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THE CANADIAN

Bee Journal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. I, No. 4.

BRANTFORD, ONT. OCT., 1893.

WHOLE No.
344.

Renew, Renew, Renew.

Several subscribers to the Journal have neglected to send in their renewal, possibly because they did not know the subscription had expired. In order to let such know their standing we have this month marked the wrapper of every one in arrears with an

X

So if you find that mark on yours it means that you are in arrears and should send your dollar at once to secure the Journal at that rate, for the price after three months is \$1.25 per annum. Be prompt please and act on the principle of doing to us what you would want us to do to you if our positions were reversed. It is a good thing now and again to put yourself in the other fellow's place, try it. Send all remittances to the publishers.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR Co., Ltd.
Brantford.

the truth being he was unable to see through the question clearly. And if a mistake had been made it was one of the head and not of the heart. We think Toronto would be a fitting place for the convention of 1894 and we feel perfectly safe to leave the matter in the hands of those who will gather at Chicago. To bee-keepers generally we may say this will be a fitting time for attending the great, World's Fair at Chicago. We have every reason to say the Fair is well worth visiting, another opportunity may not arise during ones life time for seeing a sight so grand, so entertaining and so instructive. The rates at that time will be low. The convention of bee-keepers will be one of profit to anyone no matter how well informed he may be at present. From what we can learn the attendance of Canadians will be good.

* * *

The coming convention of bee-keepers, to be held October 11, 12 and 18, 1893 in Chicago, Ill., promises to be one of the most remarkable held in America

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. Although the officers happen to be all from the

United States it is international and Canadians have from time to time been amongst its officers. Our brethren across the border have always shown the warmest and kindest feelings towards Canadians. A slight misunderstanding arose through the incorporation of the North American, the present editor never took any part in this controversy,

In the C. B. J., April 1 1893. Samuel Wilson of Cosby, Tenn. U. S. ; says—

"I want to say to the bee-keepers of Canada that they will not have a good yield of white clover honey this year. The conditions are all right for a good flow between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and as far down as the lakeside of Kingston and about the shores of Georgian Bay,"

So far as we know this forecast has proven to be correct in these parts, the yield from clover has been exceptionally good. In the province of Quebec the yield has not been so good.

FIRST STEPS IN BEE-KEEPING.

"Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success."

Questions Sent in Bearing Upon First Steps in Bee-Keeping Will be Dealt With in This Department By the Editor.

WHERE SHALL BEES SPEND THE WINTER.



UT where shall the bees spend the winter? is a question which troubles many a "todder" in bee-keeping. It is an important one, and a question which can scarcely be answered in a general way. Conditions vary so much, and many indeed by failing to consider these vary-

ing conditions, have failed to winter their bees. Bees require certain things. As already stated, they must have

A QUEEN.

No colony is worth wintering unless there is a queen in the hive. The number of inmates in the hive is of less importance and I would winter a colony below average strength quite as readily as one exceedingly strong. Good average colonies are the best.

STORES.

Should have been given before this, if such has been neglected do so at once. Be sure they have twenty-five or thirty-five pounds of stores and feed in the manner described in the previous number of the Canadian Bee Journal.

After getting the interior of the hive right bees must be

COMFORTABLE

during the winter. The conditions after all are simple enough. The bees must not be disturbed in any way, a jarring of the hive we know disturbs its inmates during the summer and they resent such treatment. At this time of the year little harm is done as the bees can have a cleansing and quieting flight. In summer disturb bees and follow up by keeping them confined for twenty four hours during which time they

are restless and seeking to leave the hive, and a fine case of dysentery may be worked up. I have had mine so effected in twenty four to forty eight hours. What must be the result from confinement in the hive with occasional jarring for four or five months. Do not place your bees where they will be jarred be that inside or out. Next bees like to be

DRY

They are something like ourselves, we can stand a bright dry winter day but give us a temperature a little above freezing with moisture we shiver. In connection with this it must be remembered that the cluster forms practically a compartment in the hive and keeps out moisture and cold but much moisture will overcome the effect of the high temperature caused by the bees, the food may sour and ferment (honey is so liable to draw moisture) and aggravate the case. The cluster becomes diseased, breaks and the bees are on the way to destruction. moisture must then be guarded against, cold is less dangerous, the effect of cold is to cause the bees to cluster more closely and is only to be feared first in case it lasts too long and next in case it prevents the bees from reaching stores in more distant parts of the hive. next

VARIETIES OF TEMPERATURE

disturbs the bees, the cluster as the temperature changes expands or contracts causing if not excitement at least a full awakening of the bees and a loss of vitality, again under certain conditions the temperature changing more quickly than that of combs of stores not covered by bees moisture is liable to condense on these combs injuring the colony. If the temperature about the bees is very low, the bees will require to consume more honey to resist the cold, meaning an increased strain on the bees and an increased consumption of honey.

CELLAR WINTERING

is undoubtedly best if conditions are right. Nothing is ahead of a good cellar, by a good cellar is meant one in which the temperature does not readily vary. The atmosphere is pure, the bees will not be much disturbed and one in which vegetable becomes dry rather than mouldy. If vegetables are kept in the cellar it would be well to board off a corner for the bees, but about this more will be said later, it is hardly necessary to say the cellar must be kept perfectly dark. The less the number of colonies the greater the difficulty if the cellar gets cold.

A ROOM

In the house, a shed or some such place is sometimes used. I would far sooner

allow bees to take chances on summer stands without packing than put them in such places. The results are rarely satisfactory, reasons will be given at a later date.

OUTSIDE.

Unless a good cellar or its equivalent can be secured bees better be left outside. There are various methods of preparation. The chaff hive is probably sufficient protection for the southern and western portion of Ontario. The price is rather against extensive use of this hive yet much can be said in its favor, when either through carelessness or lack of time the bees are liable not to be attended to before cold weather sets in. This is unfortunately too often the state of affairs.

I wintered for years in rough and inexpensive clamps made either from rough boxes with entrances cut through their sides or in cases made. The largest I had was nine hives in a clamp. The bottom, the sides, front and back each one, and the cover two these pieces hooked together. An entrance was cut in the front piece, the hives stood on the two pieces allowing three or four inches of packing below. The hives when in, almost touched one another. A bride was put on the front board to keep the entrance to the hive free from packing. Six to eight inches of packing was put between hives and clamps. Lids removed from the hives, one corner of the propolized cloth folded over and a fresh cloth put over that corner, old flannel is the best. Pack the bees before cold nights, set in but let the top packing be light during October. There should be room for ten inches of packing on top. I like saw dust at the sides the mice rarely trouble it and chaff on the top. Keep the clamp free from the ground so no dampness can reach the bees from below. But I have not described how the hives get into the clamps. I gradually move the hives together a few feet each day, until I have close together and in a row enough to fill a clamp, when the clamp is moved under the hives and the bees packed as described. If bees are moved backward they can be moved farther at a time than if moved sideways or forward. The idea is the bees shall be able to find their hives when they return from the field. Tar paper fastened on a clamp roof will make it very water tight which is important.

BEES ROBBING.

Sometimes a Blessing In Disguise.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

The honey season closed very abrupt and early with us, consequently robbing is the order of the day when extracting is attempted. The wise bee-keeper will not provoke robbing at such a time, but will wisely wait a while and give his bees a chance to recover from the shock caused by the sudden termination of the honey flow. I have always had a wholesome dread of robber bees, and have been careful never to let them get much of a start. I do not know anything more harassing, than to have your bees on the rob. Lik. A. I. Root in the A. B. C. of bee culture one wishes for night to come.

Several ways have been suggested to stop robbing, the plan I have found most effectual is to cover the hive being robbed with some porous material, cheap factory cotton I have found to be the best. Place a piece of stick up against the front of the hive if necessary to keep the covering from getting too close and obstructing the circulation of air, and then remove as soon as the necessity for it no longer exists. A colony of bees when not disturbed during a dearth of honey will with few exceptions defend themselves. I refer to colonies in a normal condition, i.e. one that is not hopelessly queenless is in a healthy thriving state. It has been my experience with the Italians that when a colony fails to defend itself, that nine times out of ten they have no queen, and nothing to rear a queen from. Now robber bees soon gain an entrance to such, and once obtained it is not hard to predict the end. It is no use protecting such colonies until they can be disposed of in some way. The plan I adopt is to shake off the bees in a box, and keep the frames of honey until required unless it is all this season's honey, when it can be extracted and empty frames used another year. The bees are of no use as they will be too old to live over winter, and it will be too late to gather honey unless plenty of fall bloom. It is in the locating of queenless colonies that I find robber bees a blessing in disguise. If, as is frequently the case in a large apiary, some colonies are hopelessly queenless, it is better to know it before attempting to winter such. The robber bees will locate and the apiarist can dispose of them. I speak in reference to Italians. With blacks, which are poor defenders of their homes, it may not apply. If a colony is being robbed, and has both queen and brood, make sure the robbers have no access except by the entrance, contract this to bee

"You have the tooth-ache, dear. That's too bad. What caused it?"

"I think," answered the the Philadelphia maiden, "that it came from leaving my gums at home when I went down town."

—The Review.

space or so, or give two inch entrance or more, and cover with factory cotton or some such material and keep covered until towards even. If robbers still persist and gain admittance I would remove colony to cellar or bee repository. When after remaining for a week try them again about sunset or a little before, on a day when they can fly. To beginners I would say, do not leave sweets of any kind exposed when there is no honey to be had. Do not have hives that robber bees can get into except by the entrance, and do not have this unnecessarily large during a dearth of honey, suit to the strength of your colony. Do not meddle with your bees when robbing is in order, or if necessity for such, do so an hour or so before sunset, and finally do not mistake a play spell of young bees for robbers. If you should, you will not be the first to do so. Most standard works on bees will explain the difference, and of course you will not attempt to keep bees without one at least.

G. A. DEADMAN,
Huron Co. Brussels, Ont.

Foul Brood Can be Cured—Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

(For the Canadian Bee Journal.)

A short time previous to the destruction of the office at Beeton, I wrote an article under the above caption and which I believe was in print at the time of the fire, and believing as I do that the facts therein stated will be of advantage and encouragement to those troubled with this disease peculiar to bees. I repeat them.

For some years I have been very much troubled with "foul brood" in my apiary, so much so that I felt like making a clean sweep of them and beginning again. I called in the obliging inspector, Wm. McEvoy, Esq., and he encouraged me to put them through his process of shaking the bees into starters, letting them work upon these for four days, then removing these and giving them full sheets of foundation. I went at this during the honey flow in 1892 and put about twenty colonies through this process, and I am happy to say that the colonies so treated have been my best colonies this season, and so far I have not been able to detect any trace of the disease. I have now some eighty colonies in as fine a shape as can be found in Ontario, and I feel satisfied that the disease can be rooted out if gone at vigorously. If I found even a few cells rotten I at once put them through the process. In the fall, when fixing them up for winter, I found a colony with two or three cells on one comb

that had not brooded out and were rotten. I cut these out and marked the hive. This season, after it had swarmed twice, I went over the combs carefully but could find no trace of the disease.

In September last I discovered two colonies foul. The one I put right onto foundation and fed nearly a gallon of hot syrup made with granulated sugar and some honey, and each night afterward for a week I fed about the same quantity, then examined and was pleased to find the comb all drawn out and the queen laying liberally.

The other I put onto full sized combs. later on—sometime in October. Both did well and no trace this year of the disease in either. The fall is a good time to detect the disease, and as bees are so cheap I would recommend the destruction of all diseased colonies, extract the honey and boil up the combs. This is the easiest and cheapest way to overcome the trouble.

I may here say that this season has been a poor one for honey here. Last year my bees gave me about 125 lbs. each (spring comb); this year they will only average 80 lbs. each, but last fall I fed back some 900 lbs. This year, with double the number of colonies, I do not expect to have to feed more than 100 lbs. I have allowed my bees to double each year. But this must stop now, as I could not manage any greater number without help. Wishing you success in the venture of publishing a bee journal, I am etc.

A. BOOMER.

LINWOOD, Aug., 1893.

P. S. The honor is intended for Wm. McEvoy, Esq.

FUNNIBITS.

The celebrations in honor of Columbus afford conclusive proof that posterity is not ungrateful. But posterity must own up to being a little behind hand.—Washington Star.

"There goes young Hunker. Do you know, Maud, every time I see that man go by the house I feel overcome with gratitude to him." "Gratitude! What for?" For going by.

There are three important times in a man's life—when he is born, when he marries, and when he dies. And even then his own importance is overshadowed by the curiosity to know if he is a boy or girl, what the bride wore, and what he left in his will. Vain man! You don't cut much figure in this world—Bradford Era.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal.

Dear Sir,—As I see you answer questions in the C. B. J. I thought I would ask you one.

In putting on the quilt for winter on top of the brood frames do you think it would be best to use some device say like Hill's to keep the quilt up from the frame so as the bees can go over or is it better to lay them close down on top of the frames.

M. BEAUPRE.

I should prefer to use some device such as the Hill on top of the frames and under the quilt, for outside wintering.—Ed.

Gentlemen,—I wish you to give me answer in your Journal to the following question.

I received a colony of bees from a party about the last of July. When I opened the hive I found a large number dead and from the large proportion of dead drones I would conclude there were few if any left. The party wrote me the hive was full of honey and bees and ready to swarm at any time. They have not swarmed yet. I observed for a week or two after receiving the colony the absence of drones, then I noticed a new breed of drones. Within the last week the workers killed a large number I should say in all some hundreds at a rough guess. Now what I wish to know is why don't they swarm and what is the reason of such a slaughter of drones after so brief an existence. Will they swarm yet?

J. H. LADD.

If the colony was not queenless and fertile workers produced the drones, which appears improbable in this case we find nothing unnatural in the fact that the bees destroyed their drones so quickly. The bees destroy their drones when the honey flow gives out and the likelihood of swarming does not exist.—Ed.

Dear Editor,—Thanks for the privilege of asking questions.

1. What is the best way to fix hives for wintering inside where there is no frost?
2. What is the best way when wintering outside in double hives?
3. Is there to be ventilation through the hives in either case, or in both, or not at all in either of them whether wintered inside or out?

4. What time do you consider best to remove the hive from their stand to cellars or beehouses to winter them?

5. Is cloth or wire cloth most used over the frame in winter?

REV. JOHN MAC WILLIAMS.

The above questions have been largely answered in this number of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. For wintering outside in chaff hives entrance full size with absorbents above viz., in the upper story, fold back one corner of the propolized quilt and cover it with fresh cotton. If you have been successful in winter in the past go slow in making a change. Every hive must have ventilation but ventilation often exists when we do not expect it. Every one who can obtain access to a library should study this question. In reply to question four would say just before settled cold weather, Never use wire cloth in connection with wintering.—Ed.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., Aug., 10 1893.

Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal.

I wish to purchase a couple of hives of bees. Is it too late in the season to get them. I know absolutely nothing about managing them, can you recommend a good book that will give all needful advice to a beginner. What kind of bees and what kind of hives would you advise. I will be thankful for any advice you can give me.

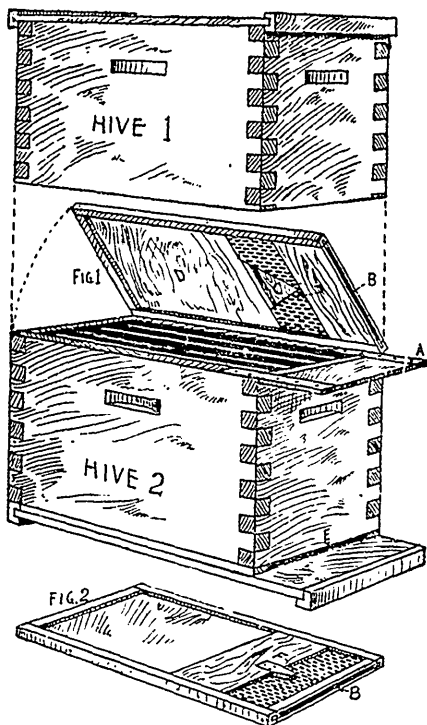
J. G.

We would not advise a beginner to purchase bees at this time of the year unless they were offered at a very low price. Bees should be carefully prepared for winter, enough stores left in the hive and properly packed. The winter is the most critical time for the bee-keeper and for it the bees require careful preparation. Buy strong full colonies, the latter part of May. There are a number of good books, write supply dealers for catalogues. Get the Canadian Bee Journal. Get Italian or mostly Italian bees. —Ed.

A recent advertisement in an English paper reads: "For Sale—A Bull terrier dog, two years old. Will eat anything: very fond of children. Apply at this office."—Selected.

Self-Hivers.

EVER since the convention of the North American bee-keepers at Washington, and the explanations of E. R. Root, and his illustration by sample of a self-hiver. I have felt that the day would undoubtedly come when this appliance would be largely used. Having carefully read almost everything that has been said upon the subject in our leading bee-journals. I now believe that the self-hiver has many strong friends, and some who look upon its success in the future with doubt. The accompanying self-hiver I think, is something better than has yet



been got out. 1. The ventilation of the hive by means of it is more easily secured; 2. The bees have a less distance to travel; 3. Although I do not think that after the first few times bees are much inconvenienced by passing through perforated metal, yet it is no advantage to them; and by this design they require to pass only once through the metal. The queen, passing the two metals by means of the channel, finds herself at neither one side or the other. This portion of the design is the idea of Wm. Bayless. His proposition was to do this

by means of a bee-escape. I proposed a simpler device, and the leading of the queen to the outlet, which his did not possess.

Next, I like an alighting board, and the accompanying one is a simple device. It can in a moment be attached to any hive. The tin clips are shoved between the self-hiver and the wall of the hive. The slight bevel to the front board gives the alighting board a slight pitch.

The objection raised as to the necessity of lifting hives to see whether bees have swarmed can be overcome readily, and I have arranged the following device: The new hive has at the front of it and about half way down, an auger-hole which is covered with a large button. In passing from hive to hive to examine for swarms, all that is necessary is to open and close the buttons. If the bees are down, examine for swarms; if not, pass on and save your back. I have as yet had no swarms, as increase is kept down and supers are on most of the hives; but several self-hivers are in place, and some have already reported success in hiving bees with the Pratt self-hiver. The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are testing the self-hiver. I thought it best to try this first, as it had to a certain extent already been tested. The idea was to test the principle of self-hiving—not special designs. Self hivers must mean a great deal for the agricultural classes; hence the selection of the experiment. The Langdon device may be good. It has some things entirely original, but the device of throwing the bees into a new hive to overcome the impulse for swarming is, I believe, that of C. W. Post, Murray, Ont. His plan was published some years ago. He placed two sticks, crossing one another at right angles, and where they crossed they were placed upon a post and joined to it by a bolt, allowing the top part to swing around. Upon each arm was placed a hive with bees; and during the season each hive was given a quarter turn, thus each day giving the flying bees a new home. Mr. Post, who has had a wide experience, having about four hundred colonies, claimed then, and has claimed ever since that this system prevents swarming.

In closing, permit me to say I have for years felt that swarming can be easily prevented. Mr. Post runs out apiaries, and watches for swarms only when other work is to be done; and as several go from yard to yard, and together finish up the work, this is only a small proportion of the time. He does not claim, in the ordinary way, that no swarms issue, but the percentage is small it is not worth while watching the

bees. Between a self-hiver and greater attention to methods of prevention of swarming, a far higher yield per colony will be obtained. I have not had twenty (probably not fifteen) per cent. of swarms during the last six years.—Gleanings.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition

The display of honey at the above exhibition is undoubtedly the best which Toronto has ever had. Every exhibitor made an effort to have a neat and tasty display and with the result that the exhibit of honey attracted much notice. The amount of honey retailed on the grounds has become less and less and it has become a serious problem if it pays to show at all. It certainly does not unless a first-class article has been procured and every possible effort has been made to display it in a neat and tasty form. The judges were R. McKnight Owen Sound, Martin Emigh Colbrook and C. W. Post Murray Ont. There is of course a certain amount of dissatisfaction in almost every case of judging and those having this important work in hand are to be congratulated that they get very general credit for having done their work with a thorough desire to do justice. The excellence as to quality and display made it a difficult task. Take granulated for instance any one could tell from the beautiful whiteness of the honey a choice article would be found in the jars, and right here would it not be well to mention to those who are afraid that they may purchase adulterated honey, that when purchased in the granular form they are safe, honey only assumes this peculiar form and this is a proof of purity.

Again, the judges spent fully an hour over the 20lb lot of comb honey, examining section after section and finally gave and justly Mr. Hall first and Goold Shapley & Muir Co. second the latter having the nicest section but covered over with honey a few cells of pollen. Again in clover several were very close. In bee-keepers supplies Goold Shapley & Muir show a full line and bee-keepers had an opportunity to examine their appliances. The more intelligent visitors take an interest in such matters and learn how extracted and comb honey should be procured. W. A. Chrysler Chatham and J. B. Hall Woodstock also show comb foundations. The awards are as follows:

Best display of 100 lb of extracted granulated honey in glass.

- 1st C. Brown, Drumquin Ont.
- 2nd J. B. Hall, Woodstock Ont.
- 3rd Geo. Laing, Milton Ont.
- 4th R. H. Smith, Bracebridge Ont.

Best display of 500 lbs of liquid extracted honey of which not less than 250 lbs must be in glass, quality must be considered.

1st R. H. Smith, 2nd Goold Shapley & Muir Co., 3rd J. B. Hall.

Best display of 500 lbs comb honey quality considered.

1st, J. B. Hall; 2nd, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.; 3rd, C. Brown; 4th, R. H. Smith.

Best 20 lbs of comb honey in sections quality to be considered that is to say clean sections and well filled.

1st, J. B. Hall; 2nd, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.; 3rd, C. Brown; 4th, Mrs. Mary Hall Woodstock.

Best display of 100 lbs of extract liquid linden honey, in glass, quality considered.

1st, R. H. Smith; 2nd, C. Brown; 3rd, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.

Best display of 100 lbs extracted liquid clover honey, in glass, quality considered.

1st, C. Brown; 2nd, J. B. Hall; 3rd, R. H. Smith.

Best bees wax (makers of comb foundation excluded)

1st, Geo. Laing; 2nd, R. H. Smith; 3rd, C. Brown;

Best foundation for brood.

1st, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.; 2nd, W. A. Chrysler, Chatham; 3rd, J. B. Hall.

Best foundation for section.

1st, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.; 2nd, W. A. Chrysler, Chatham.

Best style and assortment of glass for retailing honey,

1st, R. H. Smith; 2nd, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.

Best section super for the top story and system of manipulating.

Hall; Laing; Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.

Largest and best variety of domestic uses to which honey may be put, prepared by the exhibitor or a member of his household, illustrated by samples of different things into which it enters as a component: for example, say one or two examples each in canned fruits, cakes, pastry, meats, vinegar, etc.

R. H. Smith; Geo. Laing.

For the largest, most tasty and neatly arranged exhibit of honey in the apiary department, all the honey to be the production of the exhibitor quality to be considered. Beeswax may be included in the exhibit, \$25 of this prize is given by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association

Goold, Shapley Muir & Co. (Lt'd); R. H. Smith; J. B. Hall.

For the exhibitor getting the largest number of first prizes.

Brown; Smith; Hall. Equal.

Botanists say there are upwards of 50,000 varieties of plants.

Montreal Exhibition.

Those who have exhibited from time to time in Toronto, can form no conception of the difficulties connected with exhibiting at Montreal. The number of entries are large as a rule but there is almost an entire absence of taste in display. This may appear strange as the prize list reads almost the same as that of the Toronto Industrial. The ruling of the judges has generally been quality not display. For instance the first prize comb honey (500 lb lots) had but few cells filled next the section while in the 2nd prize lot white and well filled. There was a marked absence of unfilled cells in the display. The 20 lb. lot was never examined, the judges ruling that the quality of honey in both lots would be the same. Such judging of course saves much time and the exhibitors are not long in suspense, saving nerve force. The judge was Mr. Henry Eugene Poulin of Marieville Que., he was born at his parent's home and has kept bees all his life having 79 colonies now. The principal exhibitors were Goold, Shapley, Muir Co., F. W. Jones & Co. Bedford, Que. and N. E. Poulin Marieville, Que. Goold, Shapley Muir Co. took six firsts and five seconds and one third prize, F. W. Jones three firsts three seconds three thirds, N. E. Poulin three firsts one third and J. J. Gareau two thirds. The judging was much more satisfactory than the previous year. The greatest difficulty being in deciding upon the best and most practical invention. The Pratt self-hiver being at a disadvantage as they appeared to doubt that perforated metal was practical, he arguing that the queen and worker bees were the same size.

Nothing further need be said of the exhibit of Goold Shapley & Co. F. W. Jones Bedford Que., showed a very nice line of bee-keepers supplies. The Jones, (cousins) are amongst the most enterprising bee-keepers of the province of Quebec. Judging from honey at the Montreal exhibition the flow in the province has not been nearly so good as the season of 1892.

Conventions.

WEIDMANN, Oct., 2, 1893.

The fall meeting of the Lambton Bee-Keepers will be held in the town of Brigidon on Wednesday, the 25th of October. All are invited to attend. J. R. Kitchin, secretary-treasurer.

CHARD, Sept, 25 1893.

The first annual meeting of the county of Russel Bee-Keepers Association, will be held in the town hall Clarence Creek, on Tuesday, 28th. of November 1893 at the hour of one o'clock p. m. All are invited to attend. W. J. Brown, secretary.

The Ontario Honey Exhibit at the World's Fair,

(For the Canadian Bee Journal.)

We may, I suppose, without egotism or unfairness, quote what others say about us. We have just sufficient pride of country, and apiarian enthusiasm, and love of our work to duly appreciate proper praise of our goods, whatever one may think of personal references.

The current number (September) of the "National Popular Review," published in Chicago, has a long article on "Glimpses of the World's Fair." The article opens with the following complimentary sentences to Canada: "No department of the Exposition has been disregarded by Canada, is the natural conclusion one must arrive at after taking a trip through all her various sections. She is here, there and everywhere occupying large spaces in a most artistic fashion, and attracting attention to her beautiful and varied products by a lavish display of bunting and flags. * * * * * Our northern neighbor has acquitted herself with honor at this greatest of all World's Fairs." The writer, after going through the Manufacturers' Building and the first floor of Agricultural, comes to the gallery of sweetness and thus discourses,—

"A humming all over the tall white branches,
A humming of bees."

And the words of Jean Ingelow occur to us again and again as we gaze upon the apiarian display made by Ontario in the east end of the gallery of this building. Not only a 'humming of bees all over the tall white branches,' but what a buzzing among, and what sweet, delicate flavoring they must have extracted from Linden, Clover, Goldenrod, Buckwheat, and even Thistles to have garnered such stores of honey as exhibited here! Fit emblems of the province from whence the honey came, these busy bees must have worked by the thousands in order to hive so goodly a store for the Columbian Exposition. Canada is prominent enough at the fair, but Ontario is more so. Her exhibits in this building alone, are unsurpassed, and here in this corner, she places herself side by side, in competition with about a dozen states of the union, and to do her justice we are compelled to state that in this apiarian exhibit, to use a Yankee phrase, 'she is top of the heap.' As I do not know, nor did I meet, the writer of the above, the verdict given was certainly not in any way influenced by me.

I quote below another opinion from a lady writer, who was a stranger to me, but whom I met at the exhibit when it was

inspected by her. The Stratford Beacon says:

"A Canadian lady for some time resident in Chicago writes: 'I would like to call the attention of all visitors to the World's fair to the gallery in the east end of the Agricultural Building where is to be found the honey exhibit of Ontario. We chanced upon this exhibit in our wanderings, and on looking up found the Union Jack floating over it and a little farther up a white and blue flag with a maple leaf worked upon it (and Ontario lettered in gold) and our interest at once became personal. I say without any fear of contradiction, and to small degree of pride, that Ontario takes the lead in this department. We found the gentlemen in charge, Mr. Allen Pringle, of Lennox county, exceedingly pleasant, and he answered our numerous questions with the cheerfulness and grace peculiar to our countrymen. The finest display of honey in quality and arrangement is to be found here in a glass case 25 feet long, 9 feet high and 5 feet broad with a clear space inside of from 6 to 7 feet high containing honey in its different forms most tempting in appearance. It is arranged on nicely finished and covered shelves on the highest of which is the Linden commonly known as the Basswood honey, which ranks at the head of the list. It is clear and light in color, and its flavor is delicious. This honey is stored in July when the tree blossoms from 8 to 10 or 12 days. Next comes clover honey and here we learned something practical, viz., that Alsike clover should be cultivated by all bee-keepers, as it yields abundantly, scarcely ever fails to yield nectar as other clover does at times, and the hay is excellent fodder for animals. Thistle honey, which is quite light in color, next attracted our attention. D. Chalmers, of Poole, Ont., exhibits a 50-lb mass of candied thistle honey. It seems strange that honey could harden sufficiently so that it could be placed on a shelf and keep the shape, but seeing is believing. Among the darker extracted honey samples is one immense jar weighing 65 lbs. of rich-looking buckwheat honey. This came in for a special amount of admiration. One noticeable feature in many of the exhibits is the attempt to make a great display. In the Ontario there are no hollow squares, but instead a solid case of honey—extracted and in the comb, and bees-wax in different designs. Ontario's exhibit seems to be not only well arranged but excellently cared for.

In each end of the case is placed a ventilator so arranged that although fresh air is allowed to enter, flies and dust are excluded."

I have noticed other comments on the Ontario honey exhibit at the World's fair in American papers which are not apt to bestow undeserved praise on foreign exhibits, and from which in another paper I shall quote briefly.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21 1893

The London Exhibit of Honey.

The exhibit of honey at London is this year very good. It is generally admitted to be the best ever seen there. Mr. John Newton Thamesford takes second prize for neatness of honey exhibit and his display is good in every way. Mr. J. B. Aches has a large and attractive display coming first. Wm Coleman Birr third. Other exhibitors in honey are J. W. Whaley, Woodstock, John Rudd London Ont., Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.

In supplies Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford, W. A. Chrysler Chatham and John Rudd London exhibited. Mr. Chrysler taking the prize for display of apiarian supplies the judge ruling he had considered simply display in which when attractive manner of exhibiting is considered he undoubtedly excelled.

J. B. Aches, three firsts, three seconds, one third. John Newton six firsts, three seconds and two thirds. Wm Coleman took one second and two thirds. John Rudd two seconds and two thirds. J. W. Whaley several and W. A. Chrysler takes two firsts, two seconds and one third, Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., (Ltd.), Brantford, fifteen firsts, two seconds and one third.

The London prize list does not appear to give general satisfaction and it would be well to take a leaf from the Toronto Industrial prize list.

Worth Repeating.

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it, if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with right principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Spots on the wood of furniture may often be removed by vigorously rubbing with turpentine and sweet oil, and then renewing the polish by brisk rubbing.

Wintering Bees.

(For the Canadian Bee Journal)

By permission of the editor of the C. B. J. I will try and help Dr. C. C. Miller to winter his bees in future with more success than he has done in the past.

The doctor is a not a bad sort of a fellow. I think his intentions are good even if he does feed us on straw. Well doctor if you wish I will give you my thoughts on wintering bees.

Until the winter of 1896-7 I wintered out of doors, but since that date I have wintered in a cellar made for that purpose and the difference in favor of the cellar is very large. My bees come out in spring in much the same condition they go in in the fall. Clean, dry, healthy and vigorous, and then they boom right along without packing; save the tops, on which I keep a good chaff cushion.

But doctor this result came by a good deal of thought and timely and proper management.

The cellar should be as nearly as tight as possible so that you can control the ventilation and temperature: cold windy weather enlarges the necessity for this. There must be holes in the walls under control for the purpose of ventilation.

The cellar should mostly be under ground bare brick or stone walls should be well banked with earth.

The floor, or bottom rather, should be of natural earth. I prefer to have a shop or some building over the cellar in which a fire should be kept most of the time in winter. Now if you have about 100 hives put in the cellar: a four inch pipe should extend from within eight inches of the cellar bottom and connected with the stove pipe: this ventilating pipe must have a valve in it for regulating the ventilation in windy weather.

Well now brother Miller I believe so far you and I are together, we both firmly believe in pure air for wintering bees and I think you agree that the hives should not be less than eighteen inches from the cellar bottom, but further along in detail we may not agree quite so well, but I hope to convince you that my practice is based on scientific principles and consequently the correct method.

It is of course always agreed that bees for the best results like other mortals must have plenty of healthy stores, and be placed in the cellar just as soon as there is no probability of their having another flight. And now doctor we come to our points of difference. You place a vestibule or something of that sort of two or three inches between floor (the term floor instead of bottom board is used in this article to see how

the change would please; time, place and material are saved and nothing lost) and hive. This forms a box two or three inches deep full size of the hive and pretty nearly closed in. Now if I am right this thing becomes a container, a reservoir which keeps in position and prevents the free and easy escape of foul air. This foul air brings upon the bees a sort of suffocating restless sensation and they in order to change the air, fan with their wings. Well you know this is work; this work wears out the bees and causes them to eat more than they should—a waste of stores—waste of vitality—clogging of their bowels—moving about, induces feeding the queen—brood rearing commences and we have more activity, more eating, more brood, distention of bowels, dysentery, death.

Now brother Miller during all this ruinous process have you not heard a gentle moaning or roaring in your cellar? Brother G. M. Doolittle once called it "a contented hum" but allow me to say: there is no such thing as a contented hum in the cellar, the very reverse is the matter of fact. It is a hum of discontent. Something is wrong and you will do well to seek and remove the cause, which is nearly every time foul air. Now don't go to extremes and get up currents in your cellar or the result will be just as bad.

I must qualify one statement slightly by admitting that bees do occasionally arouse from their deep quietude and make quite a stir by clearing house, adjusting stores etc. But of this, if they are wintering perfectly they make short work and very soon drop again into *stillness and deep repose*.

When in position in the cellar the back end of the hive must be about three inches higher than the front end (a little higher will do no harm.) Entrance wide open, back end of hive wedged up from the floor three quarters of an inch, frame about three-quarters of an inch above floor, a cloth covered or nearly so with propoles placed flat upon the frames; upon this cloth place a warm cushion of some kind.

The temperature should be 38° to 42° and further your cellar *cannot be too damp* for the bees (it may be for your timber) when prepared as above and kept at above temperature. Yes doctor I know I am here at issue with all the authors coming under my notice they say if your cellar is damp raise the temperature but I have during six winters thoroughly tested the matter and find that bees prepared as above have nothing to do but occasionally take a very small meal and keep perfectly quiet. They are warm enough for comfort, the great disturber of bee-happiness, foul air, is removed

by automatic ventilation. Let me explain. The difference between 40° and the temperature of a cluster of bees is sufficient to cause the air to flow gently in at the entrance and up, around and through the cluster and as it passes along and touches the back end of the hive it becomes slightly cooled, drops down and passes out at the opening between the floor and the back of the hive thus the bees are constantly and automatically supplied with fresh air. But that is not all, there is another very important office that the difference of temperature fills. The temperature of the air as it thus passes through the hive is considerably raised and consequently becomes thirsty or sufficiently so, to effectually take up and carry the moisture thrown off by the bees. And this process goes right on all winter keeping the bees dry and supplying them with a change of air without the least trouble or effort on their part, while comfort, contentment and happiness reign supreme and the wintering is perfect. Nothing less should satisfy.

S. T. PERRIN.

Belmont, Ont.

Honey Exhibit at the Fair.

To the Editor of The Globe :

Sir,—I claim your attention because of an item published in The Globe of the 16th instant. The item I refer to is the dissertation of "Sama" who, in mentioning the honey exhibit at the Industrial Fair, gives utterance to a base slander against the beekeeping industry of America. The words I take objection to are:—"If the Americans and others who believe we live on cheese over here had gone into the next building to the main one, they would conclude that our diet consists also of honey, for the abundance displayed there, both in glass jars and also in comb, which latter is no longer the work of the busy bee, as we were taught in our childhood, but is wholly manufactured and sold by man." Now, this statement that comb honey is wholly manufactured by man is an absolute falsehood. It found its origin with Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington D.C. (whose writing probably "Sama" may have seen when it was going the rounds in the newspapers), and who has since admitted that it was a pleasantry without a particle of truth in it. Mr. Wiley has since regretted sincerely his rash utterance, and has since tried to make amends by retracting his statement. If "Sama" has any proof of her assertion she may claim a reward of \$1,000, offered by Mr. A. J. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* at Me-

dina, Ohio, which reward has been standing untouched for upwards of eight years. If she can point out one place where comb honey is so made, or if she can produce one pound of comb honey manufactured by a man sold as honey made by bees. What I ask, sir, is that a denial of the statement published in the Saturday issue will kindly be given to the public in order to do justice to the beekeepers, and some explanation be made thereabout.

C. W. DAVIDSON.

Uxbridge, Sept. 18.

"Jugging" Bees.

While on a recent trip out into the country says a correspondent of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," I saw a farmer rid himself of several nests of bumblebees in a very simple but effective manner. The particular field which was being plowed over for the fall sowing was especially infested with troublesome insects, and the plowboy the day before had been badly stung. The farmer asked me to go with him and see the boys "jug the bees." A common brown jug half filled with water was taken along. One of the boys led the way to an especially large and dangerous looking nest lying on the stubble and close to the ground. The jug was cautiously deposited by the side of the nest. Then, with a long branch of a tree, the nest was violently stirred, and the lad fled for his life. In a perfect swarm the bees flew out to see who had dared assault their castle, and circled angrily about buzzing all the time. From a safe distance the farmer and his boys threw clouds of dirt and stones at the angry insects. They seemed to be looking for their enemy. Gradually their numbers grew less, and at last there were no bees to be seen.

"Let us look into the jug," said the farmer as he led the way. It was picked up and the contents poured out on to the ground with difficulty, as 154 bumblebees; by actual count, had flown into the jug, in a vain effort to find a destroyer of their home, and had drowned. I walked back with one of the boys to a spring to fill the jug with clear water, preparatory to an attack upon another colony of bees. As we trudged over the sunny fields the berry-brown lad remarked. "I'd rather jug bees than plow any day, wouldn't you?"

"Which side of the street do you live on Mrs. Kipple?" asked a counsel who was cross-examining a witness.

"On either side sir. If you go one way, it's on the right side; if you go the other way it's on the left side."

Kind Words and Notices.

THE PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER—

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL makes its appearance again, under new management, greatly improved. Editor Holtermann is not a new hand, so that Canadian bee keepers may expect a first class journal under the new management.

TORONTO GLOBE—

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has passed into the hands of the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co. of Brantford, and Mr. R. F. Holtermann has been installed as editor. The August number though brought out under disadvantageous circumstances, is bright and readable, and promises to rapidly improve. The proprietors are energetic business men, and the editor is a practical and enthusiastic bee man. Under their management THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL can hardly fail to be every way useful and a success.

THE AMERICAN BEE KEEPER—

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL comes for August in an entirely new dress. It is now published by Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., at Brantford Ont. R. F. Holtermann, who has frequently contributed to our columns being editor. The first issue under Bro. Holtermann is admirably gotten up and shows evidences of great thought. We wish the new management abundant success.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW—

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has been purchased from the late owners by the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford. The first number issued by the new publishers shows considerable advance on the old form and much care in the matter selected for its pages.

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE—

Volume I., Nos 1 and 2 of the new series of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, are on our desk. In the make up and general selection of the matter, and in the printing, there is quite an improvement over the old journal. There is a good field for a bee-journal in Canada, and we see no reason why one should not be made, under the present management, a decided success. Later—The second number of the new series of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL shows further evidence of improvement.

THE BEE-KEEPER'S REVIEW—

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL under its new management compares favorably with the other journal. It is well printed on good paper, the make up is neat, and there seems to be some life in its reading matter.

If Bro Holtermann can only keep up to the high water mark at which he has started, it does not seem as though their need be any question as to its success

THE RURAL CALIFORNIAN—

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL comes to us with a new dress, new publisher and new editor. "Phoenix-like it rises from its ashes" of the recent fire. The new editor, Mr R. F. Holtermann, announces that he intends to publish a valuable journal. His practical knowledge of apiculture, as well as his ability as a writer, warrants us in saying that the future of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is all that its friends could reasonably desire. We wish it and its editors and publishers a full measure of success.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL—

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for August is received, and is greatly improved over its former self. Why, it shows a vigor and vim that is surprising, and also refreshing. Editor Holtermann takes "holt" as if he meant business, and it now looks as if Canadians were going to have a newspaper that is not only a credit to the printer's art, but also an honor to the old Dominion. Here's our editorial "ho", Bro. H., that will give you a hearty shake when you come to the North American Convention in October next.

NEBRASKA BEE KEEPER—

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has, Phoenix like, risen from the ashes of its burning and comes out anew brighter than ever, with R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont., as editor. Here's our editorial "ho" for success.

Paying Too Much.

It is a truism that success costs too much and that men pay for it more than it is worth. It is always a mistake to put so much energy and force into securing success that when it is won there is no freshness of feeling or vitality of mind left to enjoy it. Few failures are more pathetic than that of the man who, in getting rich, has lost the power of enjoying the things money brings. To burn out one's life in eager pursuit, and to seize the prize at last with a hand which cannot hold it, is to write futility over a whole life. Force and energy are great and virile qualities, and they ought to be adjusted to the work to which they are set; they ought not to be put forth in blind disregard of the relative value of the final reward, nor in disregard of the conditions under which that reward may be enjoyed. Many a man impoverishes himself by the very magnitude of his

success—puts so much of himself into the doing of the work upon which he has set his heart that when the work is done the man who accomplishes it is a spent force. When this happens there has been a lack of adjustment between the energy put forth and the value of the end sought. For the worker ought always to be superior to his work; ought not only to survive it with undiminished power, but to be enriched by it. Shakespeare was not exhausted by the writing of "Hamlet;" he was rather enlarged in his thought and reinforced in his will by a task which held him to the highest exercise of his whole nature, but did not drain him of his vitality. It is true that there are tasks which a man may not escape, and which consumes his vitality as those duties in the discharge of which one must count his life as dross; but these supreme tasks and duties are rare. To most men the opportunity is offered to determine the price they will pay for success. The danger of overpayment is however, peculiarly insidious, because it is often not recognized until too late; the man who meant to fix the price he is willing to pay, suddenly wakes to find that he has already overpaid. He meant to exchange time, strength, and pleasure for success, he discovers that he has also parted with freshness of feeling, the capacity of enjoyment, the ability to use leisure, the faculty of friendship. Success costs more than it is worth when a man lets these things go out of his life for the sake of it; and the danger is that a man may lose them without being conscious of his loss. Every man must protect himself against his own success.—The Outlook.

The Secret of Health.

Don't hurry. Don't worry. "Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow." "Simplify!" "simplify!" "simplify!" "simplify!" Don't overeat. starve. "Let your moderation be known to all men." Court the fresh air day and night. "Oh, if you knew what was in the air." Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleep is nature's benediction. Spend less nervous energy each day than you make. Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long." Think only healthful thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." "Seek peace and pursue it." "Work like a man, but don't be worked to death. Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may be fatal. Associate with healthy people. Health is contagious as well as disease. "Don't carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. Trust the Eternal." Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease." "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

Columbian Meeting of Bee-Keepers, Chicago Ill.

The North American Bee-keepers association will hold its 21th annual convention on the 11th, 12th, 13th of October 1893 Chicago Illinois, at the Louisiana hotel, corner of 71st street and Seipp avenue.

The Louisiana hotel will furnish comfortable accomodation to a large number at moderate prices. For a small room two persons pay daily 75cts. each. Larger rooms occupied by two at \$1 per person Four persons occupying a room having two beds will pay 50 cents each. Meals can be obtained in the hotel at reasonable rates. It is best to engage rooms by letter beforehand. For this purpose address Manager of Louisiana hotel corner of 71st street and Seipp avenue Chicago stating what priced rooms are wanted.

RAILWAY TICKETS AND BAGGAGE

Baggage should be checked to Exposition depot. For information as to railway tickets ask local agents.

PROGRAMME

A very full programme is being prepared a portion is as follows:—

1. Presidents address.
2. "The Production of Comb honey."
3. "The Winter Losses—Their Remedy."
4. "The National Bee-keepers Union its scope and legitimate work."
4. "The Control or Prevention of Swarming."
6. "Should There be any Change in the rules for Grading Honey adopted at the last Convention?"
7. How can the usefulness of the Association be increased?"
8. Apiculture at our experimental station."

On Art—Fond Mother—And so you think the Elgin marbles the best, Mr. Brush? Our Artist—Oh, yes: decidedly so. Fond Mother—I should be much obliged to you if you would get a few for my Johnny the next time you are in town, Mr. Brush, if they are not too expensive! The dear child's always losing his. (A fact)—Fun.

Eccentricities of Famous People

Boys and girls are not the only members of the human race that have their little queeriness. Some of the greatest men the world has known have had the queerest habits, habits alongside of which the whims and oddities of children seem as natural as that the sun should rise in the morning. Among these are to be noted the whimsical behavior of Augustus Hare, one of the cleverest divines in the English Church, who when he had ended a train of hard thinking, would rise from the desk and spin round on his heel for a few seconds, and then resume his studies.

The Earl of Chatham was most peculiar in his habits: these, no doubt, were engendered by his hypochondriacal nature. On one occasion in midsummer he wished to have snow, and adopted the following rather curious method of having his wish realized. The servants were ordered to have large fires in every room, the walks outside were covered with salt to make things have a wintry appearance, and doors and windows were kept shut to keep out the biting cold. How long this whim lasted the historian does not record.

Of William Wilberforce it is narrated that he frequently became so absorbed in conversation in evening companies as wholly to forget himself. He would lift himself from his chair in his earnestness, move forward a little, and gradually approach perilously near the edge. It was the tradition in fashionable English circles that he had fallen several times to the floor; but in families where he was he was loved it was the custom to station one of the older children behind his chair to move it forward as he moved, and guard him against peril. Some who afterwards became leaders in English society retained amongst the pleasant memories of their childhood the recollection of such services rendered to this brilliant and eloquent converser.

Rossini, the composer, when engaged with any great composition, invariably shaved himself in the most fantastic way to prevent his going out of doors.

Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest and most logical thinkers of his time, was yet one of the most absent-minded of men. This latter habit led him into many curious mistakes. At times he fancied he had dined, while as a matter of fact he had not left his room for hours. Once he boiled his watch instead of an egg; and on another occasion while sitting close to the fire, he ordered it to be removed, owing to the heat, but the thought never occurred to him that he would be cooler if he would but move his chair backwards,

In addition to these we are told that Humbolt generally wrote while holding the paper on his knee; that Schiller was fond of the perfume of decayed apples; that Goethe admired the flavor of fried beet-root. Mendelssohn, when pleased with anything, used to hew the corner of his pocket-handkerchief. Coleridge always held the person with whom he was conversing by a button of his coat; hence, he was called the great "button-holer." Marie Antoinette, when eating bread-and-butter, kept a nose gay by her side, which she smelled from time to time, while Madame de Stael, when busy sewing, always twirled a green leaf between her fingers.

Rosy-Cheek and Curly-Head.

BY EDGAR WADE ABBOT.

When I go home, this welcome waits
Each evening when the day is fled:
The pattering of little feet;
Then clinging arm and kisses sweet
From Rosy-cheek and Curly-head.

They come with shouts of rioting;
They're laughing so they scarce can speak!
A pair of highwaymen are they;
And I, an easy yielding prey
To Curly-head and Rosy-cheek,

But curly heads will sometimes ache,
And fill our souls with sudden dread;
And roses fade, while hearts stand still,
Oh, may there come no touch of ill
To Rosy-cheek and Curly-head!

God bless all little cheeks of rose!
Where'er they bloom, thy sunlight shed!
Bless little heads of rippling hair!
Oh, take into thy tender care
Each Rosy-cheek and Curly-head!

—The Outlook.

REASON ENOUGH—"Mike what makes you talk so much?"

"Shure, an' I coom by it natural, sor."

"How's that?"

"Faith, an' that was n't me father an Oirishman, and me mother a woman?"—Journal of Education,

A HINT.—"Have you got a collection of any kind," asked Uucle Mar't, "that I can help you with?"

"Yes, sir," replied Ned; "I've got a collection of United States coins in my bank but nothing larger than a dime."—Harper's Young People.

Exactng Father—James, how are you getting along with that job of wood-splitting? Rebellious Son—I'm making about three knots an hour.—Detroit Free Press.

OLLA PODRIDA.

BY O. FITZALWYN WILKINS.

Phoenix-like the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has risen from its ashes. I predict for it Go(o)lden success so long as it continues to Hold(it)-her man at the helm.

The Am. B. J. says of it: "It is a great improvement over its former self. It shows a vigor and vim that is surprising; also refreshing," which is eulogistic and doubtless duly appreciated, reminding one of the French phrase, "*Le roi est mort; vive le roi.*"

"Stray Straws." in Gleanings, says the Polish word for "bee" is "pszczoła." Will the doctor please pronounce "pszczoła?"

"Stray Stings from the Stinger" is the caption of a new department in the Am. B. J. evidently emulating the "Straw Straws" of Gleanings.

The "Stray Stinger" would like to be informed "Why don't some enterprising bee-keeper of a literary turn of mind get out a little volume of all the meritorious poetry about the honey-bee?" Methinks the S. S. was especially "built that way," if we may judge from the following distich which introduces the "Stray Stings."

"Next cum along wuz little Miss Bee—um, hum!
She cum roight from her hoive—bee gum!"

What thinkest thou, kind reader?

MOVING COLONIES A SHORT DISTANCE.

It became necessary last month, that I should "pull up stakes" and "tote" my "worldly wealth" to other premises a few hundred yards distant, and as moving bees in July is something I never did before, I wrote to several prominent bee-keepers for advice, all of whom told me "to close the entrance after the bees had ceased flying at sunset: transport them to the new location, and keep them shut in until two or three hours after sunrise." Then I rapped on the hive pretty steadily for ten or fifteen minutes before releasing them, placing a piece of bread in front of the entrance, so that they would bump their heads when they came rushing out, which bumping so confused them that they marked the new location before starting in search of sweets. Very few bees returned to the old stands, probably a pint. Friends Dolittle, Hutchinson and Holterman will kindly accept my hearty thanks.

WHICH IS THE BEST HIVE?

is the query in the Am. B. Journal of Mr. S. A. Deacon, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. For his locality and climate, I should think the Richardson, but for Canada I judge a deep hive (say twelve inches) containing at least ten frames, and so constructed that they may be tiered up, one above another, would be more suitable.

Langdon's non-swarming attachment was not attached to my hives for a very lengthened period of time, as it did not work very satisfactorily. I sent for, and received by express, ten of the articles, which I applied to the hives according to directions. The result was, no swarming, a largely increased amount of surplus honey, but the hives from which the field bees were excluded lost all their uncapped brood, which caused me to think some "cuss words" if I didn't just utter them. I hope Mr. Langdon will be able to devise a remedy for the evil, otherwise his attachment will become another monument to the victims of misplaced confidence. I would suggest that Brother York shall make a tour of inspection through his "Museum of Apicultural Appliances," and note the number and names of those which have been neglected to the cold shades of oblivion.

International Bridge, Ont., Aug. 26, '93.

The Human Heart.

The human heart is a hollow muscle of a conical form, placed between the two lungs, and inclosed in the pericardium, or heart sac. The ordinary size of the heart in the adult is about 5 inches in length 3½ inches in breadth at the broadest part and 2½ inches in thickness. Its weight is from 10 to 12 ounces in men and 8 to 10 ounces in women. Dr. Benecke, of Marburg, has made known his observations on the growth of the human heart, the fact appearing that the increase is greatest and most rapid during the first and second years of life, its bulk at the end of the second year being exactly double what it originally was; between the second and seventh years it is again almost doubled in size. A slower rate of growth then sets in, and continues during the period of maturity of the other portions of the body. After the fifteenth year up to the fiftieth the annual growth of the heart is about 0.51 of a cubic inch, the increase ceases about the fiftieth year. The heart, although so small, is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and of power. With each stroke or beat it projects something like 2½ ounces of blood into the conduits or channels of the body, throwing it for a distance of nine feet. This is done 69 or 70 times a minute. The number of its pulsations varies in the sexes, and according to posture. In the male it beats 81 times per minute when standing, 71 when sitting, and 66 when lying. In females it is 91, 84, 80, in similar positions respectively.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas, Ont., has sold his bee apiary and house to R. H. Smith, Bracebridge, Ont. What Mr. Alpaugh intends to do we do not know, Mr. Smith will have the good wishes of bee-keepers with whom he is acquainted in his new venture.

Mr. Allen Pringle, superintendent Ontario honey exhibit, World's fair, has been on a trip to Ontario, and has secured an additional quantity of first-class comb honey for Chicago.

We have up to date notice of the following Canadian bee-keepers intending to be at the North American Bee-keepers convention, Chicago, to be held at Louisiana hotel, corner 71st street and avenue B, Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Jones and Mrs. Jones, C. O. Jones, Bedford, Que.; S. T. Pettit and Mrs. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.; Allen Pringle and Miss Pringle, Selby, Ont.; E. L. Goold, Brantford, Ont.; J. A. Foster, Tilbury Centre, Ont.; B. Shanks, Blenheim, Ont.; R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont. From other countries, Dr. C. C. Miller, president, Marengo, Ill.; Doctor A. B. Mason, ex-president N. A. B. K. A., and Mrs. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio; Thos. G. Newman, ex-president N. A. B. K. A., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. B. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.; Hon. J. H. Hambaugh, J. A. Stone, secretary Illinois State B. A.; G. W. York, editor American Bee Journal, Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Root, E. R. Root, editors Gleanings in Bee Culture; W. Z. Hutchinson, editor Bee-keepers' Review, Flint, Mich.; M. W. Mandelbaum, (Fish & Co.), Chicago, Ill.; Frank Benton, secretary N. A. B. K. A., Mrs. Benton, Ralph Benton, Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Muth, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. T. Abbott, sup. Apiarian department, Mo.; A. N. Draper, Upper Alton, Ill.; O. R. Coe, Mrs. Coe, Windham, N. Y.; W. G. Larrabee, president Vermont B. K. A., Larrabees Point, Vt.; R. B. Leahy, Higginsville, Mo.; H. D. Cutting and Mrs. Cutting, Clinton, Mich.; J. A. Green, Ottawa, Ill.; H. C. Melton, Dixon, Ill. Since the above has been handed in a host of names have been sent to the secretary. No one able to attend should fail to be at the convention.

A man in Abilene, Kan., recently advertised that he would like to buy a second-hand lawn-mower, and to address "X. L.," post office. He received an answer that impressed him favorably, and after correspondence found the writer to be his wife, who was trying to sell him their old lawn-mower.

Ontario Bureau of Industries—Bulletin

XLVII.

BEEES AND HONEY. From every quarter the bees are reported to be in a healthy condition, and they have not suffered from any complaint during the summer. From the Georgian Bay district it is reported that a large number of colonies were destroyed by the severe weather of the past winter. Swarming all over the province wherever bees are kept was good. The supply of nectar, in field and forest in one or two instances only is reported to have been deficient but in all others it is good, except in a few cases where it is given as superabundant. The average yield per colony is variously stated. This depends largely upon the manner in which bees are cared for. Some colonies are reported as yielding 20 lb., while the average appears to be 40 lb., with not a few rating at 80, 100 and 150 lb. In West and East Midland, Northern and Georgian Bay districts bees are not extensively kept nor are they in the counties of Huron and Bruce in Lake Huron district. The answer to the question, "Are bees in a thrifty condition at present?" is unanimously in the affirmative.

A Valuable Stocking.

Edward Hutchinson Robbins was Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1793. His grandson, who describes him as a man of untiring kindness "whose desire was to bless and serve others," says:

"Stephen Brewer, who knew him well told me once that when he was clerk in a store in Boston the old gentleman walked in with a grey stocking in his hand, the foot of which was filled with Spanish dollars.

"Stephen, my little man," said he 'take care of this for me; it's a new stocking, and my daughter knit for me.'

"So Stephen put it away, and grandfather forgot it from that hour. But three months later he came into the store in much affliction.

"Stephen, my little man," said he 'I've lost a stocking,' showing the mate, 'and I'm so sorry! My daughter Cassy knit them,' he said tenderly, 'and I would not lose them for anything.'

"I produced the stocking with the Spanish dollars tied up in the foot," said Stephen, 'and there was no affection about it—he really cared more about finding the stocking that his daughter had knit for him than he did for the money.'

A RAMBLER'S NOTES.

Perhaps the readers of THE JOURNAL will admit a casual correspondent to enter their magic circle, though he cannot claim to be interested in honey, except as a consumer. Not but what I have had some experience, not, however, as a bee-keeper, but one in which the position was reversed. In my case it happened thusly: "Once upon a time," as story tellers say. I bought a skep of bees. Summer came, and in due time my busy workers sent out a colony. The seekers for a new home took it into their heads (or tails) to alight on the upper limb of a neighboring apple tree. Now if there is one thing on earth, or in the air, that I hate is in the business end of a bee. But precautions were taken, hands incased in gloves face covered by a veil, and ankles protected by wraps. Armed with a saw to sever the limb on which the brownies clustered, operations began by climbing the tree. The saw was plied vigorously, but somehow the dress got disarranged, wrists, ankles and face were exposed, and when the swarm fell it was only to rise again in righteous anger, and I tried in vain to find a refuge in the topmost branches. How I got down, and what I said about bees need not be repeated. Suffice it to say that the next autumn I killed the original cause of the disturbance, and have bought my honey since.

I commenced this screed, however in order to whisper a valuable secret to my readers. This is neither more nor less than directions where they can find wild honey by the barrel full, and this is how I discovered it. Last summer I was enjoying a holiday and one day came across a farmer who was looking with wistful eyes at a huge swarm of bees that had flitted to a giant oak. They were far above reach, and were finally abandoned. On enquiring of other farmers I learned that for years and years past this strip of timber had wooded scores of colonies from their home allegiance, and no one had ever been fortunate enough to find their precious store.

Before I reveal this sweet Eldorado I may remark that bees have a sort of "prodigal son" way of going off on their own—wings. One such incident had a funny ending. A farmer one day caught sight of a big swarm rising from his garden. He and his boys followed until the fugitives found refuge in a hollow tree on the adjoining farm. Towards autumn the farmer who owned the tree saw the busy workers, and he planned to work near till the buckwheat harvest was over, and then, O, my! wouldn't he have a feast. One day his lunch did not come as ordered, and hunger drove him

home for an hour or two. When he returned to resume his vigils it was evident there had been other watchers, for the tree was prostrate, a length sawn out and removed, and a few homeless stragglers only remained as evidence of the spoliation. Farmer No. 1 had been alert, that was all.

And this reminds me that "Sama," a writer for the Globe, has been severely criticised for an alleged blunder. She was writing a description of the honey exhibit at Toronto fair and said in effect; "There was strained honey and honey in the comb. The latter was made by man, and not by the bees." And then some angry apiarian wrote to the Globe refuting the libel that honey in the comb was manufactured by human agency. To my mind it seems that "Sama" referred to artificial comb foundation only.

And here I am in a dilemma, my space is filled and I have told everything but what I set out to write, but my secret will keep.

E. YEIGH.

A Question of Race.

A purse-proud old nobleman was traveling through the rural districts of Sweden. One day he stopped his carriage at a country tavern, and called out in an imperious tone:

"Horses landlord! Horses at ones!"

"I am very much pained to inform you that you will have to wait over an hour before fresh horses can be brought up," replied the landlord, calmly.

"How!" violently exclaimed the nobleman "This to me! My man, I demand horses immediately!"

Then observing the fresh sleek-looking ones which were being led up to another carriage, he continued:

"For whom are those horses?"

"They were ordered for this gentleman," replied the landlord, pointing to a tall, slim individual a few paces distant.

"I say, my man!" called out the nobleman, "will you let me have those horses for a liberal bonus?"

"No," answered the slim man, "I intend to use them myself."

"Perhaps you are not aware who I am!" roared the thoroughly agitated and irate nobleman. "I am, sir, Field Marshal Baron George Sparre, the last and only one of my race."

"I am very glad to hear that," said the slim man, stepping into his carriage. It would be a terrible thing to think there might be more of you coming. I am inclined to think that your race will be a foot-race."

The slim man was the King of Sweden.

Strictly Business

"There is one thing," said the new boarder emphatically, "that will have to be settled before I can make up my mind to remain with you." "And what is that?" inquired the landlady, anxiously; the new boarder paid a high price and paid it promptly. "The coffee" was his response.

**

We hope one thing is decided between us, that you find the Journal to your liking and will remit that dollar at once and thus settle your account. The three months are almost up and after that please remember the price is \$1.25 per annum. I suppose your intentions are good but the actual dollar is worth more to us, so please send it along at once,

**

You can do us and yourself a good turn by getting your neighbor beekeeper to subscribe for the Journal and send in his dollar with your own. If he is a new subscriber we will send you that new copy of "Evangeline" which I told you about last month.

**

Many friends are saying kind things about the improvement in the Journal for which we thank them but "one good turn deserves another" so we look for your co-operation in enlarging its circulation. Can't you at least send us one or more trial subscribers from August to December?

**

What are you doing about those "worth while" offers I made you last month for new subscribers? There was "Evangeline" the stereoptican and pictures, Harper's Young People, St. Nicholas and the Youths Companion; also the Oxford Bible, the Outlook or Smith's Bible Dictionary. They are worth your effort but I will not promise to leave the offer open longer than another month.

WORTH REPEATING.

Do One Thing Well.

It is better to say, "This one thing I do." than to say, "These forty things I dabble in."

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Keep At It!

An engine of one-horse power running all the time is more effective than one of forty horse-power standing idle.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

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