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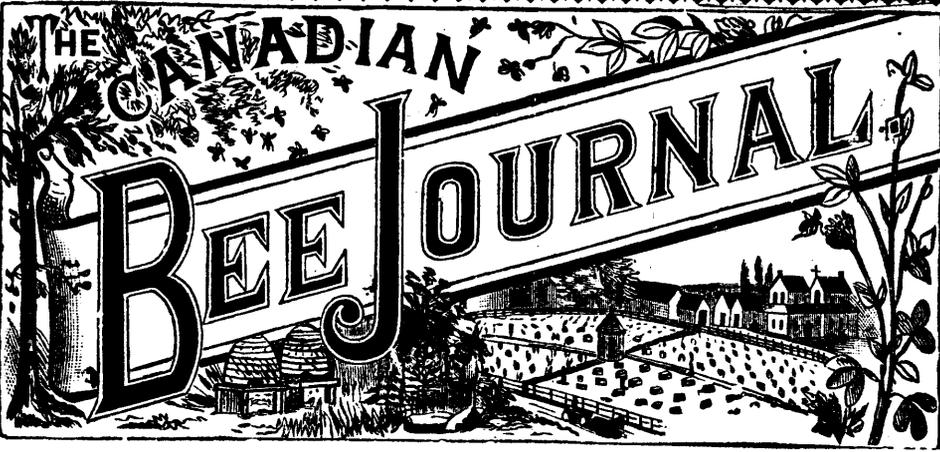
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*"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."*

VOL. VIII, No. 1. BEETON, ONT., APRIL 1, 1892. WHOLE No. 309

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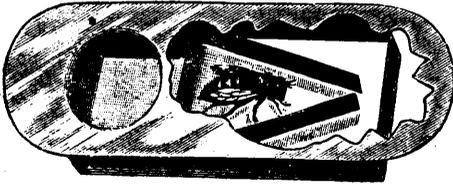
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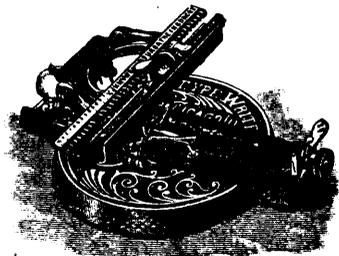
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Organized Sept. 17th, 1880.

Incorporated March 1886

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A General meeting of the members shall be held once a year and shall be known as the Annual meeting.

Every Affiliated Association shall receive an annual grant out of the funds of this Association. The amount of such grant shall be fixed by the board from year to year.

Each Affiliated Association shall be entitled to the privilege of two representatives at the meetings of this Association in addition to those who are already members of this Association, and such representatives shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of this Association.

Any County or District Bee-Keepers' Association in the Province of Ontario may become affiliated to this Association on payment of five dollars, which shall be paid to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of May in each year, but every Local Association, so affiliated, must have on its membership roll at least five members who are also members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association at the time of its affiliation and must continue to have a like number of its members on the roll of this Association while it remains in affiliation.

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

VOL. VIII, No. I.

BEETON, ONT., APRIL 1, 1892.

WHOLE No. 309

## GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### That Affiliation Trouble.

DO not wish to fan that breeze that is blowing up and down between Chicago and Owen Sound, and between Medina and Owen Sound. But as a member of that Affiliation Committee, I have just a few words to say. I must repel the insinuation from an American editor that any of the members of the Committee were imposed upon and deceived by the others, and knew not what they were signing. That most unworthy reflection, not only upon the honor, but the intelligence of the members of that Committee, certainly astonished me. If our friends across the lake have no better defence of their conduct in this matter than a charge so contemptible, they had better throw up the sponge, which they have in reality already done. I agree with Mr. McKnight, Chairman of the Committee, in his replies to "Gleanings," the *A.B.J. et al.* I am also of opinion that the great majority of American bee-keepers are quite out of sympathy with the action of a few of their number who engineered the whole business through. They are, therefore, not responsible for such action; nor do we hold them so. I believe they regret the move made by their friends which necessitated the severance no less than we regretted being compelled in honor and self-respect to dissolve the official tie between us. The tie of friendship and good will is, however, I hope not dissolved, or even weakened.

I have to refer to one other aspect of unpleasantness and then I have done; and that is the contrast in what I may call Journalistic Cour-

tesy or amenity between our Journal and the Journals concerned on the other side. The C.B.J. has, I think, given its readers the whole of the controversy on both sides. The A. B. J. and "Gleanings," so far as I know, have not done so. They have given their readers their own side only, with the exception, of course, of the official report of the Committee, which they could not very well suppress. Is this what you call fair, gentlemen editors? Our JOURNAL quoted your defence—all you had to say, and some of it twice. Why did you not reciprocate, and quote Mr. McKnight's replies, and give all to your readers, the same as we did? The fact that you did not choose to do so would seem to bear out the conclusion we have reached, viz: that the bee-keepers generally over there do not agree with your action in this matter.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### The Taking of Comb Honey.

A SUBJECT which I have been anxious to learn about for some time is the production of comb honey to the best advantage; and judging by the article so often produced, there is much that is still to be learned about it by the average bee-keeper. That is, proper production of comb honey is becoming more and more an important one, there is no doubt; for whilst I do not hesitate to say that any one who has produced a first-class article, and taken reasonable steps to sell it, has found a market. We know that the production of extracted honey has exceeded the demand at times, and it has been necessary to create a demand and form

new outlets for the product. The reasons why less comb honey has been produced than extracted are many. Let me give a few which I believe to be leading ones: It requires more experience, our methods of producing it have been such that it has been unnecessarily difficult to procure a first class article, and the result has been a large percentage of unsaleable honey, and much that is not satisfactory to the customer to handle. For some time I have felt that the best and cheapest way to produce comb honey might be by the separator. Last year's experience with running about thirty colonies for comb honey convinced me of this, and if any additional testimony would be necessary I received it in abundance from extensive bee-keepers when I attended the Annual Meeting of the N. American Bee-Keepers' Association at Albany, N. Y., last December.

With the system without separators there is no method by which you can safely take out half the sections when completed, and move together the other half to be completed. Bulging combs we know prevent. The finished sections are more readily injured by the inexperienced retailer, and this defect is an argument against the handling of it by some retailers. By using separators one can remove finished sections, and as there are no bulging combs, crowd the filled sections together, and finish the crate with more partially filled sections from other supers, or put the nearest completed sections in the most favorable position for completion, and empty to finish the crate. Appearance is a great deal in comb honey, and the importance of removing every section when complete cannot be over-estimated, especially when honey is coming in slowly. I am not advocating doing this when the flow is good, though I advocate being in a position to do it when necessary. If we could only estimate the amount of money lost to bee-keepers and the country by having excellent honey in bad state for market, the figures would startle us. We have all seen honey brought to market in the crates from the hives, brace combs and propolis never removed, and the sections built in such a shape that they could not be removed without breaking several, and we all know well that that honey will have to be sold at a sacrifice. What is worth undertaking is worth undertaking. Well, let us apply it here. There is no perforated metal honey board required for taking comb honey. It is an unnecessary expense.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Brantford, Ont.

#### Concerning Sugar Honey.

**M**HE *Review* once said that a bee journal can excel only in bee literature, and advises us to draw down

our faces and seriously shun all and every appearances of laughter, wear green goggles and a massive bandana, and be strictly conventional in each and all of our ways of life. Wal, I hev hunted Hippocrates for nigh onto 40 years, and each and every such animal I have found in just such a hole as the above. Mr. Review look at that sugar-honey article you printed lately. Why didn't you haul off and give its anthor one right under the north-east corner of his eye, and give him to understand at once and forever that your journal was not that kind.

Mr. Hutchinson says: "while he has not a particle of doubt that a bee-keeper experienced in 'feeding back'"—hold on, Mr. H., you mean "experienced in deviltry,"—could, with sugar and honey at present prices, produce comb honey. No, that's hypocrisy, again—you mean comb sugar, at a profit by the feeding of sugar. Hold on, three lines back you said sugar and honey; yet you say you are not ready to advise such a course, etc. No, you aint quite ready, are you, Mr. H.? You say "the publication of the Hasty article has been compared to the Wiley *pleasantry*. You say what Wylie wrote was a *lie*—what Hasty has written is *true*. Blamed it I can see the difference between telling a lie and selling a lie. The *Review* says the only question is, whether it was policy to tell the truth. Yes, sir, you should cultivate telling the truth at all times. But was the *Review* trying to *mix* its truth, gently leading its readers by degrees to look upon adulteration of honey as innocent *pleasantry*, as he calls the Wylie lie? Such *pleasantry* has caused bee-keepers much sorrow, and it comes with ill grace from a man who makes fun of innocent, plain reports from bee-keepers, because said reports are not couched in high phraseology, but simply tell their little story which is dear to them. The *Review* says the Hasty article might do hurt if it got into the newspapers in the same way that the "everlasting clack" in them about adulteration prejudices the public against honey. You don't think so, do you? and who but yourself, Mr. Hutchinson has given them more of that "everlasting clack"—about the worst kind of adulteration—and then with jovial complacency you say—but among ourselves—in our own family—in our own class journals—it does seem that a man might speak his mind freely? Oh, verdancy!—let's say that again—let's see—among ourselves in our own family—in our own class journals. Draw the curtain—go behind the scene—mix the honey and sugar—mum's the word. Hold on, the *Review* aint quite ready to do it yet—let's talk it over among ourselves, in our own family, etc. Newspapers are fools—we can keep this

thing *sub rosa*—ah, me!—oh, my! Well, I know that any of the three bee journals that I take couldn't print the Hasty article and have it kept out of the newspapers; but the *Review* being in their own family among themselves, perhaps will give less publicity to it. The "Review" says the Hasty article is heresy, but three lines further he says heretical ideas are usually advanced ideas, shocking as they sometimes are, and as editor of the "Review," he feels like allowing free speech, heresy is error. Now, does Mr. Hutchinson mean to say that he is a heretic, and means to let every heresiarch expound their ideas in his journal—upholding errors and spoiling our markets—advocating and quietly pushing forward adulteration of honey as a business; if he doesn't mean this, let him stand on the side of right, and frown with contempt upon every heretic or upholder of wrong as an editor should do—leading people right instead of letting himself drift with those who wish to do wrong. Lastly, the "Review" says: "We little know what may come in the future." No, you are right; and if all bee-men had such backs as yours, it would come altogether too soon. Your remarks are mysterious, and sound like adulteration. Do you mean to say the day is coming when men will make sugar for fun, and get the bees to store it in combs, and call it honey, when thousands of tons of pure honey go to waste every year for want of bees to gather it? If you do, then I say that every editor's chair should be filled by a man possessing back bone enough to give such shrinking pusillanimity, such fool-hardy, ruinous manifestos as that which Messrs. Hutchison, Hasty & Co. have just delivered their quietus.

Ever honest man should abhor even the appearance of such evil. Some will rob in open daylight, but I despise a sneak who gets money by deception. The imagination cannot conceive a more pitiable specimen of humanity—a more contemptible piece of human flesh in the shape of man than the one, be he who he may, that in the face and eyes of thousands of honest beekeepers that have worked those many weary years to bring their profession up to a true standard of honesty and perfection, will, for paltry gain, or selfish ambition, sow the seeds of distrust, discord and ruin. I can scarcely leave the subject, it seems so terrible; but words are not adequate to express my abhorrence of people of such low degree. Feeding bees sugar, and selling this same sugar (for we know it remains SUGAR, if we know anything) for honey. A-i-n-t-i-n-i-c-e, grand, glowing, and peculiar aspirations? What a "Review!" Say, don't speak to me in the "Review"—I don't take it. It any

one wants to ask my forgiveness, do so in the C.B.J., which is the leading journal in Canada, or in the A.B.K., or A.B.J., which are the leading journals in the United States.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

Now, we think if you had taken the "Review," and read all the good things that Mr. Henderson has written in it, and knew him as well as we do, you would know that he is not only honest in his intentions, but is doing his best according to his judgment, in the interest of beekeepers, and we do not think that he would dream of being guilty of palming off sugar stored in combs for comb honey; but it is the opinion of some that people should be thoroughly posted in all points whether in their favor or not. We hope the article referred to will not get circulated through our newspapers, as we are fully convinced that anything that will cause distrust among our consumers will be injurious to us; and while we are convinced there is much less adulteration than is usually imagined, perhaps if we do not say too much about it, or at least speak of it in a way so that it will not be copied in our newspapers, it will be to our interest.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,

#### Spraying Fruit Trees.

AT the last annual meeting of the O.B.K.A. in London the question of spraying fruit trees with poison while in bloom was discussed; and as honey bees were being poisoned in some places in large numbers by such spraying, it was thought that prohibitory legislation ought to be sought by the Association, and obtained if possible. A Committee was accordingly appointed, composed of the writer, Mr. F. A. Gemmell, and Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, to look after the desired legislation. The readers of the C.B.J., especially those of them who have suffered in their bee-yards from this cause, would, no doubt, be glad to hear what has been done in the matter.

As Chairman of the Committee, I first put myself in communication with the Entomologists to ascertain whether there was any objection from a scientific or entomological standpoint to the legal prohibition of spraying fruit trees with poison while in bloom. I first addressed Prof. Fletcher, of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, official entomologist for the Dominion, who replied that he knew of no objection from an entomological standpoint, to

such legislation as we were seeking. Not only was spraying trees while in bloom poisonous to the bees, but it was injurious to the trees.

I next addressed Prof. Panton, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, whose chair of Natural History would include Entomology. Prof. Panton agreed with Prof. Fletcher that the spraying should not be done while the trees are in bloom, but just after the petals fall, in order to destroy the codling moth, etc.

We, the Deputation, met the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, in Toronto, on 2nd March, by appointment, and placed the whole matter before him—evidence that the bees had been poisoned in the manner complained of—the scientific authorities as to the utility and proper times to spray—the injury sustained by the tree when sprayed while in bloom, etc.

As a result, the Minister of Agriculture was convinced of the facts, and of the necessity of such legislation as we suggested, making the spraying, sprinkling, or otherwise applying solutions of poison to fruit trees while in bloom a penal offence; and promised to get an Act through the present session of the Legislature to that effect.

Fruit-growers, bee-keepers and all others concerned, may, therefore, take notice that it will be illegal to spray or sprinkle fruit trees with poison while in bloom; and that the proper time to spray to destroy the codling moth, etc. is after bloom when the petals have fallen. The proper solution for this purpose is one pound of good Paris green to two hundred gallons of water.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

### An Open Letter to Bee-Keepers

DEAR SIR,—You are cordially invited to become a member of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and, I think, ought to become one for the following reasons, viz: In the first place "in union there is strength," and "in the midst of council there is wisdom." Men acting together can readily accomplish what individuals acting alone find it impossible to do; and heads acting together will develop higher and better ideas than the single brain can do. The principal reason to you why you should join this society is that it will be to your advantage to do so. Not only intellectually but financially. Through the instrumentality of the Association, an Act was obtained from the Ontario Government for the Suppression of Foul Brood among bees, which is doubtless the very best of its kind in the world, and under which very much has been done the past two years in suppressing that pest in this Province.

You cannot tell when you may require the friendly and valuable services of the Foul Brood Inspector, which may save you from much loss. Every member of the Association gets a present each year from the Society, which is equal in value to the membership fee of one dollar. This year each member gets the Canadian Bee Journal for one year. Or should you prefer the premium given by us last year to members in place of the Journal, some of them are still on hand and will be sent out to such as prefer them, as long as they last. Last year's premium was Mr. Cowan's recent work on "The Honey Bee, its Natural History, Anatomy, and Physiology."

In addition to all this each member of the Society gets a copy of the Annual Report, printed by the Government containing the proceedings of the Annual Convention, the papers read there, discussions, reports, etc., etc.

Should you decide to join the Association (which we hope you will do) please send to my address one dollar in registered letter or P. O. O. when your name will be placed on the roll, and either the Journal or book sent you, as you may elect.

Yours truly,

W COUSE,

Streetsville, Ont.

### Available.

Mr. Editor, - If this item is "available", will you kindly give me space for a reply to friend McKnight's item on page 836? You challenge me, friend M., to have a dictionary in which my definition of "available" may be found. If you will kindly look again at my note, you will see that I did not intimate that it was to be found in any dictionary. Indeed, from the words I used, I think almost any one would understand that I thought it was not. I said that in any common dictionary might be found a definition that would make Mr. Root's statement all right," and then added "Moreover, it seems strange that McKnight is not familiar enough with newspaper terms to know that the word "available" is a word constantly used to mean: "For reasons satisfactory to ourselves we do not think it desirable to publish." Don't you see, that, following the "Moreover," it's as much as to say, "And besides the dictionary definition it's a word constantly in use in publishing offices with this particular meaning?"

Whatever a back number of Current Literature may scoff at, I think you will find the term in common use by many if not all the leading literary journals, and I suspect to a latter

dictionaries will give a definition entirely in accord with the one that I have given.

But, leaving the newspaper usage, let us go to the dictionary. You say "It is not defined in Webster's Unabridged in the sense in which it was employed." The first thing said about it in Webster is "Profitable; advantageous." Now see if that definition will not fit. You say to the editor of *Gleanings*, "While the letter was in your hands, your pigeon hole, or your waste basket, it was surely available." Was it? Does it always follow that because a thing is in one of those three places, that it is necessarily "profitable" or "advantageous" to publish it?

I suspect you may be slightly afflicted as I am, sometimes using a word with a certain meaning, only to find on looking at the dictionary that the word has a different meaning, in which case you may have used the word "available" with the meaning "get-at-able."

C. C. MILLER.  
Marengo, Ill.

From "American Bee Journal."

#### Death of Chas. Bianconcini.

THE February number of *l'Apicoltore*, the official organ of the Central Association for the encouragement of Apiculture in Italy, contains the following which Mr. Frank Benton has translated from the American Bee Journal:

Another distinguished and meritorious apiarist, Count Carlo Bianconcini, has departed this life. We reproduce the obituary received from Mr. Lucio Paglia, and, aniting with him in bewailing our deceased colleague, we send to the bereaved family expressions of sincere condolence.

"Furnished with the last sacraments of our Catholic religion, Cav. Count Carlo Bianconcini, engineer and former artillery captain, died at his residence in Bologna on Jan. 10, 1892.

"Endowed by nature with great ingenuity, and sustained by a good heart—the worthy seat of humane and elevated sentiments, whoever had recourse to him was made the recipient of wise counsels. Receiving all without distinction, but with innate affability, he left them satisfied and charmed with his familiar and genteel ways. He loved God, his country, and his family, and has left in tears and deepest affliction his wife—the Countess Maria, and their little child—the little Countess Editta, as well as all who knew him.

"Having retired from military life, he devoted himself wholly and indefatigably to the most important occupations, and to the study of agriculture and related industries, acquiring

through his writings the esteem not alone of eminent persons versed in these matters, but even of the royal government by which he was often called to the capital and consulted on questions in viticulture and oenology.

"Among agricultural industries apiculture stood first in his thoughts. He held it in high estimation, and occupied himself with it personally and with predilection, always attaining, even in the less favorable years, an adequate compensation for his assiduous care, as can be seen by the accounts which he was pleased to publish in the columns of *l'Apicoltore*. He had his apiary at Poggie Renatico, Province of Ferrara, formerly his home. The hive he preferred was that of Sartorio. An enthusiastic apiarist, he acted as an apostle of the rational system of bee-keeping by means of movable combs, and had not a few followers. A ready speaker, he entertained his listeners in this way by the hour, and the delight—the profit which his disciples obtained from the instruction of their beloved master was only to be compared to the satisfaction and the extreme pleasure with which it was imparted. It was his personal and thoroughly radical conviction that to succeed in apiculture it was necessary to commence with one or two colonies alone, and to augment the number gradually. That this maxim was right is proved by the splendid result that he knew how to obtain.

"He is no more. Apiculture has lost in Count Bianconcini a warm and decided sustainer, an expert and intelligent operator, and we can only lament his early demise, and implore peace for his ashes."

From American Bee Journal.

#### Bees in Florida.

AM now in the land of flowers, and abiding at that much talked of place, "Lovelv St. Andrews by the sea." This Florida appears to be truly a paradise for bees. There are times, no doubt, when there is a scarcity of nectar, but a prudent owner will always see that they do not starve, as the weather is never very cold, and they can be readily fed.

The honey I have seen is gathered from the tie-tie, is yellow, good body, and flavor. I have not seen here, as yet, any comb honey, as there but little produced, owing to the lack of transportation facilities; if sent to market, it would have to go by schooner by way of the Gulf, and might be broken in transit, while extracted in barrels would not be damaged.

I am told that extracted honey of this locality never granulates, and if kept for two years, is always liquid and ready for use. This, if true, is a very great convenience.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Foul Brood and Its Treatment.

**M**R. STACHELHAUSEN, of Salem, Texas, voices the opinion of many bee-keepers in regard to foul brood when he says, "If a simple fasting cure would lead to the desired result, the Bacterian theory would be thereby contradicted." As I understand the matter, there is no conflict between the true theory underlying what is known as the fasting cure, and the theory of the cure by feeding antiseptics. There have been instances in medicine in which the true theory of a successful treatment was for a long time misunderstood. I believe such is the case in regard to the fasting cure. I shall attempt to show that, when properly understood, the cures effected by the above methods are both reasonable, and that a combination of the two is better than either alone. I shall first try to show what may be learnt from the successes and failures of some of those who have been obliged to battle with foul brood.

From the position occupied by Mr. E. R. Root as junior editor of one of the most widely circulated bee papers of the day, great weight is attached to his statements as to his experience with the disease, and the method of cure he adopted. He treated his diseased colonies by the fasting method for the greater part of two seasons. He says the colonies so treated seemed to be cured, but he invariably found that the disease spread to adjacent hives. Finding that the disease was increasing in his yard, instead of being wiped out, he decided to try Cheshire's phenol cure, but the methods he adopted for using the phenol was radically different from that prescribed by Cheshire. Cheshire found that the chyle stomach of diseased nurse bees contained bacilli. He mixed the phenol with syrup, which, when fed to the bees, prevented any further growth of the bacilli, and when elaborated into brood food, cured the diseased larvae. Mr. Root believed that the larvae only were effected, and that the disease could be reached by spraying with a solution of phenol in water. He uncapped the sealed brood and sprayed the combs, bees, hives, and everything belonging to them, on alternate days, with one part of phenol in five hundred of water. From time to time he reported progress in *Gleanings*, and from his reports, and subsequent statements, I quote to show the effects of this treatment.

Aug. 15th, 1887. "I will first speak of carbolic acid. This, as far as we are able to observe up to the present writing, seems to prevent the spread of the disease. My objection to

the plan just mentioned (fasting) is that, while a cure is effected for the colony *itself*, this cure is at the expense of giving the disease to neighboring hives."

Sept. 1st, 1887. "The fact remains that ever since we began using carbolic acid, we have checked the spread of the disease in new colonies."

Oct. 1st, 1887. "From my present knowledge phenol seems to be a success as a disinfectant, but as an eradicator in the colonies where foul brood actually exists, so far it is apparently a failure."

Nov. 1st, 1887. "At different times I have mentioned the fact that, while carbolic acid failed to cure the disease, yet it evidently prevented its spread."

December 15th, 1887, "After trying the various acid treatments, I feel sure that, for efficiency and despatch, there is no better method than the starvation plan, coupled with a good antiseptic."

July 1st, 1888. "Every colony, after being treated to the Jones' plan, was sprayed with a solution of carbolic acid, diluted 500 times. The acid does not cure, but prevents the spread of the contagion to other colonies."

Sept. 15th, 1888. "Our bees are wholly free from foul brood, and have been for the last three months."

Whether a cure would have been effected without the use of phenol, Mr. Root does not say, but from his experience before he began its use, it may well be doubted. In his subsequent deliverances on the subject, Mr. Root seems "to forget the bridge that carried him over," as the following selections show:

Oct. 15th, 1889. "Don't try anything else than the starvation plan, or, in isolated cases, complete extermination. These are sure."

Jan'y 1st, 1890. "Later experience has convinced us that the acid methods for curing foul brood are of but little avail."

May 15th, 1890. "I somewhat doubt if it (phenol) did any real good."

Aug. 1st, 1890, "We are pretty sure salicylic acid is about so much time wasted; and the same is almost equally true of carbolic acid."

In regard to the foregoing selections, I observe that Mr. Root's statement of the 1st of Jan'y, 1890, is not consistent with his statement of July 1st, 1888. Between these two dates he had no "later experience," at least, none known to his readers. I observe too, that in the *Review* for Feb'y, 1890, he says they had foul brood for nearly three years, while the published record of experience covers less than two years, Mr.

Root owes it to himself, as well as to the public, to explain.

From the fact that when about to use carbolic acid, Mr. Root said. "We have in contemplation the Frank Cheshire phenol cure," and from his oft reiterated statements, that with him acids failed to cure, the opinion has gone abroad, that in his hands the Cheshire cure proved a failure. This becomes evident when we find Mr. G. M. Doolittle writing as follows: "With all the care and best endeavor used by these careful experimenters, the Roots of Medina, Ohio, not a single colony was cured by the Cheshire plan."

I recently made one of Root's Daisy Foundation Fasteners, and it works like a charm, but I followed his instructions strictly. Had I introduced some of my own notions, under the belief that they were improvements, and then published to the world that the machine is a failure, I should have done a great injustice to the inventor, who spent his time, his labor, and his talents, in perfecting for our use a good machine, and I should have inflicted an injury on the bee-keepers who required to use such an appliance. Yet, in just such a way has Mr. Root acted towards Mr. Cheshire and the fraternity. Cheshire never advised spraying with phenolated water to cure foul brood. On the contrary, he says distinctly it must not be done. He says, "On no account spray the combs the bees are using." Again he says, "Old experience had shown me that the system of spraying was chilling and depressing."

In our struggles with the germs of infectious diseases, we endeavor to destroy the power of the attacking parasites, and to husband and increase the power of resistance on the part of the organism attacked. This is the principle of the treatment adopted by Cheshire. Bacteria cannot grow in a medium which is decidedly acid, and so long as their growth is prevented they are harmless. By mixing an acid with the food, and compelling the bees to use it, he prevents the growth of the microbes, no matter whether they are contained in the honey, the chyle stomach of the nurse bees from which the brood food is regurgitated, or in the larvae. He also husbands the power of resistance on the part of the bees and larvae, by confining the bees to barely the combs they can cover, by covering them up warmly, and by encouraging brood rearing in every way possible. Mr. Root's treatment was in some respects the very opposite of this.

Another essential point in the Cheshire cure, is, that if the disease does not seem to yield to the foregoing treatment in from two to three

weeks, a vigorous healthy queen must be introduced instead of the original one. Some of the queen breeders on this side of the Atlantic, say in the opinion that a queen from a foul broody stock will not transmit the disease to a healthy one, but against their statement I place the evidence of Mr. Chas. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, a gentleman who, as most readers know, has had considerable experience in treating foul brood, and whose testimony no one will question. He says, "In several instances, when I did not wish to give up a fine queen from a diseased colony, I introduced her into a healthy one, and created a new trouble." Several bee-keepers on both sides of the Atlantic say the disease was introduced among their bees by purchased queens. The microbes of foul brood have been found by Hilbert in three queens out of twenty-five, taken from diseased stocks; they have been observed by Schoenfeld, and Cheshire has found them in dozens of queens which were sent him for dissection. They have been found in larvae just hatched, and when the queen, which laid the eggs from which these larvae were hatched, was dissected, microbes were found in unladen eggs in her ovaries. Moreover, the bees belonging to the hive made abortive efforts to raise young queens, as if conscious of some defect in the mother, which threatened the existence of the stock, and this at a time when they were far from being in a condition to swarm. Such hives also retain their drones after they have been expelled from those which are healthy. Again, T. F. Ward, Church House, Highgate, Middlesex, England, had several diseased stocks, one of which did not yield to the phenol cure. He removed the queen and placed her in a strong, healthy stock which speedily became a mass of corruption, while that from which she had been taken yielded to the cure. He again repeated this operation with a like result. At last he destroyed her, and all his stocks became strong and healthy under the Cheshire treatment. Mr. Ward says, "I have frequently shaken the bees from a diseased stock into an empty box, and kept them without food for forty-eight hours, and longer, then I have shaken them again into a new and empty box and fed liberally with phenol and salicylic syrup, and the first batch of brood from the pure white comb has always been badly diseased, and after repeating this operation with the same bees, the result has been the same; and other bee-keepers have done likewise." Mr. Ward adds in 1887, "There never has been a case reported of failure with the Cheshire cure, after removing the queen and substituting a healthy one."

From the foregoing I think it may be considered established that queens do sometimes become diseased, that they lay diseased eggs, from which hatch diseased larvae, and that these larvae may be cured by being fed on food, elaborated from carbolated syrup.

On this side of the Atlantic, Mr. S. J. Youngman, of Cato, Mich., says he has personal knowledge of the success of the Cheshire treatment, and recommends it strongly.

Mr. A. J. King, late editor of the Bee-Keepers' Magazine, cured 100 diseased stocks in an apiary in Cuba, by following strictly the Cheshire plan, although his predecessor had failed with both this and the starving plan. Mr. King completed the cure in about four months, and after the lapse of a year the disease had not re-appeared. Mr. King "recommends all interested, to follow Mr. Cheshire's formula literally and accurately, and they will not regret it." See A. B. J., page 676, 1886; also pages 623 and 534, same volume, for other cases cured by the same method.

S. CORNELL.

Lindsay, March 23, 1892.

*To be continued.*

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Contraction.

I HAVE been interested in C. C. Miller's article on contraction in March 1st issue of C. B. J., even if the Dr. is not yet quite satisfied about it, and leaves his reader uncertain as to what he believes best. I can sympathize with him when he says, "I don't understand why last year I didn't get as much from two colonies, united at the beginning of the harvest, as I had reason to expect from the same two colonies if they had been kept separated." He must have credit for saying "I know that in all my attempts at contraction, however varied, I have not done as well as when I allowed each colony to have ten frames all the year round." My experience has been somewhat similar, nevertheless, I will write again believing the deficiency does not come from the management, but is due to other causes. From some reasons, we, in this locality, have not had the honey yields of a few years ago, and it is unjust to this system of management, to compare the present with the past. Any comparisons made must be between colonies side by side the same season. As intimated, there are two ways of accomplishing this contraction system, either by confining the queens to say half the number of frames, or by uniting two colonies. I have practiced both methods, and expect to continue

to do so, as each plan has its advantages under different circumstances. I might say that no-cast iron rules can be laid down in working this system, but as in many other things in the work of the apiary, good, sound judgment must be exercised. In every apiary there are colonies that are better left alone, there being sufficient bees to easily keep in advance of the queen, but again there are many colonies that if left to themselves will consume all, or nearly all that is gathered in raising bees, that will arrive too late to be of any service as honey gatherers. My experience is that a colony that has 7 full frames of brood in a 9 frame hive ten days before the honey season begins, will look after themselves and have no need for contraction or strengthening. If, however, there should be less than 7 frames of brood, if in the long frame the brood does not extend to the ends, or in the deep frames any should not be filled to the bottom bar, it is quite plain that a union of two such colonies, or confining the queen to half of the frames, will be a clear gain. For reasons I will not mention now, I work my apiary in three ways: one division, I confine the queen to four frames, in another I give six to eight frames of brood and adhering bees, and to another I give all the flying bees from the colony adjoining. Now, in some cases where the queen has been confined on four frames and she has managed to escape, I invariably find less honey and, of course, more brood. I estimate always a frame less honey, for each frame more brood. The beauty about this system of management is all, or nearly all, trouble with increase is avoided, and you have your bees storing surplus as soon as there is any surplus to gather, and if you are running for comb honey, they so quickly enter the boxes. Of course, they may fill up those frames with honey, from which the queen is excluded, but these are just what are wanted for the following winter. As for a colony being weakened the following year, I find no difference, as if the queen keeps the four frames filled with brood during August and September, it is as much as she would do in a general way, unless she is a young queen and there is a good yield of nectar from fall flowers.

G. A. DEADMAN,

Brussels, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Some Remarks and Practical Suggestions.

I WOULD like to ask our bee keeping friends in Ontario, also those on the other side of the line, if they do not think the articles published in the American Bee Journal on adulterated

honey, glucosed honey, bug juice, and what not, are not an injury to our industry, and I think the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL deserves credit for not publishing such articles. Then E. Hasty comes out with another article on "Feeding sugar syrup." To produce comb what? He does not propose to call it honey. But what can he call it? Away with such stuff! What is the use of adulterating honey anyway, when the pure thing is so much better, and sufficient of it for all demands. I am glad to see the editor of Gleanings sit down on it, but I think he does not sit down heavy enough. The more it is published the more there will be of it.

I am glad A. I. Root arrived home safe from his trip over the mountains, and I hope he may live to take another one next season, and that one to Canada. I have enjoyed his notes of travel along with the other good things to be found in Gleanings.

Now, a word on sealed covers vs. absorbents. No sealed covers for me. In the early years of my bee keeping I wintered in sealed covers out doors, and I have seen when it was very cold weather, frost and ice in the hives, but I winter now four in a clamp, two facing South, one East, and one West, with a clean cloth over each hive, then pack with shavings from the sash and door factory, all from kiln dried lumber. Last fall when packing for winter I left the summer cloth on one, and that is the only one that has any mouldy combs, the rest are all dry and clean, and in good condition. I leave them packed until I want to put the top stories on, then I set them out, take the clamps away, then set the hives back just as they stood in the clamp. There will be but very little confusion among the bees.—A BRUCE BEE-KEEPER.

#### Ceylon at the World's Fair.

THE Island of Ceylon intends to make a big exhibit at the World's Fair, and has appointed to represent it here J. J. Grinlinton, one of its wealthiest and most distinguished citizens. Mr. Grinlinton has enjoyed nearly all the political honors which the Island could offer. He is at present a member of its parliament and was formerly its Governor-General. He went to Ceylon thirty-five years ago as an officer in the British navy, and seeing opportunities for wealth offered there, resigned his commission and began raising tea and coffee. He became the largest plantation owner on the Island, and his advancement in wealth and political honors progressed with equal rapidity. He was selected by the Governor-General as World's Fair Commissioner because of his prominence and identification with the interests

of Ceylon. His acceptance of the position was regarded as self-sacrificing.

The Parliament of Ceylon intends to appropriate about \$32,000. Commissioner Grinlinton will shortly leave for Chicago, and announces that the Ceylonese pavilion will be constructed almost entirely from material imported from that country.—Chicago Herald.

Now, this seems to be a good opportunity to broach the subject to J. J. Grinlinton and get his assistance in securing *apis dorsata*. Why, the World's Fair would not be complete without *apis dorsata* working there. It would pay even the citizens of Chicago to spend \$10,000 in securing them, and also some of the big bees from Timor and Papua, and various other islands, and how much easier it is to interest different countries in assisting us when there is to be a big exhibition in America. I say "us" because I think we are equally interested in this matter; and while I think Canada has spent her share in searching for foreign races of bees, we would like to make the U. S. do her share now and this seems to be a good chance to make them carry out this object. If the government of the U. S. expects to remain in power, they will have to make a necessary effort to secure the various races and everything pertaining to them, and have them on exhibition at Chicago. I don't wish to threaten them too strongly in one article, but we Canadians mean business now, and the Americans have got to move in this matter or we will "know the reason why." It is strange that the greatest nation on the face of the earth next to Canada should not be willing to have their exhibition perfect.

From British Bee Journal

#### Cork Dust for Making Roofs and Hives Watertight

TO MAKE roofs watertight, give a good coat of thick paint, and, while the latter is wet, sprinkle on cork dust, from which the dustlike portion has been removed, leaving only the coarser grains. Let it dry for a few days, till all becomes set and hard; then give two or three coats of thin paint of any suitable colour. Hive bodies as well as roofs may be thus treated and have a very pleasing effect, besides keeping the hives cool in summer and warm in winter. I have used cork dust in this way on my hives for years now, and they never take in any dampness—though only made of three-quarter stuff—and the bees always winter well in them.—J. G. Brown, Stockton-on-Tees.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Breach between the N. American  
and the O.B.K.A.

**I**N *Gleanings* of March 1st, Mr. E. R. Root says in regard to the above matter: "We firmly believe that further discussion is ill-advised and unwise, and that it is better to let the matter drop." This is a fashion certain autocratic editors have. They discuss a controverted point just so far as suits themselves, and then say; "Now this must stop." As I told the N. Y. Bee-Keepers' Association in my paper read to them in January of last year: "Some editors are continually giving lectures on peace, love and unity, bespattering one another with eulogy, and cooing like turtle doves, while they have it all their own way; but let a difference of opinion arise—let any of their views be called in question, and presto! what a change!"

As I presume editor Ernest will abide by his dictum, and my time is too valuable to admit of writing M.S.S. "not available" for publication, I venture to send these few lines to the C.B.J. I do not propose to go into the subject at all fully. There is no need of this. The report adopted by the O.B.K.A., together with Mr. McKnight's able communications, cover most of the ground. I take my full individual responsibility in regard to the report, and concur in almost all of Mr. McKnight's positions. One of the few points in which I am constrained to differ from him is the statement that "the friction is between bodies corporate, and not between individuals." So far as I am concerned, at any rate, there is unfortunately some personal friction. Reference is made to me in the Feb. 1 number of *Gleanings*, as having said in a private letter to the editor that "the grievance was not against the bee-keepers of the United States as a body, but against a few of the leaders; and also, that I had mentioned T. G. Newman, Dr. A. B. Mason, Dr. C. C. Miller, and the two Roots." This private letter was forwarded to Mr. Newman, who forthwith wrote to me in a very angry manner, declaring that we had no just grievance, and adding, in regard to my reference to himself: "Of course, I know it is nothing but spite work, and the worst kind of folly, and I recognize the fact that you are its sponsor. (*sic*). It is one of your mean tricks, but it will not hurt us. We have never given you any cause for such treatment, and do not expect to." Beside the gross discourtesy of this language, there is a question of veracity involved. Mr. N. asserts that we have "no just grievance," and that no cause of complaint has been given. Editor Ernest says, in Feb. 1st *Gleanings*: "We were surprised and pained on reading it," (the report)

—"surprised, because we are certain that none of the members who were instrumental in having the N. A. B. K. A. incorporated had the *least* thought that that action would cause the Canadian brethren to withdraw." Now, I am obliged to state in plain English that these statements are not true. Those who were instrumental in effecting incorporation were distinctly told at the Keokuk meeting that the action proposed would amount to the exclusion of "the Canadian brethren." Not once, nor even twice, was this done, but so persistently, that the amiable Dr. Miller was moved to ask: "Must we submit to all this?" while Mr. Newman exclaimed: "Why will you make yourself so obnoxious?" The reply was that we, two, represented one-half of the partnership—that we were but insisting on our rights—and that the meditated step would make the Association distinctly national, whereas it had previously, through all its history, been international. It would become American instead of North American.

I did not understand at the Keokuk meeting that the Committee was appointed to *affect* incorporation, but to report upon it, and I confidently expected that the whole matter would be laid before the meeting at Albany the year following, when final action would be taken one way or the other. No one knows this better than Mr. Newman, for I wrote a letter on the subject to the *A.B.J.*, pointing out the position in which "the Canadian brethren" were placed, and entreating a stay of proceedings and calm deliberation in view of the certain result of what was proposed. That letter, like the one sent by Mr. McKnight to *Gleanings*, was refused publication. Mr. Newman in the *A.B.J.* of March 3 says, in regard to deferring the matter until after the Albany Convention: "that idea never struck us." I beg to say it did strike him, and *hit him hard* in my letter which he suppressed.

Another point on which I do not agree with Mr. McKnight is accepting what has been done as a finality. I hereby declare my intention of appealing the whole case to the Washington Convention. If possible, I shall be there in person, and if sciatica or any other cause prevents my attendance, I shall lodge an appeal in writing. I was one of the original founders of the Association, and during its earlier history worked as hard as any member for its welfare. At one time a clique headed by H.A. King, attempted to run the organization for selfish ends. It was defeated mainly through my instrumentality. Now that another clique is attempting to capture it, I shall leave no honorable means untried to frustrate its unfair designs.

In view of the facts just cited, what sincerity can be attached to such a paragraph as the fol-

lowing from the *A.B.J.* of March 3: "As far as the editor of the *A.B.J.* is concerned, it is a matter of no interest whatever, one way or another, and he would not give a button to influence the decision either way." If it was a matter of such supreme indifference to him, why was he so anxious to bring it about?—why did he work so slyly, secretly and cunningly to accomplish it? and why was he so angry when I sent him an intimation of what we had done? Suppose there had been no principle whatever at stake—suppose we were unduly sensitive about the matter—if there were a particle of sincerity about the professions of high regard made by editors Newman and Root for "the Canadian brethren," would they not have listened to our pleadings to stay their hands, and refrain from striking the unkind blow they meditated? As I told them at Keokuk, incorporation is of no earthly use to the N.A.B.K.A. It is useful to a State, Provincial, or Territorial Association, and I urged local associations to do as the Ontario had done. But the North American is only the string that ties all together, and why incorporate a string? The only result of the whole business has been rudely to sunder a tie which has pleasantly existed for more than a score of years, and to give "the Canadian brethren" a great deal of pain.

And now, these high and mighty editors desire peace, and breathe sentiments of love and unity. They will reflect sorely on us for not reciprocating their feelings. But I am not one of those who say: "let us have peace at any price." I want it on a basis of truth and righteousness, or not at all. One who is styled "the Prince of Peace," declared: "I am not come to send peace on earth, but a sword." His plan is to conquer a peace by the destruction of evil-doing. I cite these peace-loving editors before the Author of the religion they so loudly profess, and one of whose most conspicuous principles is: "The work of righteousness shall be peace." Of course I know I shall be regarded as a disturber of the peace. (?) I hope and intend to be a disturber of such peace as is not founded on a right basis. I ask these two very brotherly and saintly men to read the second chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians. In it Paul says of certain professed "brethren": "To whom we gave place by subjection, no not for an hour." He adds: "When Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed." What was Peter's fault? The same as that of editors Newman and Root. "He dissembled." "And the other Jews likewise dissembled, insomuch that Barnabas was also carried away with their dissimulation." So when Paul "saw that they walked not uprightly," he

rebuked them publicly. That's what I am doing, not as Mr. Newman says, out of "spite or meanness," for I cherish no unkind feeling toward any one of the parties concerned; but my sense of right has been violated, injustice has been perpetrated, and I shall not huddle up a sham peace, or use honied words in regard to what I know and feel to be wrong. Toward the great body of United States bee-keepers, whom I count as my friends, and who "know me true," my feelings are unchanged by what has occurred, and I am quite sure that if they could be permitted to see the facts as they are, they would feel that "the Canadian brethren" have neither acted ignorantly nor hastily, but have simply maintained their self-respect and manly independence. We have the same spirit that burns in the bosoms of our American cousins, and our motto is the same as theirs: "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute."

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, March 11th, 1892.

P.S.—Since the above was written, "The Bee-Keepers' Guide," for March, has come to hand. It contains the following reference to the subject of the foregoing communication, from the pen of G. W. Demaree, who is a lawyer as well as a bee-keeper. I ask the special attention of the "big four" to the legal opinion expressed by Mr. D. in the subjoined extract:—

"I presume it is not out of place here, as it is a question of international import—to express my sincere regret and surprise at the innocent and hasty steps taken by the leaders of the last International Bee-Keepers' Convention, in its attempt to merge the great independent International Bee-Keepers' Society into a one horse State Corporation. I have no objection to raise as to how many little State Corporations these gentlemen may care to enact. But I do object to the principle that "Jonah swallowed the whale." In other words, I object to the little Illinois corporation's attempt to swallow the great International Association, and I give it as my opinion as lawyer, that they cannot do it legally, or in any other way, and that they have not done it. These State incorporators have simply seceded from its fold, and the International Society exists intact to-day. The International Society is a voluntary society, and nothing one convention may choose to do can bind a future convention. If the bee-keepers of the United States and Canada wish to perpetuate the International Society they may do it and let the incorporation go."

W.F.C.

Wanted F. R. Cheshire's Address.

SR.—Please tell me the address of Mr. F. Cheshire, if known to you, or kindly put a line in the *C.B.J.* for some one to send me his address. I have written to Acton, Esqueing, where I knew him years ago, but my letter has been returned as "gone away."

H. E. HALL,

44 Borden St., Toronto.

From British Bee Journal.

### A Hypothesis on the Propagation of Foul Brood.

**Y**OUR last number was, as usual, very interesting on the subject of foul brood. May I give you my opinion on the persistence of this disease in certain countries?

I have been enabled, from the investigations I have made in different parts of my district, to establish the presence of foul brood. Particularly this disease broke out at Pers-Jussy (canton Reignier); soon after this it destroyed an important apiary at Cornier, a commune distant a few kilometres; from there, continuing its progress upwards and in an easterly direction, several apiaries at Etaux and at La Roche perished; the evil rose higher towards a very melliferous slope called Orange; it then spread in descending towards the east, to St. Sixt and St. Laurent, six or seven kilometres further on, and all this progressively in ten years. At St. Laurent, St. Sixt, and Orange the disease is now endemic, and reappears here and northern side, and extending from west to east there. This region forms a vast slope on the distance of about twelve or fourteen kilometres. The spread of foul brood from apiary to apiary in this district to me appears certain. Is it always caused through robbing? I think not. It is very possible that healthy bees foraging on flowers already visited by bees from a foul-broody hive, take, either by their hair or by their tongues, the spores or germs of the microbes of foul brood described by Mr. Cheshire, and observed by Mr. Cowan and the eminent member of the Faculty of Medicine at Lyons, Dr. Lortet, whose works have shown so much light on this terrible scourge of the bees. Robbing, or dangerous visits — here then are two incontestable causes.

According to my opinion, there must be a third. When, as has sometimes happened, the hives have been destroyed in an extensive district, or when foul brood has been cured one year, and is found to reappear the next, without one being able to discover actual contact or infected neighborhoods, it is not reasonable to suppose that the germs of infection are endowed with sufficient vitality to pass the winter months on the ground, or in the crevices of wood or trees, preserving their virulence just as do the germs of splenic fever of sheep; or even that the bacilli of foul brood are preserved in a healthy condition in the organs of insects whose physical constitution is similar to that of the bee? I rather lean towards this last hypothesis.

The discoveries of Pasteur, the work of his

pupils—this recent science of micro-biology which has rendered such a service to humanity in curing hydrophobia, splenic fever, in preventing so many infectious diseases—has thrown a curious light on the existence of these small organisms, microbes, bacilla & c., on their successive passage through the body of different animals and man—on the modalities which their virulence presents in passing through different media, and in the cultures where their natural properties are attenuated or exaggerated.

By analogy we must suppose that the bacillus of foul brood can live not only in the organs of the bee or its larvæ, but also inside the wasp, the large hornets, and perhaps also in humble-bees, all of which have, in their methods of life and in their constitution, so much resemblance to the honey-bee.

The wasps, especially in our climate, are of several varieties, and their rapacity can be compared to that of the tiger towards other races, the perch towards other fish. Wasps are constantly on the watch in the vicinity of hives; more hardy than the bees, less sensible to cold, they effect their depredations from early morning, and when a weakened or diseased hive is robbed, they come there in great numbers. Does the foul-broody honey that they absorb poison them? Does it poison their brood? Does not their greater vitality permit them, on the contrary, to resist this parasite, while it is preserved in their organs, and even externally in the folds and hairs of their bodies?

If it is so, the female wasp, which passes the winter hidden in crevices, and which reappears in spring, to commence the first of its occupations, viz., to enter the hives round which it gnaws, cannot this female introduce afresh this germ of evil, a germ rendered more virulent than when she has absorbed it in the autumn, or the fact of its having passed through her organism? She roams through the hive with alacrity, returns to it; she shakes herself in it, and the bees, still drowsy, have great difficulty in expelling her. It is easy to conceive that if she is infected, the infection is fatally propagated, and foul-brood must reappear.

On the other hand, cannot the humble bees, which it is well known also collect honey and store it in their nests in the ground, also take with the honey the germs of foul brood left by foraging bees in the flowers, then introduce it into their combs, which are frequently found deserted in the ground, and where the following year the bees certainly know how to find these provisions ready made? The instance you mention of foul-broody honey found in the trunk of a tree would justify this supposition,

which would explain—like the hypothesis of the conservation of fowl brood in the body of the wasp—the reappearance of the malady which was supposed to be extinct.

It seems to me that it would be interesting to make experiments on these two points:—

1. Does the wasp of the different species in our districts take the disease? Does it succumb to it? Does its brood suffer and die from it? If it takes the disease, are the bacilli and their germs preserved in its organs?

2. Can humble bees also contract the disease as well as their brood, and does their honey become affected?

It would be easy to make wasps take infected honey, as also humble-bees, by introducing it into the holes leading to their nests. But the examination of the results produced would not only necessitate the intervention of a microscope, but also of a scientist used to such researches. If your learned correspondent from Lyons, Dr. Lortet, would give you his opinion on this question, no doubt his answer would give some light, useful to those unfortunate bee-keepers who are suffering from this plague, almost incurable at the present time, and the apprehension of which causes so much anxiety to those who are as yet exempt from it.

However it may be, we ought all to destroy wasps energetically. Our apiaries attract them in spring, and the bee-keepers should then trap them. We will, perhaps, gain by preventing them bringing the terrible disease, but we shall assuredly render ourselves, as well as our neighbours, a signal service in preserving our fruits and grapes, which the wasps devour during hot weather, if we bear in mind that every wasp destroyed in March or April is a laying queen and the founder of a nest which is thus prevented by killing her. — F. MOREL FREDÉL, "Bonneville."

P. S.—I forgot to mention that all the apiaries about which I have spoken, and which have had fowl brood in them, are composed of straw hives, and that in this instance the fixists cannot lay the blame of the propagation of fowl brood to movable-come frame hives; here it is the contrary.—"Revue Internationale,"

From the above it would seem that there is yet room to take some lessons from America. The fact that we have cured fowl brood beyond any question indicates only too clearly that there is no cause for doubt or fear that humble bees or hornets will give us much trouble in this direction.

We do not like to disagree with such

eminent authorities as the above, but in this country at least we have proved that we need not anticipate any danger. Even if they give honey the credit for being one of the principal sources of spreading the disease, they will be taking a step in the right direction. There are so many ways that this spreading from fowl brood honey can be done. A little honey may be kept for years about a place and at last be thrown out. There the bees may get at it, or even washing dishes which have contained fowl brood honey, in throwing out the water bees usually suck the mud about such places. They would be almost certain to take the disease. Having combs lying about where the bees can find them, even if they had been protected in the hive for years, it would make no difference, as the disease would yet remain in them, and as soon as any of it was used for feeding the brood the disease would be started.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

C. C. Miller speaks.

THE only time I ever spent a day outside of the United States was when I attended a convention of beekeepers in the good city of Toronto. I shall never forget how some of those Canadians tried to make things pleasant, nor how they succeeded, and I got more than one item of information there that has shaped quite differently some of my doings in the apiary. At one time, while there, I had occasion to use some money where only Canadian money would go, and was embarrassed perhaps more than I was willing to confess to find that I had only money that would pass current this side the line. Seeing my predicament, one R. McKnight came promptly to the rescue, and forthwith made an even exchange, giving me current money of the realm, and I never found out how much he paid to the broker to make him whole again. It was a little thing, very likely friend McKnight has forgotten all about it, but there was something in the whole souled, cordial manner in which it was done that gave me an impression of the man that I have never gotten over. So, when such a man fluds me "with the sword of defence in one hand and the pipe of peace in the other," it is not strange that I desire to change the sword for a shield. I'll let him take the pipe. Smoking always makes me sick.

I think, friend McKnight, that you did not examine with sufficient care each kernel as you took it from its shell, but in some way got the

kernels mixed with something else, or else through some process they got a taint that did not originally belong to them. In answer to the question about any right that has been taken from Canada by incorporation, you say that formerly the beekeepers of Canada had such and such pleasure and privileges, but you do not say that any of these have been taken from them. You ask whether I will say that the society's platform is as broad to-day as it was. I answer very decidedly in the affirmative. You say, "The inference is, none but citizens of the United States can claim its privileges.", and thus end just where you began. But, my dear sir, you know well enough that isn't answering my question. Please don't make false inferences. Why that, and that alone, is what has made all the trouble. That's what you said in substance before, and when I ask you to specify just one item, you come up smiling with the very same old "inference" that "none but citizens of the United States can claim its privileges." Now please don't go off into glittering generalities about Hong Kong and Honolulu, but name definitely the one privileges that you had before, that you have not now. Or, if you prefer to put it in another shade, tell us just what privilege I can have next year at Washington that will be denied to you.

Replying to the question as to what way the North American is any less broad and international, you propound a series of questions as to whether there may not be other societies with just as big sounding names incorporated. Why, bless you, yes, twenty of them. But what has that to do with the case? Has incorporation anything to do with that? Couldn't they do so all the same, if the N. A. A. had never been incorporated? But, my dear sir, there would still be this remarkable difference, that in the cases you have assumed the various societies would in reality only state societies, whereas the N. A. A. was founded, formed, and continues to be made up not continuously of the beekeepers of any one state. Then it may be well to remind you that the N. A. A. is not, as you please to call it, an Illinois institution any more than it was before. Did any of the York state men seem to think so last year at the meeting of the N. A. A. after it was incorporated? Didn't the York state men have just as much control at Albany as those from Illinois?

You ask what single thing the society has not done, that it could have done if it had been incorporated in the start. Indeed I don't know. But if it couldn't do anything different, then incorporation has made no difference, and if there's no difference what are you raising such a hullabaloo about

As to getting incorporation at Washington, Mr. Newman's note on page 844 is sufficient answer, May I be allowed to say that if I understand the thing correctly, under a state law we could secure incorporation simply by complying with the requisite conditions, whereas there was no such law at Washington, and it is one thing to comply with the conditions of a law and quite another to get a law made. I doubt if we could have a special act of incorporation passed at Washington, if we tried. Even if the American Florists are successful, they are, if I mistake not, a stronger society than the N. A. A.

I'm glad you say, "We never had any objection to our brethren across the border incorporating." I supposed you had.

Friend Gates has a very funny article on page 842. Will he please stop laughing long enough to tell us by what authority he lays the act of incorporation to the charge of "five"? They were all five of them certainly guilty, but was there a member at Keokuk not equally guilty, always barring the two members from Canada.

C. C. MILLER.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Care of bees in Spring.

WE are approaching the time of year when vigilance on the part of the beekeeper should begin, if he hopes to secure the best results for the season. Success or failure depends very much on the condition of his stock in the spring, be this what it may, timely attention should be given them, and the details of the season's operations arranged.

Those who winter indoors will soon be removing their stocks to their summer stands. This work will be carried out anytime between the 1st of April and the 1st of May, according to the beekeepers pre-conceived notion of when is the best time to make the change. For some years I set mine out about the 10th of April, but of late I keep them in a few days after that date. I am not sure there is anything gained by keeping them indoors after the 15th of this month if the weather is seasonable. What is lost through accident or chilled while on the wing, is made up by the increased vigour arising from free exercise in fine weather. Brood rearing in many hives will have commenced by this time, and it is a matter of considerable importance that free access to water be had when such is the case. This cannot be so while confined to the cell or bee house. From this time forward forages may do something for the general good, in collecting stray bits of provender for themselves and their hive-mates. The willows supply their quota of pollen at an early date.

From the ends of maple cord-wood sticks in the wood yard sweet sap will be exuding upon which the bee delights to regale herself. Morsels of provender from other sources may be picked up and appropriated. I do not think it is wise to keep bees confined indoors, while free flight and some food may be had outside. If hives are properly shaded from the direct rays of the sun, there is little danger of bees going abroad in unsuitable weather.

Many essays have been written upon how to carry them out. Such articles are usually contributed by "penny a liners" who write to order, or against time. A man must be deficient in the rudiments of common sense who cannot decide this matter for himself. Common sense together with his surroundings will be a better guide than any general advice that may be tendered by strangers.

Having set out the bees a careful inspection of each hive should be made as soon as the state of the weather will admit. The main points to be looked too in this inspection is to see that a vigorous queen is present, and that there is at least sufficient stores to carry them through till fruit bloom. There is little honey gathered in this section before the middle of June, except from fruit bloom and dandelion. As these sources of supply cannot always be relied on, there should be enough stores to meet the wants of the bees, when set out, till white clover comes into blossom. Where such is not the case feeding must be resorted to, for which purpose there are many devices amongst apiarists, and of those Jones' Canadian stands at the head of the list. A simple method of feeding and one in which almost any shallow vessel may be employed is to cut a section super on the bottom board, and place inside of this, a vessel containing honey or syrup, with the necessary floats in it, then set the hive on the super and thus feed from below. This plan can only be resorted to by those who use hives with a movable bottom board, and I would use no other kind, if their only advantage was there ease and rapidity with which such hives can be cleaned in spring, but they possess this other advantage that they enable one to raise the brood nest above the bottom board for wintering, and other purposes. For some years I have given up the use of any kind of vessel for feeding, and confine myself to a supply of honey in the comb. In my judgment this is the most convenient, and direct way of feeding, and the least likely to arouse a spirit of robbery in the yard. To meet the contingency of short stores in the spring, I put away a number of sealed cards of comb during extracting time. I keep these through the winter in a dry

warm place, and to the needy colony in spring. I give one or more as occasion may require first scraping off the cappings. In this way all the food required may be given at once. It can be placed just where it ought to be. The work is accomplished quickly, and the interior of the hive in no way deranged. These are good reasons for feeding honey in the comb as compared with any of the many other methods in use.

R. McKNIGHT

Owen Sound, March 20th, '92.

To Our Subscribers.

WE have either adopted the clumsiest form of mailing our journals or else our explanations of it in late issues are not understood. Look at your BEE JOURNAL. This issue is No. 309. Look at the list given below. If the number of your wrapper in front of your name is less than 309 you are behind in your subscription. If it is greater than 309 you are paid up to the printed number. For example: 313 will be issued 1st June, '92, 319, Sept. 1st, '92, 327, Jan. 1st, '93, and 332 the last number of vol. 8. Any subscriber finding his number less than any on the appended list, owes for two years. This is surely long enough credit.

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Preventing Swarming By Dividing Colonies.

WILL you tell me whether the following plan is likely *always* to succeed? It succeeded so well last summer with one hive that I should like to try it on a larger scale this season. I may mention that I have to go

to London early every morning; during my absence a swarm may issue, and before I return in the evening it may be lost, as there is no one at home who can live it. I had a large double hive, capable of holding some eighteen or twenty frames, with two entrances facing north and south; but the northern was closed with a block. It was occupied by one colony only, on ten frames in the middle portion of the hive, the spaces at both ends being filled up with broad dummies. About the end of May I divided the colony into two by merely putting a quarter-inch board between the fifth and sixth frames, taking out the dummies, putting in their places frames with foundation, opening the closed entrance and turning the hive so that the entrances faced east and west. I put on a number of sections without any excluder zinc and no division between the sections. On examining, a few weeks afterwards, there were two queens, with plenty of brood, and the bees worked most amicably in the sections, although they were common to both colonies. As to results, there was no swarming, a good increase of bees from two queens, and a very fair harvest of honey.

—T. H. C., *New Malden*.

[There is no doubt the plan followed would most effectually stop swarming, and since it was successful in the case under notice, it is not easy to say why it should not 'always succeed.' That it would not were, however, convinced, and hence we advise you only to try it to a limited extent—say, with two or three stocks. We should quite expect, in many cases—especially if the weather becomes cool at the time—to find the bees of the queenless portion of the divided colony deserting the brood, and leaving it to perish, while they passed over to the combs where the queen was. Doubtless you being able to face their entrances to different points of the compass from that they originally occupied helped to make the division of the two lots of bees more complete than it otherwise would have been, but the plan proposed is so beset with risks that we cannot recommend it for general adoption. We shall, however, be very pleased to report results, if you will kindly forward them for publication.—Eds.]

I have tried similar plans and sometimes it worked all right; other times it failed. I found by putting the queenless side to the south or east, where the entrance was before the change, it worked best as the queen was sufficient inducement to keep plenty of bees on her side, so by giving the queenless side of the hive the old entrance it assists them to keep up their strength. I used to ex-

periment a great deal with double hives, but am convinced that they have more disadvantages than advantages, and now use single colonies, and ten up the long Idea hives are going out apparently.

#### New Bee Legislation.



R. DRYDEN'S Bill now before the Legislature, entitled "An Act for the further Protection of Bees," contains the following clauses:

1. No person in spraying or sprinkling fruit trees during the period wherein which such trees are in full bloom shall use or cause to be used any mixture containing Paris green or any other poisonous substance.

2. Any person contravening the provisions of this act, shall on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be subject to a penalty of not less than \$ or more than \$ with or without costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment to the said amount and for the said term in the discretion of the convicting magistrate, and in case of a fine or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.

The above is further proof of the influence of O. B. K. A. Our government is always pleased to do anything they can in the interest of Bee-Keepers.

"Remember that bees consume six times as much honey in April as in December; and if you don't look out some will starve."—C. C. MILLER, in *Gleanings*.

Yes, and sometimes they will consume so much honey in one or two days that they will stop brooding, because their honey is getting scarce. It is a wise provision, and an excellent investment to keep at least 10 lbs. of surplus stores in the hive, and that can only be done by giving them a large quantity at a time, or by feeding them regularly. We have made our feeders so that they fit the top of the combination hive, and it is only fun to feed one or two hundred colonies every evening by pouring a little food in at the back of the feeder. This stimulates brooding, and in our northern localities we want to get all the brood in the hive possible, and to get the colonies built up to the swarming point before the honey harvest sets in.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH

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BETON, ONT.

## EDITORIAL.

Chas. F. Muth & son' catalogue for the current year has been received.—Address Cincinnati, Ohio.

We regret to learn that friend W. H. Hodgson of Hudson, Que., has been on the sick list for some time past.

We have received Mr. F. W. Jones' catalogue for 1892. It is neat, easily understood, and the quotations given or apiarian Supplies reasonable.—Address Bedford, Que.

Now is the important time to look after bees—there is no time in the year that attention is so necessary. A great many imagine that bees will take care of themselves in the spring, and require no attention. It is a great mistake to give them unnecessary attention, keeping the hives open, thus allowing the brood to become chilled—disarranging the clusters or brood nest. In examining hives in the spring first see that they have a queen, and if not they should be doubled up with the weakest colony; or if it is the first or second day of being set out of winter quarters the queenless colony may be divided up among one another, or three other colonies, as bees when set out from their winter quarters usually have the same scent, and may be doubled up or combs exchanged, with queens or honey from one hive to another.

It is better to do this on the first day, but we have done it on the second day

with perfect safety. If they had marked their location and placed guards at the entrance to keep out robbers, it is then more difficult to unite.

Having ascertained that all your colonies have queens, next see that they have plenty of honey. If not, they should be fed, or the stores equalized. This may be done by taking combs of honey from those that have too much, and placing them in hives where wanting; where solid-capped honey is given next to the cluster, it is better to break cappings by rubbing over a stick or knife, mashing them slightly so the bees can get at the honey more readily. The hives should also be examined to see that there is no dead moulded bees on the bottom boards, or between the combs. Any such should be removed, and if you have one extra hive to start with you can exchange combs to a clean hive, then clean the hive and put the next combs in it and so on until you are done. In this way about two minutes is sufficient to exchange the combs from one hive to another, and have the bees all in order, as by placing the fingers between the combs properly, about three combs may be lifted out at the same time and placed in the hive from which they are taken. Even though the weather is a little cool, by lifting several out at a time quickly and placing them in the clean hive, no chilling of brood will occur.

Another point, bees should be tucked up as warm as possible in spring, and no heat should be allowed to escape unnecessarily; right here, let us say that we much prefer flat covers for hives, as it makes a much warmer hive in spring or fall, or should anybody have an old fashioned gable end cover having a space between the cloth and the roof of the hive, they should get inch boards cut the size of the top of the hive, and lay down on top of the cloth or quilt and thus prevent the escape of heat, which will assist in brood rearing in unfavorable weather; but those who give their hives more protection than simply one board in spring will be the gainers.

Great care should be taken not to leave entrances open too wide, and in fact when the days are warm and nights cool they should be open sufficiently every morning to allow the bees an opportunity to work without being crowded, and then the entrance should be

closed at night to one bee, or less on frosty nights. We prefer to close the entrance right up, as sufficient air gets in. This will very frequently prevent bees from clustering too closely, thus allowing brood to chill; where there is a large quantity of brood in the hive, and the cold weather sets in, a good many of the old bees may have died off, then there would not be sufficient to protect the brood on cold nights unless all the heat was kept in the hive. On one occasion when the nights were cold, we carried some hives with few bees and plenty of brood into a warm room. We were well repaid for our work; while some that were left out, with many more bees and not as much brood, allowed some of it to become chilled, while those carried into the warm room kept on brooding, and swarmed weeks before the others. In doing this great care should be taken to have the hives and stands numbered, placing each hive back on the same stand, because if the bees were exchanged on stands when they would fly out and return to their old stand the queens would likely be destroyed, and thus cause a great loss of bees.

We may have something to say about spreading the brood nest in a future number. This is a very delicate question to handle, and should not be attempted by novices. Of course experienced persons can increase the brood more rapidly by that process, but it requires so much skill and judgment that it should not be attempted by inexperienced persons.

"The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association sends free to each member this year a copy of the C. B. J., the same being a good paper."—C. C. MILLER, in *Cleanings*.

We have just been wondering whether one secretary will be able to keep track of all the members of the Association this year. The only reason that our Association can be so liberal is because they receive justice at the hands of the government. We think the various Associations in the United States should apply for State aid, and if it was refused use their stings until they get it; but while they have so many good men to advocate their case there is no danger of their being refused.

"I saw a book about patents on Ernest's desk. Has he so far departed from the way in which he was brought up as to be contemplating the

getting out of a patent? May be he intends to patent sealed covers."—C. C. MILLER, in *Cleanings*.

We are convinced that there are yet valuable inventions that the inventors have a right to patent, and when earnest and intelligent men use their time, brains and money in working out some valuable inventions they have a perfect right to receive their reward, the same as they would had they been engaged in any other business.

"I have business relations with some 73 societies, and have become personally acquainted with more than 3,000 bee-keepers. Among the 3,000 I do not know of one drinker." So said Mr. Glatow, in the *Centralverein*, of Germany. I think it has been noticeable that, in every body of bee-keepers I have ever seen, they were an exceptionally clean set of men. Mr. Glatow thinks bee-keeping helps to make them so."—C. C. MILLER, in *Cleanings*.

The above is a good showing, and speaks well for bee-keepers. We wish that the same could be said of Americans, but we fear one would occasionally break the record; but as a class we have no hesitation in saying you have no superior in that respect.

The name N. A. B. K. A. has too much alphabet in it. R. McKnight, in the C. B. J., shortens it to N. A. B. A. That's sensible, especially as "Bee-keepers" is really only one word, and there is no initial K. Wouldn't it be sufficiently distinctive to call it, for short, "North American Association," and use the initials "N. A. A."?

Now let everybody recollect the initials settled on by Canada and the United States, that is, if N. A. A. is agreed upon. We second anything that will tend to shorten these long initials, and give us more room for the finer points in bee-keeping.

We congratulate Bro. Hutchinson upon the fact that he has now obtained a type-writer. No one will hereafter have to worry over his writing. The type-writer will make it all plain. The next to fall in line we hope will be D. A. Jones, of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.—A. B. J.

Friend Newman takes a "rise" out of me over my chirography. I take the hint. No wonder my correspondents cannot decipher my hieroglyphiccs. I'm often stuck myself. Great men like Bro. Hutchinson are distinguished by peculiar and erratic writing.

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**25** CENTS pays for a five line advertisement in this column. Five weeks for one dollar. Try it.

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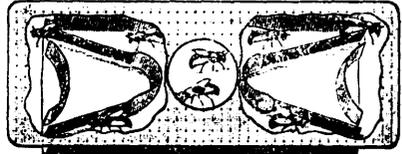
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