong: Sometimes we do and sometimes we do not; it depends

on whether I want to get hold of the queen.

Mr. Heise: I go to the hives I wish to unite and remove all the frames except just what the bees occupy; I do that one evening and the next evening I come along and generally lift three out of one hive and place them in the other, leaving space for one frame between; let them remain on those for three or four days or a week and I then put the rest of the frames in and I have never noticed any fight.

Mr. Miller: There is a difficulty with some of us being able to attend to those bees in the evening. We should have a method whereby we can do it at any time through the day. I have found a very successful method by adopting partly what has been said and taking a short cut. I would smoke both hives well, carry the one up to the other, and if I didn't choose to remove the frames I would leave the body and give it a shake in front and I would set one right on top of the other any time of the day and set up a board at the entrance. I never had any difficulty with fighting or the bees being lost.

Mr. Sibbald: What is the advantage of uniting?

Mr. Chrysler: The advantage would not be much with a large beekeeper who has lots of bees but there are some cases where bee-keepers wish to winter over all the colonies that they possibly can for the next year and the chances are that he has a number of young queens in each one; the two united will raise enough brood to enable them to winter very safely whereas if they were left they were they had not enough brood to winter very safely. If I thought they would safely winter over they would never unite them.

Mr. Holtermann: Could you winter a two framed nucleus with safety

Mr. Chrysler: I might. I have wintered with three; I haven't tried two.

Mr. Lott: I have caged both queens and shook the bees into the same hive and the next day you could take out either queen you liked, or the day following you could liberate that queen and they would not fight at all. The time they get fighting is when they have liberty to attack the queen.

Question: What is the best way to feed colonies which have been put away too late, no combs being available?

Mr. Chrysler: I would make cakes of candy and put over the frames but at the same time that will not answer if you have not got a fair quantity of honey in the hive.

Mr. Lott: Would you disturb your bees after you had once put them in the cellar and fed them candy?

Mr. Chrysler: It is always against safe wintering to go tampering with them afterwards but if cakes of candy are placed over the frame it does not disturb them very much; it will add to their dryness too, I have found and if you have honey below the moisture of the bees that rises will to a certain extent help to liquify the candy.

Mr. Brown: Did you find them making down that candy alright?

Mr. Chrysler: No, you can't expect to take it all down in all cases but the idea is to get them through the winter.

Mr. Fixter: How would cakes of maple sugar do on top?

Mr. Chrysler: I don't know about that; there is probably more saccharine matter in that it might act as poor food.

President: A neighbor of mine had a box hive short of stores, he bored a hole in the top and got an empty comb and laid it on top close to the

hole and he made a quantity of syrup, and every little while he went down into the cellar and tipped a little of that into the comb and the bees came up and took it down and they came out good in the spring.

Mr. Chrysler: I might say I had two colonies one year that had been fed all winter; they came out splendidly in the spring but before the clover was on they were not worth anything; one had lost a queen and I just managed to save the other one and it didn't seem to amount to anything compared to others. Those were fed with liquid honey and had a small top bar feeder.

Mr. Darling: I put the question in; the reason that I did so was I got word on Saturday that there was a merchant up in the town wanted to see me. I went in and it seemed that an acquaintance of his some thirty or forty miles off put some bees away too light and wrote to him wanting to know how to manage them. I don't know whether they have combs or not but I presume they have. I don't know whether the frames are movable frames or box hives.

Mr. Chrysler: If I had combs of honey I would lay them flat over the top of the frames the same as I would the candy.

Mr. Dickenson: This discussion has all reference to bees wintered in the cellar.

Mr. Fixter: We have dozens of letters come to us, as Mr. Darling has had, asking how to winter over colonies that have not sufficient stores. I have put away colonies worth very little, weighing about thirty pounds apiece and I have put from four to six sections on top and also winter sugar and we find they come out very well. We took care in covering the top considerably so that there would be no ventilation.

Mr. Holtermann: We are to take it for granted he has not got any comb to give them.

Wintering in the cellar, the way I would do with either a box hive or otherwise, I would take as flat a feeder as I could get and give thick syrup. If I had nothing but a pan I would put straw enough to keep the bees from drowning; raise the hive quietly off the bottom board and shove the feeder in under the combs and let them take it up. I don't know of a better way of doing it. You can do it quietly, and you don't need to disturb the top of the hive where the bees are. But if the bees had two pounds or even three pounds of honey in the combs in a good cellar I would run chances and leave them alone till I took them out, and mark them and immediately attend to them afterwards.

Mr. McEvoy: Did I understand that you would feed them syrup of liquid in the winter under the hive?

Mr. Holtermann: Yes, I would not be afraid.

Mr. McEvoy: Towards spring alright, but to start that early in the winter they break cluster and they become restless.

Mr. Holtermann: That is why I don't want to adopt that system but practically a stock will come down and take it and go right up again.

Mr. McEvoy: It should be started along early in January. But if you have got a poor class of sections that would not sell and put them on top as Mr. Fixter says, of the two I will secure more safe queens by that system than I will by the other.

Mr. Armstrong: For my part I would put on good thick syrup with the Canadian feeder and pack the feeder down all solid. I fed bees in every month in the year except February and March. I fed one colony one year buckwheat honey in January

that had'n't enough to winter and it was a fair colony when clover came in.

Mr. Lott: Is that in the cellar?

Mr. Armstrong: Yes, or outdoors either. If I had room enough on top of my packing case I would risk it there.

Mr. McEvoy: That would work well with one and wouldn't with the other. Mr. Armstrong is one of the best bee-keepers in the Province of Ontario, he is a specialist and when he will feed a hive it will be a hive worth feeding, but take an ordinary farmer that has got a hive of bees pretty light in stores, and it is likely light in bees, and his bees won't come up to the feeder and they will not do as well as Mr. Armstrong's.

Mr. Dickenson: I wouldn't like to recommend feeding ten months or eight months in the year.

Mr. Armstrong: I don't recommend it either but I have done it. In case of necessity where you think a colony is going to starve don't you think it would be better to do that?

Mr. Dickenson: No.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Darling, the Convention adjourned to meet at 7.30 o'clock p.m.

(Continued next month.)

A Canadian Honey Exchange.

To the Bee-Keepers of Canada:

After the O. B. K. A. meeting at Barrie a number of the largest bee-keepers of Ontario held a public meeting and organized themselves into a society to be known as the "Canadian Honey Exchange" and duly elected the following as its officers: H. G. Sibbald, President, Clarendon; W. Couse, Secretary, Streetsville; Directors, C. W. Post, Trenton; W. A. Chrysler, Chatham and John Newton, Thamesford; with objects briefly as follows:

To control prices, assist in the proper distribution and marketing of the apian products of its members.

also to obtain and distribute amongst its members accurate crop reports.

Honey producers will see at once the great benefit such an organization will be to them, and may help along the enterprise by sending their names and membership fee of \$1, which will be used for organization purposes and materially aid the immediate consumation of the plan.

After securing a large and it is to be hoped complete membership of the bee-keepers, a meeting will be called where the constitution adopted hastily at Barrie may be amended and details all settled in time for the marketing of the crop of 1903.

W. Couse, Sec.

Manitoba Bee-Keepers Will Organize

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED—WILL MEET FEB. 24.

Messrs. S. A. Bedford, of the Experimental Farm, Brandon; J. J. Gunn, Gonor, and James Duncan, Rosseau, are a committee to make arrangements for the holding of a meeting of those interested in bee-keeping, for the purpose of forming a beekeepers' association of provincial proportions. There are at present about 200 men interested in bees in Manitoba, and it is felt that an association devoted to this industry will be both pleasant and profitable. The meeting will be held in Winnipeg, the 24th day of February, and arrangements have been completed whereby all coming in to attend can take advantage of the cheap rates of the stock conventions. As already stated, these are that each person desiring to attend secure a certificate when purchasing their ticket at their home station, and on presenting this ticket, duly signed by the secretary, they will receive free transportation

to their homes. The committee would like to hear from anyone interested in bees and all correspondence should be addressed "Bee-keepers' Association, Box 438, Winnipeg."

Manitoba honey ranks second to none in fine flavor: it is one of the healthiest forms of food, more particularly for children, and anything that will have the effect of extending beekeeping in Manitoba deserves encouragement. — Winnipeg Free Press.

Most Healthful Sweets.

If the children covet sweets let them have them—but the proper kind of sweets. Cheap candies, such as jam, sweet cakes and lumps of sugar are bad. Pure chocolate—not chocolate candies—and honey are good. Honey is more easily assimilated than many "predigested" foods. It is a concentrated food and furnishes the same elements of nutrition as starch and sugar, imparting warmth and energy.

Honey is a valuable medicine and has many uses. It is excellent in most lung and throat affections, and is often used with great benefit in place of cod liver oil. Occasionally there is a person with whom it does not agree, but most people can learn to use it with beneficial results. Children who have natural appetites generally prefer it to butter.

It has much the same effect as wine or stimulants, without injurious effects, and is unequalled in mead and harvest drinks. As an external application it is much appreciated as a remedy for croup and colds. In preserving fruit the formic acid it contains makes a better preservative than sugar syrup, and it is also used in cooking and confections. Honey does not injure the teeth as candies do.—Ottawa Journal.

THE
CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers,

Published Monthly by

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BRANTFORD - CANADA.

Editor, W. J. Craig.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Bees indoors seem to be wintering quietly and well. Those outdoors have not had a fly since about the middle of November. We have had days within the last few weeks just mild enough to make them restless and show that they were alive but no sunshine to induce them to come out.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. J. H. Martin, better known as "rambler" in the columns of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. Mr. Martin died of fever in Cuba. We did not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance but always enjoyed his bright breezy items in our exchange, where he will be much missed.

A card from Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, written from Fort Pierce, Florida, says: "I have just received word that the 119 colonies of bees I had stored in a cellar in Bruce Co., Ont, were burned with the house above them. All the bees were in the cellar and

my surplus supplies, including 200 extracting supers, were stored in the house. As I had no insurance I estimate my loss at about \$800.00. I am now in Central Florida, where it warm as midsummer, bees flying every day." We are sorry to learn of friend Alpaugh's loss.

Mr. F. L. Thompson, of Denver, Col., has taken the place of G. M. Doolittle as assistant editor of the "Progressive Bee-Keeper." He is a vigorous apicultural writer, and, as Editor Leahy says in his introduction, "hews to the line regardless of where the chips may fall. Mr. Homer H. Hyde, who takes charge of the "Texas Department," opened in the January issue, is a young man of good practical experience we believe, and will make his department interesting and helpful. We would repeat with emphasis to our readers a piece of sound advice which he gives to Texas bee-keepers as it applies here as well and particularly after the experiences of last season with some of us.

"Now is the time of year to get your hives, supers, and everything in readiness for the honey crop. You should figure out about what your needs will be and get them in and put up ready for the honey flow when it comes. It is poor policy to wait until the honey flow is here before ordering the needed supplies. You should have them now and get them ready so there will be no loss when the flow comes. A great deal more money is lost by having on hand too few empty hives and supers than there is by having too many."

Flint, Mich., Jan. 3, '03.

Having received from Ellis E. Mason, Secretary of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, the results of the December election for General Manager and three Directors, I make the following announcements:—

Whole number of votes cast for General Manager, 610, of which N. E. France received 489, E. T. Abbott 117, scattering, 4. Mr. N. E. France is hereby declared elected as General Manager.

Whole number of votes cast for Directors, 567, of which G. M. Doolittle received 364; W. F. Marks, 262; Thos. G. Newman 249, Udo Tepperwein 149, Wm. A. Selser 105, Wm. McEvoy 86, G. W. VanGundy 74. The rest of the votes are scattered among 120 members, no one of them receiving more than 32 votes. Mr. G. M. Doolittle, having received a majority vote, is hereby declared elected. No other candidate for Director having received a majority vote, no other is elected. The constitution says that the directors' term of office "shall be four years, or until their successors are elected and qualified." This leaves Mr. Thos. G. Newman, and Mr. W. F. Marks still in office, at least, for the present.

W.Z.HUTCHINSON,

Pres. National Bee-Keepers' Ass.

Some of our readers are aware of the unfortunate little misunderstandings regarding the managership which have spoiled the peace of the National Association during the past year, and led to considerable friction between members. We have had some items for publication bearing on this which we thought it unwise to publish. We don't need to "borrow" troubles of this sort in Ontario. We might say, however, that it would

have been much better if the little note recommending Mr. France had been omitted on the ballot card. It was altogether unnecessary, notwithstanding Mr. Secor's explanation which reads as follows in the American Journals:

Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson. — I have your recent letter in which you say there is some dissatisfaction among some of the members of the Association regarding the form of ballot recently sent out, and because there were no constitutional amendments submitted. I am sure that any fair-minded member will, when he learns the facts in the case, exonerate the General Manager from blame in both cases. The reason why Mr. France's name was mentioned on the voting-blank was that he was the ONLY PERSON nominated in a proper manner. His name had been regularly presented to the Chairman of the Board and seconded by at least half a dozen members. It therefore came to me officially, and I was obliged to call attention to it.

Perhaps it may be stated that other names had been mentioned in some of the bee journals. Granted, I now think I remember one person who so nominated three or four men for the same office. But by what constitutional provision is the Board of Directors or the General Manager required to take cognizance of every suggestion made by every person who may write to periodicals published in the United States? Why were not these nominations made to the proper officials of the Association? Unless these matters are brought to me personally I can not undertake the responsibility of endorsing them.

EUGENE SECOR,

General Manager.

Notes by the Way

By G. A. DEADMAN.

GIVING BEES WINTERING IN CELLAR A CLEANSING FLIGHT

I am discussing this subject a month or so early, in order that those interested may have time to consider it before it is time to put it into practice should they desire to do so. It seems to me that cellar wintering is coming more in vogue every year. It is not the purpose of this article to say which I have found best or the success I have had with either, but rather to emphasize my belief that it pays to give the bees in the cellar a fly in early spring, and then return them to the cellar for two weeks or so before removing them finally. It is such a large subject to deal with and so many things to consider that I hardly know where to begin. In the first place I had better describe this "locality," so that if you wish to do as I advise, you will know whether conditions are the same. Mr. R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, but last year made the statement, that in his locality he would begin setting out the bees at any time after March 15th. He says, "out of 100, set out 7 or 8 and when they have had a good flight put shade board over the entrance and set out more the next favorable day and so on until all are out." I am inclined to think that friend Holtermann has made some mistake in the date, or else things are vastly different here, April 15th is about the time for setting them out in this locality and sometimes a few days earlier and sometimes even later. From the 10th to the 20th of April we may have two or three favorable days

for this, but more frequently only one. Those outside sometimes have a fly in March, but only for a short time if they should. In stating my reasons for giving bees a fly two weeks or so before being finally removed from the cellar, it will be necessary to explain that in this locality, as in many others I presume, we frequently have days when it is warm enough for the bees to fly but too cold for them to go very far, which many do and are lost. This is one reason why I like bees returned to the cellar after a cleansing flight. They do not get lost or chilled to death. Another reason is they are not becoming exhausted by continuous flights, as they do when the weather is warm day after day, after being removed from the cellar. The most disastrous spring I ever experienced was one where for a whole week we had summer weather following the day they were removed from the cellar. The outcome was, before young bees were hatched so many of the old bees had died that there were not sufficient left to protect the brood. Most frequently my experience has been that no brood will be reared until removed from the cellar, which makes me anxious to have them out as soon as possible. I know there are exceptions to this, but too few with me to induce me to leave them in their winter repository longer than I can help, unless they have had a cleansing flight. Before going further I would say that while Doolittle may object to rearing bees out of season, I have never yet had my bees too strong for the white clover, which usually begins to bloom here between the 10th and 15th of June. Colonies that may be ready to swarm in May can be well used in strengthening others that may otherwise take until July, so that while I am very careful to shut off brood rearing that may be

too late for the honey harvest and too early for wintering, I am never fearful about having too many bees hatched before the honey flow begins and therefore try to encourage it in every way I can. The earlier I can remove the bees from the cellar the sooner brood rearing begins, so I intend this year at least to do this about the first fine day between the 5th and 10th of April or possibly before if any prospects of early spring, and then put them back again for say two weeks or so. Brood rearing will then have begun and in some instances young bees either hatching or soon to hatch when placed on their summer stands. The weather then will be settled and very little loss from any being chilled in flight. I am convinced that we can make no mistake in this, and if one has only a few colonies I believe it would pay to put them back more than once. I have had this conviction for sometime, but different things have hindered me from always putting it in practice, or, I have not dared to undertake it because of the work involved. It is true it is not necessary, but where one desires to make the most of his bees and to have them ready for fruit bloom and white clover, then it will surely pay. There is one of the advantages of cellar wintering. How I have frequently wished that there was some way of keeping bees in their hives on unfavorable days for flight, but with those wintered outside it cannot be done. Not so with those wintered in the cellar, which can be kept in their hives by having them in the cellar. After giving them a cleansing flight, they can be fed sugar syrup to advance while in the cellar. In the early days of my bee-keeping I had some of the hives and as I thought that they would easily freeze, I returned them to the cellar on the return of

cold weather, and as I was doubtful about the quantity of honey they had I took the precaution to feed them. It is unnecessary to say there was no spring dwindling there. As to the time of day best for taking out and other things pertaining to it I will reserve for the next issue of this journal.

Honey Fruit Cake.

Four eggs, five cups of flour, two cups of honey, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, half a pound of citron, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in a slow oven.

A Business Change.

On the 10th inst., the Breeders' Advocate, a Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock paper published at Petrolea, Ont., purchased the Canadian Poultry Directory, a similar publication, of Woodstock, Ont. The two papers will be amalgamated under the heading of The Breeders' Advocate and published at Petrolea. This will add nearly 1,000 to The Advocate's circulation, and will materially benefit those interested in the fancy. Sample copies mailed for the asking.

There are now in the United States at least ten different kinds of agencies for the benefit of the American farmer and the Department of Agriculture alone has over two thousand persons engaged in scientific investigations looking towards improvement in the quality and quantity of farm produce. This great educational work is reviewed for The Youth's Companion by the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture—one of the many important announcements for the 1903 volume of that paper.

Thoughts and ...Comments ON CURRENT TOPICS

By a York County Bee Keeper.

COMPETITION VERSUS ORGANIZATION

We have become so accustomed to hearing it said, that "competition is the life of trade," that it requires quite a stretch of the imagination to think anything to the contrary. The Bee-Keepers' Review, for November, is largely made up of opinion and ideas, contributed and editorial, bearing on the question of commercial organization.

In a lengthy and forcible article contributed by Mr. Daggit of New York, notice the following remarks concerning competition: "Over production is due to competition, People are now beginning to see competition in its true light. Instead of being a blessing, it is nothing more than a necessary evil, to be curtailed and restricted. As society advances in development, competition will be eliminated altogether. It means every man trying to get the best of another—one at another's throat. It develops greed, selfishness and dishonesty, and the end of the road is ruin; sometimes mental and physical ruin, and not infrequently moral ruin. It must be supplemented by something better and it will be." While these statements may be a little too radical for the most of us to swallow in their entirety, still there is no doubt a lot of truth in the author's opinions.

AFTERMATH OF THE BARRIE MEETING.

It seems too bad that little personal spites and grievances sometimes find a place for overflowing, in our con-

ventions. Disagreeable occurrences like this have a tendency to undo the very work the Association is, or at least should be trying to perform.

A splendid address was that by Prof. Shutt and he deserves the appreciation and thanks of every beekeeper in Canada for the interest taken in their work. However, it is a difficult proposition, that of establishing a specific gravity test, as a standard for grading extracted honey. So many conflicting circumstances, such as difference in seasons, etc., etc., come in for consideration, that I am afraid we will never be able to say with certainty, that honey shall weigh so many pounds, no less to the gallon.

Mr. Creelman likewise gave us an excellent talk, and by the way, methinks it might be well for us to take into consideration, some of the very plain facts thrown out. Even the most enthusiastic member of the O.B.K.A. will be forced to admit, that as compared with the progress of sister organizations, our Association is to a certain extent a back number. anyone comparing our annual reports for the past five years, cannot fail to notice a great deal of sameness in the discussions of the different meetings. Whilst questions such as size of hive, methods of wintering, and a host of others, will quite properly, continue to be discussed at future meetings, I cannot help but think that the deeper problems concerning our business, will receive more attention than they have in times past. Mr. Creelman criticized our methods of electing officers, and his suggestion, that we would facilitate business if we would adopt the plan of appointing a nominating committee, should at least have our consideration.

A prominent member of the Association, facetiously remarked that matters would have been simplified

at our meeting if someone had moved that all the directors be re-elected for the ensuing year. Without wishing to cast reflections on anyone, my opinion is that our present system is not satisfactory. As it is now, personal feelings of friends, will often prevent opposition from being brought out, even should their better judgment convince them that the Association work is hindered by them not so doing.

The most important business of our meeting was unfortunately left till the last session, when there was a slim attendance. However, there is room for satisfaction, as to the manner in which nearly all who were present, took an active part in organizing "The Honey Exchange." It is to be hoped that all bee-keepers in Canada, whether members of the O.B.K.A. or not, will forward a dollar each to Secretary Couse, Streetsville, Ont., and thus help along the work. United, I see no reason why the organization should not give satisfaction, not only to the producers, but to dealers and consumers as well.

Chicago and North-Western Bee-keepers' Association.

Reported by Morley Petit.
Continued from Page 144.

Mr. Frank B. White of Chicago, who was introduced as a friend of bee-keepers and poultry men, addressed the convention on the subject of

MARKETING HONEY

Bee-keepers should do all in their power to increase the demand for honey, in order to get a larger price. Comparatively little honey is used. Few hotels have it on their menu. Why is not honey advertised as are health foods? See what California has done for the sale of her oranges by advertising. Advertise unitedly as an Association. Let each producer sell as much as possible at home.

Your neighbors buy patent medicine, why not honey? Then don't let one pound of good honey go out without your name on it.

Bee-Keeping and Printers' Ink--by E. T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo.

High over the fence leapt Sunny Jim. I leave you to guess what food raised him. No one needs to guess twice. How has he become so well known? By the use of Printers' Ink. Is it hard to make the application? This advertising should be done by the National Association. But perhaps not 25,000 bee-keepers could tell what the National has ever done. Why is the membership not ten thousand instead of only one thousand? The goods of aggressive people are the ones sold. The little child learns to lisp "Mellin's Food" along with "papa" and "mama." Every member should be a walking advertisement of the National Association. We want it to be a great organization. Send out solicitors. Use the agencies of the 20th century. Educate people by means of newspaper advertisements, they are news as much as accidents and murders. Do not be afraid to blow your own horn, for no one else can do it so well as you can.

Foul Brood.—By N. E. France, Inspector of Apiaries for Wisconsin.

Comparatively few know this disease when they see it. The odor is not a sure test as it does not always accompany the disease. The worker larva in its natural condition takes 21 days to mature. In the Northern States Foul Brood affects the larva at from 4 to 8 days, in the south at from 2 to 6 days old. At first the symptoms are not easily detected. In the young larva the first fatal blow is in the food, the disease is fed, and acquired in no other way. The larva becomes restless and instead of lying down it stands up and a brownish streak shows at the vertebra. It soon

dies and falls lengthwise in the lower side of the cell and sticks there as if glued. Starved brood can be removed from the cell but foul brood, never.

The cell is by this time capped and when the gases escape from the dead larva the capping sinks in and a ragged hole appears at one side of the centre. The larva is now a dead matter brown and stringy, and the head, which is nearest the mouth of the cell, TURNS UP A LITTLE and becomes hard. Back of the head it has a ribbed appearance. In time it all dries down to a thin brown scale with the turned up head. This is most easily detected by holding the comb in a strong light at an angle of 45°.

Pickled brood never gets the ribbed appearance and has not much capping on it. When dried it has the curled up appearance but does not stick fast to the cell wall like foul brood, its cappings also are of a lighter color. Foul brood smells like stale furniture glue; but black brood smells like soured apple pomace.

Mr. France recommends a modification of the McEvoy treatment. He would remove the combs and leave the colony caged in their empty hive for 48 hours, then give foundation for them to build new combs.

Dr. Nussel of Wisconsin, read a paper in which were many good points. One big swarm, he said, with a young queen will get more honey than ten small ones. Transfer a sluggish swarm to a clean hive, disturbing the order of the combs. When wintering in dry cellar the bees should be given water in a sponge at the hive entrance during February and March. They need it for brood rearing and it will prevent restlessness. To keep bees in a city choose Italians and Carnolians; a row of tall poplars around the lot will cause the bees to fly upward and if water is provided in the yard from the start, they will have

no occasion to disturb anyone in the neighborhood. Dr. Nussel spoke strongly in favor of chaff hives, and of an extracting super to hold 16 combs and turned crosswise of the brood chamber.

Notes from discussions.

1. If bees have stored honey dew in brood chamber in fall, feed syrup or candy enough to carry them through the winter. They will eat the last stored first.

2. Selling bees to near neighbors only robs your own pasture.

3. To remove surplus pollen from combs soak in water and wash out with a spray pump.

4. A warm fall is detrimental to wintering. It reduces stores. The bees should be kept as quiet as possible by providing shade, not exposing sweets, etc.

5. To prevent propolis sticking to the fingers rub them with sweet oil or glycerine.

6. Which are preferable square or tall sections? There is not much choice. Square sections require less foundation and contain less "fish-bone." Tall sections being thinner cure more quickly, appear larger and are "the new thing." There is a growing demand among Chicago dealers for a thin light-weight section to be bought by the pound and so decided by the case.

7. Comb honey should be more carefully graded by the producer before being sent to market.

8. Sections containing candied honey will be more readily cleared up by the bees if first dipped in water.

9. Spraying fruit trees while in bloom injures the blossoms and is a useless waste because only the canker worm operates at that time and it can be caught at any other time just as well.

10. For cellar wintered bees some kind of spring protection is strongly

recommended. Some have found it profitable to take bees out for a cleansing flight and return them to the cellar; but it is not advisable when there is snow on the ground.

11. Feeding back to finish sections cannot be practiced with profit.

12. With reference to forced swarms, Mr. Wheeler suggested a new plan for disposing of the brood. Shake ALL the bees into the new hive on a new stand. Return the brood to the parent hive on the old stand. The field bees will take care of it for that day. In the evening exchange the two hives and in 24 hours the field bees will all be in the new hive and by this time sufficient young bees will be hatched in the parent hive to care for the brood.

The Peer of Agricultural Papers

Ames, Iowa, Dec. 22, 1902

The Farmers' Advocate,
London, Ont. Can.

Gentlemen: A copy of your Christmas number of the Farmer's Advocate is to hand. I desire to congratulate you upon its appearance and, without doubt, one of the very best Christmas numbers which has ever come to my desk. I think that your paper has made great improvement during the last few years, and I consider it to be the best agricultural paper out of the some sixty or seventy that come to my office. Some of the other papers perhaps are stronger in the stock lines, but when it comes to the combination paper that furnishes the average farmers up-to-date information along the many lines, I think the Farmer's Advocate to be the peer of them all.

Wishing you abundant success in your present good work, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. J. KENNEDY.

Iowa Agricultural College and Experimental Station.

The regular subscription rate of this excellent paper is \$1.00 per annum, but we have made arrangements with the publishers whereby we are enabled to offer it for the next thirty days with the Canadian Bee Journal to new subscribers for \$1.25, BOTH PAPERS 1 YEAR REMEMBER, or to old subscribers renewing their subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal, both papers for \$1.50. The Christmas number of the Advocate will be included until the supply is Exhausted. This means SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE

Samples of Choice Grain for the Improvement of Seed.

To the Editor of the C.B.J. - -

Dear Sir, — By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured by the Director of the Experimental Farms from the excellent crops recently had in the Canadian North-West. The distribution this Spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantities of oats, wheat and barley to be sent this year will be sufficient to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms,

Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms.
Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1902.

Temperature ofthe Hive

There is no difficulty in ascertaining the inside temperature of a beehive when no bees are in it, but when we have a colony of bees in it the case becomes complicated. The temperature of the hive is sometimes the same as that of the bees; at times it is different, and sometimes the difference may exceed 100 deg. Fahr. To understand how this difference between the temperature of the hive and that of the bees comes to exist, we must study the action of the bees in utilizing their temperature in efforts to maintain their existence.

The bees carry on their important work in the hive at temperatures ranging from 80 deg. to 100. They cannot build comb at a lower temperature than 100 deg., but they can raise brood at a lower temperature, say, between 80 deg. and 90 deg. The temperature for storing honey is never constant, it is sometimes above 100 deg., and sometimes much below. As evaporation is a refrigerating or cooling process, when the bees evaporate, the temperature falls, and they have to wait until it raises again

before they can proceed. They evaporate a good deal at night, making use of the heat of the day to raise the temperature. It requires a good many units of heat to evaporate a pound of water, and persons fond of mathematical calculations can calculate the foot pounds required to make one pound of honey, assuming what must be nearly correct, viz., that one pound of water has to be evaporated to make one pound of honey. A small colony cannot furnish the foot pounds required for a large crop of honey.

If we put a colony of bees in a bar frame hive with foundation starters the bees will cluster on the starters and commence building three or four combs. The bees may be seen hanging in festoons or loops of strings from their work. This marshalling of the builders is readily understood. When a bee gives up its load of building material it passes on and the next in line takes its place—the come like voters to the polls to cast their votes. No other arrangement would secure steady and continuous work, and the approaching bees gradually raised the degree required for comb building. Some separation may be noticed between the cluster working on the different combs, but for a time they form but one cluster. Bees in a cluster at temperature over 50 deg. allow no heat to escape. The bees on the outside are at the same temperature as the surrounding air, and no heat is lost from the cluster. When bees cluster in a hive to build combs the temperature of the hive is not increased by the bees, and when they build combs on the branches of trees in the open air they must keep their heat within their clusters. As the bees extend their combs they commence forming separate clusters between the combs, and for a time the work of the colony is carried

in these clusters. Should the season prove unfavorable the bees would remain in clusters all the season, through the winter into the following spring, and still the temperature of the hive would not be effected to any appreciable extent by the colony of bees in it.

Bees for protection against cold cluster between their combs and form heat centers in which they carry on their work most of the year, and they retain their heat in these centers to a surprising extent. Langstroth found patches of brood in the centre of the clusters when the thermometer stood at 30 deg. below Zero., and he says that a strong colony is never without brood. If we turn back quilts of a strong colony in mid-winter we will find no heat in the hive. It is only when the bees makes the whole hive a heat centre that the hive and the bees come to be at the same temperature, and this period of uniform temperature in the hive, in our climate, does not last over four or five months in the year—in the strongest colonies.

Bees clustering between combs to form heat centres in which to maintain their existence is analogous to cosmic bodies clustering and aggregating in stellar space to form heat centres for the maintenance and perpetuation of all life. Our sun is a heat centre formed in that way. It is said "that a pebble thrown by the hand of a child, and a world launched into space by the Creator are governed by the same laws, and the same rules are required to calculate their path."

As the science of astronomy is comprised in the laws of gravitation, the science of apiculture is embraced in the laws of bee clusters, and works in bee-keeping should commence with a description of bee clusters, their properties, their laws and their rela-

tion to latitude and climate. The analysis of bee clusters is the key to the whole science of apiculture as gravitation is to astronomy.

Kepler found that that the ratio of squares and cubes determined the distances of the planets and their periodic times but long before Kepler's day the bees found that the very same ratio i.e. the proportion of volume to surface would enable them in clusters, to survive the winter. They found that as they increased the size of their clusters the radiating and cooling surfaces proportionally diminished, and if they made their clusters large enough and the cooling areas small enough, and they could find food to eat, they could defy the "freezing bitter sky." They found that the loss of heat from their clusters was inversely as their diameters, and that an eight-inch cluster had twice the advantage of a four-inch cluster in retaining its heat, and a four-inch cluster four times the advantage of a one-inch cluster, but for reasons, to be adduced hereafter, the larger clusters will be shown to have a much greater advantage.

After the bees solved the wintering problem the solitary wintering queen bee became a clustering colony of wintering bees, and their capacity for storing honey became increased a hundred fold. Whether the increased knowledge of the bees has been to their advantage or not the evolutionists will have to decide; the former are still being killed for knowing too much about ratios—martyrs to knowledge more profound than that of their owners.

The old bee-keepers with their straw skeps, found out that two colonies united for wintering would consume less than even one colony. They did not understand this, but as they increased the size of the clusters by adding more bees, the loss of heat

from the clusters must have been greatly diminished, and this, no doubt, is the true explanation.

It is certain that the more bees that can be safely wintered in a colony the more honey will that colony store in the coming season; and it is about equally certain that bee-keeping is about to advance in the direction of larger clusters. The difference in price between a nine-inch plank and a broader one for making bee-hives will have to be revised and overlooked by bee-keepers' associations. Bees are handicapped by cheap planks that are not deep enough for their clusters.—A. W. SMYTH, M. D., in the Irish Bee Journal.

Shook Swarming

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SURPLUS COMBS

Mr. George Shiber, Franklinville, N. Y., writing on this subject in the "Bee-Keepers' Review," says:—

First, let me lay down the premise that combs built from starters whether by natural or by brushed swarms, are always built at a profit. I am sure of this. This is the same logic that you have used so strenuously for so many years, Mr. Editor, and I think that this statement can almost, if not quite, be laid down as a maxim in bee-keeping.

I am now talking about comb honey production. The question will be asked, what will be done with the surplus combs? For one thing, they may be sorted over, rendering the poorest ones into wax. In cutting out the combs about an inch and a half of the comb should be left attached to the top-bars, thus making ideal starters for new swarms to work

on. I would rather have them than to have foundation, for, with the comb starters, no pollen is put into the sections. The wax secured by this method is quite an item, and the stock of combs is continuously being improved without any cost for foundation to use in the brood-frames.

GETTING QUEENS FOR THE INCREASE

Another thing that has not been touched upon in the shook swarm discussion is, where to get the queens for the increase. Dr. Miller, in a "stray straw," in Gleanings, spoke of a plan which I have practiced, and that is to rear queens from the best honey gatherers, and have cells ready for the old combs of brood, and the bees, at the right time. I have read of all the talk about the superiority of "swarming-queens," but I believe that the ones reared "by hand" are every bit as good. But that will make no difference as to their swarming, for when the conditions are right for swarming, they will swarm.

In my humble opinion, this task of breeding a non-swarming strain of bees is a delusion. The most profit in bees comes from gratifying the swarming-desire so that it will work to our advantage. After a colony has commenced queen cells the bees usually slack up in storing honey in the sections. If, at this juncture the bees are shaken into a new hive furnished with starters, the old hive set at one side, or on top, they will commence to do business with a vengeance. Draining the old colony of every bee will work to the profit of the swarm.

Older readers of the journals will remember that Mr. Heddon, in describing his "new method" of transferring, which is practically the same as "shook-swarming," said: "If there is any nectar in the fields, this colony will show you comb honey."

Colonies in box hives can be "shook" about swarming time, and treated the same as in frame hives.

NO DANGER OF SHAKING OFF TOO MANY BEES.

The question as to how many bees to leave on the old combs of brood is not important; only do not leave too many. If not enough are left, some brood may perish, but what of that? It's no loss whatever. At this time of the year we are after comb honey, not a surplus of bees, and if a little brood does die, the old colony will still be strong enough for winter.

How to Form the Reading Habit.

In order to organize odd minutes into fruitful hours one must have a consistent scheme and keep the means of carrying it out within reach. Too many people read the books which come in their way instead of putting themselves in the way of getting the right books. They buy and borrow without thought or plan because they do not understand that reading ought to be a resource as well as a recreation. Decide in advance what books you will read, and do not take up with those which drift in your direction. Do not burden yourself with a scheme so extensive that it discourages you; do not, at the start, plan courses of reading so vast that you are weighed down with their magnitude. Begin in a quiet and easy way by planning to read censecutively a few books in some field which interests you.—Ladies' Home Journal.

HONEY MARKET

Toronto, February 4.

SMITH & CARMICHAEL

Light extracted honey..... $.7\frac{1}{2}$ to $.8\frac{1}{2}$
 Buckwheat extracted honey .5 to .7
 Light comb honey, per doz. 1.50 to 1.75
 Buckwheat comb honey.... .90 to 1.00

Present indications are for lower prices. Demand at present very light.

DAWSON COMMISSION CO.

Light extracted honey..... .8 to .9
 Buckwheat extracted honey. $.4\frac{1}{2}$ to .5
 Light comb honey, per doz.. 1.25 to 1.50
 Buckwheat comb honey, doz.. .75 to 1.00

Demand only fair, market easy.

MONTREAL

Honey is reported fairly firm, with bright, clover comb bringing 18c to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; strained white, 8c to 9c, and buckwheat strained, 6c to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BEE-KEEPERS!

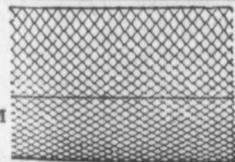
In Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario have known us for upwards of twenty years. To others we would say, we manufacture among other things:—

The Improved Model Bee-Hive

which combines more valuable features than any other hive. As an evidence 75% of the bees in Eastern Canada are in these hives. We are one of the largest manufacturers of Comb Foundation in the country. Freight allowance to distant customers. Send for free illustrated circular and Price List of full line of Bee-Keepers Supplies. Italian Bees and Queens at RIGHT PRICES. BEESWAX WANTED. **F. W. JONES,**

Manf. Bee-Keepers' Sup.,
 Bedford, Que.

Page Acme Poultry Netting



NOTE
 CLOSE
 MESH
 AT
 BOTTOM

A bird cannot fly through as small a hole as it can crawl through, so Page Poultry Netting is made with small meshes at bottom and large at top. No. 12 gauge wire top and bottom—no sag. Get Page fences and gates—they're best.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.
 Montreal, P. Q., and St. John, N. B. 8

