

...The Canadian Bee Journal

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WHOLE No
447.

IN EVERYTHING GIVE THANKS.

There was never a day so misty and
gray
That the blue was not somewhere
above it;
There is never a mountain top ever so
bleak
That some little flower does not love
it.

That was never a night so dreary and
dark
That the stars were not somewhere
shining,
There is never a cloud so heavy and
black
That it has not a silver lining.

There is never a waiting time, weary
and long,
That will not some time have an
ending,
The most beautiful part of the land-
scape is where
The sunshine and shadows are blend-
ing.

In every life some shadows will fall
But heaven sends the sunshine of love;
Through the rifts in the clouds we may,
If we will,
See the beautiful blue above.

Let us give thanks, though the
way be long
And the darkness be gathering fast;
The turn in the road is a little way
In
Where the home lights will greet us
At last.

There is never an occasion wherein
It cannot be sweet and reasonable,
As right.

Annual
Meeting

BEE-KEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION
OF ONTARIO

QUESTION DRAWER IN CHARGE OF
MR. J. B. HALL.

Question 1: What temperature is
the nearest correct for the cellar
wintering of bees?

Mr. Hall: Ask me what I like.
44 degrees. But I have wintered in
a cellar where it stood 52 all winter
and I wish I had the privilege of
wintering in that cellar now. It was
a very awkward place to get into and
we packed them as close as you would
cordwood or bricks, we didn't raise
them up from the bottom board, and
when we took them out they would
be hanging out in as big a bunch as a
cow's head.

Mr. Gemmell: I should suppose it
would require different temperature
in different cellars.

Mr. Hall: This was a very dry
cellar and well ventilated; it was a
board cellar, under the house, there
was no stone foundation; and when
you were down into the cellar you
could see light coming through the
cracks.

Mr. Holmes: What did you put
on top of the hives?

Mr. Hall: Nothing at all; if they
stood out in the row with a cloth
on top of them they went in with that;

if they stood with a honey board on them they went in with a honey board.

Mr. Holmes : You don't advocate cushions or any absorbent ?

Mr. Hall : I don't. I have got some honey boards with glass in them and that glass, if it is exposed, collects moisture and it drops on the bees ; we use sometimes a piece of cloth to prevent the air coming in contact with the glass.

Mr. Dickenson : I say 44 is a very nice temperature. I think 44 degrees would be as low as I would like to go ; I think they would be likely to keep quiet in that.

Mr. Sibbald : I have an idea that they can stand a lower temperature earlier in the winter than they ought to be exposed to later on towards spring. I don't close my cellar up very tightly. As near as I can tell, when I left the temperature was 40 and I expect it will be somewhere about 44 when the door and the cover over the floor are closed.

Mr. Holmes : Mr. Hall has told us that 44 is the nearest to the correct thing, and that he would love to winter in a cellar of 52, so I suppose that would mean 48.

Mr. Hall : No sir. I couldn't help myself. It ran up to 52. The bees came out as I tell you in front like a cow's head ; and they wouldn't fly either ; they were sleepy and nice.

Mr. Frith : 44 to 54 but it must be constant, must not change suddenly from one temperature to another.

Mr. Smith : I find that they winter best in a temperature of from 44 to 50.

Mr. Pettit : I think it seems to depend a great deal on the cellar.

Question 2 : If bees hang outside of the hive does it indicate no honey flow or is something wrong with the bees? What is best to be done?

Mr. Hall : If they were strong and no honey coming in they would stay at home; they would melt down their combs if they stayed inside, they would have to come out on the shady side of the hive.

Mr. Gemmell : If there were lots of honey coming in and they were loafing around the outside it might show they were intending to swarm.

Mr. Hall : If they are loafing around on the honey board when the others are working—perhaps two or three dozen— it tells you there is no queen.

Mr. Fixter: What would you advise to do ?

Mr. Hall : If there was no honey coming in I would advise you to let them alone; and if there was honey coming in I would advise you to divide them. If they were fooling around and had no queen I would advise you to destroy them and not give them a queen.

Mr. Roberts: Would a lot of bees hanging out like that, and being pretty full inside indicate too much heat? Would they need ventilation?

Mr. Gemmell : They might.

Mr. Pickett: I think they often hang out in the summer in that way when the hive is filled with sealed honey.

Mr. Hall : They don't want to melt it down.

Question 3 : What is best to be done with the queenless colony early in the spring?

Mr. Hall : If it has lots of honey I would simply pick it up and put it on top of one that had a queen and not much honey. If I hadn't one in that condition I would simply shake off the queenless bees and preserve the comb and honey and hive for future use. Beginners always fancy they must introduce a queen as soon as they find that a colony is without a mother. They are just

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wasting their time and money as a rule. I used to be bothering about that sort of thing but I haven't done so these last 12 or 14 years.

Mr. Dickenson: I quite agree with Mr. Hall; that is my experience exactly. It does not pay to introduce a queen to a colony that you discover is queenless in the spring.

Question 4: What is the best way to put up extracted honey for retail trade?

Mr. Hall: Pound jars, perfectly round, made in Hamilton; white glass pound jars; one and one half lbs, three pounds. Stop at that for the retail trade.

Mr. Evans: I don't know whether the question applies to retailing through dealers or retailing to your neighbors at home; that would make a very great difference to me.

Mr. Hall: I took it, to sell to the dealers.

Mr. Evans: I don't like to have a smaller package at home than 10 pounds when a man comes for honey.

Mr. Hall: The larger the package the better, but you have to put it up to suit the retailers. If they want tumbler you have to give them tumbler.

Mr. Dickenson: I find you can educate the consumers along that line to take honey in larger quantities.

Mr. Hall: At the house we find a 10 pound tin is the best package we can get. We sell three 10 to one five; and four 10 pound tins to one 20.

Mr. Smith: I find it depends largely on the class of trade. Farmers in our district take 20 to 60 pounds, usually; but the railway men, as the majority of people are in our city, will buy smaller quantities. We find it is advisable to put it up in any shape they require, from a ten-cent tumbler to five pound cans, and that the size mostly in demand.

Mr. Hall: At home we never sell

anything less than 25 cents worth. If they don't want that they can go to the grocery and get it. They bring their own vessels and we would just as soon they would.

Mr. Sibbald: There are six half pound jars to every pound jar sold in Toronto; that is a ten-cent jar.

Mr. Hall: The larger the city the smaller the package.

Mr. Holtermann: It is largely what the people are educated to. Years ago in Toronto as you know it was quite an ordinary thing to sell the 5, 10 and 25 pound lots, and then the late Mr. Spence came in there and did up these small packages, and I consider it was a great injury to bee-keeping to do that, and Toronto has got used to small packages. If they had been educated all along to take the larger packages they would have bought them and it would have been at more profit and advantage to the bee-keepers. I think that is a lesson that people in their own localities can remember and think of when they are trying to educate the people to eat honey.

Mr. Gemmell: Don't you think if Mr. Spence had not put up those small packages that hundreds in the city that eat honey now would never have eaten it at all; and don't you think those that got 10 and 25 pound tins have got kind of tired of it?

Mr. Holtermann: I have no doubt that more people have eaten honey or have tasted honey, but as I see it, that is not what the bee-keeper is interested in. He is interested in marketing the quickest and most readily his product. If he wants to do that he will never educate the public to use a small package.

Mr. Sibbald: There are a great many people in Toronto who have so much a week to live on; they live so much from hand to mouth and they can't buy a large package. In regard

to what Mr. Gemmel says, I think he is right; I think there are lots of people who would never know the taste of honey if they couldn't buy 10 or 15 cents worth; they couldn't go up to 50. You would be surprised if you were in the small retail stores to see the small quantities that people buy; two or three cents worth of comb honey or something like that, in a little box; and there seems to be a demand for it.

Mr. Hall: They are coming down to the small things even in the city of Woodstock.

Mr. Couse: Whose fault is that?

Mr. Hall: It is the fault of the supplier.

Mr. McEvoy: In the city retail trade, some of them don't like to pour out the honey, weigh a little and empty part of it back, but if they have got small glasses and the customer sees a little jar there for a trifle he buys it and the storekeeper doesn't have to do any weighing, and the customer can put it in his basket and take it away; and he will sell many of them and it is a good way to get rid of it in the retail trade.

Mr. Holtermann: I still believe it lies largely with the bee-keeper and the men who sell the honey as to the quantity a consumer takes.

Mr. Darling: There are two sides to that question. I have occasionally run across people who wanted to buy a large quantity and as I thought a larger quantity than was profitable even to themselves or myself. I don't believe in putting so much honey in a man's hand that they leave a few pounds in the bottom of a jar to granulate, and leave it there till that is done. I have come across that difficulty once or twice, and I have found out it is the safest plan not to give a person too much if they want a great lot of it. If they only want a little bit it is no harm to urge

them to take more.

Mr. Craig: Each will have to put it up in such packages as his local trade demands; the small package has come to stay in honey as in other commodities; we see this in our local stores, the grocer introduces these packages, they are handy and convenient, there is no weighing no waste, no soiling of the fingers or washing of the hands over the thing, and so the grocer believes it is to his advantage to push the package. So as far as the producer is concerned, he will have to regulate himself according to his local conditions.

Question: Will crossing Carniolans with Italians produce cross bees?

Mr. Hall: Yes and no.

Mr. Frith: Which way?

Mr. Hall: Both. You will find cross bees of all crosses. Those of you who have handled Carniolans and who say they are the quietest bees in the world don't know what they are talking about. I have had bees in the town of Woodstock that was not worth a cent to keep but you couldn't make them sting, and they were the best bees in the world if you gave them honey gathered by the other bees. What these crosses were I don't know. It think it was about 20 years since we had them and we have not got rid of the blood yet.

You simply have to cull out and keep culling out your cross ones. That is one great reason why I keep them on the same stand from year to year; you know the characteristic of the bees; have your record on the hive and mark it cross and that means it is to die.

Question 6. Give us the most profitable method of getting foundation made into comb?

Mr. Hall: That is a little ambiguous. If you mean the quickest way I could answer that pretty quick

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The most profitable way is to give it them when they are gathering honey pretty fast, so that they will pull out the whole thing in one 24 hours. I find if you give it them late in the fall they pull out a part of it and each have the bottom part of the foundation to cap. This is not profitable; there is a place at the bottom they can build drone comb.

Mr. McEvoy: I suppose Mr. Hall knows as well as I do that it is not profitable to hive swarms on full foundation.

Mr. Hall: If you don't want to hive them a second or third time it is not. If you want to take comb honey you are losing money, but if you want to take extracted honey do it every time.

Question 7: Which is the best race of bees?

Mr. Hall: All of them. I haven't a pure bred bee in the apiaries and don't want them. There is no best cow, no best horse, no best woman. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gemmell: Yes there is. I have the best and so have you.

Mr. Hall: Yes, because you don't know mine. You have got your fancy; that won't make her the best.

Mr. Smith: Judging from the advertisements in the different bee papers you would suppose the long tongued bees are the best. I may say I got some of the famous long tongued bees and we measured the tongues, and we also measured some of the tongues of our own and I couldn't find any difference. As far as honey gathering qualities went, I found our own hybrid did about as much as the much advertised long tongued bees. Some of our own gave as much as 240 pounds of light honey surplus and I couldn't find any of the long tongued ones that did nearly as well.

The President: I was speaking to

Mr. Hershiser and he had received some long tongued bees and they were working side by side with some hybrid bees; he said the hybrid bees were far ahead so far as surplus was concerned. He had sent them away to have their tongues measured and the black or hybrid bees had far longer tongues than the supposed long tongued bees which they were advertising and selling.

Mr. Hall: I think nine-tenths of the advertisements are false.

Mr. Holtermann: Before closing this question with regard to the variety of bee, I believe it is an important one and I had hoped to hear something more brought out on that. I understood the bees, Mr. Hall, that you imported were Caucasian?

Mr. Hall: Yes.

Mr. Holtermann: I believe it was last year or the previous year, my name was brought out in connection with the Carniolan bees, especially by Mr. Post, and it was stated that I had received them from a certain source; though I may say that was not the source from which they were obtained, I have yet to see a Carniolan bee that is cross.

Mr. Hall: I have not had them cross, but I like them cross bred. The Carniolan bee is very pretty and very gentle but I like to have a little yellow blood in first for her ladyship. The most profitable bees I have ever had was the cross between the Italians and Carniolans; I don't know that that is the reason they were the best; I can tell you just from the point of honey gatherers they were the best I ever had. I was the first man in Canada or Ontario that had a Carniolan queen; she was shipped to me by a lady, Mrs. Benton, and she only lived with me about four months, but we raised from 50 to 60 daughters from her; I never had such

bees for bringing in a large quantity of honey.

Mr. Holtermann: I agree entirely with Mr. Hall, and I believe that it is a very important point; I believe the best strain of bees we can get is the cross we can get between the Carniolan and Italian, but it means a proper selection of the two. That, as Mr. Hall says, is the best bee we can get for all purposes, comb or extracted honey. I don't want the pure Carniolan.

Mr. Hall: I don't want any bees pure.

Management of Out-Apiaries.

By A. D. Allen.

I have been reading with great interest the discussion on Mr. H. G. Sibbald's paper on out-aparies at the Ontario Bee-keepers' meeting. There seemed to be quite a difference in the management of the members present and I believe it is a good plan to have a very full and free discussion on this very important subject. My plan of management may seem to be too much work, but I can go through a yard of 60 to 70 colonies in a day of about 8 hours and when not much to be done in much less time. The first time, however, it will take about two days. I will see every queen and clip all that were not clipped in former years, this is about one in three; besides this I will scrape every frame and remove all brace combs and clean the frame bearings so that when I come to handle the frames it can be done with the greatest despatch possible.

In order to prevent swarming we must visit each apiary once every ten days during the swarming season. You all know the possibilities if more than that time elapses in the case of a colony that was queenless and had larva, they can produce a queen that can fly in eleven days,

so we must make an examination before that time expires. In order to make a thorough examination we must proceed as follows: Smoke the bees a little at the entrance, remove the cover, turn up the corner of the cotton, blow in a little smoke, then remove the cotton cover, take hold of the first frame with both hands, pull it a little toward you, then take the third frame and shove it a little from you, then the second frame can be lifted out and the bees shaken in front of the hive; then look carefully over the comb and remove all queen cells and be sure there is no egg left in any cell. When you finish that comb hang it into an empty hive you have provided for the purpose, then take the first comb and examine it and put it back to its place; then take the third comb and replace it in the place of the second and proceed until you finish; only put the last comb back into its original place and then put the second comb in the vacant place. That will leave the two side combs, which are thicker and have more honey stored in them, still at the sides of the hive. Then proceed to the next hive and so on till you get through the yard. You will find it is not such a big job if your frames are really movable. I have one apiary that has a good many different kinds of hives it takes about double the time to go through it. With plenty of room there will be less inclination to swarm. I began running out-apiaries in 1885. At first I had a boy in each yard to look after the swarms, but the last few years I have followed my present plan and find much less loss of swarms than formerly.

"Remember there is an infinite difference between making a life and making a living."



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THE BUFFALO CONVENTION

OF THE NATIONAL BEE-
KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION U. S.
(Condensed from the A. B. J.)

QUEEN-REARING—IN-BREEDING.

"In rearing queens is in-breeding objectionable?"

Mr. Benton: It doesn't seem to me that there is the least objection to continued close in-and-in breeding, of itself. That means, of itself. Note well. In other words, if you have the intelligence to select the queens, and select the queens to breed drones with reference to the qualities which they possess and which you wish to perpetuate and fix in the progeny, and to avoid weaknesses, select such queens as mothers of the drones as will avoid weaknesses that are inherent in that strain that you are breeding from. From in-and-in breeding we can fix a type, or character, which we could not by constantly bringing in different strains or crosses. In all our hybrid animals the types have been established. We have a beef animal; we have a milk animal; we have a sheep that gives us long wool, and fowls that produce eggs, others produce meat, and so on, and in every instance all of those particular-purpose animals have been produced by careful, intelligent in-and-in breeding. From the very earliest start, therefore, I claim that in-and-in breeding is not harmful, but it is the lack of ability or experience to apply that results badly. When we have a strain with a weakness and we do not bring in any other stock at all, we do not breed intelligently enough to fix the stronger points in the breed,

and eventually that strain will run out.

Mr. West: In regard to this in-and-in breeding, the question I was going to ask is, How much does that mean? Can we confine in-and-in breeding to bees with a queen of the same individual hive and let that constitute an apiary, and use the drones from that individual hive from year to year and remove all other colonies from the place? Would it be beneficial to in-and-in breed in that way?

Mr. Benton: I don't suppose such a case occurs at all, and in actual practice there is very little in-and-in breeding. It would require great care and attention, and the controlling of the drone-production and isolation of the apiary so that in actual practice there is more cross-breeding than in-and-in breeding. I really think it has been held up as a bugbear, and people that supposed they were breeding in-and-in were really not doing so, because there was such constant out-crossing, and I don't think we would be able, with the greatest care, to confine to as close in-breeding as Mr. West refers to. When we speak of it generally, I think it refers to close breeding more than in-and-in breeding, confining drone-production and using perhaps the same queen mother constantly.

Mr. McEvoy: I would like to have Mr. Benton's opinion on the subject of crossing good Italians with Carniolans. Would it be profitable?

Mr. Benton: I have never crossed Carniolans with Italians, so that my opinion in that matter would have to be theoretical, and from what others have told me. As I was rearing Carniolans exclusively in one of my apiaries and have had Italians in another, and not desiring to cross the two races, I haven't attempted any experiments in that line. I have heard, however, very favorable re-

ports of such crosses, and I see no reason why they should not be successful. The general type of the two races is alike as regards the form of the bee and their general economy in every way. They are not so radically different as the bees of Europe and the bees of the Orient. The Eastern races of bees are an entirely different type, and to cross an Eastern bee with the races native to Europe, would be like crossing, we will say, a race-horse and a cart-horse; some such comparison might be made, but when you come to crossing Italians and Carniolan bees there is not that radical departure from the general type, and I see no reason why the two races would not amalgamate well, and having made the first direct cross I would then keep myself close to the Carniolan type, and wouldn't make any other direct cross, but breed from the best constantly. In case I brought in any fresh blood after that first cross I should myself desire to keep close to the Carniolan, simply because of the qualities which they possess, but I believe that the Italian would introduce a disposition in the bees to breed a little bit less during the honey-dearth than the Carniolans, and in some localities that might be beneficial, provided, of course, you could get those bees to breed during a dearth for a future harvest without having to feed them too long. The Italians, when the honey harvest lets up, are disposed to breed less than the Carniolans. The Carniolans are continually breeding this time. That is a good quality, provided those bees that are produced then can be brought into a succeeding harvest. If there is no succeeding harvest to put them into immediately, it would hardly pay to feed them up to the time of the next harvest. In such conditions I think such crossing would be beneficial.

Jamaica Honey.

At a time when every effort is being made to improve the position of the West Indies by reviving the ancient sugar industry, it is appropriate to call attention to a scheme which is on foot to place the production of Jamaica honey on a more successful and remunerative footing. Mr. Dickson, of the Jamaica Beekeepers' Association, has recently arrived at Bristol, and has brought with him samples of honey to place before buyers in the United Kingdom, the idea being to deal as directly as possible with the consumers, and so save intermediate profits, which at present fall to the broker, merchant, and wholesaler. Hitherto the market price has been governed by the law of supply and demand at public auction, and, so far as the public are concerned, Jamaica honey is practically an unknown article, as it is not suited for table purposes. It is all consumed in manufacturing processes, and it is difficult to understand, therefore, what Mr. Dickson is to do in order to get better values for Jamaica honey. It has been one of the cheapest articles sold in Mincing Lane during the past twelve months. At each successive auction since April 1901 (when the new crop arrived) large quantities have been offered, and, although there has been a good demand throughout, prices have been the lowest on record, owing to over-production. Last year the shipment of honey to the United Kingdom was estimated roughly at 13,000 cwt., and we understand this quantity will be greatly exceeded during the coming season, as already some 5,000 packages of 25 gals. each are booked, so that the prospect of better prices for the farmer is not bright. Apiculture is one of the oldest industries of Jamaica, but, owing to various re-

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sions, no great measure of success has attended the efforts of those interested in the business. The greatest drawback seems to be the uncertainty in the quality of the honey and the method of packing, but the Jamaica Bee-keepers' Association now claims to have effectually overcome these difficulties. The Association was formed for the mutual protection of buyer and seller, and the object is the guaranteeing of every package of honey shipped by it to be absolutely pure and of standard quality. A board of examiners has been appointed, composed of practical apiarists, and every package of honey sent by a member of the Association for shipment is to be graded by these experts on its merits, and if found to come up to the required standard it is to be branded with the Association's stamp. The Association includes practically all the bee-keepers of Jamaica, numbering about 400, and these represent something like 5,000 colonies of bees. The bee-keepers have hitherto been working at a disadvantage, having been compelled in many cases to mortgage their honey before production, and thus to accept prices below what they might obtain if they were better off. The Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies has recently taken an active part in bringing bee-keeping under the notice of the people of the Lesser Antilles. They have engaged an expert, Mr. W. K. Morrison, formerly connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, who has visited Barbadoes, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. During his visits he has advised and assisted the bee-keepers to obtain honey of high quality. His opinion is that the outlook for bee-keeping in the West Indies is very encouraging, as there is an abundance of honey-bearing

flowers all the year round. Mr. Morrison's work appears to have aroused much interest, and every effort is now to be made to encourage the industry by establishing model apiaries, granting assistance in obtaining hives, bees, &c., at cost price, and obtaining practical information. Of course, the result will largely depend on the care and attention which bee-keepers are prepared to give the subject. It need hardly be said that Jamaica honey is as highly esteemed as any of the imported honeys on the market, and it is undoubtedly true that the prices obtained for it have been largely governed by the need of the bee-keepers to realize as quickly as possible. If Mr. Dickson wishes to secure the intermediate profits which accrue in the present method of placing the honey as quickly as possible in the hands of consumers i. e., wholesale and manufacturers—he must be prepared to sacrifice the superlative advantage of prompt cash, for he can only get that by the Mincing-lane methods of business or by giving buyers such inducements in quality and price as will compensate them for the existing familiar methods of doing business. It appears to us that West Indian bee-keepers would do better if they would not disturb their existing connection at all, but keep up the supplies as hitherto, and also place on the market through wholesalers and retailers exclusively the best selected honey as table-honey in the comb or in glass jars. There may be more money in that, and if experience were to prove it, the new departure could be pushed without jeopardising the existing trade.—The Chemist and Druggist, April 5, 1902.

You can of course, do as you please, but you will have to settle the matter with your God some day.—Lutheran.

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(LIMITED)

BRANTFORD - CANADA.

Editor, W. J. Craig.

MAY, 1902.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have a number of applications before us for copies of the January issue of the C. B. J. That issue is now completely exhausted with us; we would be pleased to receive copies from those of our readers who might have them to spare; we would extend three month's subscription for each copy received.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. James Armstrong, Vice-President of the O. B. K. A., a few days ago. His bees have come through in splendid shape; lost only 2 out of 75 in his out yard and the same in the home yard through queenlessness. He says that the prospects for a good season were never better.

Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa, has resigned the General Managership of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. The Board of Directors have appointed Mr. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo. for the balance of the term. The announcement of Mr. Secor's resignation will be received with sincere regret by the members of the National Association he having filled this office with faithfulness and ability for a number of years.

Mr. Couse, Sec. of the O. B. K. A. writes us: "The Executive Committee of the Association have had a very choice lot of honey, 180 lbs, extracted and 24 lbs. comb, sent to Cork, and the same amount to Wolverhampton as an exhibit of the Association. The extracted was shipped in 60 lb. cans and the comb was put up in cases holding two sections each. The extracted will be refilled in glass. There will be a card of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association put on the exhibit."

Reports during the month from bee-keepers throughout the country corroborate our statement in last issue that bees have wintered well, both outdoors and indoors, and that winter losses have been very slight, in fact, remarkably slight. The weather of April has been for the most part unsettled and unfavorable, high winds and gale wrought considerable damage and thinned some of the colonies. However, if it sets in fine and warm as it seems to at this date of writing, all will be well. There is every prospect of a good season. Clover is in excellent condition.

The O. B. K. A. Executive are sending out packages of posters to the members of the Association against the spraying of fruit trees when in full bloom. These notices should be hung up in local stores, post offices, and conspicuous places. The unfortunate thing about the law in this matter is the smallness of the penalty. If a disagreeable neighbor is bent on mischief the amount of the

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fine would scarcely restrain him. The trouble, however, has been more with persons who sprayed not knowing the injury they were doing to themselves and their bee-keeping neighbors. The posters very carefully explain this while giving the law on the subject.

We note from an editorial in the Irish Bee Journal that the Department of Agriculture there, recognizing the importance of the industry, is making very extensive arrangements for the Irish Apicultural exhibit. We copy the following: "A site in the Exhibition grounds has been selected, and upon it the Department will erect a mammoth straw skep, within and around which will be collected specimens of all things, great and small, associated with the culture of the Honey Bee. The skep will rise to a height of twenty feet. It will be lighted by electricity. It will contain exhibits of bees and bee-flowers, honey and wax, mead and vinegar, hives and requisites. It will be the biggest thing of its kind Ireland has ever seen. Thousands of visitors from all parts of the world to the Cork Exhibition will, for the first time in their lives have the interesting experience of walking boldly into the old-fashioned home of the bee, there to examine the best that Ireland can produce of the products of apiculture."

Mr. Jacob Alpaugh called when on his visit to Mr. R.F. Holtermann, at the Bow Park apiary. He is preparing for a good long strong summer's work. Friend Alpaugh does a lot of thinking in connection with his management and it is a pity he is so much inclined to keep in the back-

ground; the bee-keeping world is certainly a loser thereby. Speaking of cellar wintering and ventilation he says, that in his experience a dry cellar is a very poor place to winter bees: they suffer, are restless, and die by the thousands of thirst caused by the dryness of the surrounding atmosphere. How does this catch people who are wrestling with the ventilation problem? It seems to account for some of our best reports having come from people who have damp cellars and new cellars that did not have time to dry out before the bees were put in. We may yet find it pay to take down a watering can and sprinkle the floor once or twice a week or hang up damp sheets in order to give sufficient moisture to the atmosphere of dry cellars.

The advisability of giving indoor bees a cleansing flight, and then putting them back in the cellar has often been discussed and questioned by practical indoor winterers. Editor E. R. Root, of Gleanings, is under the impression that it would pay from the results of an experiment with 300 hives in their home cellar. He says in a recent editorial; "During the last days of March there was considerable roaring among the bees, and it seemed necessary to quiet them down. Mr. Wardell finally suggested taking them out the first warm day and giving them a flight and then returning them. This was done with the bees in both cellars, and the results were eminently satisfactory. In our first trial test, we took out 25 or 30 colonies, that were

quiet uneasy. We gave them a flight, and put them back, and, presto! they were quiet, while those that had not had a flight were uneasy as before. These were put out, and they too became contented.

I believe it has been stated that it is a waste of time and labor to give indoor bees a flight during mid-winter or early spring; but our own experience does not seem to prove the statement.

When we put the bees out in the first place we numbered and marked their location, so that in a month hence when they are put out again they will go back in exactly the same places."

Putting on Sections.

G. M. Doolittle says in the American Bee-Keeper: "After years of experimenting to know just when the sections should be placed upon the hives, I have arrived at this: Wait till the hives become populous with bees, and the combs well filled with brood, and till the bees are securing enough honey from the fields to begin to lengthen the cells along the tops of the combs next to the top bars of the frames, or build little bits of comb here and there about the hives. When we see this it is time to put on the sections; if we delay longer we are sure to lose in time and honey; while if we place sections on the hive, no matter how populous with bees it maybe, before any honey is coming in from the fields, we shall lose by the bees gnawing or tearing down more or less foundation placed in the sections.

Report from Prescott County.

On the twelfth of April I put out my bees on their summer stands. Out of 132 I found two dead colonies. Since setting them out quite a few

have gone down, principally on account of cold, wet and windy weather. On the morning of the 23rd it was warm and calm and the bees went out in great style in search of pollen. But about eleven o'clock a sudden gale came up and continued to blow for about 24 hours at a terrific rate, which lashed the bees in every direction except into their hives. This certainly has weakened many colonies. The weather continues very unfavorable, although the snow has long gone off the ground, and farmers around here have very little seeding done at this date of writing. In conversation and correspondence with many bee-keepers in this locality, they report robbing to be more serious than in previous years and many have lost heavily in the winter. The clover has not been winter killed and the prospects for another good season are favorable, that is for those who will have the bees to gather the honey. Some time ago I had the pleasure of receiving my diploma from the Pan-American, and another from Glasgow, Scotland for honey. But can anybody tell anything about the gold medal from Paris that was promised us?

W. J. BROWN.

Feeding Bees in Winter.

Editor of C. B. J.

Can bees wintering on summer stands be fed enough to winter before confined 109 days, mercury ranging from 40 deg. above to 3 deg. below zero? Yes at least I have succeeded in doing it and they came through strong and smart. I write this on account of so much being said about "Disastrous Feeding in Cold Weather" or "too early in spring". Feed in winter wait till mercury is to 35 degrees above zero, then take one quart of hot water and one

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white sugar, stir until dissolved and feed luke warm. Put in a 2 quart dish with a few broken combs for the bees to walk on; open the hive after dark, take off cushion and cloth, set the dish on top of the frames, lay sticks across the top of dish and slant them down to the frames; cover up warm. After they have been fed two or three times they will come up like a flock of sheep and take their food as soon as it is set in. Block the entrance first time, after that no need if feeding is done after dark.

C. A. GILL, Coaticook.

[Friend Gill, your winter feeding seems to have been quite successful and we are pleased that you have told us about it, but we dare not recommend the system generally; it might not do with the "next man", nor indeed with you if you tried it again next winter. Under ordinary circumstances it is much safer and better to feed up full in good time in the fall if they need feeding.—Ed.]

Clipping Queen's Wings.

"Good morning, Mr. Doolittle. The sun shone so brightly, and the air seemed so springlike, that I thought I would run in a little while, and, if you were not too busy, have a little chat with you relative to clipping queen's wings."

"Yes, it is a nice morning, and looks as if spring might open up before long; but there is still plenty of time for much rough weather before the bees will be out of the cellar. What did you wish to know about clipping the wings of queens?"

"I have never clipped my queens, and I have been in doubt in the matter quite a few times. I have heard quite a few tell me that clipping does more harm than good; but after seeing several swarms go off to the woods last summer, I have been wondering what to do, so I came

over to consult with you in the matter."

"I have always contended that, by having the wings of all queens clipped, we have the bees under the control of the apiarist and can handle them as we wish, separate them with pleasure when two or more swarms cluster together, and hive them on the returning plan when they come out singly."

"What about this returning plan? I have never heard anything regarding it; and if there is a better plan than the hiving of bees from a limb or some crotch of a tree, I would like to know about it."

"In using this plan all you have to do when a swarm issues is to step to the entrance to the hive with a little wire-cloth cage; and when you see the clipped queen running around in front of the hive hopping about, trying to fly, put the open end of the cage down before her, into which she will immediately run, when the cage is stopped and laid in front of the hive."

"What, don't you have to pick her up and put her in?"

"No, not at all. If you will watch her a moment before you let her run into the cage you will see that she is all the time trying to get something to climb up that she may better take wing, as she thinks, climbing up a little pebble, chunk of dirt, or spear of grass, etc.; and on your holding the cage in front of her she will use the cage for the same purpose, and you are to put in the stopper while she is climbing to the top."

"Well, that is easy, sure. I thought I had to pick her up, and was afraid I should hurt her, and that was one of the reasons I doubted in the matter. But I interrupted you about the plan. Go on from where you left off."

"Having the queen in the cage in

front of the hive, the old hive is now moved to a new stand, and a new hive, all fitted and fixed in readiness for the swarm, is set in its place. In a few minutes the bees miss their queen, and, as is always the case where any queen can not accompany the swarm, in a few minutes the bees come back, running into the hive with fanning wings, telling, as plainly as can be, that they are rejoicing over finding their queen. When about two-thirds are in, the stopper is taken out of the cage and the queen allowed to go in with them, the same as she would have done had you cut down a swarm from a tree."

"Is it as simple as that? How long have you followed that plan?"

"I have followed it for over thirty years, and know it to be a good one, and as good a yield of honey is the result as can be obtained by any plan where swarming is allowed—no climbing of trees, cutting of limbs, or lugging a cumbersome basket or swarming-box about. It is so straightforward—remove the old hive to a new stand, put the new hive in its place, and the returning swarms hive themselves without trouble, except the releasing of the queen."

"Have you any other reason for clipping the queen?"

"Yes. In clipping I cut the most of all of the wings off so that she is always, after that, very readily found. In making nuclei, changing frames of brood and bees, etc., if you find the queen you can always know that she is just where she belongs, and not in some place she ought not to be, where she will get killed, or where you do not wish her. By having her wings cut short, you can see her golden abdomen at once, upon glancing over the frames as you lift them."

"Well, I should think as much of

this part as of any of the rest, it seems to me, for it does bother me so to find a queen; and I now believe that, if the wings were off, I could much more readily find one. Have you any other reason why you clip?"

"Yes, I have not as yet touched on the main reason for clipping, which is the loss of swarms by "running away" to the woods. Having the queen clipped, even if your bees do start off for the woods or some old hive or open place in a house, you can always rest assured that they will come back again as soon as they miss the queen, and run into the hive fixed for them, the same as did the swarm we first spoke about. Your own experience has taught you what the loss of swarms going to the woods means; and is you had had the wings of those queens clipped last summer, you need not have lost a single one of those which went off."

"If that is so, that settles the matter with me. I will try clipping a part of mine this spring, in any event, and then a trial will tell me which I like best."

"I am glad to hear you talk like that, for that is the way all new plans or those new to us, should be tried for it often happens that what suits others does not always suit us. But in trying the plans of others on a small scale at first, we are soon able to tell whether they are to our liking; and if they are we are then ready to adopt them for the whole apiary; and if they do not suit we are not much out for having tried the matter in a limited way. But you can not very well help liking to manage an apiary having the wings of all the queens clipped."

"I judge that I shall, but I must be going now."

"All right! I am glad you called.—Conversation with Doolittle Gleanings.

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Notes by the Way

By G. A. DEADMAN.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE THE SALE OF HONEY IN STORES—WHOLESALE PRICES AS COMPARED TO RETAIL.

Another hindrance to the sale of honey by storekeepers besides those already mentioned is the small margin of profit made on it. This drawback is largely due to bee-keepers themselves, and although I think perhaps those who take no journals are the worst offenders, yet I am quite safe in saying that it is not confined to them alone. I believe it is one of the most difficult problems to face outside of the large cities. First of all, if we never expect our merchants to push the sale of our products we must make it worth their while to do it. At the Buffalo convention there were some who expected storekeepers to handle honey in trade the same as they do butter and sell again at the same price—make two sales and have profit on only one. There are merchants who will do this, I know, but don't flatter yourself that they will do more than they are obliged to do. I don't think that you will ever help the sale of honey much in that way. I would be ashamed to ask them to do it. Far more honey will be sold and consumed if our merchants will handle and sell it prominently before their customers. One way to encourage them is to give them a better percentage of profit. It may be that we cannot compete with the corn syrup manufacturers, who can supply a can for that retails for 75c., but we can do a little better, yes, a good deal better, than we have been doing.

The majority of those who have never been behind the counter have a queer idea of business and seem to think that because a merchant makes 10, 15 or 25 per cent on his goods he must be getting wealthy, forgetting the expenses that must come out of this. In order then to do this we must stop selling retail at wholesale prices. It is no credit to a man to quickly dispose of his small crop of honey by selling in this way, but he will find that to dispose of a large crop he may be glad of other help. At Buffalo, when this subject of marketing honey came up one elderly gentleman went on to say how readily he disposed of his crop of comb honey going from house to house. It turned out, however, that he had sold it at about 14c per lb. "Selling retail at wholesale", remarked one, and they wanted to hear no more. Not long ago we were short of honey at our drug store. A beekeeper near by was selling some around town. I asked for a reduction to sell again, but no, and he charged me the same per lb. for 100 lbs. as a consumer when taking only a lb. We should, before putting a retail price on our honey, have a scale of prices and not put the retail price so low that we can only give a buyer in quantities $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a lb. to handle it. Let me tell you that honey cannot be handled for $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a lb. On one occasion I took a considerable number of orders for honey from customers to be delivered by their grocers. I had some 30 grocers whose names were given me through whom this honey was to be delivered. I went to most of these, to arrange for it, and allowed them 15c. for each 10 lb. pail, (no order was taken for less). Now, while some were willing to do it for this, others objected and said they could not do business on so small a margin. I was allowing myself the same amount to

cover cost of selling, and, as I told some of them, that surely if I made the sale and all they had to do was to deliver and take the pay, without any risk whatever, that they should be able to do it for the amount stated, especially as this half profit was only on these first orders to introduce it. I mention this incident to show what many merchants think about it.

First then there is the retail price, we will say, for convenience, it is 10c.

We allow Mr. Grocer 20 per cent., that will be 8c.; then if we sell to a wholesale grocer we must make a reduction again, say 1c. per lb., or 7c. It would not be just to charge the wholesaler who sells your grocer or some other grocer, the same price, as one buys in small quantities, while the other buys in large lots and has to take the risk of loss from bad debts and we can afford to take less when we run no risk ourselves. If you put your retail price at 7c., as some do, then figure on your grocer and wholesale buyer's price accordingly, for remember that your grocer in handling your honey should be able to sell at the prices you do. Some may think that if a consumer buys in quantities that they should have a reduction and, and so they should, but do not reduce it so much that your grocer could not supply him at your prices and make a little. Your customers will see the justice of this and when buying in small quantities will expect to pay accordingly. In this way you are not only getting something for your trouble of retailing it, but your grocer will be encouraged to keep it always on sale and display it, too, which is very important. Many a bottle of honey has been sold in our drug store to those who never intended buying, simply because they could not go out

without seeing it, but you must not expect merchants to do this for nothing.

A Good Report from Bruce County.

My bees came out in good condition this spring. I never had them come through with so few dead bees. I wintered 13 colonies in the cellar; I would be safe in saying that out of the 12 colonies you couldn't get a handful of dead bees either on the floor or on the bottom of the hives with the exception of the one colony the 13th, and that one was in the corner of the cellar against the stone wall and that hive was not raised from the bottom board at the back. I got the idea of raising the back of the hives from the bottom board from the C. B. J; I believe that is the reason for my bees coming out so clean and dry and so full of bees. I wintered 3 colonies outside; I couldn't see much difference except those I wintered outside had more sealed brood than those wintered in the cellar, those in the cellar had no sealed brood but all the queens had started to lay at the time I set them out. that is about a month ago.

GEORGE S. WEBB.

Bruce County, Ontario.
April 16th, 1902

It is a very low view of business which regards it as only a means of getting a living. A man's business is his part of the world's work, his share of the great activities which render society possible. He may like it or dislike it, but it is his work, and such requires application, self-discipline.—Sel.

Ventilation of Bee Cellars.

(By a York County Bee-Keeper.)

In connection with cellar wintering the subject of ventilation has been having considerable prominence in "Gleanings" of late. Some contending that a large amount of fresh air is essential to good wintering while others claim that little if any is necessary. A short time ago Mr. Doolittle, in defense of unpainted hives, stated that he had found that painted hives in the cellar absorbed moisture to such an extent as to be equal to green lumber when taken out.

As the most of us no doubt know, Mr. Doolittle winters his bees in practically an air-tight cave, the roof being made of flagstones covered with earth. Mr. Doolittle says he has gone into the cellar during a damp, stormy spell of weather and the air was so vitiated that a lighted candle would not burn. Truly not much ventilation there. In "Gleanings", Feb. 15th issue, Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, again pertinently asks Mr. Doolittle "how did the painted hives absorb water to such an extent as to be equal to green lumber", insinuating of course that if his cellar was properly ventilated there would be very little moisture to be absorbed by anything. It was with interest I awaited Mr. Doolittle's reply which appeared in March 1st issue. On reading it I was much surprised to see that Mr. Doolittle virtually says that moisture is essential to good cellar wintering and he believes that instead of fresh air quieting the bees when the doors are opened at night, credit should be given to the dampness of the night air which cools the bees and slakes the thirst of the bees. He thinks if water was given to them it would have the same effect as opening the doors. With a leading light Mr. Doolittle telling us no ven-

tilation is necessary, and Messrs. Root, Bingham and others advocating unlimited quantities of fresh air, the amateur will hardly know what to do. I am especially interested in this matter, for if I am spared, expect to try cellar wintering for the first time, at an outyard this coming fall. In connection with Mr. Doolittle's answer he makes a statement that almost makes me hanker after cellar wintering especially after the heavy consumption of stores that has taken place this past winter with bees wintered on summer stands. He states that his bees in this damp, almost air-tight cellar consume but about one pound per month each for the five to five and a half months they are in. It strikes me that this is about as small amount of stores consumed as has ever come to my notice

BEET VERSUS CANE SUGAR AS A BEE-FOOD

From various reports noticed, I believe the prejudice against beet sugar is fast dying out, no doubt tons of beet sugar have been used under the impression that it was cane sugar, we certainly would think so when we look up the sugar statistics for 1901, when we will see that the world's sugar supply was made up of beet sugar 70 per cent. and cane sugar 30 per cent. Experts declare that refined beet sugar and refined cane sugar are not only one chemically, but identical, and hinted that the cane sugar trust the reports that beet sugar is not equal to cane for reasons very easily understood. I know nothing of sugar from a chemical standpoint, but from the limited experience I have had would not care a snap of my fingers which kind I feed provided it was refined or granulated in either case. The last two winters I feed an out apiary exclusively with beet sugar bought in 100 pound sacks because it was

easier to handle. Both winters the bees were shut up for over four months and in each case they came through (on the summer stands) in perfect condition, none showing signs of dysentery.

HOW TO GET RID OF FOUL BROOD WITHOUT LOSING THE HONEY CROP.

The "Review" for January copies an editorial from the "Rocky Mountain Bee Journal" giving a plan of keeping foul brood under control and at the same time securing a full crop of comb honey. It is simply a modification of the McEvoy treatment and consists of taking the combs from a populous colony in the beginning of the honey flow and giving them brood frames with small starters in, and giving them section cases with full sheets of foundation in sections, with queen excluder between sections and brood chamber.

The bees will prefer the full sheets to the starters and if any infected honey is taken by the bees in the work it will be deposited in the sections. The plan is certainly feasible in the hands of the right man, but I fear it would not do to advocate this plan with every bee-keeper as some would be sure to make a bungle of it.

By the way, Mr. Editor, have you noticed how the "long-tongue" craze is slowly dying out? From the way the queen breeders went wild over it we could expect nothing else, and then Prof. Gillette's experiment was the "straw that broke the camel's back." Last fall, while talking with a friend, I ventured to predict that in one year from that date, not one queen-breeder in a dozen would mention long tongues, judging from the ads. up-to-date I believe such will be the case. Bees have wintered well in this locality, smallest loss up-to-date, (April 12th), I think I ever

knew. As before intimated consumption of stores has been heavy owing to so much warm weather in March. On the first of April young bees were flying as freely as they often do in May. Should the weather continue unfavorable I fear there will be considerable loss from starvation. It would be too bad to allow bees to starve when they are about ready to enter the "promised land". Certainly every one should see that the bees are given ample stores to carry them through till honey comes in.

Summer Management.

J. H. Thompson, Britannia.

One of the greatest secrets of successful honey production is that of having a large force of field workers during the honey harvest; every colony so populous that when honey is coming in there would be bees enough for brood chamber and at least one super, and half of the bees in the field gathering, for it is the bees that gather honey, not the number of hives standing in the yard. Therefore the main secret in securing a large yield lies in securing a large force of bees at the right time to take advantage of the honey harvest.

In working for extracted honey the first super ought to be on a week or ten days before the flow commences; first placing a queen excluder between the super and brood nest thus giving the bees a chance to become acquainted with the super, when the honey flow commences the bees will begin to store honey in the super, and, once commenced, they are likely to continue storing it there and this storing of honey in the super relieves the brood nest and retards swarming. At the commencement of the honey flow

colonies should be raised from the bottom board by tapered wedges the length of hive, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick and tapered to a point, or else $\frac{1}{2}$ inch block placed under the corners.

When the first super is from half to two-thirds full it should be raised up and another placed underneath and when full extracted and used some place else in the yard.

The management of swarms in a large apiary is a very important matter and requires a good deal of careful attention. When ordinary increase is desired the swarm is hived on the old stand and the super taken from the old hive and placed on the swarm the old hive is set to one side with the entrance facing the opposite way; on the fifth day it is turned a half towards entrance of swarm, sixth day the same as swarm and on the seventh or eighth day removed to a new stand, thus throwing all the field force into the swarm.

If no increase is desired the swarm is hived on the old stand, the old hive set to one side and super removed and placed on swarm. On the seventh or eighth day the old hive is opened and all of the bees shaken from the combs at entrance of swarm and all queen cells removed. It is then set to one side and used to hive the next swarm that issues; same can be followed out all season.

An average hive might be kept on the scales during the season and an for each day marked down in a record book. During the season of one of my colonies arranged in super, they gathered 155 lbs, the best days, July 17, 18 and 19 they brought 17, 16 and 11 pounds respectively, a total of 44 pounds in three days. I was placing a hive on the scales recently in the name of a neighbor who had a new hive this spring and before I could remove them from the cellar the place became damp; his next thought

was how to dry them so he brought one from the cellar and set it on the stove. You can imagine the result. Bees, bees everywhere. As to the family, ask me not.

In removing the honey from the hives I shake the bees from the combs into the super instead of at the entrance, the comb is then held in the left hand and remaining bees brushed off with a wing or brush. It is then removed to the honey house and uncapped over an uncapping-box having a strainer in it the cappings remaining there till the honey drains off after which they are melted in a Solar wax extractor.

After the honey is extracted it is drawn from the extractor and strained through cheese cloth into ripening cans or barrels and then run into tins or glass as the trade demands.

National Convention at Denver.

Denver has been selected as the place for holding the next meeting of the National Bee-keepers' Association—time the first week in September. The exact date has not been decided upon, but the first session will probably be held Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. The West has several times asked for the convention, and been put off with promises—that we must follow the G. A. R., or something of this sort, in order to secure the needed reduction of railroad rates. This year the G. A. R. meets at Washington, away to one side of the country. We met there several years ago, and only about twenty members were present—the most of from near by. The West has been going ahead with great leaps and bounds, and can rightfully claim recognition, The Colorado State convention last fall was the equal of many meetings of the National Association. And in all probability, the Colorado

State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet with us in joint convention. If held at Denver, the bee-keepers of Utah, California, Texas, and all the great West will be able to "get there." I firmly believe that a convention can be held at Denver that will be the equal of any ever held.

Of course, the first question asked will be "What about rates?" Well, they are all satisfactory, or of course, we could not have gone to Denver, as a convention without low rates on the railroads was never a success. The National Letter Carriers' Association holds its annual convention in Denver during the first week in September, and an open rate to everybody will be made at that time. A representative railroad man told Mr. Working, the Secretary of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, that the regular fare outside of Colorado would be one fare, plus \$2.00 for the round trip, with a regular rate of one fare for a round trip in Colorado, while there have been made some specially low rates from some points in the East. From Chicago the fare will be only \$25 for the round trip. From St. Louis it is \$21. From St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Omaha, it will be only \$15. Rates from points still further East have not been definitely settled.

Bee-Keepers in the West will need no urging to come; to the bee-keepers of the East I will say, take the trip. It will open your eyes, not only in regard to bee-keeping, but to the wonderful possibilities of the great West. Your tickets will give you all

of the time you wish to see Colorado's wonderful mountain scenery -- "The Switzerland of America." Don't miss this opportunity of seeing its wonders, and mingling with its bee-keepers -- the men and women with great big hearts.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, President.

BEE-KEEPERS' EXCHANGE COLUMN

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

WANTED—A practical man to take charge of an apiary of bees, on shares or for wages. Apply Jacob Alpaugh, Galt, Ont.

HAVE a Barnes Combined Foot Power Saw. Would exchange for small power lathe or offers. F. J. Miller, 223 Dundas St. London.

WOULD exchange well bred White Wyandotte Eggs for a good strain of Barred Rock Eggs or for a few colonies of bees. Wm. Bayless, 45 Grand St., Brantford

HAVE a Gents' Bicycle (Brantford Red Bird) in good shape. Would like to trade it for bees. Langstroth frames preferred. Frank Adams, Boy Park, Brantford.

WANTED to Exchange—Bees for a Happy Thought range, light market wagon, rifle and comb foundation mill. James Armstrong, Chesapeake side.

WOULD exchange bee-keepers' supplies for bees' wax or light extracted honey. Good Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WOULD exchange first-class light or dark honey for 5 or 10 gallons good maple syrup. W. Craig, Brantford, Ont.

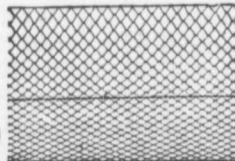
A MOTH PROOF BEE HIVE

For particulars address with stamp

BRYAN TYSON,
Carthage, N.

You will please mention this paper.

NOTE
CLOSE
MESH
AT
BOTTOM



Page Acme Poultry Netting

is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail board support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12 gauge) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot be torn and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting has neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We can make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.