

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Vol. 118, No. 11.

NOV. 1910

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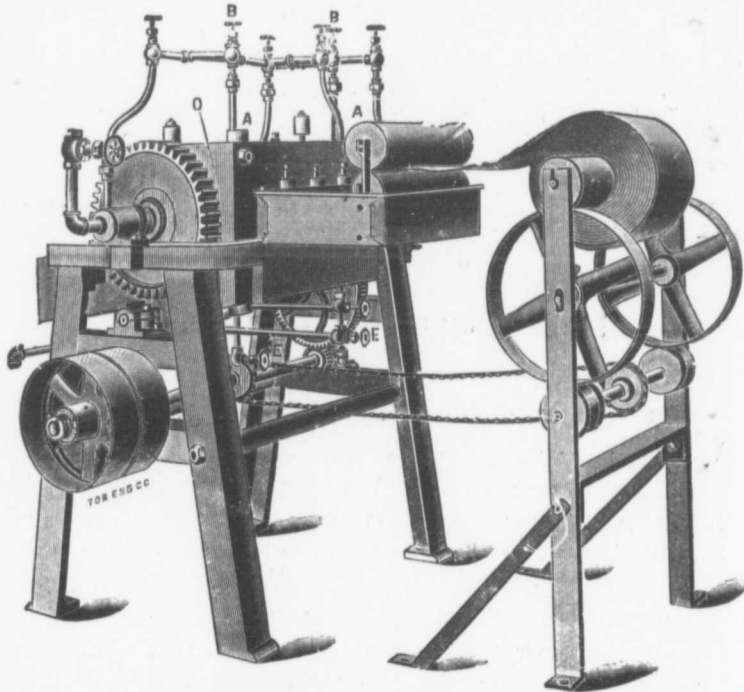
## Eight Frame vs. Ten Frame

**T**HE plan worked beautifully. We secured tremendously strong colonies, and that is just what every comb-honey producer knows we must have for the production of comb honey. But we found in later years that two ten-framed brood-chambers can be worked in the same way, and the result will be just as satisfactory. While it may be argued that twenty frames is too much for any queen, we may also say that a sixteen-frame capacity is also too large for the average good queen. But the tendency nowadays is more and more toward the production of extracted. The general public is beginning to have confidence in the purity of honey in the liquid form. Before the enactment of national and state pure food laws, many people would not buy extracted honey, fearing that they were paying a big price for a lot of tasteless glucose or corn syrup; but during the later years all this is changed. Certainly the ten-frame is better than the eight-frame hive for extracted honey. Since honey is becoming more and more popular, why not get into the band wagon of ten-frame users?—Gleanings in Bee Culture.

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**F**OUNDATION made by this process excels all other in strength of texture. This combined in nice, straight uniform sheets, with good cell walls and thin base, gives it its world-wide reputation for general excellence of quality. So much better than the ordinary, and costs no more—Try it.

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Nothing is more acceptable as a gift at any season than a good Fountain Pen. The above illustrates a pen that is fully guaranteed to us and that we can therefore warrant to give satisfaction to any one receiving it from us. We are giving it free to all new subscribers to the Canadian Bee Journal who remit us \$1.35 for one year; and to all old subscribers who send us a two year renewal for \$2.00 in advance.



**The Canadian Bee Journal**  
BRANTFORD, CANADA

**The  
Canadian Bee Journal**

Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers

JAS. J. HURLEY, Editor

Published monthly by  
The HURLEY PRINTING CO.,  
Brantford, Ont.

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The Herald (Montreal) .....	For	1 50
Montreal Weekly Witness, \$1 ....	For	1 75
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The Breeders' Advocate, 50c. ....	For	1 40
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News (Daily) Toronto .....	For	2 20
The Horseman (Chicago) .....	For	3 50

Mail and Empire for \$1.50

# The Canadian Bee Journal

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JAS, J.

Vol. 18, No. 11.

It is with much pleasure that Mr. White has been appointed as the new editor of the Bee Journal. We feel confident that his long experience and ability will be of considerable advantage to our readers.

We had not the pleasure of meeting the subject of our correspondence, Mr. Bowen, personally. His views were very favorable, however, and Mr. Arthur and Mr. Arthur and full of enthusiasm.

A resolution was passed by the Trinder, of Norfolk, O.B.K.A. Convention, in unanimous approval, of the desirability of changing the law. As the law now is, it is not to be sprayed while it appears that the law is a literal interpretation of the resolution urged by the agriculturists to amend the law. The word "full."

The Chicago-Northwest Association will hold its annual meeting at the Dearborn St., Chicago, on the 11th of November and the Live Stock Exposition will occur during that week. These meetings will be of great importance and we hope to make every effort to have Dadant, Secretary, Har-

Apropos of the Co-operation of the following from which gives a good idea of Co-operation wh-



November, 1910

# The Canadian Bee Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

JAS. J. HURLEY, EDITOR, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Vol. 18, No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1910

Whole No. 549

It is with much pleasure we announce that Mr. White has accepted the position of assistant editor of the Canadian Bee Journal. We feel sure that this will be of considerable advantage to our readers.

\* \* \*

We had not the pleasure of discussing the subject of co-operation with Mr. Bowen personally. We believe he is very favorable, however. But Mr. Chrysler and Mr. Arthur Lang are red hot and full of enthusiasm.

\* \* \*

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Trinder, of Norfolk County, at the late O.B.K.A. Convention, which received unanimous approval, setting forth the desirability of changing the fruit spraying law. As the law now reads trees must not be sprayed while in full bloom. It appears that the law is evaded by a too literal interpretation of the word "full." The resolution urged the Minister of Agriculture to amend the law by striking out the word "full."

\* \* \*

The Chicago-Northwestern Bee-keepers' Association will hold its thirty-first annual meeting at the Saratoga Hotel, 159 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., on the 30th of November and the 1st of December. This will occur during the International Live Stock Exposition held in Chicago that week. These meetings are open to every one and we hope that many will make every effort to attend.—Louis C. Dadant, Secretary, Hamilton, Ill.

\* \* \*

Apropos of the Co-operative Movement we clip the following from the Farm Journal, which gives a good idea of the possibilities of Co-operation when rightly under-

stood and altruistically and intelligently applied:

"A business of more than \$11,000,000 a year has been done by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which markets more than half the citrus fruit crop of the state for the growers. It is purely co-operative, consisting of a central exchange with eleven directors, who are elected by the local exchanges, of which there are eighty, each consisting of growers living in one locality. Most of these local exchanges own thoroughly-equipped packing houses."

\* \* \*

Gleanings very ably pleads for the standardization of bee hives, and suggests the 10-frame hive as a compromise between the eight-frame and the twelve-frame men. To this we give our cordial support, but we believe that it will be difficult to bring about. A large hive is alright for the man who is making honey production his chief business, and has the appliances for heavy lifting. But there are many hundreds of persons who are keeping bees for pleasure as well as profit, raising from five hundred to two or three thousand pounds of honey. A large number of these are elderly men and some women. The lifting of heavy supers presents great difficulties to such persons. In our own experience we frankly state that an eight-frame super filled with honey is about all we care to lift. Its weight is in our opinion the chief objection to a large hive. There is no pleasure or comfort in handling hives beyond one's strength. We believe, therefore, that it will be a very difficult matter to eliminate the eight-frame hive. It seems to be almost a necessity for the class of persons referred to.

THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

List for Offers

1910

Journal  
Canada

**THE CO-OPERATIVE SALE OF  
HONEY.**

*Indexed*

The bee-keepers of Ontario are about to take steps to solve the problem of the sale of honey, and to bring about a condition of affairs that will approximately standardize the price. The idea at present is a co-operative honey exchange. To do this, a charter under the Stock Companies' Act can be secured from the Ontario Legislature. To make the scheme effective it would be necessary that all bee-keepers become members by subscribing for one or more shares of stock, with a limit of say twenty or forty shares. This would prevent any one or two persons from controlling the company. Shares should be placed at about five dollars each. A preliminary board of directors should be appointed to organize the company and solicit stock.

The company would be controlled by a board of directors who would employ a competent business man as manager. It would be the manager's duty to get in touch with the buyers of honey, wherever honey was in demand, and sell at such a price as would give the producer a fair price for his product, after meeting cost of management.

The great feature of the movement is, however, the keeping to the front of the co-operative idea. All profits or net earnings must not be considered as belonging to the stockholders and payable to them in dividends. The capital invested is only entitled to a fair interest. This is the cardinal feature of the co-operative faith.

Another point in co-operative faith is that each shareholder shall have but one vote, irrespective of the number of shares he may own.

After capital has been given its fair interest—five, six, seven or eight per cent. as may be decided upon—and costs of management all met, the remainder—"profits"—are to be divided among all those who have placed their honey with

the company, in direct proportion to the amount they consigned to it. Thus the man contributing one hundred pounds would receive the same treatment as the man contributing ten thousand pounds. This idea may not meet with the favor of some who are not imbued with the co-operative spirit and faith. There are those who will feel that all profits should go to those who have put up their money and taken the risk. If this plan were followed, the company would be simply a joint stock company to buy honey at the lowest figure and sell at the highest. This condition of affairs we have now. The addition of another company to exploit the honey market would only make matters worse.

The ideal aimed at is an organization that will market the product of all bee-keepers to their mutual benefit—co-operation.

It would be just, however, to show a slight discrimination in the distribution of profits in favor of those who are stockholders. By this means the non-member would be induced to become a member, and subscribe for some stock. There would always be this inducement for the non-member to associate himself with the movement, no matter how slightly, if it were only to the amount of one share.

To illustrate this let us suppose that on the season's business there was a surplus of one thousand dollars after all charges of management and interest on capital had been met. Let us suppose further that fifty per cent. of the honey handled came from stockholders, and fifty per cent. came from bee-keepers who were not stockholders. The thousand dollars could be returned to the stockholders in a slightly larger percentage than to those holding no stock; yet the non-holder of stock would be participating in the advantages of the company, or society, as we would prefer to call it.

Another plan which might be followed is that the net profits (after cost of management and interest on capital had been

covered), be distributed in percentage between members in proportion to the amount of honey they consigned. But in the case of ten per cent. of these profits to be paid by the company and the remainder as stock; the minimum interest being placed at five per cent.

By either of these plans a member would be entitled to his share of honey with the company, and the company would become a full member.

A study of this plan is essential to the success of the co-operative idea.

We trust this matter will be thought over by the Ontario, and bee-keepers, and that the committee has been entrusted with the encouragement in organization of this movement. We hear from our readers that they have it thoroughly understood. We will be glad to receive information upon this subject in our power. This must perform ourselves for assistance from the

"Help one another,"  
As they cuddled down  
"One of us here would  
One of us here would  
But I'll help you, and  
And then what a blessing  
see."

**FOREIGN**

A firm in London, to get the addresses of honey; also shipping poultry and canned goods, Department of Commerce, Ottawa, Canada. Weekly Report, No. 1676.

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covered), be distributed in equal percentage between members and non-members in proportion to the amount of honey they consigned to the company. But in the case of the non-members fifty per cent. of these profits could be retained by the company and placed to their credit as stock; the minimum amount of stock being placed at five shares.

By either of these schemes the non-member would be encouraged to place his honey with the company, and in time would become a full member.

A study of this problem will show that the co-operative idea is absolutely essential to its success.

We trust this matter will be carefully thought over by the bee-keepers of Ontario, and bee-keepers elsewhere, and that the committee to which this matter has been entrusted will receive every encouragement in organizing this co-operative movement. We would also like to hear from our readers on this matter, and have it thoroughly discussed and understood. We will be pleased to give any information upon this subject that lies in our power. This is a task that we must perform ourselves. We cannot look for assistance from the Government.

"Help one another," the snowflakes said,  
As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed;  
"One of us here would not be felt,  
One of us here would quickly melt;  
But I'll help you, and you help me,  
And then what a big white drift we'll  
see."

THE EDITOR.

#### FOREIGN MARKET.

A firm in London, England, would like to get the addresses of Canadian shippers of honey; also shippers of butter, eggs, poultry and canned fruit and fish. Address, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada, and mention Weekly Report, No. 354—Enquiry No. 1676.

#### HONEY AND WAX AT SHOWS.

Indexe.

Referring to our paragraph in last month's issue anent the live-bee demonstrations given by Mr. Pettit at the recent National Exhibition, Mr. Byer, says in A. B. J.: "Anything practical like the work done by Mr. Pettit at the Fair referred to, is sure to be of great advantage to bee-keeping from an advertising standpoint, and it is to be hoped that this work will be continued from year to year."

Our own experience teaches us that there is no feature so interesting to the ordinary visitor at Fairs as a series of bee demonstrations given by a properly qualified apiarist. The following incident is related by R. A. Nusbaum in Gleanings, November 15: "One of Maryland's 'most noted orators was just in the middle of a 'good-roads' speech, when the 'crowd caught sight of me unloading a 'colony of bees. Practically every one of them arose and made a rush for the 'bee-cage. The orator had to quit and 'nothing would satisfy the crowd but 'bees. The official told me to go ahead—that the speaker would finish later, and 'he did. The newspaper men put my 'name in 'scare-heads' as 'the Bee 'Charmer,' 'Bee Wizard,' etc. After the 'first demonstration the crowd nearly 'mobbed me.'"

\* \* \*

The B. B. J. in reporting the Eighteenth International Exhibition of the Grocery and Allied Trades held in London, recently states as follows:

When one stands and views the enormous display of honey, it seems scarcely possible to realize that the season has been a failure; yet this is brought home very clearly by the number of applications for honey received during the show not only from traders but from bee-keepers who are unable to fill their usual orders from their own apiaries. This year the honey display is shown to much greater advantage, a better and more compact

arrangement being effected than is usually possible. As an education to traders in dealing with honey, these exhibitions have been invaluable as they are carried out on purely trade lines. Foreign honey is very much in evidence on the stand of Messrs. Spring & Co., of Brigg, and South Australia has again a large display which is retailed at sixpence per pound jar. No doubt, through the great scarcity of the home grown article, foreign honey will secure a larger sale than usual, but after all the consumer prefers home produce when he can obtain it. As one purchaser of honey remarked: "It is very coarse and rough to the palate after being accustomed to English."

\* \* \*

Bee-keepers in the Old Country have been experiencing a succession of bad or indifferent seasons. Last year honey dew spoiled the crop. This year unfavorable weather brought disappointment and loss to our brothers across the water. Yet, in spite of adverse circumstances our contemporary is able to report the London Honey Show a big success. Let us emphasize the fact. We read, for instance, that in the classes for light and medium colored honey, there were sixty exhibits. Only those who have visited the various London Honey Shows can realize the effect produced by these imposing displays of honey. Sixty entries! Think of it. In the class for displays of honey and honey products (to be shown in suitably attractive form for storekeepers' windows) there were six trophies. That which gained the first prize was of an educational nature, exhibiting the variety of uses to which honey can be put in medicines as well as in articles of every day consumption. The entries in the beeswax classes numbered 32. We can imagine a certain well-known Canadian with that jack-knife of his doing a bit of scraping amongst the business-like looking cakes so familiar at these shows. There were some sixteen classes, all well filled, and

furnishing a display that would simply amaze the bee-keeping visitor at the Canadian shows.

\* \* \*

We visited recently the two Ontario Honey Shows, the most important in the whole Dominion, viz., that held at the Canadian National Exhibition in September last, and the Honey Show at the recent Horticultural Exhibition. We are forced to the conclusion that we are a long way behind the Old Country in these matters.

\* \* \*

Now, what is the chief object of these shows? Simply to advertise. Yet how blind to our interests, how lacking in business instincts, do we appear to be in failing to assist in making them a success. We are not at all certain as to who is really to blame. A correspondent in our last issue complained, with justice, of the unsuitable building allotted to the honey exhibitions. Is it that as bee-keepers we are too modest, and do not assert our claims with sufficient vehemence. The executive of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association might do something here.

\* \* \*

We should like to see competitors encouraged to exhibit their honey and wax in forms attractive to the business man rather than to the child. Any receptacle, so long as it be glass, seems to be considered suitable for displaying the honey in, and the variety is as endless as that one meets with at the perfumers or druggists. Again in the case of wax, instead of the innumerable animals and other forms into which the wax has been shaped, we should prefer a more sober, not necessarily less attractive, mode of exhibiting.

\* \* \*

One other matter seems to us to require attention. It is a very difficult thing, indeed for the visitor to distinguish the various classes and the different exhibits in each class. Bee-keepers go to no little expense in sending their honey and wax

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to these shows and we consider that the better treatment by those responsible for the arrangement of the tables.

When Canadian bee-keepers are fully alive to the importance of advertising they will, we imagine, evince a desire for more shows, better displays, and practical demonstrations at every opportunity.

- \* \* \*

On the subject of "Advertising Honey," E. G. Hand, of Cobalt, Ont., has an able article in "Gleanings," October 15th.

"Why is it," he asks, "that the varicous concoctions masquerading under the name

### THE LARGE EXHIBITIONS AND THE *Indexed* BEE-KEEPERS.

(Read at O. B. K. A., November, 1910,  
by Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist.)

This is not a subject to be passed over lightly. It is one which I feel that others might have handled better than myself. The large exhibitions have brought and are capable of bringing great benefit to the bee-keeper. They come under the head of that broad term, "Advertising" which has become such a science in the distribution of all produce either mental or material.



Partial View of the Apiary of Mr. Jacob Haberer, Zurich, Ont.

'corn syrup' have such an enormous sale, We echo—"why?" He goes on to say: "The honey industry is big enough and rich enough to invest a few thousand dollars a year in a publicity campaign, which, if properly conducted, would produce results beyond the imaginings of anyone who has never advertised in the present-day sense of the word." We agree with every word. This is a matter that our convention should seriously take up and deal with. Perhaps some of our readers may have suggestions to offer.

W. W.

It is one thing to produce a good article; it is quite another to let the public know that you have it and to persuade them that they need it. Advertising a product affects two classes of people. First, those who are to be the consumers; others, who produce the same article.

The prospective consumer is shown attractive samples of the article. His attention is directed to it in the case of the exhibitions by an attractive display. Thousands of people who have seen the display from year to year, have become

consumers of honey, but would not have thought of it otherwise. Bees are there in observation hives. Perhaps some implements used in the production of honey, such as honey extractors, are shown. In this connection the demonstration of live bees is of value. A colony of bees in a regular working hive fitted for the production of extracted honey or comb honey, is shown to the exhibition visitors. The bees are handled by an expert in a way which causes the amazement of the on-lookers, and while attention is drawn by this handling of the bees, the lecturer explains something of the life, history and habits of bees, how they build their combs, how they gather the honey, how they carry it to the combs, how the honey is taken out of the combs by means of the extractor, how the empty combs are returned to the hive to be refilled. These and many other interesting points of information with reference to honey production, enlighten the prospective consumers and answer many of the questions which arise in their mind.

The display of honey and bees at the exhibitions are also an education to the many men and women who have a few hives of bees but are not giving them proper attention. There is room for valuable work to be done by competent persons at all the exhibitions right along this line in the matter of treatment of disease, the proper ripening and handling of honey, the proper method of selling honey, and the necessity for realizing its real market value. All these points in which the small bee-keeper has such a direct influence on the business of the specialist, could be handled in daily lectures at the exhibitions to the great benefit of the specialist.

These points with reference to the great exhibitions and the bee-keeper have come to me from my experience at the Toronto and London exhibitions during the season just past, and point to

some practical propositions in reference to this work. First, it is evident that the great majority of bee-keepers in Ontario, do not patronize the exhibitions by setting up displays. We find a few men from year to year and that number seems to be growing fewer. This is much to be regretted when we consider the great advertising value of this work. I am not prepared to say why this condition has come about or to propose a remedy. I feel that the exhibitors themselves on one hand, and the exhibition directors on the other, having this matter immediately in hand, are in a better position to speak than myself. For my part I must state candidly, that considering the price I have been able to get for honey without exhibiting, the expense of setting up displays, and the prizes which are offered for these displays, I have never felt that it would pay me in dollars and cents to go to the exhibition, although as a beekeeper I am satisfied that I have profited by the work of others. I suppose it is poor policy for me to say this, considering the benefit that these displays are at the exhibition to the honey market. Thousands of people pass in and out and admire the honey, and while they may not buy from the exhibitor, because they did not want to be bothered carrying the parcel home, they are far more apt to telephone the grocer for some honey the next day, than though they had not seen this beautiful display of honey or heard the interesting lecture on the habits of bees.

It is to be regretted that there has been some dissatisfaction by some exhibitors with the directors of Toronto Fair, with reference to the location of the space, the arrangement of prizes, etc. I am not prepared to say that there are not two sides to the question. For example, if the honey people paid as many hundred dollars for their space as the candy people, I am sure there would be no discrimination against them

in favor of the candy directors are hard I and the Exhibition proposition. We must act accordingly. I do more than raise do it with a full se it is easier to raise settle it.

I believe this As point a commission whole matter of s bees at the exhibitio thing cannot be don ducements to bee-kee plays at the country the great exhibitions prices are advancing but no more rapidly of goods. The matt one which bee-keep neglecting almost ent aggressive in this an to the front.

Now, in reference of live bees given by and London. There icism of the fact that located at the entr building. I may say both ways, as it w would have been ar the honey men to h them. At the same at the expense of th tural College, and bei able stand near the C not having any suita honey exhibit, I a offered me.

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in favor of the candy. The exhibition directors are hard headed business men and the Exhibition is purely a business proposition. We must face this fact and act accordingly. I am not prepared to do more than raise the question, and I do it with a full sense of the fact that it is easier to raise a question than to settle it.

I believe this Association should appoint a commission to investigate the whole matter of showing honey and bees at the exhibitions, and see if something cannot be done to offer more inducements to bee-keepers to put up displays at the country fairs as well as at the great exhibitions. It is true that prices are advancing to a certain extent, but no more rapidly than in other lines of goods. The matter of advertising is one which bee-keepers as a class are neglecting almost entirely. We must be aggressive in this and keep our product to the front.

Now, in reference to the demonstration of live bees given by myself at Toronto and London. There has been some criticism of the fact that my stand was not located at the entrance of the honey building. I may say that I was drawn both ways, as it were. It certainly would have been an advertisement to the honey men to have the bees near them. At the same time I was there at the expense of the Ontario Agricultural College, and being offered a favorable stand near the College exhibit, and not having any suitable place near the honey exhibit, I accepted the place offered me.

At the London Exhibition I was the only representative of the College and was given a good stand at the porch of the building where the honey was. Even then there was no sign in the building to indicate that honey was shown inside.

The interest taken by the public in these demonstrations was great. Crowds



W. J. Craig, President O.B.K.A.

gathered from time to time at the Toronto Exhibition and people came back to bring their friends to see the demonstration. At London, where there were not so many outdoor attractions, the people crowded about the cage as far out as they were able to see or hear anything. Children came with their books for nature study notes and people gathered in little knots asking what hour the next demonstration would be. I will now give a demonstration something similar to the one which was repeated from hour to hour at the exhibitions.

[Mr. Pettit here produced a hive he had in waiting. Placing it upon the table he proceeded with his demonstration. He took several frames from the hive and shook them on the table before the entrance. He had no veil, nor did any of the onlookers. Yet neither he nor they got stung. The demonstration was quite interesting, to those present who had not become so intimate with the bees.—Ed.]



### THE O. B. K. A. CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association took place in Toronto on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 16, 17 and 18. President Couse in the chair.

The attendance was fairly good, but much regret was felt at the non-appearance of our United States friends who were scheduled to appear.

Dr. Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, was present and addressed the gathering.

Mr. E. G. Sibbald gave a short address on his year's experience with Clark's system of queen-rearing. He found it a very satisfactory system.

Mr. A. Dickson, Lancaster, gave a splendid talk on "Lessons for Beginners." This was one of the leading features of the convention. We hope to give a synopsis of it when the stenographer's report reaches us.

One of the most delightful features of the meeting was a brilliant address by Miss Ethel Robson, of Ilderton, on "Can a Woman Run an Apiary?" We are pleased to be able to present the address in another column of this issue. Miss Robson made a great impression upon all who heard her. Her eloquence and oratorical abilities were unequalled in the convention, and we predict for her a brilliant future not only as a bee-keeper but in Women's Institute work. Miss Robson was elected a director.

Mr. Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, read a very valuable paper on "The Large Exhibitions and the Bee-keeper." This paper also appears in this issue.

Mr. Homer Burke, of Highland Creek, read a good paper on "Bee-keeping for Young Men."

A review of the Spring Inspection work for 1910 was given by Mr. Pettit. A

full report of this will appear in the December Journal.

Mr. W. A. Chrysler of Chatham, also read a paper on "The Disposal of Capings." Mr. Chrysler has promised to let us have this paper.

The question box was from time to time taken up, and elicited a good discussion.

The question of the Co-operative Sale of Honey was also discussed, and a committee composed of Messrs. Arthur Lang, W. A. Chrysler and Mr. Bowen was appointed to develop something along this line and report. This committee reported later that steps be taken to organize a co-operative society, and that stock be sold with a view to raising five to ten thousand dollars, and that a charter be procured from the Ontario Government for this purpose. We will probably have something to report from this committee in the near future. A grant of \$50 was made to this committee for preliminary purposes.

The association adjourned at noon on Friday.

#### Officers for 1911.

President, W. J. Craig.  
 First Vice-President—Dennis Nolan.  
 Second Vice-President—J. L. Byer.  
 Secretary—P. W. Hodgetts.

#### HONEY MARKET

Montreal—The Montreal market is well supplied with honey, says the Trade Bulletin for which there is a limited demand. Buckwheat honey is 6c. to 7c. per lb., white clover 7c. to 8c., white comb 14c., and buckwheat 12c.

New York—The demand for honey in New York, according to Saturday's Commercial, was fairly active for both comb and extracted. State fancy comb is 16c., buckwheat comb 11c. to 12c., and clover extracted 8c. to 9c.

### CAN A WOMAN

Miss E. Rol

When Mr. Hodg time ago, asking me for the Ontario Bee he suggested the title, "A College Bees." It had an like a modern mag was scarcely warran though I have perh of more educational country girls; yet it I come to talk to yo the story I have to thing in it of inc ment for other gir have to find some ergies.

As for my succe meant the doing ea than the year befoe faction which this reasonably claim it always suggests th accomplished, of fir have no claim, for I

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## CAN A WOMAN RUN AN APIARY?

Indexed

Miss E. Robson, Ilderton.

When Mr. Hodgetts wrote me some time ago, asking me to prepare a paper for the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Convention, he suggested the rather grandiloquent title, "A College Girl's Success With Bees." It had an alluring sound quite like a modern magazine article, but it was scarcely warranted by the facts. Although I have perhaps had the privilege of more educational advantages than most country girls; yet it is as a country girl I come to talk to you to-day, hoping that the story I have to tell may have something in it of incentive or encouragement for other girls who, like myself, have to find some outlet for their energies.

As for my success, if success only meant the doing each year a little better than the year before, and all the satisfaction which this brings, then I might reasonably claim it. Success, however, always suggests the thought of things accomplished, of finality; and to this I have no claim, for I am only a beginner.

As I debated with myself as to a more suitable subject I recalled a conversation with Mr. Pettit in which he had told me that he was often asked by the girls at Guelph if a woman could make a success with bees, it occurred to me that this paper of mine might in some measure, at least, prove a practical answer to the question; hence the title I have chosen. In preparing my paper, I have endeavored to suggest what it is possible for a woman to do rather than to give information as to how to do it. This the woman who determines to take up bee-keeping can get from much more authoritative sources. I am not presumptuous enough to suppose that anything I may have to say can be of much value to our experienced beekeepers. It may, however, help in a small way to open up a field of healthful and remunerative employment for women.

In considering a woman's chance of success in bee-keeping, we have to take into consideration many of the same conditions which confront her in taking up any line of work, other than the one in which she is universally acknowledged pre-eminent—that of home-making. Although economic conditions have altered greatly in the last few years, and women can now demand a fair remuneration for their work, yet as a class we enter into any business activity under a heavy handicap. In the first place, we are not trained for business. We grow up with no well-inculcated sense of responsibility. Then, public opinion does not demand it of us. If a man fails to make good along some line of industrial activity, we put him down as an all-round failure. A woman is judged by a different standard; her business capacity is incidental; and perhaps, most important of all, it is only in rare cases that women have families dependent on their economic efforts; as a class we lack the tremendous stimulus of home and wife and children dependent upon us. Handicapped in this way, it is not possible for us to successfully compete with men. I rather think it would be a mighty poor thing for the race if we could. Yet this is no reason for sitting back in helpless idleness while there is a possibility of work to be done. Quite apart from the purely commercial aspect, it is imperative for a woman's happiness that she have some employment that will absorb her energies. Luther says of the human mind that, "It is like the millstone in a mill; put wheat under it and it grinds and crushes the wheat into flour; put nothing under it, and it still grinds on and grinds itself away." We have to adjust ourselves to the changing conditions of the last century. Many of the industrial activities that belong almost exclusively to the home, and hence were woman's work, have moved to the factory. The housewife of to-day does not have to be proficient in many things which before were considered essential.

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## MARKET

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Unless, however, something is found to take the place of these activities, the woman of the future runs a great risk of being less broadly educated in the true sense of the word than the woman of the past. This is the age of specialization, and what more fitting than that the woman of to-day should specialize along those lines of work for which she is specially fitted. It will give her a new insight into life, a fuller sense of responsibility, and there is hardly any conceivable factor which would do more towards the building up of the prosperity of the country.

Now, among those employments which offer healthful and remunerative employment to women, bee-keeping—while not the most important—at least offers a wide and almost untried (in this country) field of effort, and as such is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

It was no pre-conceived plan which made a bee-keeper of me. It was one of those things which just happened. As long as I can remember, we had kept a few bees at home. I took no part in their management, but have vivid recollections of wild rushes after father when the bees were swarming. About ten years ago father purchased some 65 colonies with the intention of going in almost entirely for bee-keeping. For two seasons we were fairly successful; then a series of hard winters, coupled with poor management, sadly depleted our stock until in the spring of 1907, we were reduced to 18 colonies, and only about three of these were in good shape. During these years I had helped in the summer with the bees, and in the winter attended school in Toronto. I left school ardent to do something for the betterment of the world. The world was perhaps wiser than I, and was not particularly appreciative of my efforts; so, somewhat discouraged, I undertook to build up our apiary and bring it back to a paying basis, partly because nothing better



Dennis Nolan, 1st Vice-President,  
O.B.K.A.

offered worth leaving home for, partly because I wanted some money, and partly because I desired to prove in some way that I really was some good. And thus I found myself really launched as a bee-keeper. My equipment consisted of a little general knowledge of bees, 18 poor colonies, a good honey-house, and extractor, and a cumbersome quantity of supplies equal to running about 150 colonies. I have kept no account of things, so for the years which follow I have to trust to my memory, and can give you only approximate figures. I must not forget to mention a visit made at this time to the bee-yard of Mr. J. McEwan of Cladeboy, when Mr. McEwan very kindly gave me much good advice and encourage-

ment. That first spring I had about double the number of colonies than I only had a small quantity in the spring count 1908 with a crop, 1,000 lbs.; in the winter 45. Spring honey harvest 3,000 lbs. In winter, 56 colonies. In 1909, 55 colonies. Every colony was in a wonderfully fine condition. However, the weather in March was so cold and wet, and so early, that the colonies were out unusually early, and seemed to sap their strength during apple blossom time, and cold and wet, and up with brood. They were nearly ready for it when the bloom was nearly over. The basswood was good, which saved me some what; but even so, I had only 100 lbs. of honey. In 1910, I had increased to 100 colonies, and I had to do a good deal of work in order to make them all winter. I have found out, and I think you will have found out, that a bee-keeper finds, that in winter weak colonies are often eaten up by the bees for winter stores; and that in the first week in January the colonies were very low in stores, and colonies were also near starvation in spite of the apparent abundance of this year, I feel better than any yet, as I have not had time to feel myself master of my bees. I have had practical experience in doubling, in rearing, and in moving colonies. I have a good basis for the future. Although the amount of honey this year may seem small in the neighborhood, it is a good one. The fall flow is going well; the basswood, and alfalfa, and clover seed.



Vice-President.

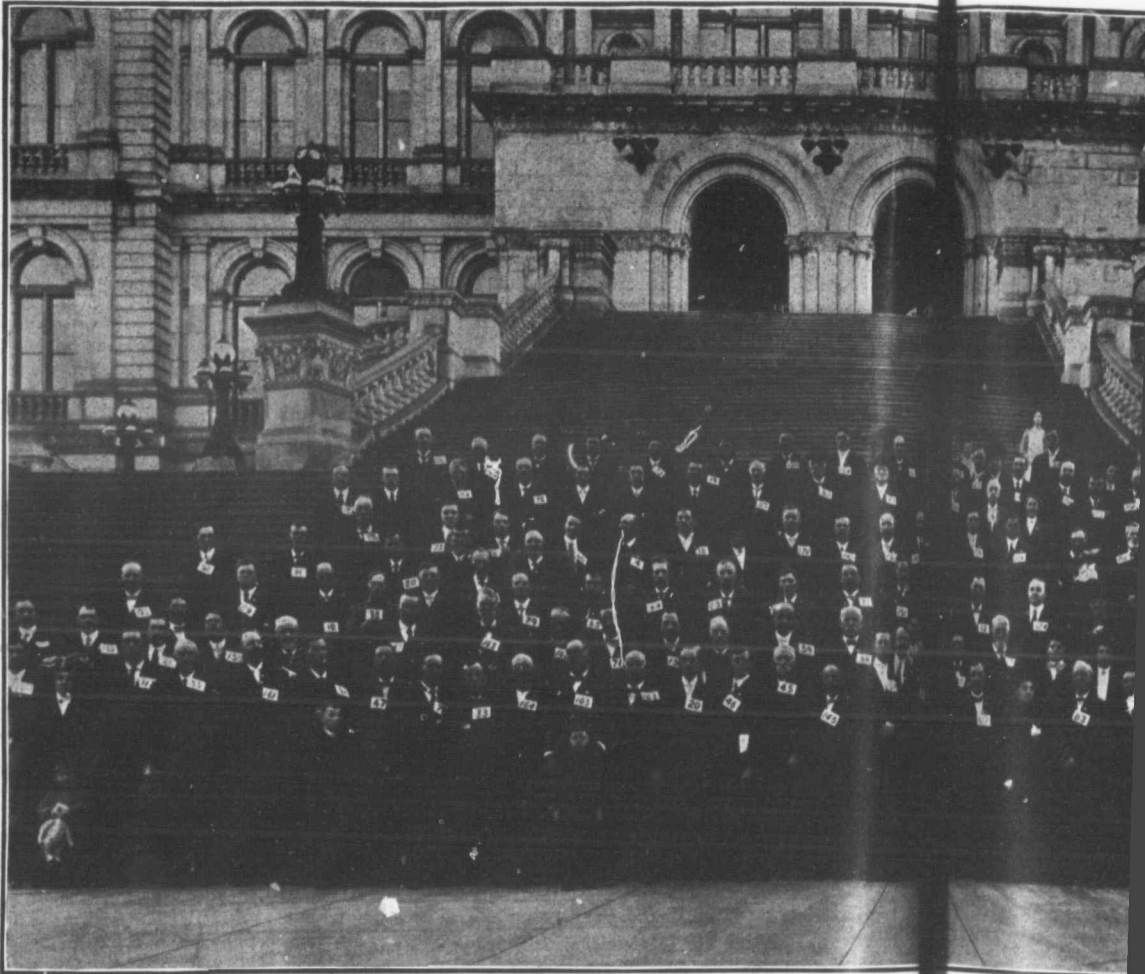
me for, partly honey, and partly love in some way good. And thus launched as a bee-keeper it consisted of a colony of bees, 18 poor hives, and extracted a quantity of surplus about 150 colonies. I have to trust to you for things, so for I have to trust to you to give you only I must not forget to do at this time to  
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ment. That first summer I was able to about double the number of colonies, but only had a small quantity of honey. My spring count 1908 was 30 colonies; honey crop, 1,000 lbs.; colonies put away for winter 45. Spring count, 1909, 40; honey harvest 3,000 lbs; put away for winter, 56 colonies. Spring count, 1910, 55 colonies. Everything promised wonderfully this spring. The bees were in nice condition. However, after the warm weather in March which brought the bees out unusually early, the succeeding cold seemed to sap their energy. The weather during apple blossom and dandelion was cold and wet, and the bees failed to fill up with brood. Then before they were nearly ready for it, the clover was in bloom. The basswood was unusually good, which saved the situation somewhat; but even so, I only had about 1,600 lbs. of honey. I had set my heart on increasing to 100 colonies, but when the time came to pack up for winter, I found I had to do a good deal of doubling in order to make them strong enough, as I have found out, what I suppose every bee-keeper finds, that it does not pay to winter weak colonies. Much of my profit was eaten up by the sugar I had to buy for winter stores; as the clover dried up the first week in July, the new colonies were very low in stores, and the old colonies were also nearly all light; but in spite of the apparent discouragement of this year, I feel better satisfied with it than any yet, as I am beginning at last to feel myself master of the situation. I have had practical experience in increasing, in doubling, in wintering, in queen-rearing, and in moving, and feel that I have a good basis for going ahead with. Although the amount of honey taken each year may seem small, it is partly due to the neighborhood, which is rather a poor one. The fall flow is hardly sufficient to keep things going; there is not much basswood, and alfalfa is not grown for seed.

Now, having given this short sketch of just what I have done, what are some of the lessons to be learned? When I speak of bee-keeping to people who know little about bees, they usually exclaim, "But how do you manage about the swarming? Do you hive the bees yourself?" The experienced bee-keeper knows that by proper management, swarming can be almost entirely overcome. The greatest difficulty to my mind is the heavy-lifting, and, on this account, unless a woman is fairly strong, it would be quite impossible for her to go into bee-keeping on a large scale. Two girls can often work together with advantage. My sister sometimes helps me, and then we have no difficulty in lifting the heaviest hives. The hive-lifting device suggested by some of our members would obviate much of this. Outside of the heavy lifting, there is no work about a bee-yard which a woman of ordinary intelligence ought not to be able to do as well as a man; in fact, for the close attention to detail and the constant watchfulness, a woman ought to be specially fitted; and on these two elements success largely hinges.

Now, for some of the advantages for a woman in bee-keeping. In the first place, unlike poultry-raising, all the work can be done in fine weather. In fact, has to be done. Even in the summer, unless during the busiest season, there will be a fair margin of time for other pursuits, and all the winter is free; the work is healthful, taking one into the open air and keeping one constantly in touch with the great world of nature. It will yield a good profit for a comparatively small outlay; the chief capital required are brains and persistence; and perhaps most important of all, the work is interesting, even absorbing. Can you imagine anything more suggestive of peace and contentment than to stand in the midst of a bee-yard,—one's own bee-yard—the sun beating down warmly, the air heavy with

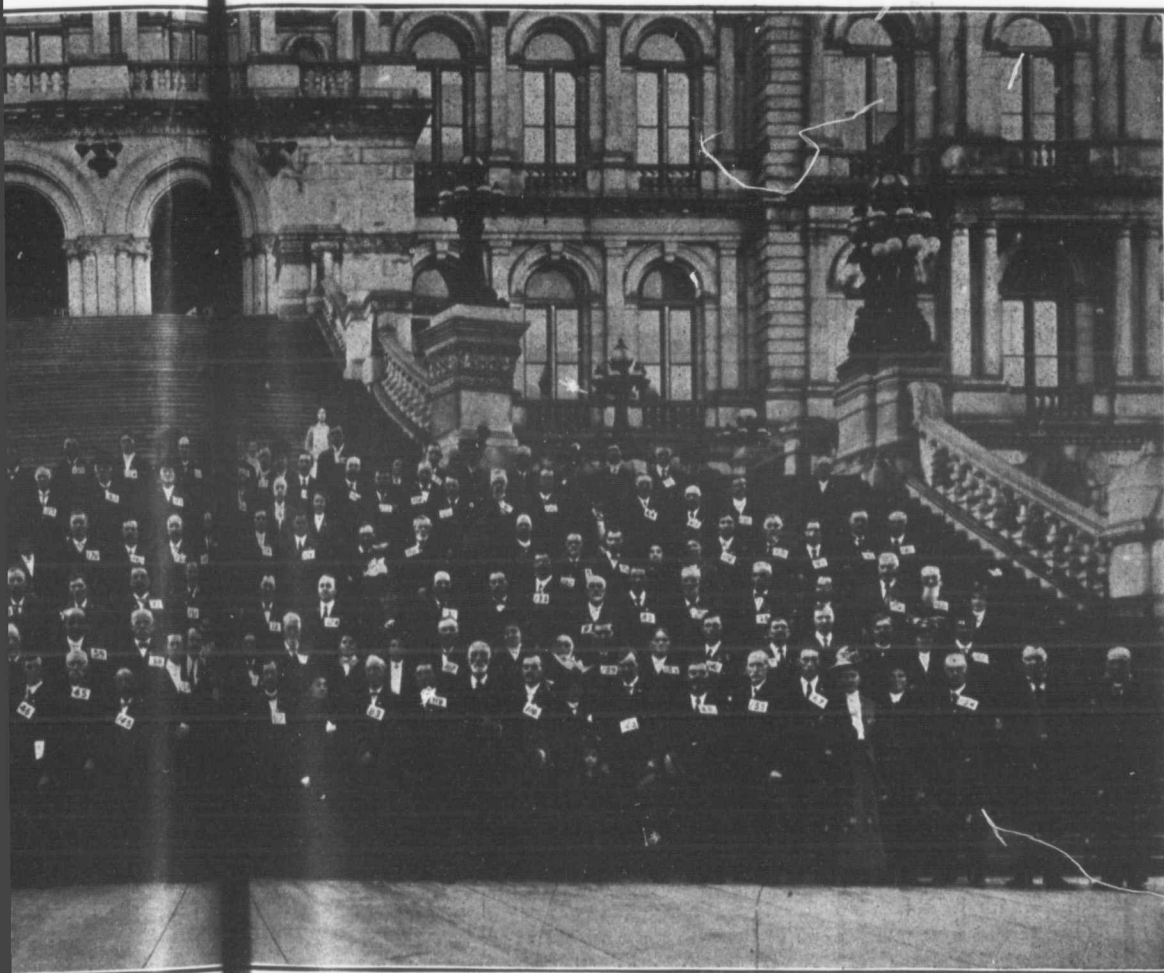




National Bee Keepers' Convention, N. Y., October 12,

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|---|---|----------------------|------------|
| 1 Clarence Ames, Madalin, N.Y.          | 19 C. W. Newcomb, Cambridge, N.Y.         | 37 Harold ... Pa.    | 55 A. A.   |
| 2 Charles Stewart, Johnstown, N.Y.      | 20 Fred Ferguson, Fullers, N.Y.           | 38 P. E. ...         | 56 George  |
| 3 J. Mayerlierk, North Germantown, N.Y. | 21 D. L. Woodward, Voorheesville, N.Y.    | 39 J. J. ... Ont.    | 57 Miss M  |
| 4 C. N. Howard, Fair Haven, Vt.         | 22 Jas. Hetherington, Cherry Valley, N.Y. | 40 R. B. ... Quebec. | 58 C. Die  |
| 5 Aaron Snyder, Kingston, N.Y.          | 23 J. A. Horn, Westwood, N.J.             | 41 Wm. ... Ont.      | 59 T. E.   |
| 6 F. H. Cyrenius, Oswego, N.Y.          | 24 James Oliver, Lonoretville, N.Y.       | 42 J. E. ... Vt.     | 60 S. Dav  |
| 7 D. R. Hardy, Burrs Mills, N.Y.        | 25 Leslie Martin, Jamestown, N.Y.         | 43 C. C. ... N.Y.    | 61 A. Joh  |
| 8 G. H. Adkins, Ticonderoga, N.Y.       | 26 L. B. Hula, Lititz, Pa.                | 44 G. F. ... Vt.     | 62 H. H.   |
| 9 J. B. Levens, Malden, Mass.           | 27 Henry W. Best, South Schodack, N.Y.    | 45 I. N. ... Vt.     | 64 Ward    |
| 10 G. C. Greiner, LaSalle, N.Y.         | 28 Sam Gochnauer, Lancaster, Pa.          | 46 F. D. ... Vt.     | 65 W. L.   |
| 11 George Morfoed, Rensselaer, N.Y.     | 29 S. E. Bunnell, Winsted, Conn.          | 47 E. D. ... Kansas. | 66 W. E.   |
| 12 J. M. Cook, New York City, N.Y.      | 30 E. Vanderwerken, Stamford, Conn.       | 48 Dr. J. ... Iowa.  | 67 John    |
| 13 D. S. Hall, Marshfield, Vt.          | 31 C. F. Ball, Rutland, Vt.               | 49 H. N. ... N.J.    | 68 James   |
| 14 Penn G. Snyder, Swathmore, Pa.       | 32 H. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.           | 50 W. L. ... N.Y.    | 69 C. D.   |
| 15 N. D. West, Middleburgh, N.Y.        | 33 J. L. Byer, Mt. Joy, Ont.              | 51 Homer ... N.Y.    | 70 Oscar   |
| 16 M. A. Kingman, Greenbush, N.Y.       | 34 B. N. Gates, Amherst, Mass.            | 52 Percy ... N.Y.    | 71 Chester |
| 17 Wm. A. Kaiser, Schenectady, N.Y.     | 35 E. F. Phillips, Washington, D. C.      | 53 H. C. ...         | 72 Homer   |
| 18 R. C. Ortleib, Dodgeville, N.Y.      | 36 L. C. Root, Stamford, Conn.            | 54 H. ...            | 73 Charles |





National Bee-Keepers' Convention, N. Y., October 12, 1910.

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| esville, N.Y. | 39 J. J. B. | Ont.         | 57 Miss M. G. DeVine, Glens Falls, N.Y. | 76 L. E. Hall, Johnstown, N.Y.            |
| Valley, N.Y.  | 40 R. B. B. | Quebec.      | 58 C. Diener, Elizabeth, N.J.           | 77 Isaac Balmer, Burlington, Ont.         |
| N.J.          | 41 Wm. B.   | Ont.         | 59 T. E. Diener, Elizabeth, N.J.        | 78 Oscar C. Dietz, New Baltimore, N.Y.    |
| le, N.Y.      | 42 J. E. G. | Vt.          | 60 S. Davenport, Indian Fields, N.Y.    | 79 W. T. Davis, Ogdensburg, N.Y.          |
| h, N.Y.       | 43 C. C. C. | Mass., N.Y.  | 61 A. Johnson, Delanson, N.Y.           | 80 F. C. Hutchins, Masena Springs, N.Y.   |
|               | 44 G. F. B. | Vt.          | 62 H. H. Bratt, Hoosack, N.Y.           | 81 E. H. Strutevant, Ft. Ann, N. Y.       |
| hoadack, N.Y. | 45 I. N. B. | Vt.          | 64 Ward Lamkin, King Ferry, N.Y.        | 82 Joseph Green, Ft. Ann, N.Y.            |
| er, Pa.       | 46 F. D. B. | Quebec, Vt.  | 65 W. L. Davis, Ludlowville, N.Y.       | 83 T. S. McLachlin, Whitehall, N.Y.       |
| Conn.         | 47 E. D.    | Kansas.      | 66 W. E. Beckwith, Freeville, N.Y.      | 84 C. F. Bushnell, Gilbertsville, N.Y.    |
| ord, Conn.    | 48 Dr. J.   | Iowa.        | 67 John Dean, Nobleton, Ont.            | 85 O. L. Smith, Salem, N.Y.               |
|               | 49 H. N.    | N.J.         | 68 James A. Stone, Springfield, Ill.    | 86 John S. Palmer, Germantown, Pa.        |
| Ill.          | 50 W. L.    | N.Y.         | 69 C. D. Cheney, Lyndhurst, N.J.        | 87 E. J. Cousen, Morris Plains, N.J.      |
| nt.           | 51 Homer    | Mass., N.Y.  | 70 Oscar Dines, Syracuse, N.Y.          | 88 R. J. Smith, Ticonderoga, N.Y.         |
| Mass.         | 52 Percy    | Quebec, N.Y. | 71 Chester A. Gates, Barneville, N.Y.   | 89 W. Caswell, Jr., Coyman's Hollow, N.Y. |
| on, D. C.     | 53 H. C.    | N.Y.         | 72 Homer Mathews, Binghamton, N.Y.      | 90 Stephen Coonley, West Coxsackie, N.Y.  |
| nn.           | 54 H. P.    | N.Y.         | 73 Charles N. Weber, Cincinnati, Ohio.  |   |

(Continued on page 340.)

the fragrance of blossoms, sunshine glinting on flashing wings, and the air full of a steady hum which rises to a subdued roar? Then it is, indeed, that we know what a goodly thing it is to be alive.

Even for the woman who does not wish to go into bee-keeping on a large scale, it can be made in most localities the source of quite a little income, especially desirable where there is a large family of girls, as well as providing a wholesome sweet for the table. I have in mind two friends who keep from ten to a dozen hives of bees, which on an average net them about \$100.00 a year. They winter outside, and leave the packing around the hives all summer, thus saving themselves much heavy lifting.

There is one thing, which though perhaps not pertinent to the subject, I take great pride in and want to tell you about, and this is my success in moving bees. As I told you, ours is not a good clover locality, and the last two years I have moved altogether about 100 colonies, and have never had an accident, nor have I ever driven a nail. I have a little plan of my own, which I never saw described before. Many of my hive covers were made in two parts, a bevelled top, and a frame which fitted down over the hive. I took some of these frames to the shop, and had them cut down on the inside about an inch and a half, then I covered them with light boards and wire netting and tacked a strip of heavy woollen cloth on the inside at one end. The day before I wish to move the bees, I lift the hive off the bottom board, and set it into the frame, the opening towards the end with the cloth, and the front of the hive resting upon the front of the frame thus permitting the bees to go in and out freely. I place a strip of burlap over the top of the hive and fasten this down securely with another frame. In the evening or early next morning before the bees are flying, I drop the hive down into the frame and secure all together with a string, thus closing it up securely, with-

out any fuss or excitement. The hive is then ready to be moved with perfect safety wherever I please.

This summer I tried a little queen-rearing, following the directions given by Mr. Clarke at the last convention. I did not find that the bees accepted very readily the cells moulded in the rake teeth. However, I think my rake teeth were too large, and as I did not require a great number of cups, I just cut them out of the hives when I was looking through them. Being a woman, I found a hair-pin a very satisfactory tool to use. It was always convenient; it answered the purpose fairly well for stirring the royal jelly, but for lifting the larvæ and transferring to a new cell, it was positively ideal.

I suppose if one followed Mr. Pettit's directions exactly regarding regular inspection of colonies, there would be no danger of swarms issuing with unclipped queens. However, with a woman there are almost certain to be times when the pressure of household duties will drive the bees into the background. It is very hard for us to take anything quite as seriously as our housework. The time for inspection slips by, and then at an unexpected moment a swarm comes out with a virgin queen. I recall one such occasion; it was a Sunday morning, dull, cold and windy, we had just started out for church, when what was my disgust to find a small swarm out at the road. It seemed about to settle, so I told the others to go on while I would stay and watch it. It didn't settle, but moved on down the road, I following; then it crossed over into a field. I was almost on the point of giving it up, for I thought it would surely go to the woods, and I shall lose it anyway. However, the desire for holding on to my property as long as possible prevailed, and I was soon rewarded with seeing them settle on the low branch of a small tree. I studied the situation for a few minutes. It seemed a lot of trouble to go home for something to put them

in; besides I wanted last a happy inspiration off a skirt, tide a making a bag of branch, bees and all of the skirt at the swarm, then broke started off triumphantly was coming to see help, so I sent the while I went to church always work out as day last summer I from the place where there was a swarm I thought they would next morning they started off without them in the hive. big picnic that day at the time. One of the der up for me; where I wasn't able to and properly shake to had to saw the limb them safely in the hive they began to leave this time I was so hungry that I didn't them again—and neit

Now, in conclusion, period of wonderful country is alive as no women of Ontario would per place in this great become capable, well-t not that they may competition with men be able to know and generation, to have a great ideal, and the wards it.

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#### AN ENQUIRY FE

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in; besides I wanted to go to church. At last a happy inspiration came. I slipped off a skirt, tied a string around the top, making a bag of it, drew it over the branch, bees and all, fastened the bottom of the skirt at the other side of the swarm, then broke the branch off and started off triumphant. One of the boys was coming to see if he could be of any help, so I sent the bees home with him, while I went to church. But things don't always work out as nicely as this. One day last summer I got a phone message from the place where I had my bees that there was a swarm of bees in the tree. I thought they would likely go back, but next morning they were still there, so I started off without my breakfast to put them in the hive. We were holding a big picnic that day and I greatly grudged the time. One of the men had put a ladder up for me; where the swarm had settled I wasn't able to hold the swarmer and properly shake the limb, so at last I had to saw the limb off. I thought I had them safely in the hive, when all at once they began to leave it with a rush. By this time I was so tired, and cross, and hungry that I didn't care if I never saw them again—and neither I have.

Now, in conclusion, we are living in a period of wonderful development. Our country is alive as never before. If the women of Ontario would take their proper place in this great nation, they must become capable, well-trained and efficient; not that they may enter into economic competition with men, but that they may be able to know and understand their generation, to have a clear vision of its great ideal, and the power to work towards it.

Indexed

#### AN ENQUIRY FROM BRITAIN.

I should esteem it a favor if you would kindly advise. I have for some time been thinking of going to British Columbia, and should be glad to know if British Columbia is a good country for bee-keeping. I contemplate keeping bees on a

large scale. Would it be possible to make a good living. What average yield might I expect for fairly well kept hives. I am a bee-keeper of thirteen years experience on modern lines and am 32 years of age. I have also considerable experience in poultry farming, and now manage a large incubating plant. Would this be useful to me. It is bee-keeping I particularly desire information about. Would Vancouver be a good district.

DEVON.

[We occasionally receive inquiries similar to the above. We strongly advise Devon to try Ontario, a province containing some of the finest bee pastures on the continent. If he is accustomed to agricultural work so much the better. In any case he would do well to work on a farm for a period of at least a year. He would then be in a position to ascertain for himself where he could best make a start. There are quite a number of bee-keepers in Ontario who make a good living from bee-keeping alone. Others combine with it fruit-growing and poultry farming or market gardening. The man who knows his business and locates in the proper district, and makes a right start is bound to succeed. From what we have learned from Mr. Robinson, a well-known bee-keeper living in Victoria, we do not think British Columbia would suit "Devon," as would Ontario. Spring is the best time to cross the water. We shall be glad to furnish any further information that our correspondent may desire.—Ed.]

#### 25c. A POUND FOR HONEY.

I am sending photo of my Vancouver exhibit. I won all first prizes with my bees and honey and never sold honey for less than 25c. a pound. The Ontario bee-keepers are sending honey to Vancouver for 10c. per pound. I am sure 15c. a pound is not too much for good honey sold to wholesale grocers. The retail price here is 25c. and 30c. per lb. extracted.

HENRY KACER.

Elburra, B.C.



(Continued from page 337)

- 91 John Baker, Belmont, N.Y.  
 92 G. W. Haines, Mayfield, N.Y.  
 93 C. M. Smith, Florence, Mass.  
 94 Irving VanAnken, Altamont, N.Y.  
 95 A. LaVerne Roe, Sherburne, N.Y.  
 96 N. H. Nesbitt, North Hoosick, N.Y.  
 97 W. Patterson, Earneville, N.Y.  
 98 P. Shriegland, Howe Cave, N.Y.  
 99 A. L. Fisher, Central Bridge, N.Y.  
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 122 G. W. Howard, Hunter, N.Y.  
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 126 Wm. Hoffman, Port Jervis, N.Y.  
 127 T. R. Stevens, Voorheesville, N.Y.  
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 132 J. Leffle, Albany, N.Y.  
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 134 George Dodds, Cambridge, N.Y.  
 135 J. W. Swails, Lebanon, Ind.  
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 137 E. M. Lawrence, Mayfield, N.Y.  
 138 C. D. Robbins, Groton, N.Y.  
 139 Jacob Huffman, Monroe, Wis.  
 140 E. L. Hofman, Janesville, Minn.  
 141 James A. Smith, Hartford, Conn.  
 142 A. W. Yates, Hartford, Conn.  
 143 H. H. Coley, Westport, Conn.  
 144 Allan Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.  
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 146 W. D. Wright, Altamont, N.Y.  
 147 E. Blodgett, Bernardston, Mass.  
 148 Fred Loucks, Lowville, N. Y.  
 149 Henry Lansing, Troy, N.Y.  
 150 A. A. French, Black River, N.Y.  
 151 I. B. Oliver, Marletown, N.Y.  
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 160 Charles Musgrove, Pittsfield, Mass.  
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 162 H. S. Ferry, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.  
 163 W. J. Whitley, Hoosick, N.Y.  
 164 H. Schuessler, LaFayette, Ind.  
 165 A. C. French, Black River, N.Y.  
 166 F. S. Warner, Vergennes, Vt.  
 167 Otta Enders, Oswegatchie, N.Y.  
 168 George H. Hickok, Ballston, N.Y.  
 169 E. A. Roddott, Baldwinsville, N.Y.  
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 172 Harry Sharples, Ogdensburg, N.Y.  
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 174 Herbert Chase, Melrose, N.Y.  
 175 H. E. Gray, Ft. Edwards, N.Y.  
 176 C. Hansen, Troy, N.Y.

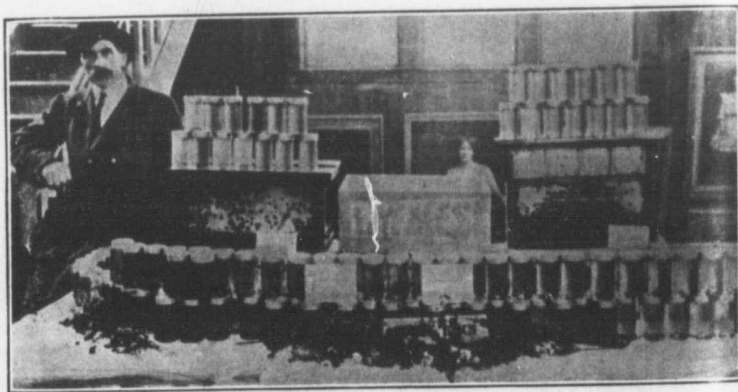


Exhibit of Henry Kacer, Elburne, B.C., Who Gets 25c. per lb. for His Honey.

## HONEY—ITS CARBONACEOUS

The Ontario Government under the auspices of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 184, discusses the various uses of vegetables, following is that portion which refers to honey.

One of Nature's gifts only within the last few years sugar has become known in the last generation have become so low may be commonly found in families. Formerly it was a principal sweet, and it is estimated that three thousand years ago sugar refinery was begun.

It would add greatly to the present generation if at least partially replaced as a common article almost universal consumption some kind shows a marked tendency in that direction. The use of sugar brings a long list of ills. When it enters the stomach or kidneys until first changed by the stomach fails to produce proper digestion, then comes various dyspeptic phenomena.

Now, in the wonder how there is found no further digestion, prepared fully by those the bees, for prompt taxing stomach or kidneys. Cook says: "There is that in eating honey machinery is saved work to perform if we ate case it is overworked may be just the result from breakdown."

"Many people who



## HONEY—ITS CARE AND VARIOUS USES.

The Ontario Government has issued, under the auspices of the Women's Institutes, Bulletin 184, which treats of the uses of vegetables, fruits and honey. The following is that portion of the bulletin which refers to honey:

### Honey.

One of Nature's Best Foods.—It is only within the last few centuries that sugar has become known, and only within the last generation that refined sugars have become so low in price that they may be commonly used in the poorest families. Formerly honey was the principal sweet, and it was highly valued three thousand years before the first sugar refinery was built.

It would add greatly to the health of the present generation if honey could be at least partially restored to its former place as a common article of diet. The almost universal craving for sweets of some kind shows a real need of the system in that direction; but the excessive use of sugar brings in its train a long list of ills. When cane sugar is taken into the stomach it cannot be assimilated until first changed by digestion into grape sugar. Only too often the overtaxed stomach fails to properly perform this digestion, then comes sour stomach and various dyspeptic phases.

Now, in the wonderful laboratory of the hive there is found a sweet that needs no further digestion, having been prepared fully by those wonderful chemists, the bees, for prompt assimilation without taxing stomach or kidneys. As Prof. Cook says: "There can be no doubt but that in eating honey our digestive machinery is saved work that it would have to perform if we ate cane sugar; and in case it is overworked and feeble, this may be just the respite that will save from breakdown." A. I. Root says: "Many people who can not eat sugar

without having unpleasant symptoms follow will find by careful test that they can eat good well-ripened honey without any difficulty at all."

Not only is honey the most wholesome of all sweets, but it is the most delicious and its cost so moderate that it may well find a place on the tables of the common people every day in the week.

Indeed, in many cases it may be a matter of real economy to lessen the butter bill by letting honey in part take its place. One pound of honey will go as far as a pound of butter; and if both articles be of the best quality, the honey will cost the less of the two.

Give Children Honey—When children are allowed a liberal supply of honey it will largely do away with the inordinate longing for candy and other sweets.

Ask the average child whether he will have honey alone on his bread, or butter alone, and almost invariably he will answer, "Honey." Yet seldom are the needs or the taste of the child properly consulted. The old man craves fat meat; the child loathes it. He wants sweet, not fat. He delights to eat honey; it is a wholesome food for him, and is not expensive. Why should he not have it.

Honey may be used to sweeten hot drinks, as coffee and tea. German honey-tea—a cop of hot water with one or two teaspoonfuls of extracted honey—is a pleasing and wholesome drink.

### Care of Honey.

The average housekeeper will put honey in the cellar for safe keeping—about the worst place possible. Honey readily attracts moisture, and in the cellar extracted honey will become thin, and in time may sour; and with comb honey the case is still worse, for the appearance as well as the quality is changed. Instead of keeping honey in a place moist and cool, keep it dry and warm, even hot. It will not hurt to be in a temperature of even 100 de-

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lb. for His Money.



J. L. Byer, Second Vice-President  
O.B.K.A.

greens. Where salt will keep dry is a good place for honey. Few places are better than the kitchen cupboard. Up in a hot garret next the roof is a good place, and if it has had enough hot days there through the summer it will stand the freezing of winter; for under ordinary circumstances freezing cracks the combs and hastens granulation or candying.

**Candied Honey**—If honey be kept for any length of time, especially during cold weather, it has a tendency to change from its original beautiful liquid transparency to a white, semi-solid, granular condition; and when it is thus changed, bee-keepers call it "granulated" or "candied." Sometimes it is candied so solid that when in a barrel the head has to be taken off, and the honey removed by the spade. But its candied condition is not to be taken as an evidence against its genuineness or purity, but rather to the contrary, for the adulterated honeys are less liable to candy than those that are pure. Some prefer honey in the candied state; but the majority prefer liquid.

It is an easy matter to restore it to its former liquid condition. Simply keep it in hot water long enough, but not too hot. If heated above 160 degrees there is danger of spoiling the color and ruining the flavor. Remember that honey contains the most delicate of all flavors—that of the flowers from which it is taken. A good way is to set the vessel containing the honey inside another vessel containing hot water, not allowing the bottom of one to rest directly on the bottom of the other but putting a shingle or something of the kind between. Let it stand on the stove, but do not let the water boil. It may take half a day or longer to melt the honey. If the honey is set directly on the reservoir of a cook stove it will be all right in a few days. In time it will granulate.

#### Various Uses of Honey.

Aside from its use in an unchanged state as a direct accompaniment of bread or biscuit, honey is used by bakers in manufacturing some of their choicest wares. An advantage in using honey for anything in the line of cake is its keeping qualities. Even if the cake should become dry, close it up in a bread-can for a time and its freshness will return.

Honey is used in medicines, and is the base of many of the cough cures and salves. For candy, honey is far more wholesome than cane sugar.

Very many of the so-called honey cooking recipes are valueless, for when the ingredients are put together and made into a cake the result is simply vile. The recipes given below have been tested, and very one is guaranteed to be good. The honey-jumble recipe, for instance, is especially good, as is the honey-cake recipe by Maria Fraser.

#### Honey Cooking Recipes.

**Honey-Gems**—Two quarts flour, three tablespoonfuls melted lard, three-quarters pint honey, one-half pint molasses, four heaping teaspoonfuls brown sugar.

one and a half level one level teaspoonful pint of water, one-half tract vanilla.

**Honey-Jumbles** — three tablespoonfuls pint honey, one-quarter one and a half level one level teaspoonful pint water, one-half

These Jumbles, and ately preceding, are fr bakeries and confection scale, one firm in Witten tons of honey manufacture.

**Honey-Cake or Cool** or molasses—Two cup butter, four eggs cup buttermilk (n quart of flour, one soda or saleratus. If in a little more flour. fall. It does not want sugar cake. I use ver sure to use the same Be sure to mix the ho ter well together. richer if you like b cream instead of bute rather slow oven, as it To make the cookies, flour, so that they w without sticking to the of flavoring will do. orange peel mixed so very nice gingerbread.

**Aikin's Honey-Cook** extracted honey, one scant teaspoonful soda sired, flour to make a

**Soft Honey-Cake**—On cups honey, two eggs, (two, teaspoonfuls soda, ginger, one teaspoonfu cups flour.—Chalon Fo

**Ginger Honey-Cake**—one-half cup butter, (c tablespoonful boiled cid

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#### ng Recipes.

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one and a half level teaspoonfuls soda,  
one level teaspoonful salt, one-third  
pint of water, one-half teaspoonful ex-  
tract vanilla.

**Honey-Jumbles** — Two quarts flour,  
three tablespoonfuls melted lard, one  
pint honey, one-quarter pint molasses,  
one and a half level tablespoonfuls soda,  
one level teaspoonful salt, one-quarter  
pint water, one-half teaspoonful vanilla.

These Jumbles, and the Gems immedi-  
ately preceding, are from recipes used by  
bakeries and confectioners on a large  
scale, one firm in Wisconsin alone using  
ten tons of honey annually in their man-  
ufacture.

**Honey-Cake or Cookies** without sugar  
or molasses—Two cups honey, one cup  
butter, four eggs (mix well, one  
cup buttermilk (mix) one good  
quart of flour, one level tea:poonful  
soda or saleratus. If it is too thin, stir  
in a little more flour. If too thin it will  
fall. It does not want to be as thin as  
sugar cake. I use very thick honey. Be  
sure to use the same cup for measure.  
Be sure to mix the honey, eggs and but-  
ter well together. You can make it  
richer if you like by using clabbered  
cream instead of buttermilk. Bake in a  
rather slow oven, as it burns very easily.  
To make the cookies, use a little more  
flour, so that they will roll out well  
without sticking to the board. Any kind  
of flavoring will do. I use ground  
orange peel mixed soft. It makes a  
very nice gingerbread.—Maria Fraser.

**Aikin's Honey-Cookies**—One teacupful  
extracted honey, one pint sour cream,  
scant teaspoonful soda, flavoring if de-  
sired, flour to make a soft dough.

**Soft Honey-Cake**—One cup butter, two  
cups honey, two eggs, one cup sour milk,  
two teaspoonfuls soda, one teaspoo:ful  
ginger, one teaspoonful cinnamon, four  
cups flour.—Chalon Fowls.

**Ginger Honey-Cake**—One cup honey,  
one-half cup butter, or drippings, one  
tablespoonful boiled cider, in half a cup

of hot water (or one-half cup of sour  
milk will do instead.) Warm these in-  
gredients together, and then add one  
tablespoonful ginger and one tablespoo-  
ful soda sifted in with flour enough to  
make a soft batter. Bake in a flat pan.  
—Chalon Fowls.

**Fowls' Honey Fruit-Cake**—One-half  
cup butter, one-half cup honey, one-third  
cup apple jelly or boiled cider, two eggs  
well beaten, one teaspoonful soda, one  
teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and  
nutmeg, one teacupful each of raisins  
and dried currants. Warm the butter,  
honey and apple jelly slightly, add the  
beaten eggs, then the soda dissolved in  
a little warm water; add spices and  
flour enough to make a stiff batter, then  
stir in the fruit and bake in a slow  
oven. Keep in a covered jar several  
weeks before using.

**Fowls' Honey Layer-Cake**—Two-thirds  
cup butter, one cup honey, three eggs  
beaten, one-half cup milk. Cream the  
honey and butter together, then add the  
eggs and milk. Then add two cups flour  
containing one and one-half teaspoonfuls  
baking powder previously stirred in.  
Then stir in flour to make a stiff batter.  
Bake in jelly tins. When the cakes are  
cold, take finely flavored candied hony,  
and after creaming it, spread between  
layers.

**Fowls' Honey-Cookies** — Three tea-  
spoonfuls soda dissolved in two cups  
warm honey, one cup shortening, con-  
taining salt, two teaspoonfuls ginger,  
one cup hot water, flour sufficient to roll

**Honey Nut-Cakes**—Eight cups sugar,  
two cups honey, four cups milk or water,  
one pound almonds, one pound English  
walnuts, three cents' worth each of can-  
died lemon and orange peel, five cents'  
worth citron (the last three cut fine), two  
large tablespoonfuls soda, two teaspoo-  
fuls cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls ground  
cloves. Put the milk, sugar and honey  
on the stove, to boil fifteen minutes;  
skim off the scum, and take from the



stove. Put in the nuts, spices and candied fruit. Stir in as much flour as can be done with a spoon. Set away to cool, then mix in the soda, (don't make the dough too stiff). Cover up and let stand over night, then work in flour enough to make stiff dough. Bake when you get ready. It is well to let it stand a few days, as it will not stick so badly. Roll out a little thicker than a common cookie, cut in any shape you like.

This recipe originated in Germany, is old and tried, and the cake will keep a year or more.—Mrs. E. Smith.

**Honey-Drop Cakes**—One cup honey, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup butter or lard, one-half cup sour milk, one egg; one-half tablespoonful soda, four cups sifted flour.

**Honey Short-Cake**—Three cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful salt, one-half cup shortening, one and one-half cups sweet milk. Roll quickly, and bake in hot oven. When done split the cake and spread the lower half thinly with butter, and the upper half with one-half pound of the best flavored honey. (Candied honey is preferred. If too hard to spread well it should be slightly warmed or creamed with a knife). Let it stand a few minutes, and the honey will melt gradually, and the flavor will permeate all through the cake. To be eaten with milk.

**Honey Tea-Cake**—One cup honey, one-half cup sour cream, two eggs, one-half cup butter, two cups flour, scant one-half teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful cream of tartar. Bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven.—Miss M. Chandler.

**Honey Ginger-Snaps**—One pint honey, three-quarter pound butter, two teaspoonfuls ginger. Boil together a few minutes, and when nearly cold put in flour until it is stiff. Roll out thin, and bake quickly.

**Honey Fruit-Cake**—One and one-half cups honey, two-thirds cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, two eggs well

beaten, three cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, two cups raisins, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon.

**Honey Pop-Corn Balls**—Take one pint extracted honey; put it into an iron frying-pan, and boil until very thick, then stir in freshly popped corn, and when cool mould into balls. These will specially delight the children.

**Honey Caramels**—One cup extracted honey of best flavor, one cup granulated sugar, three tablespoonfuls sweet cream or milk. Boil to "soft crack," or until it hardens when dropped into cold water, but not too brittle—just so it will form into a soft ball when taken in the fingers. Pour into a greased dish, stirring in a teaspoonful extract of vanilla just before taking off. Let it be one-half or three-quarter inch deep in the dish; and as it cools cut in squares and rap each square in paraffine paper, such as grocers wrap butter in. To make chocolate caramels, add to the foregoing one tablespoonful melted chocolate, just before taking off the stove, stirring it in well. For chocolate caramels it is not so important that the honey be of best quality.—C. C. Miller.

**Honey Apple-Butter**—One gallon good cooking apples, one quart honey, one quart honey vinegar, one heaping teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Cook several hours, stirring often to prevent burning. If the vinegar is very strong, use part water.—Mrs. R. C. Aikin.

**Honey and Tar Cough Cure**—Put one tablespoonful liquid tar into a shallow tin dish and place it in boiling water until the tar is hot. To this add a pint of extracted honey and stir well for half an hour, adding to it a level teaspoonful pulverized borax. Keep well corked in a bottle. Dose, teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, according to severity of cough.

**Summer Honey Drink**—One spoonful fruit juice and one spoonful honey in one-half glass water; stir in as much

soda as will lie on then stir in half as and drink at once.

**Honey Vinegar**—Honey made by using one gallon of honey to one gallon of water. Store in a barrel. It should be kept in a barrel with an opening in the top for air to circulate freely, to come to perfection by the end of the year it is fit for use. Its keeping quality is the best pickles can be made. There is, perhaps no other using with vegetable

#### THE YOUTH'S COMRADE

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spoonful honey in  
r; stir in as much

soda as will lie on a silver dime, and then stir in half as much tartaric acid, and drink at once.

**Honey Vinegar**—Honey vinegar can be made by using one and one-half ounces of honey to one gallon of clear soft water. Store in a barrel or other vessel. It should be kept in a warm place, with an opening in the vessel to allow the air to circulate freely, thus causing it to come to perfection more quickly. At the end of the year it will be ready for use. Its keeping qualities are excellent, and the best pickles can be made with it. There is, perhaps nothing superior for using with vegetable and meat salads.

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The Announcement of the enlarged and improved Companion for next year will be sent to any Canadian address free, and with it sample copies of the Companion.

Those in Canada who subscribe at once, sending \$2.00 will receive free all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1910; also The Companion's Art Calendar for 1911, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,  
144 Berkley St., Boston, Mass.  
New subscriptions received at this office.

#### NEW ONTARIO

Indexed

The Ontario Government is making a most commendable effort to bring before the public the great opportunities for homesteading in New or Northern Ontario. It has just issued a book setting forth the great advantages of this district for new homes—free—for the landless people of our own and other lands. The C. B. J. feels it to be its duty to assist this great work, and feel that we need not apologize for the space given to the subject in this issue. New Ontario covers an area of 140,000 square miles, or 20,000 square miles larger than the British Isles, and is divided into six great districts, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora. The territory is largely covered with valuable forests; is rich in minerals, especially silver, nickel, copper and iron; is abundantly watered with lakes, and rivers, and has great spaces of fertile soil, one in particular of sixteen millions of acres. The trees are principally spruce, tamarac, cedar, pine, poplar, birch and balsam-pine, with undergrowth of hemlock, maple, ash and alder. There are great lumbering districts. The iron mines of the Michipicoten district, the world's greatest nickel deposits near Sudbury and the famous silver camp at Cobalt, have redeemed the reputation of a region long ignorantly regarded as unprofitable. The land is easier to clear than in Old Ontario. Grains and vegetables grow as well and in as great variety as in the older part of the Province. Wheat has been produced of as good quality as "Manitoba No. 1 Hard." The sportsman has here his "happy hunting grounds." Game is plentiful and of many kinds—moose, caribou, red deer, bear, beaver, otter, wild duck, partridge and ruffed grouse; and fish abound in the rivers and lakes—salmon trout, speckled trout, whitefish, herring, pickerel, black bass and sturgeon. The summers are hot and the winters cold, but the dryness of

the atmosphere makes the cold less felt. Civilization is making great progress. The Canadian Pacific Railway, crossing the continent, practically skirts the southern border of this vast territory from east to west, a distance of 1,285 miles. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, near the eastern border runs from North Bay on the C. P. R. northward, through a considerable section of cultivated farming land of fine quality, to Cochrane, a distance of 242 miles. At this point it joins, at right angles, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (now in process of construction), which passes westward through the sixteen million acres referred to, and onward to the Pacific Ocean. The Canadian Northern Railway runs north through Parry Sound to Gowganda Junction, and west from Port Arthur through the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River. A branch line of the C. P. R. runs southwest from Sudbury through the districts of Sudbury and Algoma, a distance of 180 miles, to the town of Sault Ste Marie, whence the Algoma Central runs northward toward the C. P. R. A Branch of the G. T. P. passes through Port Arthur northward through the districts of Thunder Bay and Kenora to the main line running west to the Pacific Ocean. There are nearly one thousand miles of railway in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts alone. Public highways are constructed and being constructed. Good schools and churches are going up rapidly, with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural interests, while thousands of tourists in quest of sport, recreation and health visit this new country every year. Its principal towns are Cobalt, Haileybury, New Liskeard, North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, and Kenora.

#### Why Pass By New Ontario?

Regarding a trip north through the District of Nipissing as far as Cochrane, the

junction of the T. & N. O. Railway with the G. T. P., the following enthusiastic eulogy by Mr. J. W. Johnston, M.P.P., need by no means be strictly confined to that part of New Ontario:

"I conversed with settlers and with business men at various points at which the party stopped. Every man with whom I spoke was enthusiastic about the future of New Ontario, and as optimistic about his own and his children's success as any man that I had ever heard speak of the possibilities of the West. There is a touch of nature in its most attractive form in New Ontario that the West lacks. You cannot conceive of a man loving the Prairie—but New Ontario, there a man can entwine his affections around the soil upon which grow the murmuring pine and hemlock, the tapering spruce and the umbrageous maple; the soil set in lakes, and framed by bays and rivers upon which he can carry or send his products to the St. Lawrence or to Hudson's Bay, water borne from the heart of the continent to the markets of the world. Men residing there will not long for the charms of nature which they left, even greater charms than those with which they have been familiar will lie all around them."

And the significant words of a successful farmer near Dryden, Kenora, the farthest west district of New Ontario, will well bear repeating—"I often wonder when I hear of some many people going through here, past our very doors, on the C. P. R. train from Old Ontario, when they could get a farm that would suit them better here for less money."

Ontario has still many millions of acres of excellent Crown land to spare. Much of it is free, much of it can be had for 50 cents per acre, and improved farms can be bought on reasonable terms.

#### Acquiring a Title to Public Lands?

The Province of Ontario is divided into forty-three counties and eight districts. The latter comprising Nipissing, Sudbury,

Algoma, Thunder Bay, Kenora, Muskoka, and Ottawa, what is known as New Ontario.

The public lands of Ontario are divided into thirty-two counties, thirty-two districts, and thirty-two townships. The public lands of Ontario are divided into thirty-two counties, thirty-two districts, and thirty-two townships. The public lands of Ontario are divided into thirty-two counties, thirty-two districts, and thirty-two townships.

The districts and counties are divided into agencies in charge whose duty is to give applications, and supervise the same.

Agricultural land can be obtained—

- (1) By Purchase.
- (2) By Free Grant.

#### Townships for Sale

The townships open for sale are divided into lots of 32 or 640 acres, and according to the conditions now in force a section of 160 acres, is allowed to each applicant for 50 cents an acre, payable in cash and the balance in time with interest at 6 per cent.

The applicant must be a (male or female) head of a family over 18 years of age.

The sale is subject to the following conditions: The purchaser must pay the actual and bona fide cost of the land within six months from date of sale. The purchaser must clear and cultivate at least one acre of the area of the land, for three years.

The intending purchaser must apply to the Crown Lands Office, Ottawa, for a charge of the township in which he is situated, and file the same with the land office which will be sent to the applicant must, upon receipt of the purchase money, pay the first instalment, and give him a receipt.

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Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, Muskoka, and Parry Sound, form what is known as Northern Ontario.

The public lands open for disposal are chiefly in the districts named, and in the following counties, Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and Renfrew, situated in the northeast section of Old Ontario.

The districts and counties are divided into agencies in charge of a Land Agent, whose duty is to give information, receive applications, and supply forms of affidavits.

Agricultural land open for disposal may be obtained—

- (1) By Purchase.
- (2) By Free Grant.

#### Townships for Sale in New Ontario.

The townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and according to the regulations now in force a half lot or quarter section of 160 acres, more or less, is allowed to each applicant. The price is 50 cents an acre, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

The applicant must be a male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age.

The sale is subject to the following conditions: The purchaser must go into actual and bona fide occupation within six months from date of purchase, erect a habitable house at least 16 x 20 feet, clear and cultivate at least 10 per cent. of the area of the land, and reside thereon for three years.

The intending purchaser should make application to the Crown Lands Agent in charge of the township in which the land is situated, and file the affidavit required, which will be sent to the department. If the land is vacant and open for sale the applicant must, upon notice from the agent, pay the first instalment of the purchase money, for which the agent will give him a receipt. The applicant has

then authority to go into possession and commence the settlement duties.

Applications are not received for any public lands until they are formally opened for sale by Order-in-Council. Lands that are reported to be valuable chiefly for mines, minerals or timber, are also withheld from sale for agricultural purposes.

Nearly all the lands now open for sale are subject to timber license, which authorizes the holder of the license to cut pine and other kinds of timber. After a lot has been regularly sold, however, it drops from the license all kinds of timber except pine, and the purchaser has the right to cut and use such pine trees as may be necessary for building or fencing on his land, and may also cut and dispose of all trees that he requires to remove in the actual process of clearing the land for cultivation. The pine trees so cut and disposed of are subject to the ordinary timber dues. Although the timber other than pine is dropped from the timber license, after a sale of the land is carried out, the purchaser is not entitled to cut and dispose of any kind of timber until he has gone into actual bona fide occupation of the land, resided thereon continuously for six months, built a habitable house 16 x 20 feet, and cleared and put under cultivation two acres at least.

At the expiry of three years from the date of sale, and upon payment in full of the purchase money and interest and proof of the completion of the settlement duties required by the regulations, the purchaser is entitled to a patent for his land.

Lands which are thus open for sale are in the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, and Rainy River.

#### Free Grants and Homesteads.

Public lands which have been surveyed and are considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not valuable chiefly for minerals or pine timber, may be appropriated as Free Grants; but such ap-



propriations are restricted to the Districts of Nipissing, Algoma, Kenora and Rainy River, and that tract lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, and comprising the northerly portions of the Counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Peterborough, Victoria, and Simcoe, and the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Although no fees are charged by the Department, or allowed to the land agents for locating, yet, if required to prepare the necessary affidavits, the agent may make a reasonable charge for so doing.

#### Who May Locate and the Quantity.

Two hundred acres is the limit of the Act, therefore, no individual can obtain more than that quantity as a Free Grant, and if the land selected exceeds the 200 acres, the applicant must pay for the over-plus at the price fixed by the Regulations. A single man over eighteen years of age, or a married man without children under eighteen residing with him, is entitled to a grant of 100 acres. But in case it shall be shown by satisfactory evidence that a considerable proportion of the land selected by the applicant who comes under either of these headings cannot be made available for farming purposes on account of rock, swamp or lake, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, may make an allowance for such waste land, and may increase the quantity of land located to such applicant to any number of acres not exceeding in the whole 200 acres. This provision applies to land within the Huron and Ottawa Territory only. The male head of a family or the sole female head of a family having a child or children under eighteen years of age, residing with him or her, may be located for 200 acres as a Free Grant; and may also purchase an additional 100 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.

In certain townships, however, in the Districts of Nipissing, Algoma and

Thunder Bay, and which are subdivided into sections and quarter sections, or in lots of 160 or 320 acres each, the locatee, whether he be a single man over eighteen or the head of a family with children, is entitled to 160 acres only; that is a full quarter section, or a half lot, as the case may be; and he may purchase an additional 160 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.

In the District of Rainy River the male or sole female head of a family with children under 18 is entitled to 160 acres, as a Free Grant, and may purchase an adjoining 80 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash; and a male applicant over 18 years without children is entitled to 120 acres as a Free Grant, and may purchase an adjoining 80 acres at the same price.

As soon as advised by the agent that his location has been carried out, the locatee may occupy his land and commence improvements, which he must do within one month from date of location.

#### Conditions of Location

The duties entitling the locatee to his patent are as follows:

(a) At least 15 acres to be cleared and under cultivation, of which 2 acres, at least, are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the 3 years.

(b) A habitable house to be built at least 16 by 20 feet in size.

(c) Actual and continuous residence upon the cultivation of the land for three years after location, and thence to the issue of the patent.

A locatee is not bound to remain on the land all the three years; if obliged to work out, or has other good cause, he may be absent for not more than six months altogether in any one year. He must, however, make it his home, and clear and cultivate the quantity of land required (two acres, at least) each year.

The timber regulations are similar to those under "Townships for Sale." But for full details on this point and others, see booklet issued by the Department,

entitled, Sale and Lands, from which taken.

A post card address to the Agricultural Department, P. O. Box 10, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, will receive a copy of the book, free of charge. Only brief extracts are made only brief extracts. Those interested should write for a copy.

The Government has issued a booklet on Dairying in Ontario, containing information, and carrying out the above set forth. It is very anxious to get these booklets into the hands of all the people. No one who is desirous of taking up bee-keeping can neglect this invitation to accept this invitation to a promised land—flow of honey. The inrush of new settlers will be tremendous. B. J. has a large circle of friends in and other foreign lands. This is a message that will be a promise to many looking for opportunity. In referring to the following extract will give you the magnitude of it which is nevertheless

Dairying is worthy of special attention especially the production of milk. The feeding of skim milk is in relation to what the farmer can do as a means of maintaining his soil.

Co-operation among farmers is a strong feature in cheese production.

The Provincial Department maintains a staff of instructors, whose duty during the manufacturing season, A. J. inclusive, is to teach the art of making and maintaining a high class material. The individual production of milk and cream and the operation of a factory in such a corner is a tribute to the evolution of the industry.



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entitled, Sale and Location of Public Lands, from which these extracts are taken.

A post card address to the Agricultural Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, requesting a copy of the book, from which we have made only brief extracts, will secure it. Those interested should not fail to procure it.

The Government has also issued a book on Dairying in Ontario. It is a mine of information, and can be procured as above set forth. The government is anxious to get these books in the hands of all the people. Men in foreign lands who are desirous of taking up farming or bee-keeping can not do better than accept this invitation to what is practically a promised land—flowing with milk and honey. The inrush in the next few years will be tremendous. As the C. B. J. has a large circulation in Britain and other foreign lands we think that this is a message that will bring hope and promise to many looking for such an opportunity. In reference to dairying the following extract will give some idea of the magnitude of this great industry, which is nevertheless in its infancy:

Dairying is worthy of commendation, especially the production of cream and the feeding of skim milk to hogs, and in relation to what the industry involves as a means of maintaining the fertility of the soil.

Co-operation among the farmers is a strong feature in cheese and butter production.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture maintains a staff of thirty-five dairy instructors, whose duty during the manufacturing season, April to November, inclusive, is to teach the makers in securing and maintaining a uniform quality of high class material. They also instruct the individual producer in the handling of milk and cream and its delivery to the factory in such a condition as will contribute to the evolution of a manu-

factured article of superior quality.

With 97 creameries and 1,177 cheese factories, an industry has been built up which signifies a great deal in relation to the prosperity of the farmers and the good of the whole country. During the manufacturing season of 1909 the quantity of milk delivered at cheese factories was 1,361,046,459 pounds, the amount of cheese made therefrom was 125,611,359 pounds, with a total value of \$14,193,918. The quantity of milk made into butter at cheese factories and creameries was 198,534,532 pounds, and the butter produced therefrom was 9,015,206 pounds, valued at \$2,175,955. The estimated value of butter made in farm dairies, and of milk consumed on the farm, sent to condensed milk factories, and supplied to towns and cities, \$15,000,000. A conservative estimate of the total value of dairy products for the year 1909 would be at least \$31,000,000.

When the product of cheese factories and creameries, along with the milk delivered in towns and cities, as well as the butter made and consumed upon the farm, is included in dairying, there is probably a total which surpasses any other line of industry. And coupling this with pork production, which should always be a complement, dairying is one of the most extensive and profitable industries in the Province of Ontario.

#### THE YOUTH'S COMPANION CALENDAR FOR 1911.

The publishers of The Youth's Companion will, as always at this season, present to every subscriber whose subscription (1.75) is paid for 1911 a beautiful Calendar for the new year. The picture panel reproduces a water-color painting of an old-time garden in a flood of summer sunshine, with a background of Lombardy poplars though which one catches a glimpse of distant hills. The picture being in 12 colors, the tones of the original are faithfully reproduced.

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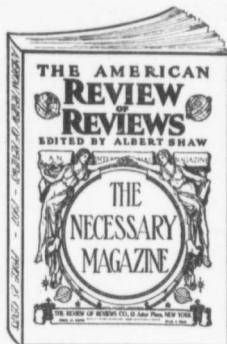
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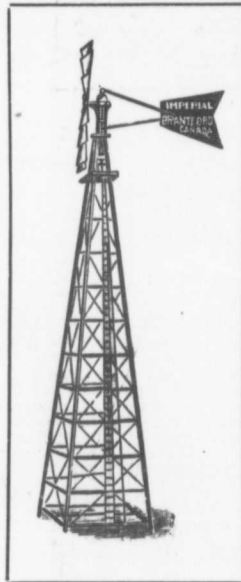
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