

...The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. VIII, No. 7.

BRANTFORD, ONT., JANUARY, 1901.

WHOLE No
481

Annual Meeting

Twenty-First Annual Meeting Bee-Keepers' Asso., Ontario.

HELD AT
NIAGARA FALLS,
DEC. 4, 5, 6, 1900.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the Town Hall, at the town of Niagara Falls, Ont., on the 4th, 5th and 6th, 1900.

The President, Mr. C. W. Post, took the chair and called the meeting to order at 2.30 o'clock p. m., after an address of welcome had been given by Mayor Slater, Mr. Wm. Couse moved, seconded by Mr. J. Newton, that a vote of thanks be tendered to his Worship for his kindly words of greeting which was carried amid applause, to which Mayor Slater replied in a few chosen words.

The Secretary, Mr. Wm. Couse, read the minutes of the last annual meeting which, on motion of Mr. Darling seconded by Mr. Brown, was confirmed as read.

The President, Mr. C. W. Post, delivered the Annual Address as follows:

With pleasure we meet again at this annual convention to discuss the subjects of most vital importance to our fascinating industry, and why we not all be endowed with a

feeling of admiration, being located during our sessions in one of the most charming localities on the face of the earth. On the one side by the mighty cataract of Niagara, with its "Thundering Waters," surrounded by its mystic charms representing powers which, if controlled, is claimed would run the factories of the world, light every city in the two hemispheres and turn the wheels of commerce ashore and afloat. All this we have on the one hand while on the other we are meeting and associating with those who are near to us in the great battle of life. With all this in our favor I can see no reason why there should not be peace and harmony in our ranks during our deliberations at this our annual convention.

The past season has been very unprofitable for the production of honey. While a few localities produced an average yield, whole counties were a total failure. But, while this is the case, what are the results. Honey has again advanced to its old time price and with a cleared market and paying prices we have good reason to be stimulated and encouraged for some time to come.

I will here mention that your Executive Committee in 1899 saw fit to assist in making an exhibit of honey at the Paris Exposition; expenses of said exhibit to be borne by the department of Agriculture at Ottawa: therefore it was arranged as a Dom-

THE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

inon exhibit, your committee having no power to act after the the honey was contributed for exhibition purposes. Although a large portion of honey was furnished by the members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and, largely to to our credit, Canada was awarded gold medal and diploma. It will be laid before your consideration the advisability of making an exhibit of honey at the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo in the season of 1901. In this you will want to find out what assistance can be secured for the undertaking, whether it is going to be a Dominion, Provincial or an Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association exhibit, and last whether there will be anything in it if an exhibit is made.

I am informed by our inspector of apiaries that under his skilled treatment and instructions that dread pest of the bee-yard, foul brood, is fast disappearing and we look forward with every assurance that it will soon be wiped out of this province.

There will be other minor matters brought up for discussion and I trust that they will receive your consideration and be dealt with in a business-like manner. There is one subject that has lately occurred to my mind that I would like to see brought up and discussed at this meeting, that is the advisability of this association forming some line of defence to protect its members against jealous, ill-natured cranks who think in their minds that no person has a right to keep bees. I think if they were aware of the fact that we stood together defending our rights, also knowing the fact that we are fostered by the Government, it would make them think twice before entering their pretty so-called grievances.

In conclusion I thank you for your

courtesy in electing me your President for the past year, and I trust that you will assist me in making this annual meeting one of the most profitable in the history of the association.

The President called upon Mr. J. W. Sparling to open the discussion on the President's address.

Mr. J. W. Sparling: Mr. President, I do not know that I really have anything to say on the address. As far as exhibiting honey is concerned, I have had none to exhibit this season. There was one thing, however, that you touched upon which I could speak upon feelingly and that was in regard to ill-natured neighbors. I have had some rather unpleasant experiences with such people recently. One of my neighbors brought an action against me for maintaining a nuisance on my premises. We threshed it out before the magistrate a couple of times and he sent the case down to the Assizes, fortunately I there won the case but at considerable expense. The worst of it was that he, making it a crown case, was at no expense, although losing whereas I had to bear all the expense of the witnesses I took down there and for my Counsel and so on, which seems rather a hardship, but such is the law I believe. If we could organize a defence association I should cordially approve of it: I would be very ready to become a member.

Mr. D. W. Heise: Some of us, perhaps, would like to know the circumstances and how the keeping of bees is declared a nuisance.

M. Sparling: I live within the town limits but on the outskirts of the town. The land around me is farm land. Next to me is a 100 acre farm. I have five acres of land where I live; the man across from me who complained has four acres; the man next to him has nine acres

You will within a town. bees de that the In the c came in' bers and said the out of th dry up. er neigh to swear of his ra said he per cent. he lost to that he v Another came ar and his l account the subst the evide Mr. W ing bel Union? Mr. Sp Mr. Mc keeper in should b Union. and it is up with s and whe at as so against th ink it i rest, wh own, to b Mr. F. double in pt bees is going a nu ing a n tion, I: etter cor ions of

You will see by this that it is not within a thickly peopled part of the town. He complained first of the bees destroying his raspberries then that they were destroying his pears. In the court he swore that the bees came into his garden in large numbers and destroyed his flowers. He said the bees by sucking the juice out of the sweet peas caused them to dry up. (Laughter) He got another neighbor, who grows raspberries, to swear that he lost twenty per cent. of his raspberries by the bees. He said he considered he had lost ten per cent. on his sales through realizing a smaller price and he considered he lost ten per cent. on the berries that he was not able to ship at all. Another witness said that the bees came around his watering trough and his horses would not drink on account of the bees. That was about the substance of his complaint and of the evidence produced.

Mr. W. McEvoy: Does Mr. Sparling belong to the Bee-Keepers' Union?

Mr. Sparling: No.

Mr. McEvoy: I think every bee-keeper in the Province of Ontario should belong to the Bee-Keepers' Union. It only costs a dollar a year and it is much the nicer way to settle up with such men. I have a case in mind where a man brought an action as soon as he found he was up against the Union he dropped it. I think it is to every bee-keeper's interest, whether he lives in village or town, to belong to the Union.

Mr. F. A. Gemmell: We had some trouble in our town, A party who got bees came to me and told me he was going to be prosecuted for keeping a nuisance on the place, and being a member of the Bee-Keepers' Union, I sent and got some reading matter concerning the rules and regulations of the Union and what they

would do for anyone who belonged to the Union. I sent those papers to the lawyer who had the case in hand and we never heard another word about it. I think it is a good thing to belong to the Bee-Keepers' Union. Although the Union is nearly all Americans they defend their members no matter what country they belong to, whether Canada or the United States. Mr. Post was thinking probably they were rather too good-natured and we should avail ourselves of an association of our own; but that Union has done good work in the past and is still willing to do good work for us, providing we are members. Every case they have had in hand has always been won by the Bee-Keepers' Union.

Mr. Sparling: If a man wishes to cause annoyance he can bring a criminal action, as this man did against me, and then it becomes a crown case, putting him to no expense, whereas it puts the other party to expense and annoyance.

Mr. Gemmell: If the lawyer had been served with those papers no doubt, as in the case I have just referred to, the action would have been withdrawn altogether. There was not another word about it.

Mr. Sparling: There is no need for him to do so unless he wishes. It costs him nothing.

Mr. W. Z. Hutchison: The Union is for the purpose of defending its members; that is the main purpose, but there is no line drawn as to where those members should live. The members in Ontario are in the same position as the members in the United States. Mr. Sparling speaks about it being a crown case. I would ask Mr. Sparling, if you had an Association on this side of the line for the purpose of defence, would that prevent them from making it a crown case?

Mr. Sparling: No, certainly not.

Mr. Hutchison: Then, what is the necessity for an Association for defence on this side when there is already one on the other side?

Mr. Sparling: It should serve the same purpose, do equally as well.

Mr. Gemmel: It would certainly be cheaper for us. The combination of ourselves along with the Union on the other side would lessen the expense with us.

Mr. Couse: How long would you need to be a member before they would defend you?

Mr. Hutchison: At the time that the alleged offence is committed. After a complaint has been made against a man he cannot join the Union and then ask them to defend him; he must already be a member.

Mr. Couse: If he were afraid there was going to be, he could join.

Mr. Hutchison: I suppose so, if he saw it coming.

Mr. Gemmel: When I wrote to the other side about this case I have referred to I told them that I was a member and that this party was afraid of being prosecuted but had not been as yet, they wrote and told me that of course in his case they could not take any action because they would not accept a dollar from a man who joined the Union when he found he was getting into trouble. But they were willing to send us all the literature bearing on the question and we could put it in the hands of our lawyer. He forwarded the dollar and they sent the literature.

Mr. H. R. Smith: I didn't think we could get protection from the Bee-Keepers' Union. I used to be a member years ago, but when it was dissolved I thought the new Union did not accept Canadians.

Mr. Gemmel: That is a mistake. They accept anybody.

Mr. Smith: It is not necessary to

be within a city to have trouble with neighbors who wish to make themselves unpleasant. There was a farmer in the neighborhood of where I had an apiary. He complained about the bees destroying his pears. I was away from home at the time and he wanted them moved forthwith. I wrote him telling him that I would see him when I came home. He was not satisfied; he interviewed the different lawyers in town and he could not find a lawyer to take the case up. He was told it was absurd that anyone should complain about keeping bees in country places.

Mr. J. D. Evans: In the case of a prosecution entered in the name of the crown I think it would be wise if the precedents or decisions that have previously been rendered could be placed before the Crown Attorney. I think in that case possibly the prosecution would cease. If it did not cease I think it would be a proper thing for this Association to complain of any crown officer who prosecuted in the face of the decisions. The difficulty is that these officials are paid by fees and the more indictments they can lay before the Grand Jury the better they are paid.

Mr. Heise: If those decisions were brought before the judges and lawyers I think that probably the case would go no further.

I was somewhat surprised a year ago in looking over the list of members of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union to find that there were only four Canadians on that list. It is a dollar well expended to become a member of that Association.

Mr. Darling: I was going to ask Mr. Sparling on what grounds the judge decided in his favor.

Mr. Sparling: It was purely on the legal aspect. The prosecution stated their case and my counsel, in addressing the judge, maintained

that the
said the
mon nu
commo
ance to
may be
or four
commor
the eyes
and a ci
have to
dismiss
not a co
Mr. I
Mr. Spa
but not
Mr. G
the jud
sense
case whe
prosecut
and had
It cost t
We are
we had
National
man at
lost any
Mr. Sp
decision
Mr. G
was.
Mr. M
Southam
judge ch
in favor
appears
rather c
was a t
They we
the bee-
the bla
the pigs
aw with
move the
be more
be jury
o move
ther, alt
udge ch

that there was no case made. He said they had not established a common nuisance. It seems that to be a common nuisance it must be a nuisance to the community at large. It may be a nuisance to one, two, three or four persons and yet not be a common nuisance. It would be in the eyes of the law a private nuisance and a civil action for damages would have to be brought. The case was dismissed on the ground that it was not a common nuisance.

Mr. Darling: According to that, Mr. Sparling scored half a victory, but not a whole one.

Mr. Gemmell: I am very glad that the judge had so much common sense. It is quite different from a case where a man that kept bees was prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance and had to dispose of the whole lot. It cost that man quite a lot of money. We are more enlightened now. If we had only had the aid of the National Bee-Keepers' Union that man at Port Elgin would not have lost anything.

Mr. Sparling: Was it a magistrate's decision?

Mr. Gemmell: It is likely that it was.

Mr. McEvoy: It was down at Southampton before a jury. The judge charged the jury in that case in favor of the bee-keeper. But it appears that that bee-keeper was rather cranky; the other man, who was a blacksmith, had a pig pen. They were not on friendly terms and the bee-keeper forced the law with the blacksmith and made him move the pigs and the blacksmith went to law with the bee-keeper to make him move the bees. The blacksmith was the more popular man of the two and the jury thought that if it was right to move one it was right to move the other, although according to law the judge charged the jury in the bee-

keeper's favor. The case was appealed and taken to Toronto, but the judge did not like to upset the jury's finding. The man wanted to appeal further but when he found out how it was he let it go.

Mr. Deadman, of Brussels, had a case similar. The lawyer on the opposite side was bound he would move Deadman, bees and all; and after he started the case in the court Mr. Deadman got two men to help move part of the bees. Complainant then said the nuisance was only partly gotten rid, and had he been satisfied with this it would have left Mr. Deadman to foot the bill. He instructed his lawyer, however, to fight it out and the result was Mr. Deadman won the case.

Mr. Hutchinson: I think that we should remember that while bee-keeping in itself is not necessarily a nuisance, it may become a private nuisance. If a man is going to bring a suit against his neighbors he should bring a suit for civil damages. If he can prove those bees have damaged him then he may get damages. But the trouble in the States has been that people have gone to work to prove that bee-keeping was a nuisance per se, in itself, and that is where the point has turned every time.

Mr. Smith: I would advise Mr. Sparling still to join the Bee-Keepers' Union; as I understand it, he is still liable to a civil action for damages.

Mr. Darling: He is too late.

Mr. Post: I think we can all agree with what Mr. Hutchinson says as to the possibility of bees becoming a nuisance. About three years ago I brought my bees home to Trenton a little too early; there is a large canning factory right in front of my place and they made a raid on the pears. The management had to close down business for three days on

account of them and they had from two to three hundred hands employed. I never knew of it myself until a year after. I heard of it and I spoke to the proprietor about it. He said yes it was the case but he did not say anything about it because he knew it was not my fault. He said he knew it was the nature of the bees to collect sweets after the honey flow had ceased and the doors and windows of the factory should have been screened. That man is at one extreme; there are not many like that. I found another man who approached me one day. I had a yard of bees about 30 or 40 miles north. He wanted to know when I was going to take them home. I told him about the first of August, which would be in about ten days. He said they were a terrible nuisance to him and did great damage. I told him I was sorry to hear it and if they were I would pay him for it. I asked him what they were doing? He said they were around his watering trough drinking the water out of the watering trough, I told him he could place a piece of cotton over that. He wouldn't do that; he would come down there four or five times a day with a broom to annoy me. I got a couple of salt barrels and filled them with water and they all immediately commenced drinking out of the barrels. It is easy enough for us to guard against these things. Wherever we have our bees located we should do all in our power to prevent our bees becoming a nuisance to any one.

Mr. John Newton: I agree with the facts you have given. Especially when you come to small villages; we must try to live peaceably with our neighbors and we have to sweeten them up a little. I know when I lived in the centre of our village the lady who lived next to me complained that she could not go outside the

door without the bees being after her. I didn't know what to do at first. I didn't want to move. So I used to hand her a section of honey now and again. Then she could not manage to hoe her potatoes and I came to the conclusion that I had better get up an hour earlier in the morning and hoe them for her. We got on splendidly ever afterwards. I wasn't married then. (Laughter)

As to the watering trough, I can remember very well when I was west of St. Thomas there, we got along splendidly; they could cultivate their corn in a big field right next to where the bees were and they never had any complaint. The year after I went away the gentlemen who took care of the bees seemed to be one of these men who are forever rubbing people the wrong way and ruffling their feathers, and the outcome of it was that the farmer said when he took his binder out he had to take hold of it and draw it down the lane before he dared put his horses on it.

Another cause of nuisance is allowing old comb to lie around. I think every bee-keeper ought to take every precaution to prevent the bees, as far as possible, sipping at other things while there is no honey in the fields for them to get.

With regard to fruit, I do not think bees will puncture fruit until it is so ripe that it is almost dropping off and wasting, and I think a fruit grower who does not pick his fruit until it is so far gone that the bees touch it, does not know very much about fruit.

Mr. Darling: I think there was something in the Canadian Bee Journal two or three months ago about the fruit question. One man said he thought there ought to be a law framed that nobody should be permitted to keep bees unless he sowed bee feed.

I h
years
confirm
by Pro
bees w
first br
become
I had
one cor
an acre
more t
had a s
They
shippin
we coul
they ri
not pic
somewl
Then h
bees we
failed t
had no
juices v
ing par
dew or
juices f
When
the bu
become
everyth
fruit so
bring h
aged fr
damage
not tell
on, and
until th
the bee
it.
Mr. A
real pr
berries
an good
will ne
that ma
Mr. I
rowers
Mr. A
strawbe
trouble
y berr

I had quite an experience some years ago, and that experience has confirmed me in the statement made by Prof. Cook and many others that bees will not destroy fruit unless it is first broken by some other insect or become unfit for use by over-ripeness. I had 150 colonies of bees sitting in one corner of an oblong field of about an acre and three-quarters, and not more than five or ten rods away I had a strip of Schaeffer raspberries. They are very soft and unfit for shipping. They became riper than we could pick without crushing, and they ripened so fast that we could not pick them as they ripened. I had somewhere about a thousand plants. Then honey ceased coming in and bees went on those raspberries, but I failed to find them on a berry that had not ripened so much that the juices were between the seed containing parts. Berries from which the dew or a little rain or mist start the juices flowing the bees would go on. When once the skin that envelopes the bulb that contains the seed becomes broken the bee will suck up everything that is in it. I handled fruit some time ago and I used to bring home more or less of the damaged fruit, and I have seen bees on damaged fruit so thick that you could not tell what kind of fruit they were on, and peaches the same, and yet, until the skin of the fruit was broken the bees would never interfere with it.

Mr. McEvoy: You will find that a real practical fruit grower picks his berries up close so that they will be in good order for shipment. You will never hear any complaint from that man about the bees.

Mr. Darling: We have no fruit growers in our section.

Mr. McEvoy: I have four acres of strawberries and I have had no trouble of that kind because I keep my berries picked and fit for shipping.

These fellows who leave the berries until they are wasting must not blame the bees.

Mr. Couse: Speaking along the line of bees being a nuisance, I think people are becoming educated to the fact that bees are a benefit. I know at the present time I have two applications to take my bees to people's places. One man in particular says the nearer he is to my bees the better clover seed he gets. I know one person who goes in extensively for raising Alsike clover seed. A few years ago he was afraid there were not enough bees to visit his clover in the fields in the vicinity where our friend Pirie has his apiary. He said "I cut my clover before it bloomed, so that his (Pirie's) bees could visit my clover when every other person's has passed blooming." This man wants me to bring the bees to his field.

I think we can go along this line and educate people. It is ignorance to a great extent and ugliness; they are a bad thing together. If you can educate a man to the fact that he is being benefited you don't have very much trouble on this line.

Mr. Gemmell: Are we not getting away from the point? Do you think it would be advisable for the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association to organize an Association for the protection of the bee-keepers of Ontario or do you think it is just as well to let the matter stand the way it is and let every man join the International Bee-Keepers' Union?

Mr. McEvoy: Yes, gentlemen, most emphatically.

Mr. Evans: I think it would be unadvisable to establish any other Union. We already have difficulty in getting members to join the present Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association. I think the institution on the other side is ample for all our needs. I quite agree with the President that

there are circumstances in which bees become a nuisance.

Mr. Darling moved, seconded by Mr. Evans, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the President for the able address presented by him which has led to such valuable discussion.

The Vice-President, Mr. Newton, put the motion which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried amid applause.

Mr. McEvoy's Foul Brood Treatment in Australia.

A reader of the "Australasian Bee-Keeper," submitting a sample of suspected comb to the Editor, asks him regarding the McEvoy treatment to which Editor Pender replies:—"McEvoy's treatment for foul brood is very safe and sure, but I have not known a case that did not yield to simply re-hiving the bees on starters of comb foundation. I do not consider it necessary to remove these starters and supply another set of starters as Mr. McEvoy recommends. Perhaps the conditions in colder climates render it necessary, and, seeing foul brood is mostly had in cooler climates, the disease may be of a much more severe form than in the warm climate, in which most of my experience has been."

The Ontario Convention and the Banquet.

Mr. E. R. Root in an editorial reference in "Gleanings" to the Ontario Bee-Keeper's convention says: "While the attendance was not as large as usual, owing, probably, to the poor season, the spirit of the meeting and the character of the discussions were of the best. At the close of the stereoptican work on the

evening of the second day, a banquet in honor of the ex-presidents of the Association was held at Hotel Savoy. We sat down to the board at about 10 p.m. After we had partaken of the things that delight the inner man, the tables were cleared, and then began the feast that feeds the intellectual man. We drank (water) to the health of "our good Queen," and then all joined in the familiar song of "God Save the Queen." The first toast was offered by President Newton. This was followed by one to the Americans, by Mr. Robt. McKnight, Owen Sound. It gave him pleasure, he said, to see the increasing attachment between the two great nations, England and America. He spoke feelingly of the Union Jack and of the Stars and Stripes, and he hoped that the day would soon come when they would float side by side, and would kiss each other in each other's fond embrace. He was greeted by frequent rounds of applause, both during and at the close of his eloquent speech. Responses were then called for from the two Americans who were present—Mr. W. L. Coggshall and E. R. Root. These were offered, and then we drank to the health of the ex-presidents, of whom a large number were present. Another national anthem was sung, after which we listened to some delightful speeches from the aforesaid ex-presidents.

The theme of the evening, started by Mr. McKnight of "England and America" seemed to run all through the speeches, although there was occasional reference to the effect that the English flag should be "on top." We listened to an eloquent speech from the mayor, who was an honored guest, and to members of the press. The meeting finally broke up at 12 o'clock in the morning, after a most delightful evening of speech and song.

Encl
from tl
which
C. M. V

"To
steame
granted
number
from S
their a
departu

"Lea
we not
flying a
day wh
1 deg.
swarm
complet
I think
place fo
finished
ocean.

We co
and the
the nex
we drew
about n
morning
found it
must ac
state du
far off, a
we drew

"We
the land
be stron
bee wor
we wage
to ext
account
ated m
unrepre
the si
ever a
gs. F
raight
igratic

Bees as Emigrants.

Enclosed herewith I send cutting from the Daily Mail relating to bees, which you may not have noticed.—
C. M. Wimborne, September 15:—

"To Messrs. Donald Currie & Co.'s steamer Tintagel Castle, must be granted the palm for the greatest number of refugees carried away from South Africa. Mysterious was their arrival, no less secret their departure.

"Leaving Cape Town on May 8, we noticed large numbers of bees flying around the ship, and one Sunday when in latitude 13 deg. south, 1 deg. west, from forward arose a swarm which, settling on a ventilator, completely covered it. Never before, I think, has there been so curious a place for swarming bees as a varnished ventilator on a ship in mid-ocean.

We constructed a nondescript hive, and there content they remained for the next seven days. On the 20th we drew near to Cape Verde, passing about nine miles off, and going that morning to see our little colony found it had flown. Surely instinct must account for the bees quiescent state during the days when land was far off, and their sudden departure as we drew near the coast.

"We wonder how they will fare in the land of their adoption; will they be stronger than the natives of the bee world in those parts, or will war be waged against the intruders, and so exterminate them? Darwin accounted for the appearance of isolated members of a species totally unrepresented by others of their kind in the surrounding country, in many clever and accurate ways and reasonings. How he would welcome this straightforward case of voluntary migration!—E. H. Shackleton, F.R.

G.S., 3rd Officer, ss. Tintagel Castle."
—British Bee Journal.

Our Picture Offer.

For thirty days more we will continue to offer in connection with the Canadian Bee Journal the beautiful Artogravours described in our last issue, viz: "The Baloon"—copy of the famous painting by Julien Dupre, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and valued at \$50,000; and "The Horse Fair"—copy of the not less famous painting by Marie Rosalie Bonheur, bought by Cornelius Vanderbilt for the sum of \$55,500, and presented by him to Metropolitan Museum of Art.

We have made arrangements with the Niagara Lithograph Co., Buffalo, N.Y., to supply us with Artogravours of these beautiful and famous paintings on heavy plate paper 22x30 in. The reproduction is accurate in every detail; every color, shade and tint is rendered in striking fidelity to the original, while by the process even the work of the brush peculiar to oil painting is actually shown. Our contract with the above company enables us to make the following offer to our readers:

OUR OFFER

To every subscriber who sends us his paid-up and renewed subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal, and 25 cents extra on or before December 31st, 1900, we will mail to his or any address he may direct, one of these beautiful pictures. Or we will send both pictures as above described to the subscriber who sends us his own paid-up and renewal and 25 cents extra and one new subscription at one dollar. This is a splendid opportunity of obtaining a beautiful piece of art at an extremely low price that should not be overlooked.

THE
CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers,
Published Monthly by

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.
(LIMITED)

BRANTFORD - CANADA.

Editor, W. J. Craig.

JANUARY, 1901.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The old year, with its opportunities, successes and failures, has gone forever. What will the New Year bring? We wish all our readers happiness and prosperity.

The bee-keepers who availed themselves of the privilege of meeting at Niagara Falls, beginning of last month, returned to their homes highly pleased with the proceedings. The papers and discussions were bright interesting and instructive. We hope to give our readers as full a report as possible from time to time in our pages.

We have much pleasure in presenting in photo to our readers Editors E. R. Root, of "Gleanings in Bee Culture," and W. Z. Hutchinson, of "The Bee-Keepers' Review," who were present at our meeting at Niagara Falls, and contributed very largely to its success. The Association is especially indebted to Editor Root for the trouble and expense he

took in order to be present and to entertain our people with his stereoptican and excellent collection of slides. Editor Hutchinson is an old friend of the O.B.K.A. and makes it a point to be present at our annual meeting and assist on its program when possible. He very kindly acted as the photographer of the assembly on this occasion as they stood in front and on the steps of the town hall. We hope to reproduce the picture in the near future.

The case of Utter vs. Utter, referred to elsewhere in our pages, has been creating considerable interest in the bee-keeping circles of the United States. The suit was between two brothers, the one a fruit grower and the other a bee-keeper, the former claiming \$100 damages from the latter on the charge that his bees punctured and destroyed his peach crop. The case was first tried before a Justice of the Peace, who rendered judgment against the bee-keeper for twenty-five dollars and costs. This would have been the conclusion of the case, and probably the beginning of many similar suits, but for the timely intervention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association through its general manager, Hon. Eugene Secor, who authorized an appeal to the county court, pledging \$100 to defend the case as the interests of bee-keeping and common justice demanded a reversal of the decision of the lower court. We are pleased to note by the following letter from

Mr. O. I. of the "such has bees hav

My D you new the now Utter, ar ing paper case be f lishers.

you so appreher of the li entirely mischief occupied being ne afternoon brought evening.

For a c rant dam has crea lawyers a

in many eemed to ersation ailway s groups of ades loca Mr. Ban Hampshi local wi rowers

ersey, Ohio, Fra on, Mr. our hun ntness.

I unde as to ve actor ade ur tion. nutes.

story? Too m just j

Mr. O. L. Hershiser to Editor York of the "American Bee Journal," that such has been secured and that the bees have been entirely exonerated:

MY DEAR MR. YORK,—I enclose you newspaper clippings concerning the now famous case of Utter vs. Utter, and will request that remaining papers containing accounts of the case be forwarded to you by the publishers. In the meantime, let me tell you so you will have no dismal apprehensions concerning the result of the litigation, that the bees were entirely exonerated of the charge of mischief as complained of. The case occupied over two days, the jury being nearly all drawn on Monday afternoon, and the jury's verdict brought in about dusk on Wednesday evening.

For a case involving such insignificant damages, I've seen nothing that has created so much interest to lawyers and sensation to the people, in many a day, as did this case. It seemed to be the only subject of conversation for the people in the hotels, railway stations and stores, and by groups of people on the streets. Besides local witnesses, the plaintiff had Mr. Baner—a fruit-grower of New Hampshire; and the defence, besides local witnesses, had several fruit-growers and apiarists from New Jersey, A. I. and E. R. Root from Ohio, Frank Benton from Washington, Mr. Marks from this State, and your humble servant as counsel and witness.

I understand the jury's first ballot was 10 votes to 2 blanks for no cause of action, which was immediately made unanimous for no cause of action. They were out scarcely five minutes. Was not that a complete victory?

Too much credit can not be given to the just judge for his fair and im-

partial attitude and rulings on every disputed point, and for the great learning and ability of Messrs. Bacon & Merritt. And while passing, I desire that you know that that learned and astute counsel were opposed to us in the persons of Messrs. F. V. Sanford and M. N. Kaine, both of whom are scholarly and gentlemanly members of the legal fraternity; and while they brought to bear all their scholarly attainments and legal acumen in this very bitterly contested case, I think that all on the opposite side will agree that they were treated in a gentlemanly and dignified manner.

Of course you will observe that the scene of this fight was in the village of Amity, which, to say the least, was very ironical; that, metaphorically speaking, one brother sought to kill, or "do up" the other, and that this fratricide might be accomplished according to ancient usage, as recorded in Holy Writ, "Kaine" was brought in to assist one of the brothers in his fell purpose. However, the plaintiff would not be disposed of in this summary manner, and knowing of a firm of distinguished legal gentlemen, who, be it said, "Merritt" their "Bacon," he enlisted them in his behalf. These lawyers were "Bent on" (Benton) going to the "Root" of the matter, and, accordingly, sent for certain gentlemen from Washington and Ohio to assist them in getting down to first principles. The Utter absurdity of the plaintiff's claims were made apparent to all observers, after the gentleman from Chapinville had made "Marks" of his witnesses, by proving to the jury that in their claims that bees puncture peaches they were simply "talking thru their hats." And now that it has been judicially settled, that the claims of the plaintiff were too Utterly Utter, I think we are justified in believing

that peace will reign in Amity again.

Yours truly,
OREL. L. HERSHISER.

From the clippings referred to and sent by Mr. Hershiser Editor York copies the following :

The case was opened for the plaintiff by Mr. Sanford. He said he asked only \$100 damages; that the case was not one which charged that peaches and trees had been destroyed by stinging. He claimed about as follows: The two Utters lived near Amity in the town of Warwick. One raises peaches, the other is a keeper of bees. William H. owns 4,000 peach trees. Forty rods from one orchard are several hundred hives belonging to his brother. The bees from these hives acquired the habit of flying over to the orchard and "puncturing" his peaches, sucking the fruit, and making great quantities of it unfit for market. The juice trickling from the fruit would form a substance about the branches of the trees, which, in time, destroyed the branches, and in time 49 trees were totally destroyed.

Wm. H. Utter, the plaintiff, was the first witness. This is the substance of his testimony: On July the 5th last he walked into his orchard and noticed that there were many bees in his peach-trees. Every day after that the bees began to get thicker and thicker. He counted as many as 14 bees on a peach, and saw so many others on other peaches that he couldn't count them. He watched their operations. A single bee would come up to the peach, walk all around it, pick out a good spot, and put its nose in. Then it would wiggle its head one way and then it would wiggle it the other. Then it would stand on its feet and pull out its nose. Then another bee would come and

find the hole. Then a third and fourth, and a whole lot of bees would come to that peach, and in less than a week the peach would die.

This is the way he found out that the bees were from his brother's hives: He built a box and put flour in it. Then by another contrivance he caught a lot of the bees on his peaches, put them in the flour-box, and when they had become white he permitted them to escape. Then he followed their line of flight, and in most cases they went direct to his brother's hive."

The decision in the case above referred to is of no little importance to bee-keepers as it will probably be taken as a precedent in other cases. The National Bee-Keepers' Association certainly deserve great credit for pushing the case and securing the counsel and witnesses for the defence although the defendant was not a member of the Association. Such an organization is valuable and every bee-keeper who has a dollar to pay the membership fee should belong to it. A similar association for Canada was discussed at some length by the members of the O.B.K.A. at Niagara Falls but was deemed unadvisable and unnecessary at present since Canadians can be members of the National Association with all its privileges. Don't wait until you get into trouble and then think to be helped. Write to-day, enclosing your membership fee to Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

The literary shortcomings of contemporaries are not considered the best things with which to fill up the

columns
not be g
that sinc
editorial
Journal"

flying im
ing of th
Bee Jour
Amen
great al
in Bee C
Thank
ments.

to exami
as possib
of one kir
be over-l
glaring e
is issued.
to make
tree from
possible,
contempo
in this di
attitude
Just here
indebted
ents of t
Kool and
in this is

Conv

I,

"Good
have co
etter) to
about lo
to start
and wis
during t
"Well
ther to
ou hav
ee-keep
"I ha

columns of a bee-journal; but it may not be greatly out of order to say that since W. J. Craig has taken the editorial chair of the "Canadian Bee Journal" there has been a very gratifying improvement in the proof reading of that journal.—Ed. "American Bee Journal."

Amen! But the improvement is great all over.—Stenog. "Gleanings in Bee Culture."

Thank you friends for the compliments. We have been endeavoring to examine the proof sheets as closely as possible, but for all this little errors of one kind and another will sometimes be over-looked; of course they appear glaring enough to us when the copy is issued. We are trying, however, to make our Canadian Journal as free from these and as attractive as possible, and are pleased that our contemporaries have noted our effort in this direction and for their friendly attitude toward us in many ways. Just here we would acknowledge our indebtedness to Editor York for the cuts of the photographs of Editors Rooi and Hutchinson, which appear in this issue.

Conversations with Doolittle.

LOCATING AN APIARY.

"Good morning, Mr. Doolittle. I have come clear from Texas (by letter) to have a little talk with you about locating an apiary. I expect to start with twenty-five colonies, and wish to increase them to 100 during the years to come."

"Well, twenty-five colonies is rather too many to start with unless you have some knowledge already of bee-keeping."

"I have been studying the matter

for three years to a certain extent, reading all I came across in the agricultural papers, and I have visited two or three bee-yards."

"This will be a help to you; but before entering the ranks of bee-keepers you should purchase one or two good books on bee-keeping, and read them till you are familiar with the subject. Then you should take one or more of the bee-papers."

"I expect to do this; but what I wish to know just now is, what is the best position in which hives should be placed?"

"In reply to this I would say that they should be perfectly level from side to side, and slope a trifle toward the entrance or front of the hive, enough to carry off the water when it rains. This helps the bees also to build straight combs, where a person allows the bees to build them, instead of furnishing them with frames filled with comb-foundation."

"Should hives be always thus fixed?"

"Fixing them in the way I have told you was on the supposition that the frames of comb run lengthwise toward the front side of the hive or entrance, as is considered best by nearly all of our leading apiarists. If they run parallel to the entrance, then the hive should be level both ways."

"Understanding that part, the next thing I wish to know is the distance the hives should stand above the ground."

On this good authorities differ. Some say from 1 ft. to 18 in., and others think from 4 in. to 5 in. best."

"But what do you use?"

"I use a 1-in. thick bottom-board, with cleats 2 in. thick nailed on the under side of it, which rest on the ground and prevent the bottom board from warping. This raises the hive 3 in. from the ground, that being, to

my mind, the distance it should be."

"What reasons have you for that distance in preference to having the hives raised 18 in. from the ground?"

The reason for having the distance so little is that on cool windy days in early spring the bees easily reach the hive; while where the distance is great many would fail to get home, being blown down to the ground, or, in a benumbed condition, drop under the hive, where they soon die from exposure. In this way many bees are lost just at a time when they are of the greatest value to the apiarist; for one bee in early spring is of more value than 100 after the honey harvest is past."

"That looks reasonable. And now I wish to know how near the hives should stand to each other?"

"My apiary is laid out on the hexagonal plan, the hives being 10 ft. apart in the rows from centre to centre, and the rows 10 ft. apart. Some place them closer, or as near as 5 ft.; but I think that, where the ground can be had without too much expense, the saving of queens when going out to be fertilised, and less mixing of bees, more than pays for all the extra travel which the distance makes."

"But how do you manage to secure the hives in the hexagonal form?"

"To get the hives arranged in the hexagonal form, get a line of the desired length. In your case it should be 100 ft., having a pointed stake tied on each end. Five feet from the stake at one end tie to the line a white thread or string, 4 in. or 5 in. long. Five feet from this white thread tie a red thread or string, and then a white one 5 ft. from the red, and so on till you have red and white threads alternating at 5 ft. from each other the whole length of the line."

"Having this line fixed, how do you proceed?"

"The line is to be stretched where you wish the first row of ten hives to stand, then you are to stick a little stake at every white thread. Then move the line ahead 10 ft, when you will stick the little stakes at the red threads. Then move the line ahead 10 ft. again, sticking the stakes at the white threads, and so on till you have stuck the 100 stakes for the stands for your 100 hives or colonies you expect to have in time. Having your stakes all stuck, level off the ground about each stake till you have a nice, broad level place ready to set a hive on at a minute's notice at any time. Having it completed, and each stand occupied with a hive of bees, if you are like me you will consider for convenience and beautiful appearance this plan is superior to any other."

"One more item and I'll not bother you further. Toward what point of compass should the entrance face?"

"On this point there seems to be a difference of opinion; but here at the North the majority of our best apiarists thinks that no hive should face north of an east and west direction"

"Which way do you have yours face?"

"I have mine face south. But some of our best bee-keepers in this State think south-east should be the way, for then the morning sun will entice the bees out early in the day. However, I see little difference in favor of any southerly direction; but the facing of hives to the north in this cold climate is objectionable, especially in winter, as it nearly precludes the flight of the bees during many of the days when they would otherwise fly, and allows the cold north winds to blow in at the entrance, which is by no means helpful to bees at any time of the year, unless during the extreme heat during the month of August."—Gleanings.

Qu

[Question
be sent to
order to in-
ing issue.
ful to our r
information
will be pro

QUES'
comb hc
in some
this and
eggs?
worm at
long and
these see
but mak
wax wor
Fronte

ANSW.
the Div
botany.
to us in
the subm

"It is
question
specimer
which m
ndent
young
Max Mo
cate
Plodia i
nally d
which th
s. T'
fumig
ulphic
e, and
ch ca
membe

Questions and Answers

[Questions to be answered in these columns should be sent to us not later than the 15th of each month in order to insure their answer appearing in the following issue. We wish to make this department as useful to our readers as possible and a reliable source of information. For the present at least, the replies will be procured from various sources.]

QUESTION.—On handling over my comb honey this fall I found moths in some of it. How can I prevent this and when does the moth lay her eggs? I also found a little white worm about a quarter of an inch long and almost as thick as a pin, these seem to work in the cappings but make no web; they resemble the wax worm but they are very small.

Frontenac.

NOVICE.

ANSWER.—Professor Fletcher of the Division of Entomology and Botany, Ottawa, very kindly replies to us in reference to the above which we submitted to him:—

"It is difficult to reply to such a question as this without seeing specimens. There are two insects which might be the one your correspondent is complaining of, either the young caterpillar of the ordinary Wax Moth (*Galleria mellonella*), or the caterpillar of the Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*) which occasionally does injury to wax, among many other kinds of substances which this almost omnivorous insect attacks. The suggestion you have made of fumigating the surplus combs with sulphide of carbon is an excellent one, and perhaps the easiest method which can be adopted. It must be remembered that this is an extremely

inflammable material, and great care must be taken that no light is brought near the box in which the fumigating is taking place. A few ounces in an open dish placed with the combs in a tightly closed receptacle will soon volatilize, and the combs should be subjected to the vapour for at least 48 hours. This should be done in a shed or some other place out of doors when the weather is not too cold. It is also a good plan to leave combs in which there is any idea that "wax worms" are at work, in an out building, so that they may be exposed to freezing weather during the winter.

I do not understand how the moths can get into your correspondent's honey, that is if he really means moths and not their caterpillars. The true Wax Moth (*G. mellonella*) lays its eggs during the warmer months of summer, but the Meal Moth, being more of a granary insect, emerges over a longer period and may lay her eggs indoors at any time from early spring to late autumn."

We presume that our querist refers to the caterpillars of the Wax Moth and not to the insect itself and that the little worms he speaks of are the caterpillars of the Meal Moth described by Dr. Fletcher. Weak colonies, black bees and poorly constructed hives are usually accountable for the condition. We however would be much inclined to think that in this case the eggs of both these insects were deposited in the combs sometime during the interval that our correspondent kept the honey in his store room prior to grading and packing.—Ed.

"It Was a Grand Convention."

Editor C. B. J.:

Dear Sir,—The Convention held at Niagara Falls on December 4, 5 and 6 deserves to be recorded as one of the best and most instructive ever held in connection with the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association. We had a good representation of Ontario's

the claims of such an exhibit in a very nice way to our people and was very favorably received. I am sure that our members will be disposed to help him in this matter to far as they can. I for one will certainly do so. Mr. E. R. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, Medina, Ohio, gave a thoroughly good entertain-



W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Editor of "Bee-Keepers' Review."



E. R. ROOT,
Editor "Gleanings in Bee Culture."

best bee-keepers, besides scientists from Ottawa and Guelph. From the United States we had W. L. Coggs, of West Groton, N.Y., who is the owner of 1,640 colonies of bees, which he divides into eighteen apiaries. Mr. O. L. Hershiser, of Buffalo, (also a noted bee-keeper) was present on behalf of a honey exhibit for the Pan-American. He presented

ment with his lantern and slides, displaying on the canvass pictures of many eminent bee-keepers of his acquaintance and many fine apiaries. Mr. Root deserves much credit for his splendid collection of pictures and our association is indebted to him for the trouble and expense he took in order to help the convention. Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, Editor of the *Bee*

Keeper also or carried photo). Falls, fellow" pleasur by his ments. disappc bers lef after th templat around thing w very p The b: preside: after th done ju was spe tations appoint out of every b his bet Almost their "s to all t place. I don't to go to as we h leave ot Our r in Woo "Hall," will see for an such as earnestl will brii nem g more pl that I c
oodbt

Keeper's Review, Flint, Mich., was also on hand and with his camera carried off the whole assembly (in photo). Mayor Slater, of Niagara Falls, who is really a "jolly good fellow", added a great deal to the pleasure and comfort of the occasion by his kindly attention and arrangements. It was a matter of no little disappointment to him that the members left for their homes so quickly after the last session as he had contemplated taking them for a drive around the Falls. However everything went off splendidly and we had a very pleasant time all through. The banquet in honor of the ex-presidents was a complete success; after the good things provided were done justice to, a very enjoyable time was spent listening to speeches, recitations and songs. I was rather disappointed at not seeing a larger turnout of ladies, I fully expected that every bee-keeper would have brought his better half to Niagara Falls. Almost every one of these fellows in their "sparking" days took their girls to all the entertainments that took place. Why don't they do so now? I don't believe that it is right for us to go to a nice social gathering such as we had and enjoy ourselves and leave our wives at home.

Our next convention will be held in Woodstock, where we have a good "Hall," and I hope that the executive will see that one evening is set apart for an entertainment and banquet such as we had at Niagara. I also earnestly hope that every bee-keeper will bring his wife along, it will do them good and make our meetings more pleasant and social. I will do what I can in this way; won't you?

Yours truly,

WM. MCEVOY.

Woodburn, Dec. 19, 1900.

The Value of Bees in Orchards.

Before the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association at Niagara Falls, on Dec. 6th, Dr. Fletcher, the Dominion Entomologist, of Ottawa, gave a very interesting address on the above subject, of which the following is a summary:—

In opening his remarks he said that the subject had doubtless been proposed for his discussion by the Council at the present time owing to the great interest held in the two law suits which were now attracting the attention of the bee-keepers in the United States and Canada. The case of Mr. Sparling, which had only recently been given in his favor, and the case of the Utter Brothers of Amity, N. Y., had been watched carefully as it was thought that these would be taken as precedents. He pointed out the advantage of every member of the Association keeping well posted in all matters bearing directly upon the subject of whether it is possible for bees to injure fruit or not. It had been claimed in both of these cases that several things which every bee-keeper knew were utterly impossible had been done. He was neither a practical bee-keeper nor a fruit grower but he was keenly interested in finding out what were the actual facts in regard to the alleged injuries to fruits by insects. He had studied the matter carefully for a great many years and from all he had been able to see and learn from the writings of reliable observers there had been no case of actual injury to sound fruit proved which was undoubtedly due in the first case to bees. He showed a diagram of the mouth parts of the bee and the wasp and explained the use for each organ. He was under the impression that nearly all of the injuries attributed to bees were begun

in the first place by wasps, ants or other insect or by birds. The question was by no means a new one; it had been studied for a great many years and he believed that there was a great deal of actual ignorance about the whole question which ought to have been solved before this either by bee-keepers or the students of insect life. However, from all that he had been able to read he believed that Entomologists were almost all of one opinion that bees were not responsible for the injuries sometimes attributed to them.

He read from the Rural New Yorker, of November 10th an article entitled "Do Bees Injure Fruit" which was written by Professor Slingerland of Cornell University, one of the very first practical Entomologists in the United States. This article detailed some very careful experiments which were carried out by the Agricultural Department of Aurora, Illinois, by which colonies of bees were kept in a closed building so that they were brought to the stages of hunger, thirst and starvation by artificial conditions, but could not be induced in any instance to attack the fruit exposed unless it was first punctured or injured in some other way.

He thought that every member of the Bee-Keepers' Association should read this article and should be in a position to speak definitely to his neighbors and those with whom he came in contact on this question.

These tests were continued for many weeks and the conclusion drawn by Prof. Slingerland was that the experiments showed that honey bees are not only unable to penetrate the skin of fruits but they also appear to be unable, even when impelled by the direst necessity, to penetrate the films surrounding the

seeds of grapes even after the skin has been removed.

One of the contentions in regard to bees being a nuisance was that bees stung pickers in fruit gardens and worried horses when they went to the trough to drink. His own opinion was that although many people were afraid of bees and often made them sting by hitting at them that bees never sting except in self-defence or in defence of their hives. Again, it was claimed by many that the bees stung the fruit and this induced decay. This he believed was entirely erroneous, and although he had not tried any experiment he would certainly suppose that the formic acid which forms the poison of the bee's sting would have exactly the opposite effect and would preserve the fruit rather than cause it to decay. It was well known that wasps preserve caterpillars and other insects which they stored up for their young by stinging them and that insects stung by wasps remained alive but in a perfectly torpid condition for several weeks. The formic acid of a bee's sting is almost identical, chemically, with chloroform, so that practically the food of wasps was chloroformed and remained as fresh food for the grubs of the wasps for a long time owing to the antiseptic properties of the poison.

An interesting feature of this address was an explanation of many of the devices found in flowers as the means provided by nature to secure cross-fertilization. Some of the most prominent methods by which certain insects, particularly those which like the honey bee fly rapidly from plant to plant were illustrated by means of some excellent diagrams drawn by the Rev J. W. Fyles, F. L. S., of Quebec, showing the different forms of flowers and their parts; that the stamens and pistils, the two es-

sential many f and ex which advant ized or from on a di stated t ly steri

He u put the being a on such one wh pointed concern a societ ves tog not aga else but positive in rega ters, nance o trouble bees die ripe it r actually with th certainl Many o knew o vantage chards in their benefit working; that a i habits e better grower: of an them a sts in he sar

Good high t

essential organs in plants, were not in many flowers ripe at the same time; and experiments were mentioned by which it was proved that it was more advantageous for a flower to be fertilized by pollen from another flower or from the same kind of flower but on a different plant. It was even stated that some flowers were actually sterile to their own pollen.

He urged bee-keepers to strive to put themselves in the position of being able to give definite opinions on such important questions as this one which had now come up; and pointed out that it was one which concerned every one of them; that as a society they should band themselves together for mutual protection, not against fruit growers or anyone else but simply to be able to speak positively and give the actual truth in regard to these and similar matters, to which the ignorance of others might give them trouble. He was quite sure that bees did not injure fruit however ripe it might be, unless the skin was actually cracked before hand, either with their mandibles or tongues and certainly not with their stings. Many of the enlightened fruit growers knew only too well the enormous advantage of having bees near their orchards and some actually kept bees in their orchards simply for the benefit to the fruit crop from bees working on flowers. He felt sure that a fuller knowledge of the actual habits of bees would bring about a better understanding between fruit growers and bee-keepers would be an enormous advantage both to them and bee-keepers, whose interests in this matter were identically the same.

Good, ripe extracted honey should weigh three pounds to the quart.

LITERARY NOTES.

STORIES IN THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

In the 52 issues of the year The Youth's Companion publishes more than 200 stories, yet so carefully are they selected that they prove inexhaustible in variety, unailing in the power to delight. The stories already in hand for the Companion's 1901 volume show that this feature of the paper will be as strong as ever.

Among the groups of stories will be one of "Old Settlers' Day Tales" stories actually told at some of the gatherings of pioneers in the West. There will be four stirring "Tales of Our Inland Seas," picturing the adventures of the sailors on the Great Lakes; and there will also be four "True Tales from the Zoos," told by famous keepers and trainers of wild beasts. And this is only a beginning. We shall be glad to send Illustrated Announcement of the volume for 1901 with sample copies of the paper free to any address.

The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

"WORLD WIDE."

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and Reviews reflecting the current thoughts of both hemispheres.

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper, and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of World Wide with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable books and scenes from striking

stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest—to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

It was first intended to publish World Wide upon fine paper at a higher cost, but recalling the long list of elegant publications which in the past have been started in Canada, only to fail, and reflecting that good taste in literature does not always imply the means to pay for costly journals, and that people of taste can be relied upon to appreciate literary excellence on the plainest sheet, it has been decided to offer World Wide at the lowest possible price, in order to give all who desire good reading an equal opportunity.

Published weekly. Sixteen pages. Two cents.

75c per annum, postpaid to any address in Canada or U.S.

25c additional for delivery in Montreal or to foreign countries.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

SHELDON'S NEW BOOK.

A new book by Charles M. Sheldon, the famous author of "In His Steps," never fails to excite the interest of thousands of readers. "Born to Serve" is the title of the latest book by Mr. Sheldon, and the advanced sheets indicate a very strong book indeed, one of thrilling interest to the thoughtful reader, one in which with a master's hand many of the cankers of social life, of domestic unhappiness, of the broader woman problem, of social reform at the vitals of society—are laid bare, with cultured delicacy, but none the less with graphic, unflinching truth. The Canadian rights have been secured by The Poole Publishing Company, Toronto, but as

the story will not appear in book form for some time the publishers will run it as a serial in The Presbyterian Review, beginning with the issue of the 3rd inst., thus enabling the readers of that paper to have this most interesting work in advance.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER.

The souvenir Christmas number of the Farmer's Advocate appropriately begins with a study in human progress, based on the history of the 19th and previous centuries, followed by contributions from many of the brightest minds on the continent, like Principal Grant and Hon. J. W. Longley, recounting the greatest achievements of the past one hundred years and indicating the course of future success. Jean Blewett contributes some beautiful lines on "The Master's Poor," and J. W. Bengough, the inimitable, turns the X rays on the wonderful 20th century farmer, that will put the whole country in good humor. Another feature out of the usual routine is Frank Lawson's splendid review (illustrated with fifteen portraits) of Canadians who have added lustre to 19th century literature. Old and new types in stock breeding are discussed in an illustrated article—in fact nearly everything is embellished with beautiful engravings. The best article we have ever read on "No. 1 Hard Wheat" is that by Mr. Angus McKay; D. E. Smith describes the wonderful Chicago Stock Yards and Packing Houses; Richard Gibson writes on "Sir Tatton Sykes and his Times"; Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, vividly describes the horticultural achievements of the 19th century in America; Prof. Shaw "The Field for 20th Century Improvements in Farm Crops"; Rev. John M'Dougall, the popular author and Western pioneer missionary, "My

First B
Neilage
Horse
"The F
in the 1
Century
F. S. Pe
Scotia";
before tl
of the co
Export
verton;
Live St
Eli's bes
Stockton
features
light and
The chie
ing is
"Skein," a
art. One
strong h
has upo
apart fro
in regulat
paper, the
very sub
while the
are alwa
ants exti
congratul
its succ

Anyone see
likely asce
vention is
ons strictly
ment free. OI
Patents ta
social notice

Scien

handsomel
ation of a
er: four m
UNN &
branch Of

First Buffalo Hunt"; Archibald McNeilage, of Scotland, "A Century of Horse Breeding"; Alfred Mansell, "The Evolution of Sheep Breeding in the 19th Century"; Prof. Dean, "A Century of Canadian Dairying"; Mr. F. S. Peer, "Moose Hunting in Nova Scotia"; S. A. Bedford, "Farming before the Railway"; a review is given of the condition of China; "Canada's Export Trade in Fruit," by L. Woolverton; a report of the great Chicago Live Stock Exposition; "Captain Eli's best Ear," a story by Frank R. Stockton, and as many more excellent features that would be read with delight and profit in every farm home. The chief Home Department engraving is entitled "The End of the Skein," a rare and touching work of art. One cannot be surprised at the strong hold the Farmer's Advocate has upon the people everywhere. Apart from its incomparable strength in regular issues as an agricultural paper, the Christmas number goes to every subscriber without extra charge while the readers of other periodicals are always charged forty or fifty cents extra for holiday issues. We congratulate the Farmer's Advocate on its success.

The Only Paper in Canada Embracing Poultry Pigeons, Dogs and Pet Stock.

The Breeders' Advocate.

Kedwell & Co. Publishers.

Petrolia, Ontario.

Established 1898. 50 cents per annum. Three subscriptions for \$1.00 or three years to one address for \$1.00, invariably in advance.

Prize winning Buff, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

J. W. KEDWELL.

ONE DIME! TEN CENTS!

The **Freesia** is one of the very best bulbs for window culture, and the grace and elegance of its pure white flowers have made it very popular with florists for cut flowers. Everyone can grow it as its culture is very simple and easy. Five bulbs are enough for a large pot and will give an abundance of waxen blossoms of exquisite fragrance. For ten cents we will send post-paid to any address the **Western Florist and Fruit Grower**, a semi-monthly magazine, 20 pages, three months on trial, 10 **Fine Freesia Bulbs** and our **Fall Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Plants, Bulbs, etc.**

Address, **L. H. COBB & CO.,**

Lock Box 57. : : : Perry, Okla.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

Handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. **MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

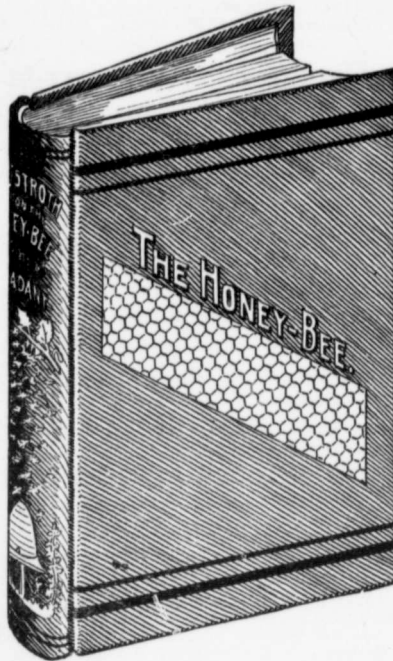


"Making Fast Time"

We are making a great record. No other fence can compete successfully with the "Page." We now make our own wire and so get just the peculiar quality we need. Hence, we now furnish a still better fence than ever. Prices lower this year. Better look into it. Not room here for prices. We also manufacture lawn fences and gates. High in quality and low in price.

The **PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.)**

WALKERVILLE, ONT.



Langstroth

ON THE

Honey Bee

No other work on bee culture has had the world wide sale of this book, having been printed simultaneously in English, French and Russian. The work of Langstroth is a classic, and the world owes to him most of the progress that has been made in bee culture in the past fifty years, as the invention of the movable frame hive was the first step towards comprehensive and successful bee culture : : : : : :

The fifth edition of this work has just recently been revised by Charles Dadant & Son, they are practical bee-men, honey producers on a large scale and all their ideas are stamped with evidence of practicability. This work will repay the beginner who buys it for information as well as the specialist who wants to increase his apiarian library. : : : : : :

This book of over 500 pages, substantially bound in cloth, we will mail to any address for \$1.25 or we will club it with the Canadian Bee Journal for one year for \$1.75 or will give it as a premium to any one who sends us **Three New Subscribers** to the Canadian Bee Journal for one year at \$1.00 each. : : : : :

Don't Miss This Opportunity

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited, Brantford