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BRANTFORD, ONT., JANUARY, 1903.

WHOLE No
455.

THE NEW YEAR.

Enter upon thy paths, O year!
By paths, which all who breathe must tread,
Which lead the Living to the Dead;
Enter, for it is my doom
To tread the labyrinth gloom;
To note who round me watch and wait;
To love a few; perhaps to hate;
To do all duties of my fate.

—BARRY CORNWALL.

Ontario Bee-keepers' Association

ANNUAL MEETING

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association held its 23rd Annual Meeting in the court house in the town of Brantford, on December 16th, 17th and 18th, 1902.

The president, Mr. J. D. Evans, in his chair, called the meeting to order at 7 o'clock p.m.

At the request of the president, Mr. K. Darling invoked the Divine blessing on the meeting.

The secretary read the minutes of the last Annual Meeting held at Brantford, which, on motion, were approved and signed by the President.

The secretary read communica-

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

FRIENDS,—

I am glad to meet you again to renew our friendship and exchange our experiences. Whilst the past year was not a record breaker in the yield of honey still the yield was fair and the quality and the price good.

One of the lessons that we have learned is that there is never a good crop in all parts of Ontario in any one year and any apiculturist who has a large crop of honey should make enquiries as to the honey yield in the whole Province before jumping to the conclusion that it is abundant and going to be cheap; the importance of correct information on this point and the influence of the association in keeping up fair prices was well illustrated in the disaster that befell the attempt of certain commission men in Toronto to break the honey market last fall, and in this connection I wish to say that the thanks of this Association is due to Mr. Byer, of Markham, for his prompt and energetic action in the case.

I am much disappointed in the slow increase in our membership; early in the year the executive prepared a circular showing the usefulness of the Association to Beekeepers and had it mailed at considerable expense to about seven thousand beekeepers in Ontario, I regret to say that the increase in membership did not justify the expense, it seems amazing to me that any bee-keeper

should be so blind to his own interest as to stand aloof from so useful a society.

I was surprised at receiving only six applications for the services of the Inspector of Apiaries during the year and wrote Mr. McEvoy asking him to let me know what applications he had received and what apiaries he had visited. The inspector refused to give me this information and quoted some old resolution passed in the time of the late Mr. Pringle forbidding him to give any information of this kind except to the Minister of Agriculture.

If any such resolution is on the books of the Association it is of no force whatever as by the Statutes of Ontario the Inspector has no authority to visit any apiary unless sent by the President of the Society. See section "3" Chap. 283, R. S. O. 1897.

Section 6 of the same Act provides a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$50 or imprisonment for one or two months for any owner who conceals the fact that foul brood exists among his bees.

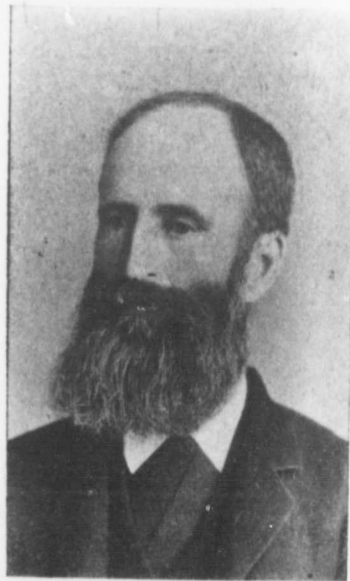
Section 10 of the same Act reads: "Every bee-keeper or other person who is aware of the existence of foul brood either in his own apiary or elsewhere shall immediately notify the President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, of the existence of such disease and in default of so doing shall on summary consideration before a justice of the peace be liable to a fine of \$5 and costs."

Section 12 of said Act orders the Association to report to the Minister of Agriculture each year, the number of colonies destroyed and the locality where found, so that the secrecy sought to be observed is contrary to the law and absurd.

I think the Association should seek for the authority to appoint a

Sub-Inspector in each of its districts and thus save unnecessary travelling expenses and that in future our Presidents should strictly enforce the law that no Inspector or Sub-Inspector inspects any apiary unless directed by the President for the time being. It would be well to have a by-law passed defining the duties of the Inspectors and the Act for the suppression of foul brood among bees, printed in the minutes of this session.

I greatly regret that through some



J. D. EVANS, Retiring President.

misunderstanding, Prof. Harrison, of Guelph was not in a position to carry out his experiments in treating foul brood with formalin. He wrote the secretary early this season asking for samples of foul and black brood and asked that Mr. Gemmell supply them unfortunately through delay in the correspondence and the fact that the Sub-Inspector was busy, samples were not sent until it was too late and we will have no report this sea-

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son from the Professor. I hope he will be supplied with all necessary materials for his experiments next season for they are of the utmost importance.

I hope that we may have a pleasant and profitable meeting.

* * *

Considerable discussion arose over the clause in the President's address relating to the Inspector of Apiaries and it was considered by the members present that while no blame could be attached to the Inspector of Apiaries, it was desirable that the foul brood act should be carefully examined to see whether any change should be made in the wording of the Act. Following this suggestion Mr. Holtermann moved, seconded by Mr. Sparling that a committee be appointed by the President for this purpose which on a vote having been taken was carried.

QUESTION DRAWER

In charge of W. A. Chrysler, Chatham.

Q. Can slightly fermented honey be safely used for spring feeding?

Mr. Chrysler: I would say yes but I would prefer to heat it and evaporate it to the consistency of ripe honey. I believe I would add water to it afterwards to make it thin enough for the bees to take it up more quickly themselves.

Mr. Darling: Have you ever fed any fermented honey?

Mr. Chrysler: Not very much; I have fed a little.

Mr. Darling: I did once or twice and I never had the bees boom so hard as they did on that slightly fermented honey and I didn't heat it at all.

Mr. Chrysler: When I spoke of heating it to evaporate it I didn't know to what extent it might be fermented. There is a great deal of

difference in fermented honey. If it was left long enough it might almost have gone to vinegar. As I look at the question again I see it says "slightly fermented."

Mr. Darling: Mine was not fermented very much; I wouldn't like to feed it after it gets to the alcoholic or vinegar stage; it was only so that you could notice a sour smell to the honey.

Mr. McEvoy: When did you feed it?

Mr. Darling: In the spring. I fed it inside of the hive but outdoors and I never had them build up as fast.

Q. How do you know foul brood and what would cure it?

Mr. Chrysler: I am unable to answer that. I can say: I have never had any foul brood; the only time I have ever seen it was about six months after the bees had all been killed by it. As to the curing of it, Mr. McEvoy or some person who had more experience than I should speak.

Mr. McEvoy: There are a great many kinds of dead brood; there are two or three stages in which the resemblance is very strong and if you make a mistake make it on the safe side, don't take chances, because I have often heard people say, "if I had only known that was it at first;" but they distributed combs for the bees to clean up and they got their yards cleaned up instead.

When the decayed brood assumes that ropy, sticky consistency, this that they call black brood has the closest resemblance to it. They both require the same treatment, but with the foul brood it has a fine stretch, like India rubber; in its final stage is of a dark coffee color. That is the only way that a stranger or inexperienced person may be guided in telling it. Seeing dead matter in the comb is not always a guide. It may be

dark, it may be poisoned or black or foul brood.

For the treatment of it, the bees must be thoroughly cleansed of the old honey that they took from the old hive. There are times when you could shake them on to full sheets of foundation and make a cure but it is too risky for while you might cure nine-tenths of the bee yard, if it worked out in the other one-tenth it would only go on and destroy all you had done.

If it is in the honey season shake the bees down on little starters, taking all the comb out. Shake them into the empty hive and give them half an inch of comb foundation starters and do the work in the evening. If the flow should stop or slacken through rains or unsuitable weather apply the feeders at once and start a flow in that way and they will draw out these little pieces of foundation. If you allow the little they brought from the old comb to be stored in the new that will cause trouble; take away therefore the built out starters and give them sheets of foundation, and when this foundation is worked out it is forever gone in every case; this will cure every hive it is found in.

It is one thing to cure the bees, but you may cure with a great loss, that is, you may destroy all the healthy brood also. Leave about a quarter of the bees, after you shake them down, on one set of combs; take the combs from this, that and the other, enough to make two stories and leave it about ten or twelve days and most of the brood will hatch out; after about ten days in the honey season shake them down and put them through this treatment again and give them a queen or queen cell. In going through the bee yard put a cross upon those hives; if one is very bad

put three crosses, if middling, two, and so on.

Don't do this work in the morning or middle of the day, because if you shake the bees out and do it in the middle of the day they will become restless and some will swarm out and mix in with what you have already treated.

After the honey season is passed and you find a few have got it, even if it is only a few cells, don't think that it will ever cure itself, because as long as a comb lasts it will remain. Those few that are there let alone but take the others that are sound and feed them sugar syrup until you get a lot of nice sealed combs, feed them down till they are sealed solid. In an evening in October go to the diseased colonies, lift the combs out, shake the bees back and give them five or six combs of these sealed stores. The honey they took out of the infected combs they have got to keep, as they have no place to put it; the queen has stopped laying, the cold weather is coming on and it will be digested and taken out of the way. Just as good a cure as in June or July.

Never attempt to cure any in fruit bloom, it is too risky, because the weather might change suddenly and the flow stop coming in and you will meet with quite a lot of starving larvæ; they will consume the unsealed stores and they won't uncap the stores they have quick enough to feed the amount of brood. It is not proper to do it then, wait until June.

In these weak colonies you have two or three crosses on, take two or three or whatever it may require to make a good swarm, cleanse that and cure it. These others that have plenty of fine brood, tier the brood up from the others and you will make up what you lost, you will gain it in the new.

This shook swarm business I have noticed in all the journals and to give the editors their due they have got out a lot of fine articles. Some have gone so far as to say they are going to cure foul brood with it. Not always; they may in some cases and under some circumstances where there is not too much, but they will never cure a badly diseased yard, it is impossible. The main thing is to cleanse the honey taken from the old comb. What do you say, Mr. Post?

Mr. Post: I think your system is all right; it worked all right in my neighborhood.

Q. What has been your experience with foundation manufactured by Gould, Shapley & Muir, known as the Weed Process?

Mr. Chrysler: I have not used it; I can't say.

Mr. Brown: I have used what was said to be manufactured by the Weed process and I could not see any more advantage in it than what has been made by the ordinary process.

Mr. Armstrong: I have used both kinds. I have used from the Gould, Shapley & Muir Company quite a quantity of it for the brood chamber; I don't want to use anything else. I make foundation myself but with the Weed process you can use a much lighter grade; I am satisfied you can get more sheets for the same amount of wax and it is a great deal stronger than the kind I make by hand.

Mr. Brown: What is the trouble with it in the sections.

Mr. Armstrong: I won't say anything about that just at present.

Mr. Holtermann: What Mr. Armstrong says is perfectly correct. For brood foundation you can use a lighter grade and it does not sag. There has been objection found to the section foundation; some claim that the bees do not work on it as readily. As far as I know I have not

found anything in that. But the claim is that the pressure in milling it makes it harder. I happen to know one thing that the Gould, Shapley & Muir company are remedying and that is, they are now going to roll out and thin the sheet before it goes to the mill so that there won't be the pressure upon it that there has been formerly.

Mr. Post: I think the sheet is correct but they draw it in milling it.

Mr. Holtermann: The difficulty I mention was to overcome that. The tendency was to stretch the cell a little, when the operator does not watch the temperature in milling and to remedy that they are thinning down the sheet so that what is left in the sheet will just make the cell wall.

Mr. Craig: As Mr. Holtermann has just stated, we are now preparing a machine or rollers that will reduce the thickness of the sheet before it is put through the mill. This I believe will altogether prevent the stretching of the cell that has been mentioned by Mr. Post. So far as section foundation is concerned, we have had reports from some who say that the bees will work on the Weed process foundation sooner than they will on the other, but of course there are so many reports and so diverse, it is hard to say which is right. In an experiment of which I had some personal knowledge, the "Weed" seemed to have the preference by far, but I believe that in this instance the foundation made by hand, the wax that was used was from cappings and this being so much harder, the bees did not draw it out so quickly as they probably would the ordinary grade, to that I did not think the experiment amounted to anything.

Mr. Armstrong: A great many of the members will remember the time Mr. Shaver had the samples of different foundations on exhibition at

Toronto and I happened to know something about the hand-made foundation that he had and it is just as Mr. Craig said. It depends altogether on the wax you are using for the foundation. You can take cappings and make foundation out of them that is much harder than that which is made out of the yellow wax from old combs. Another thing, if one lot of foundation has been made last year and the other now, the bees will take more quickly to the fresh made unless you put the other in warm water and bring it to a certain temperature and as quickly as possible, that will help it. If you want to make a thorough test you want to take the same grade of wax, make it at the same time and give it to the same bees at the same time.

Mr. Darling: I have had no experience in using this. I got a letter from a gentleman in Pembroke who has used it and who wanted to know if I had had any experience. He said he fancied in his experience that the bees did not take as kindly and as quickly to the patent process foundation as they did to the old fashioned foundation.

Mr. Newton: I remember well meeting Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Shaver at the Toronto meeting. There was a question in the question box similar to this and they wanted to know why I didn't say anything on the subject and I told them I did not wish to because it was not a fair experiment. It has been explained this afternoon just as I told Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Shaver that the samples of wax were not to be compared together, that one was made chiefly of cappings while the other was made of that yellow wax and in that way they should not be compared at all because one is much softer than the other. Any one who makes or uses foundation knows

that I have been making the old process. Mr. Holtermann thought the new process could be made stronger. Well, it is tougher, I will admit that, yet for the last two years where we have been milling it eight sheets to the pound and I have found the customers like that just as well as the Weed and they find just as much satisfaction with the eight sheets to the pound as they did with the Weed. By the old method there is one thing, I give the advantage to people sending wax; we give good wax back. In the new process they cannot get as much pure wax. It would be impossible to send back as nice wax. I have tried the two in the section and I always found the bees took to the old process in the sections ahead of the Weed but I can't say as to the brood because I never tried it. I think the Weed is tougher and I think that is one reason why they take to the old process.

Mr. Holtermann: I think when we go over the experiments which have been carried on with the different foundations in the United States that the evidence is just the other way, that what the bees have preferred is the Weed process, but I admit that it is right they should all be made out of the same kind of wax and used at the same time; and when we are experimenting with living things the more we understand and know about these things the slower we will be in coming to conclusions. Now as to the grade of wax, I can't see at all that one who is manufacturing largely cannot return as good a sample. Most of you know that I was with the Goold, Shapley & Muir company for many years; to-day I have no interest whatever in the making of their comb foundation, but when you refine wax and when you collect your wax and take the various grades, you have got wax enough

coming in and you can separate these kinds and you can put them into a tank and you can get a better and more refined wax than handling it in small quantities. You require to use judgment.

Mr. B. O. Lott : Is there any difference in the cells under the Weed process for the brood chamber? Do they come nearer to drone cells than those which are manufactured under the old process. I claim that they do and my experience I think will be borne out by Mr. Post who is right near me. This summer I noticed him going through the brood chambers and taking out from three to five combs and using them in the top stories he admitted that the queens would not accept of them. They certainly are larger cells; they run from three to three and a half and four cells to the foot more than they do under the old process. I find in my apiary that the queens will not accept of them the same as they will the old foundation. That has been my experience.

Mr. Holtermann : It is made on the same mill only they have been negligent in allowing it to stretch.

Mr. McEvoy : With reference to what Mr. Lott has spoken about, five is the average number to the inch and anything less than that the queen would reject. Mr. Craig says they are going to make that right, if so, everything will be all right.

Mr. Craig : Our friend will understand that the mills are exactly the same, they are the "Root mills" and exactly the same as are used for the old process. The base of the cell is just the same.

Mr. Armstrong : I think where the difficulty comes is between the mill and the rollers that carry the foundation out.

Mr. Craig : That is it exactly.

Mr. Armstrong : When it goes

through the rollers the temperature has got too high. The foundation has got too soft and the rollers that carry the foundation away from the mill draw it out faster than the mill gives it and so stretches it. The stretching is done between the mill and the roller, as I understand it. When it leaves the mill there is no difference.

Mr. Chrysler : Some one said that the foundation that was old was not as good as that freshly made; that is all a mistake. If the foundation is put away and boxed you can keep it for years and I will guarantee it will be as good as that freshly made. You must keep it from the air and light.

Mr. Darling : There were I don't know how many samples of foundation at Ottawa last year, and it fell to my lot to see those, but as far as workmanship, quality of wax and such things are concerned I don't think it would matter which a man took, but there must have been four different sizes of cells and they varied as much as a seventh, I don't know but that they varied as much as a sixth.

Q. I you wish to change your extracting combs from a small to a larger size how would you do it?

Mr. Chrysler : If I wished to change them to a deeper instead of a longer comb, if they were not more than one or two inches of difference I would mix in frames with starters of the length I desired to use for the next season. You might get little additions to the first frame but it won't amount to anything and you can then after you get a stock of deeper frames dispense with them and melt them up again. If the length is different and will not fit into the hives you can't manufacture the frame over to advantage. I would melt them up.

Q. Is it desirable to put full

sheets of foundation when making forced swarms?

Mr. Chrysler: No. I think it is more of a detriment than otherwise.

Mr. McEvoy: I think that question should be given out broadly and let us hear from Mr. Post, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Newton, Mr. Sibbald and several others.

Mr. Chrysler: I will add to what I have said, if you use full sheets in hiving them, you will make a better success by putting an empty body under from two or three days and then taking it away.

Mr. Post: What is a "forced swarm?"

I think it might be answered more intelligently if we knew whether they wanted to produce extracted or comb honey. I think for extracted honey, full sheets of foundation by all means; I think starters would be better for comb honey.

Mr. Darling: Why treat them any differently from a natural swarm?

Mr. Post: If you put about five or six frames in a forced swarm or a natural swarm they are very apt to build all worker comb; add say eight or nine frames and they are more apt to build drone combs.

Mr. Newton: Running for comb honey if you have your hive full of starters you are very apt to get a good bit of drone comb; if you use four or five and use dummies you get pretty nearly all worker comb. So far as shaking is concerned this is the first year I have tried it and all that I have tried was upon starters and I have found it very successful; on looking through afterwards I found there was very little drone comb.

Mr. Darling: My question was why treat them any differently from a natural swarm?

Mr. Post: I don't think they should be.

Mr. Gemmell: It would depend a great deal on the season.

Q. Is the shook swarm system a success?

Mr. Newton: The shook system can be made a success but it wants to be done in time. It should not be done when there is no honey coming in.

Mr. Chrysler: As far as I have practiced it, which has been somewhat limited, I find if queen cells are started that it is a success. As to shaking prematurely I could not verify that, whether it would be a success or not in every respect.

President: Would you advise to wait till queen cells are started?

Mr. Chrysler: Ascertain some sign of swarming, and then you are all right.

Mr. Holtermann: This question of forced swarms is one we have had in the Bee Journals almost all summer and it seems to me this Association should be able to say something about it.

Mr. Gemmell: I think a good plan is to read some of the Bee Journals; we have had some good points as to how and when to make those swarms and make a success of it. You must not make those forced swarms when there is no honey coming in. There must be some honey coming in and you must see that the bees are well filled with honey before you shake them so that when you go away they go prepared to secrete a little comb. You must make the forced swarm as much like a natural swarm as possible and then the chances of success are a great deal better.

Mr. Holtermann: I would go so far; when I went through a yard I would not treat a swarm, unless for some peculiar reason, until they had the swarming impulse and had cells started, then smoke those bees and as you go through the yard and go from

one to another go back occasionally and smoke, so that the bees will fill themselves thoroughly with honey, and then shake them off. Unless you give the brood to weaker colonies do not remove all the bees, but partially shake so that some bees will remain and you will leave something to take care of that brood.

Mr. McEvoy: What is the object in view in the shook system, is it an increase in the bees or honey or both?

Mr. Pettit: To control swarming.

Mr. Gemmell: The idea is to try and get away with a lot of extra work when you are not prepared to look after it. You virtually take the swarming to a certain extent in your own hands.

Mr. Dickenson: And prevent increase. It would not apply to gentlemen who want to go on and increase their colonies.

President: Most of you in reading articles on this subject have seen you are warned not to leave the brood in the hive. We have always been taught by leaving brood in the hive it would keep the swarm there.

What is the experience on that head?

Mr. Gemmell: I never gave a card of brood to a swarm of bees in my life to keep them there.

President: Would it have the effect of driving them out?

Mr. Holmes: I might say that I have on a number of occasions noticed swarms of bees that had just lately been put in the hive that were uneasy and was warned of the fact that they were going to leave the hive but by placing a card of brood in the hive they quieted down and stayed.

Mr. Emigh: So much depends on circumstances and a good deal on what you want that it is hard to make any rule that will suit everybody.

I have done some of this forced swarming this year but done it differently. I did it to get the most bees

together in one place, and to save increase and in order to get as much comb honey as I possibly could and the way I did it was, when we had a swarm (I didn't have the queens clipped) I took another hive that was as strong as I could get and I shook every one of the bees from that into an empty hive with starters; I then took the swarm, after they had settled, and put them in with the swarm I had shook; then I had two choice swarms on starters, I took away the brood that I shook the bees off and put it on top of the one that had just swarmed out, so that I had no increase, had the working bees all together and had them on starters, and then if I had metal boards enough to put on I put them on and put the sections right on, otherwise I let them be three or four days before I put any sections on, and we got a very fine lot of sections and very little increase and I think that is a splendid thing for comb honey.

Mr. McEvoy: Allow me endorse what Mr. Emigh says; I don't think you will ever get anything better.

Q. How can you get rid of robber bees following you around the yard when working with them?

Mr. Chrysler: I have been bothered this last season a great deal that way. I knew the colonies that were producing those cross bees and I shook them on to starters; I smoked them thoroughly and got them thoroughly roused up; in fact I was working with them before I tried this and found it almost impossible to do anything with them; I got them thoroughly filled with honey and shook them on to the starters and put on sections and I found that colony of bees was very quiet the rest of the season.

Mr. Holtermann: I don't see how robber bees could be got rid of in the

THE
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BRANTFORD - CANADA.

Editor, W. J. Craig.

JANUARY, 1903.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association held at Barrie, Dec. 16, 17 and 18th, passed off very satisfactory. The attendance of members and delegates was fair considering the distance north. Anything that was lacking in this way was fully made up by the good turn out of local bee-keepers. The Simcoe Co. Association deserves great credit for their arrangement of details. Everything tended to make the Barrie meeting one of the most pleasant in the history of the Association.

The Honey Exchange movement has now assumed an organized form. A meeting was called at the close of Barrie Convention and after some discussion elected the following officers: President, H. G. Sibbald; Vice-Pres., W. A. Chrysler; Sec'y W. Couse, Streetsville, Ont. These with two others, C. W. Post and John Newon, to form the directorate.

These will proceed at once to draw up plans of management which will be presented at an early date in the Canadian Bee Journal. The membership fee is to be one dollar. The Secretary writes us to announce that it is desirable that all those interested should become members as soon as possible in order to give strength to the organization.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann, late editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, is going this month on a lecturing tour under the auspices of the government of Quebec. Meetings are announced for the following dates and places:

Jan'y	6	Howich, Que.
"	7	Ormsdown, Que.
"	8	Dundee, Que.
"	9	Huntington, Que.
"	10	Franklin, Que.
"	13	Clarenceville, Que.
"	14	Bedford, Que.
"	15	Granby, Que.
"	16	Waterloo, Que.
"	17	Knowlton, Que.
"	19	Sutton, Que.
"	20	Mansonville, Que.
"	21	Ayres Flate, Que.

Those interested in bee-keeping in the vicinity of these places, should endeavor to attend these meetings.

The Association banquet has become a feature of the annual meeting. Mine host LeRoy of the Queen's hotel provided a most sumptuous repast. Instrumental music was furnished by the town orchestra. Mayor Boyes honored the occasion by his genial manner and ready wit, adding much to its success. Ex-president Evans occupied the chair

and handled the toast list with his usual tact and ability. The responses were hearty and for the most part edifying. Professor Frank Shutt, of Ottawa, responding to the toast the "Government of Canada" made it the occasion of an excellent and practical address on making the most of our privileges and advantages. The town press was represented by Mr. Wesley, of the "Northern Advance" and Mr. Wigle of the "Gazette."

Ontario Honey Exchange.

The following draft was submitted by the Committee on Honey Exchange appointed at last Annual Meeting:— Whilst this form as a whole is not likely to be adopted as a basis of the new organization, the directors will probably keep it before them, as far as practicable in drafting the constitution.

This Association shall be called the Ontario Honey Exchange and shall be a commercial part of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, and shall include in its jurisdiction the Province of Ontario with such additional territory as from time to time may be found feasible to organize.

Its object:—To establish a reliable and fair market price for the product of its members; the more proper distribution of honey; and to establish when advisable, foreign and distant Canadian markets.

The main officers of the Exchange shall consist of five directors elected by the members of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association at each annual meeting; to hold office for one year, and direct all business of the Exchange.

As soon as elected they shall elect

from their number a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and business manager, who shall be known as the officers of the Ontario Honey Exchange.

They will choose a location and obtain by rental or otherwise a suitable office and warerooms in some central city, and that shall be known as headquarters.

They shall, where feasible, appoint one or more persons to organize each district that is not already organized into a District Bee-keepers' Association and should be affiliated with the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association.

To all such affiliated societies instructions will be given from the main office for collecting of honey, wax, etc.

The local affiliated societies may elect from their number, a local manager, who shall be made responsible to the local Association, and that of the main office, for all moneys and goods he may be entrusted with.

It shall be the duty of the local Association to appoint their Secretary or local manager, to obtain statistics of honey, bees, etc., in his district when called upon by the general manager to do so, and shall include other information, such as estimates of the amount of honey produced, the amount that members will require to sell to consumers and retail trade on their own account and the amount likely to be placed in the Exchange; also if a shortage in the district, the amount that could profitably be shipped in.

Members in unorganized districts in any part of Canada shall also be requested from head office to report on the honey crop and estimates similar to local Associations.

In case some may not wish to join either the local Association or Honey

Exchange, the local manager or a member may offer them within a business margin of the selling price of honey and place it in the Exchange on his own account or as his own honey. (He will have the privilege of receiving an advance in money on his producing a warehouse receipt.) They will then not sell to others for less than the standard price.

Funds may be advanced to members by the Exchange to the amount of three-fifths of the value of honey consigned and charged the current bank interest.

The directors of headquarters of the Exchange on obtaining crop reports from the local Associations and others shall set the prices of the different grades of honey for a certain period, at the end of such time specified they may lower, raise, or maintain same prices as the market will warrant.

All honey sold by the Exchange shall be graded according to rules adopted by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

Honey sold from the local manager's warerooms and also that of headquarters, must be graded by the members supplying it and re-examined and re-graded if necessary by the manager in each warehouse.

All honey received by the Exchange for sale must be branded and sealed by the stamp of the Ontario Honey Exchange, and backed by a good strong guarantee.

The duties of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and business manager shall be arranged by the provisional directors as circumstances will admit, until the constitution and by-laws are thoroughly revised and amended ready for incorporation.

The remuneration of the five commercial directors shall be determined by the directors of the Ontario Bee-

Keepers' Association and shall be taken from the dues and profits of goods handled.

It should be the object of the Exchange to place the honey as near as possible to the consumer, saving extra transportation and commission for its members.

The funds for carrying on the Exchange will be obtained by ways and means advised by the directorate.

Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 131.)

way that is mentioned.

Mr. Armstrong: I put the question in. If we can get rid of those it would be a great help.

Mr. Newton: I would say use a bee tent.

Mr. Holtermann: I have a system of working which, in my estimation, is the best I have ever tried. On every hive I have a large portico at the entrance and I have a grove at the front and into that I can slip a screen and I can work undisturbed. I will give you an instance: In the fall of the year those of us who produce buckwheat honey know how strong it smells and when you have to extract that during the time when they are disposed to rob, if ever you have a lively time that is the time. I have to extract this honey and do it alone, and the principal I work on is this: At night or early in the morning I go around, say, the whole one hundred colonies, and I slip in my screens and the bees are shut in. I can go to work and extract and I can do it alone and work all day providing bees do not come from a distance. The bees are there perfectly quiet and they do not wear themselves to death because they can get out into these porticos and are comparatively at liberty.

Mr. McEvoy: By that time I think I would put bee escapes under each one and run them down and wheel them away.

Mr. Post: At the closing extracting of the season, usually in the buckwheat time, is when they follow you around the worst and my plan is to go to the yard in the morning and set out about twenty-five or thirty top stories that I have extracted the day before and let the bees clean them out and you can go on with your work and they will not trouble you a particle.

Mr. Newton: I can't see through Mr. Holtermann's plan because he can't shut those in when he opens the top of his hive; there are some that will come out in the air and what will become of those?

Mr. Holtermann: There is no trouble whatever in quieting those bees down because those that have escaped will cluster on the screen; they are not going around robbing other hives.

Mr. Pettit: I have tried this plan but I think not so thoroughly as Mr. Holtermann. I tried it specially at my out yard. I didn't get there early enough in the morning to shut them all in and the consequence was there was perhaps part of the swarm on the outside of each portico and these gave me considerable trouble; but I have tried Mr. Post's plan and I find it very successful. I think perhaps mine is as good as the other. I might say these porticos are very useful for a great many things, especially for moving bees.

Mr. Holtermann: I have always objected for many years and will object to anything which means scattering the honey of combs among all the bees in the yard. I don't know of a cell of foul brood in our yard but there are a great many other people who have not known it either,

and they have had it, and anything which tends to bring about a scattering of the honey from one hive amongst all the rest, I, for my part, will never practise.

Mr. Gemmell: How do you clean out your combs? Put them back on the same hive?

Mr. Holtermann: It is very easily done that way.

Mr. Lot: For instance with buckwheat honey.

Mr. Holtermann: Just put them back upon the same hive and they will do it very easily.

Mr. Dickenson: I would go out of business if I had to resort to that plan and I will take my chances on foul brood.

Mr. Post: So will I.

Q. Would you expect bees to winter in a dry cellar where the temperature stands constantly at forty-one Fahrenheit?

Mr. Chrysler: I never wintered bees indoors, it is impossible in my case. In answer to the question I would say yes if fresh air could be maintained constantly.

Mr. Pettit: I would say that that was a perfect cellar.

Mr. Byer: This winter for the first time I have winter some in the cellar; I have made no special preparation. I put fifty colonies in and the thermometer had never varied since they were put in from forty-one and it is a little low. As I understand it the temperature for perfect winter cellar-keeping should be forty four.

Mr. Dickenson: Do the bees hum?

Mr. Byer: They are fairly quiet.

Mr. Holmes: I have wintered with great satisfaction to myself for a number of years in a cellar where the mercury stood at from forty to forty-two.

MARKET REPORTS.

Paper by Mr. J. L. Byer, Markham.

For different reasons, it was with

much reluctance that I consented to write up a short paper on this phase of our business. My chief objection being my lack of experience as compared with a number of my hearers of to-day, coupled with the fact of certain peculiar and somewhat unpleasant conditions existing this past season; the same no doubt which prompted our executive committee to bring this subject before you at this our annual meeting.

From the first it has seemed to me that the term, "Market Reports," was hardly comprehensive enough, "Crop Reports," to my mind being a little more expressive. With this thought in view, I have taken the liberty to use the two phrases, not exactly as synonymous terms, yet in conjunction, the one with the other. For the sake of convenience, have divided the subject matter under two headings, "Market or Crop Reports," as published in the regular columns of our Bee Journals and other papers, and "Market or Crop Reports," appearing from time to time in the news columns of our dailies and other periodicals. With the first named part of the subject I believe there are few of our bee-keepers who have much to complain of. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the Bee Journals giving us reports of crops and prices of honey, are reasonably correct, and are endeavoring to the best of their ability to give the bee-keepers all the information they are able to, under conditions existing as they are to-day. As to our daily and weekly papers, have never noticed that the general public, or merchants either, for that matter, take much stock of honey quotations in the regular market columns, sometimes having received more for my honey than what the market quoted, and at other times less.

From the "Honey Column" in

"Gleanings," September 15th issue, I make the following extract from report forwarded to said paper under date of September 10th, by a Toronto firm who handles considerable honey each year: "Extracted honey, white clover, good body, 8c. per lb. Some was bought at 9, even at 10, but the crop turned out better than was expected and bee-keepers are all willing to take less. It seems a mistake that bee-keepers are all crowding their produce on the market at the same time, and what they cannot sell they consign to commission houses who always break the price." The facts as outlined in this report are so simple as to need no comment from me. While not aware that any considerable quantity of honey was placed in the hands of commission men so early as September 10th, I am, however, quite alive to the fact that it is quite natural for the bee-keepers (especially we of slim pocket-books) to exchange their honey for money just so soon as they can get what they consider a fair remuneration for their product. Let me add that as long as the marketing of the honey crop is conducted in the haphazard manner of to-day any amount of preaching to the contrary will not prevent the bee-keeper of limited circumstances from converting his honey into hard cash at his earliest opportunity. These remarks might perhaps be applied to the small producer as well, a class, by the way, who have been censured so much in the past that we can well afford to leave them alone in the discussion to-day. The second division of our subject is no doubt by far the most important one for us to take into consideration, perhaps the only part of the question that we are much interested in. For some inexplicable reason, anything appearing in the news columns of our

papers is at once swallowed as gospel truth by the majority of its readers. This fact has often been the means of prompting people to circulate false items and reports for the sake of "the sensational," for notoriety, individual gain and other selfish reasons. It may be that some who took the bait held out in our papers this past season and who are yet smarting from the effects of the barb, will be hoping that a tirade of abuse will be showered on the heads of those "awful fellows," the wholesale men. While not in sympathy with methods of business practiced by certain firms, yet I realize, as every fair minded man must, that this question, like all others, has two sides to it. So instead of denouncing the "other fellow" my purpose to day will be rather more to see if we as bee-keepers are not sometimes, to a certain extent, indirectly responsible for reports being circulated adverse to our interests. "Charity begins at home," likewise some other virtues, so I will give an instance in my own experience this past season, which taught me a little lesson. During the busiest part of the season the editor of one of our local papers paid us a visit in the apiary one afternoon. Being very busy I forgot to "put a flea in his ear" before he left us, as to any report of his visit he might write up in his paper.

The following week, was surprised to find in a quite racy account of his visit with us, the statement that we would have SO MANY TONS of honey this year. While the item was not so much of an exaggeration, yet I felt sure that it would have a bad effect, as to the average reader a ton of honey seems like something prodigious. Although I at once interviewed the Editor of our other local paper and asked him not to copy the item in question, this did not prevent

local papers in adjoining towns from copying the same. Now as to results. In a short time letters came to me asking for quotations on honey, coupled with statements like these: "Honey must be a great crop this year," "As you have so much it ought to be very cheap," etc. A much more forcible illustration in this line was the notorious statement, published in one of our Toronto dailies, purporting in effect, that honey was a great crop in all sections of Ontario, consequently would be cheaper than for some years, also stating that a certain wholesale firm had had the refusal of a large quantity of extracted honey. To make matters worse, the Associated Press copied the article, which was scattered broadcast over the land, and somehow the authority of the Dept. of Agriculture became attached to the same. It is only fair to say, that the firm in question, after some time repudiated the statements credited to them, however, that did not prevent a number of bee-keepers from stampeding in the meantime and selling their honey at a very low figure. Now as to the bee-keepers' part in causing reports like this to be sent out. While as before intimated, not endorsing methods employed by certain firms to find out what the crop of honey is, yet the fact remains that if they are going to do business in a business manner, they must in some way at least, have an idea as to the amount of honey in sight. As long as we as bee-keepers do not provide them with better plans for gaining information of the honey crop, we should not be too emphatic in saying just what, or just what not they shall do. I venture to say that if we could have the privilege of perusing SOME of the letters sent to the wholesale firms by bee-keepers, in answer to query as to their crop of honey, that we would be

greatly surprised at the glowing accounts of big yields, etc. We would not wonder that wholesale men sometimes jump at conclusions.

Sometime in Sept. of this year, speaking with different wholesale men in Toronto, was surprised to hear them speak of bee-keepers coming to them and telling of their big crops of honey. One man in particular, who had a fair crop of honey this year, seemed to have visited nearly every firm for the purpose of expanding himself. I did not wonder when I tried to assure them that there was not a large crop of honey in Ontario this year, that they shook their heads in a knowing way, intimating that I "had an axe to grind," or I would not talk like that. In conclusion, while having only treated this subject in a superficial way, I frankly admit, that as conditions are to-day, I have no suggestions to offer other than the very simple ones that will readily occur to the mind of everyone without my taking the time to mention them. The only logical solution of the problem of reporting and marketing the honey crop is that we must change existing conditions. While prices for honey as for nearly all other products must always be largely controlled by the laws of supply and demand, yet this is the case to a greater extent with some things more than others. For instance, many varieties of fruit are of a very perishable nature, and in the event of a large crop there is not time for proper distribution. On the contrary, GOOD HONEY will keep indefinitely, and even if we have a fair crop, no glutting of the markets need take place if it is properly distributed. As it is to-day a fair crop in one locality will often overload the nearest market, even should there be a comparative failure of the crop in other sections. This will at once bring to our minds the paramount

issue before the bee-keepers of to-day—commercial organization. In this age, when the combination spirit is so rampant in the land that some wag has suggested that, "ten mills make on 'trust, ten trusts make one combine," should be added to our tables of weights and measures. I feel that we should be very careful how we move in this direction. Have nothing to offer along this line, indeed, it would be presumption on my part to do so, as we are shortly to listen to a report from a committee appointed to look into this matter. Nevertheless I feel sure that anything that will better the condition of the bee-keeper and at the same time not violate the principles of the Golden Rule will receive the hearty support of the majority of the members of this Association.

President: I will ask Mr. Craig to open the discussion on this paper.

Mr. Craig: Mr Chairman and bee-keepers, this subject has been under discussion to some extent in the Canadian Bee Journal during the last season and notwithstanding this I do not know that anything very definite has been reached. Mr. Byer's very excellent paper has left the matter before us as we all see it. So far as the bee journals are concerned they receive their reports or information from the very best possible sources. We are dependent upon the directors of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association and these, although they have not been definitely appointed by you to send in their reports, have very kindly and very faithfully given them to us and we have in turn tried to report them as faithfully, so that every member of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association and every reader of the Canadian Bee Journal from the Atlantic to the Pacific can know to a certain extent at least what the condition of the honey crop is over the Dominion. Now, the trouble

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I believe in part lies with bee-keepers who think they are saving money by remaining outside of this Association and by not subscribing to a bee journal. There is no doubt that we have had trouble and that the industry has suffered to some extent, at least, from unauthenticated reports in the public press, such as have been mentioned by our friend Byer in his paper. Over these of course we have no control. I believe that I am right in the statement that the reports sent out by the Associated press mentioned by our friend Byer came from the hands of manipulators. Toward the close of the season there were post cards received by the leading bee-keepers of Ontario, especially by members of the O. B. K. A. asking the amount of honey they had secured. Some of the people who received these cards were foolish enough to reply giving the probable amount of honey they had on hand. They had no business to reply to these cards. If the house that issued these cards wanted honey and wanted a quotation on honey the person to whom they addressed that card had a right to answer courteously and give them a quotation, but they had no right to give a statement of the amount of their honey crop. What do we do in case we reply fully to such queries? We leave ourselves at the mercy of these people and you put them in possession of the facts of the honey crop of the Province of Ontario from east to west. Now there are some who will say they have no right to give a statement of their honey crop to any one, that it is not the business of any other individual but themselves. That may be true, but in case our Association wants its members to report somewhat definitely the amount of honey produced I do not see where the wrong is; this is not for the public; it certainly would not be

banded to any commission house or any other business firm to make use of. I don't know that I can offer anything to remedy the evil better than what we have before us or at least what we hope to have before us, that is the formation of a honey exchange which will come up afterwards and probably settle this difficulty definitely.

Mr. Sibbald: I am a bee-keeper and on the other hand I am a wholesaler and I know both sides of the question. What Mr. Craig said just now about never giving out a report to a dealer or that it was not the business of a dealer to ask for a report, I do not agree with. A dealer will not buy honey to any extent unless he has a good idea of the crop of the province, in fruit or honey or anything else, he is not going to invest his money in a chance game like that; he has first to get some information about the crop and then he will go ahead and buy. We all know as bee-keepers it is important that someone is ready to buy our honey when we are offering it for sale. If we go to the market and the buyers do not know anything about the crop they will not buy. What are we going to do? That will lower the price just as much as it will to give them the report and my practice has always been with dealers when I first commenced to sell my crop, to give him a fair idea as far as I knew what the honey crop and the situation was, and I always tried to get a price that I thought would be maintained by the crop. I don't think the dealer would get ahead of me in the price. If they told me there were big crops I would say, I know all about the crops better than you do. When I sell to a dealer, I want him to make a profit on the honey and I am sorry if he does not, I don't want to have everything myself. The difficulty is

one which is very hard to be got over so that the dealer will have a fair and not an exaggerated report of the crop, and I think with Mr. Craig if we could have some organization such as a honey exchange so that we could get an accurate report amongst ourselves and set a fair price on our product; the dealers would have more confidence in us; they would rather buy our honey if they knew what they were getting and that they were paying the right price and honey was not likely to go away down in price. Next year, owing to the results of the past year, they are going to be more wary than ever about buying honey and if they buy any quantity they are going to buy it cheap.

Mr. Dickenson: I have no fault to find with dealers getting honey as cheap as they can. If they come to me and I have a quantity to sell and am prepared to quote them a price I endeavor to do so. If I fail to come up to their expectations with regard to price I think they should treat the matter in a gentlemanly and business way and send a civil reply. The time I got the reply from the firm in Toronto my honey was all sold but I was told "I had to get my idea down considerably," although they did not get a quotation from me at all.

Mr. Holtermann: This is a very important question and I agree to a very great extent, although not altogether, with my friend Mr. Sibbald. I know a little about a certain firm that we perhaps have in our minds at the present time. Last year they sent out for these market quotations. I had no objection to there sending out but as to the wisdom of answering it, that is another matter. I don't think it is wise to answer it, and this year I for one, did not answer their question at all but later on they tell me that I must "get off my high horse." I was at the Toronto

Exhibition and a very nice gentlemanly person came along and said, have you any honey to sell? I said we have a little. He said, what have you been getting, I said, we got nine and nine and a half cents in barrels and I have some left. He says, that price is too high altogether. After questioning him I found he was a buyer for this firm so I told him of another man that had a lot to sell. He said, I will tell you how it is. We have instructions from the Old County that whatever we cannot buy at seven and a half cents we must not buy because that is all they are prepared to pay in the Old Country. Do you see how beautifully this thing worked. They couldnt buy unless the market was forced down to 7½ cents and by this report going out through the country that there was this immense flow and so much had been offered to them the tendency would be to depress the market so that they would be able to buy at 7 1-2 cents. There is a warning in what Mr. Sibbald has said as to the dealers buying largely during the past year and as to what they will do during the coming year I believe if the commission man or the wholesale man loses on what he buys one year he is going to look out another year. We should not allow men to get out reports in the way in which they have been doing.

(Continued next month.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

By G. A. Deadman.

THE USE OF LATH IN APICULTURE

In these days when pine lumber is at a premium, it may not have occurred to many that pine laths, such as are used for houses, may be used to a good advantage in hives and other things in apiculture. This is the

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second year that I have used them and I regret that it did not occur to me to use them before. Ordinarily they are 4 ft. long, 1 1-2 inch wide and 3-8 inch thick. Those we buy here are shipped in from B. C. and are a fine sample. The most of them will go 3-8 dressed on one side. They cost here 40c per 100 which is the same as \$8 per 1000 feet surface measure. I question if anything equal to them can be purchased for that money. I might say that I always have and do still favor double-walled hives. These need not necessarily be heavier or larger than the single walled but it goes without question they are much better. For example a hive made of 3-8 in. lumber outside, 3-8 in. lath inside, with 1-4 or 1-8 in- space between, is away ahead of the same size hive made of 1 inch or 7-8 inch lumber. Not only does it cost no more for material but is lighter and it seems to me better, no matter whether in a climate so hot to endanger the combs, or in one so cold that protection is required. If some maintain, we want a hive as dry as possible, then lath will help to accomplish this.

It does not require a series of experiments to show that it is much the best hive of the two no matter whether wintered outside or in the cellar. For outside wintering in northern latitudes we would of course give them the same protection as for single wall, but after doing this it is not hard to say, which would be best. With me it is much easier to buy lath than good pine lumber. By buying 1 inch lumber and re-sawing we can by using lath make just double the number of hives out of the same quantity. Double walled hives have been and always will be in favor. That is wanted is to have them no heavier or larger, to make them universally preferred. Strange as it

may seem such a hive is no larger, and is lighter and stronger, cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and costs very little, if any, more than the single walled. In making such a hive no rabbeting is required on which to rest the frames, as we simply make the laths which are placed perpendicular, shorter to accommodate this, while the grain of the wood for outside is horizontal. It is this that makes it stronger. Not only so, but no matter how much shrinkage takes place in the outside, it never effects the space below the frames inside. This is an advantage in itself. The 1-4 or 1-8 inch strip to cover space between the lath and the lumber outside is brought level with the top of the lath. This gives them a bee space around the end of the projecting top box of the frame. The fact of the lath varying a little in width, makes it easy fitting without cutting, by selecting either wide or narrow lath as may be required. This, of course, is done when putting together and the metal rabbet is put on same time. So much pleased am I with them that I make the supers the same on the sides or parts that the frames rest on. I am not sure it would not pay to have them double all around. Supposing the lath was used in addition to the ordinary thickness of lumber it would only cost 4c for these alone for a hive "Simplicity" size, but if 3-8 lumber is used outside then they are a saving. Apart from the body of the hive lath will be found valuable for use in covers. The leading cover to-day is the double one. Last season I found that the inside part would swell and in doing so force out the ends. Not only was this the case with my own but some I saw shipped from the Gould, Shapley, Muir Co., and so long as made of well seasoned lumber this trouble I should think would

exist. I am making mine this year with part lath and part 3-8 inch well seasoned lumber over the centre. I have an idea that apart from the spreading difficulty the lath would be better, as they would allow sufficient moisture to escape and so keep hive nice and dry. By having say 10 inch 3-8 board in centre and lath at sides it would lessen the danger of the packing causing the lath to bend sufficient to interfere with the bee space over the frames. In using lath I would have them as dry as possible. I think there would still be sufficient "give" to them to allow for expansion. For those who wish to winter two nuclei or full colonies in one hive a division board made of lath is just the thing. For this purpose they can be re-sawed, which will make them nearly 3-16 thick and will then only take half as many. Possibly it may be as cheap to use them as they are, but they are better half thickness when used to separate small colonies. To fasten them together get your tinsmith to cut some 7-8 strips of tin 1-8 inch less than the depth of your hive and folded like the letter U, and as wide as your laths are thick: insert the ends of your laths between two of these and with a wire nail or awl punch two holes through the edges of the tin into lath. Do this in both sides and the same with a 7-8 folded strip over the top lath and long enough to rest on metal rabbit. You need nothing more. In making the holes the tin is pressed into the lath so that you have a division board without a nail and one that will never shrink or swell so as to allow the bees to pass from one side to the other. In days gone by when I had the "long idea" hive I used to winter 150 or more colonies, two in one hive, with just such a board division between them. It seems queer that if there is a hole

anywhere that a bee can get through the following spring will find one end of your hive vacant. This happened sometimes between the top bar of the division board and the metal rabbit. A good queen excluding division board can be made the same way, only, of course, by leaving the lath just far enough apart to allow a bee to pass, but to exclude the queen.

Chicago and North-Western Bee-Keepers' Association.

REPORTED BY MORLEY PETTIT

The annual convention of this Association met December 3rd and 4th 1902, at the Briggs House, Chicago. President, Geo. W. York, occupied the chair. After an opening prayer by Secretary H. F. Moore, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

President's Address.—"Present Needs of Bee-Keepers."

(a) Laws on Bee Diseases.—The Bee-Keepers of every state that has not already such laws must work to that end. Fowl brood is increasing at an alarming rate.

(b) Organization.—There is a tremendous lack of interest among Bee-Keepers in the line of organization for their own advancement. Nearly every other industry is organized and is reaping the benefit. We need a leader. We could, for example, improve the markets, by keeping small bee-keepers from rushing their honey off too early and at a low figure, thus demoralizing the market for the whole selling season. Bee-keepers should take a livelier interest in their National Bee-Keepers' Association. The tendency is to hold a narrow selfish view.

(c) Marketing Honey—is an im-

tant subject. There should be a more uniform system of grading honey for market.

(d) A National Honey Exchange—this subject has been discussed for years by a number of our brightest minds. Surely something of the kind must come to stop the present haphazard way of disposing of the crop. But bee-keepers must have more confidence in each other. They must also be willing to pay for expert management; and they can afford to do this.

Discussion.—Dr. Miller, H. F. Moore, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Clark and others spoke at some length on the urgent need of a foul brood law in this state. It is the man who has no foul brood, said Dr. Miller, who most needs protection, just as when our buildings have not yet burned we need insurance. One diseased colony, said Mr. Clark, being weak, may infect a whole apiary by its germ laden honey being carried by robber bees.

Mr. Wilcox.—Let the president appoint a committee to secure such law.

Secretary Moore.—We must cooperate with the State and National associations and above all we must save money.

President Hutchinson of N. B. K. said he thought it perfectly legitimate that the National help State associations in such matters.

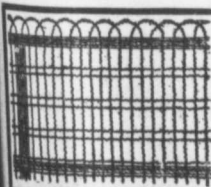
Mr. N. E. France, State Inspector of Apiaries for Wisconsin pointed out that the great mass of bee-keepers must be aroused to an active in-

terest before much can be done.

Editor Hutchinson of the Bee-Keepers' Review, spoke on Organization.—The age of individual effort is passing. We have reached an age of organization. In union is strength. It is less important to dwell on the necessity of organization than to consider how best to bring it about. There are two ways evident. To federate small organizations under one management or to form branches of the National throughout the country. The idea is not to form a "trust" in the bad sense of the word. An organization is a joining together for the benefit of its members and not necessarily to the detriment of others.

Dr. Miller.—We have not yet learned that we NEED an exchange, let that fact be emphasised.

Secretary Moore.—We must get the 700,000 bee-keepers in the United States to see that they need an exchange. There is no difficulty about selling comb honey, the trouble is with extracted honey. The latter is not well distributed, as witness the fact that the price varies all the way from one cent to twelve cents per pound. Those who are interested say incorporate with, say, \$50,000 and headquarters at Chicago. It is a question of dollars and cents. You would need a retail store with modern appliances. Call it the "Honey Company of the National Bee-Keepers' Association," and let the managers buy and sell honey. Honey will always crowd out glucose, when



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the people know it is honey.

Mr. Abbot.—All this is summed up in one word, "Advertise." Produce good honey, put it up properly and then advertise it. A stock company is a good idea but we must back it up with money.

Herman F. Moore read a paper on the "Future of the National Bee-Keepers' Association and duties of affiliated Societies." According to the United States census report there are 700,000 bee-keepers in the country. Of these only about 1,000 are members of the National. How shall we increase this to \$10,000, to \$25,000? First appoint the very best man in the country as Business Manager, the laying aside all petty jealousies, support him. Advertise! Advertise!! let every bee-keeper in the country know that the National is doing something and that the larger the membership, the more it can do. Let every small association join the National in a body and let each individual solicit members.

(Continued next month.)

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