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# THE CANADIAN Bee Journal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES  
VOL. I, No. 7.

BRANTFORD, ONT. JAN., 1894.

WHOLE No.  
347.

After weighing all the evidence, we are under the impression that the queens rather than the *climate* should regulate the size of the brood chamber and that this should be done by additional frames rather than a means of a departure from the standard size of frame.

\*.\*

For those who use the Langstroth hive it is folly to attempt to run for extracted honey with only one super. If there is rarely any fall flow, colonies with two supers can frequently be run for extracted honey to good advantage. If you have never given this method a trial do so.

\*.\*

Ontario, yes more, Canada has reason to be proud of the result of the awards at Chicago. Mr. Pringle's article reached us too late for editorial comment last month. But we have maintained, that as a province, and more as a Dominion, there is no country which can equal our own for quality of honey, for the profit with which bee-keeping can be engaged in and for the skill of its bee-keepers, the result at Chicago has sustained that position, and yet with all the natural advantages we possess, we have many difficulties to overcome. It requires united effort to overcome these most rapidly, why can we not have such,

More than ever are we impressed with the importance of bearing in mind that locality has much to do with difference in results under the same management. For instance where the honey flow generally lasts only four to six weeks the management may be quite different to the locality where one may also depended on the fall flow; again, we are satisfied that what may be the best system for the specialist, will not be the best system for the beekeeper who has only a few colonies and who cannot devote a full share of his time to the bees.

\*.\*

Only when we have definite results from careful experiments do we begin to realize how haphazard were former conclusions. Long practical experience must never be ignored, yet when the results are not carefully calculated these conclusions are often incorrect. Without saying anything disparaging about apicultural experimental work in the past, we do not hesitate to say that the work being done through Mr. Taylor by the government for bee-keepers is of a very practical nature, and we trust not only that this work may continue, but spread until bee-keepers receive a portion of that which is due them, and the importance of this branch of agriculture merits. Criticism will be of great assistance to Mr. Taylor and if it can be done in a friendly spirit, as this will be, so much the better.

We think the swarms should have been made to weigh an even number of pounds in each group. We recognize that the same amount of ground would not have been covered, yet the work would have been done in a more thorough manner, as far as undertaken. The variation in weight of swarms is an important factor and especially is this the case when the gain per lb. is taken into consideration. For instance a swarm weighing 5 lbs. may secure no more than required for immediate use, one weighing 6 lbs. would gain 3 lbs. per day, one weighing 7 lbs. gain 6 lbs. per day and so on. Again if we understand the experiment correctly, the supers were taken from the old colony and placed upon the new, the supers may therefore, as far as we know, have been in all stages, from untouched foundation in sections to nearly completed comb honey. Such a variation is not desirable when conducting an experiment, and we think it would be better to take untouched supers in every case. Again, it will be remembered, that Mr. Taylor uses the new Heddon hive, this has a chamber half the depth of the Langstroth frame. Mr. Taylor does not state if one or two of these chambers were used for brood. This may assist very much in accounting for some of the results with heavy swarms, and in fact in various ways give us a result somewhat different from what would prevail had a full depth Langstroth frame been used. If only one shallow body were used below the comb honey super, we would expect different results as to comb honey, than with a chamber below the depth of the Langstroth. Again it will be found that heavy swarms will remain in the hive better and work to better advantage with lots of room below, it is even advisable: sometimes, when they are hived, to put an empty body below the brood chamber. The whole experiment opens an interesting field, and Mr. Taylor expresses matters well when he says "many and varied experiments must be made in order to arrive at the exact truth in these matters. Let no one fear that apicultural experiment stations may be either too

numerous or too well equipped." When we recommended starters in our address upon the production of comb honey, we looked upon it largely from the standpoint of securing the best finished sections and we must confess we did not expect to find any material difference in the quantity of honey secured. If it can be shown that bees will do even as well upon sheets of foundation we shall welcome the news. The unreliability (as to drone and worker) of the comb built on starters would lead us to avoid the latter.

\*.\*

To follow the right path is not always the smoothest and most pleasant, but all things considered the best.

**THE RIGHT PATH** It is not manly to praise only when good is done and to remain silent when we should condemn. Is not this what some of us are doing. Brother York of the American Bee Journal is heroically doing battle with the apicultural experimental "ring" in Michigan and every fair minded person however delicate his position, should help him. The Michigan government is conducting experiments in apiculture and the one who is conducting their experiments acknowledges that he is selling the result of this costly work to one man. How any one can look upon this as fair and just we cannot realize. The money used is furnished by the people of the country and all have an equal right to the use of it. If one man had the monopoly to supply apicultural information to the United States it would be different, but there are many who are in this business, for instance in Canada every agricultural paper has a bee department, and nearly every weekly paper in the Dominion gives apicultural information from time to time, again there are the apicultural writers and lecturers, and last, but not least, bee-keepers generally, who have a right to this information; equal to any one else. In Canada the report of such work would have to go to the government first and through it to the public. or he published by the government in bulletin form from time to time. There is

no good reason why this should not be the case and we have no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of this struggle for freedom. We think it is only necessary to point this out in its proper light and those engaged in it will be the first to desist. Public sentiment will be against them. even if it does not matter much if bee-keepers who do not subscribe for the "monopolist" get the information a month or two later.

\*.\*

While we are upon the subject we may say it looks bad for a country when its paid official links himself

ENCOURAGING with one who encourages  
FRAUD and points out a way to defraud. Tacked onto

the report on "Feeding Back" the editor of the *Review* says, "I can tell you how honey can be treated so that it will not candy when 'fed back' but I presume that some of my readers would consider the plan objectionable. You knew that some of us mix a little honey with the sugar that is fed in the fall for winter stores. This is done to prevent crystallization. Well, this rule will work *both ways*." A little sugar mixed with the honey will prevent crystalization." Just in proportion to the extent to which this teaching is covered and clothed as much as possible in the guise of respectability. is it dangerous. In fact it bears for subtleness favorable comparison to the way in which the serpent beguiled Eve. But it has marked plainly upon its face that the editor countenances a fraud, and more, the inference will be drawn from this misleading statement that even if bee-keepers as a body do not work at such practices and such methods to defraud the consuming public at least a large number, if not all of those who support the "Review" wink at it, which is not correct. I would far rather have my child exposed to corruption unveiled and in its worst form and all its unsightliness, than that it should be exposed to teachings, equally corrupt, yet veiled under the guise of expediency. We are thankful that in Canada with one exception no one has dared to uphold such

a fraud and against him resolutions have been passed at several associations calling upon the public press not to permit the publication of articles from his pen upon "bees and honey." Such a resolution might bring the few on the other side to their senses. This question will not down, it must be faced and dealt with, and the sooner the better. Some may construe such action into a personal attack, but this will only be an argument to lead from the path of duty.

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We are indebted to Brother York, Editor American Bee-Journal, for the engraving of the Ontario Honey Exhibit, it appeared in the November Number of our Journal.

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#### The World's-Fair Lecture.

We have been protesting in the public press against the lack of attention given by public men to bees and honey. For this bee-keepers and supply dealer's have themselves been much to blame. A business that requires no experience, and no care and attention is unworthy of the notice of any one of ability. It has been put in such an untruthful light to often. On the other hand those successful have too often feared to let people know of their success. All this is wrong. The *truth*, the *whole* truth and *nothing but the truth* answers best. With proper surroundings, a man of ability devoting a proper amount of care and attention will succeed providing he has the necessary experience, more than that he can make a good living with a very small capital.

A statement circulated so worded would do good. The more you bring bees and honey under the notice of the people the better. It will help our markets at home and abroad.

Mr. Adam Brown Ex M. P., Hamilton, Ont., is doing the bee-keepers of this country a great deal of good by drawing the attention of the citizens of Canada to the excellence of Ontario honey, to draw their attention to honey would alone do good, to draw their attention under such favorable circumstances will do much more. Wherever Mr. Brown goes it will be in the best interest of bee-keepers to assist in working up an interest in his lecture. We feel all the more free to say this because thus far at every lecture Mr. Brown has had a crowded house.

## ANNUAL MEETING ONTARIO BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.

Lindsay, Dec. 16th, 1873.

*Editor Canadian Bee Journal :*

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your card of the 14th inst., I would say that at the forthcoming meeting of O. B. A., papers are expected to be read by the following parties: R. F. Holterman, "How to make bee-keeping more profitable"; C. W. Post, "The management of out apiaries and shipping bees by rail in summer"; W. Z. Hutchinson, "Being stung" and R. H. Smith "Extracted Honey"; A. Pringle, J. E. Frith and A. Pickett, subjects not named. The meeting will continue for three days instead of two, as you have it in last C. B. J.

Hotel accommodations will be found at the Benson House and the Simpson House, the two best hotels in town at about \$1.00 per day. Programmes will be sent to the members before the meeting.

S. CORNEIL, Secy.

P. S.—I have no means of knowing who will be present.

[The above is in response to a request for full particulars and programme for publication in C. B. J. We charge nothing for inserting such information and always think conventions should be advertised to draw a crowd, if fifty would attend having railroad certificates the cost of attendance would be reduced very much. It is the uncertainty of having fifty attend and the scant advertizing of the convention which keeps many bee-keepers at home.—Ed.]

### Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association Annual Meeting.

The Haldimand Bee-keepers met at the court house, Cayuga, Dec. 16th. Amongst those present, Israel Overhold. Pres.: E. C. Campbell, secretary: Dr. W. H. Montague, M. P., J. R. Martin, Q. C., Wm. Kindree DeCewesville, F. A. Rose, W. D. Roulston, J. A. Bert, John Jack, Robt. Coverdale, Alex. Stewart, R. F. Holtermann.

Election of officers resulted as follows: F. A. Rose, president; Robt. Coverdale, vice-president; E. C. Campbell, secretary; Directors, Jas. Armstrong, J. H. Best, Wm. Kindree, Isreal Overholt, W. D. Roulston.

Auditors, John Jack and Alex. Stewart. Representative at Ontario Association, Israel Overhold.

An address from R. F. Holtermann, the subject being, "Drawbacks in Bee-keeping and how to overcome them." The latter part of the address was taken up

with the adulteration of honey and proposed legislation.

Dr. W. H. Montague M. P. was then called upon and gave a very interesting address showing that he was thoroughly alive to the importance of the bee-keeping industry. Reference will be made to his address in a future number.

A resolution was passed urging Dr. Montague to interest himself in the proposed legislation for the prevention of the production of so called "sugar honey" and the adulteration of honey. The member for Haldimand readily consented to do all in his power for bee-keepers. A resolution was passed condemning the late writings of W. F. Clarke upon bees and honey in the "Witness."

### WINTERING BEES.

(For the Canadian Bee Journal)

FRIEND MILLER:—Answering your letter on page 111, C. B. J. I may say that you have a happy faculty of getting over grudes, if indeed you ever have any worth the name. I like that so much in you.

I read your letter with keen interest and by your permission shall point out where, *in my opinion*, your practice is at fault.

You understand the benefits that would accrue to your bees from top packing in cellar although you don't mention the fact that if the hives were so packed the temperature in the hives would be higher and this difference of temperature between hive air and cellar air would very much help the circulation through the hives, provided your hives were properly set and an opening provided at back of hives as well as in front.

I am sure it would pay you to put warm cushions, full size of covers on top of each hive and then place the next hive right square on top of that cushion and so on to the end.

I cannot help disagreeing with you when you say you "suspect the only harm of too much ventilation is lowering the temperature"

O! No that is not all the harm. Too much ventilation or rather more ventilation than they are used to disturbs them and makes them noisy for a time but under the change they soon become quiet, but pretty soon after the wind abates another change occurs and the bees are again disturbed and again become noisy—two disquietudes—two injuries inflicted.

Such changes in my bee cellar would disturb me not a little, and disturb my sleep at night.

It may be you are right in placing your bees within six inches of the cellar bottom, I shall try that next winter and hope it will come out all right for as you say it will save a lot of room.

I am very sure that you are making a grievous mistake in providing but one opening for the ingress and egress of air, for the air in going in and out at the same opening, the size you specify, would be more or less retarded by friction but a worse feature than that is always present viz.: the air through diffusion while going into the hive would become a good deal mixed with the foul air going out of the hive and so of course a portion of foul air would be carried back into the hive and the bees in order to drive it out will probably keep up a brisk hum.

Now friend Miller all this wears out your bees and weakens their power of endurance in spring.

The fact is all clear to you that warm air seeks an exit at the highest opening and cold air pushes in at the lowest, now by taking advantage of these wise provisions in nature we may have good air gently moving in at one end of the hive and foul air moving out at the other end continuously and that too without an effort from the bees.

I have experimented a good deal in wintering without floors, but I am now pretty well satisfied that floors are an advantage if properly managed.

I, for the first time during several winters, am wintering with floors to all my hives, my experience and reason go together in this.

I hold the temperature at about 40° by regulating the ventilators and by making more fire in the shop over the cellar in very cold weather.

You say you "find bees will keep quieter at 45° than at 38°"; Well I am persuaded that if your bees were fixed up as I have described both with regard to ventilation and packing your report would be in favor of the lower temperature: but mind you I don't want the temperature ever to drop below 38°, in fact I rather have it at 40°, but in spite of you it will range a little you know, but 38° is the lowest.

So far this winter mine stands at 40° to 42° and the stillness is marvelous; with the ear to the entrance not a vibration can be heard from most of the hives.

RE DAMPNES:—I do not claim that the air should be saturated, but I claim that when bees are properly fixed up, and the temperature ranging from 38° to 42° that dampness does not injure them.

I find that the timber used in supporting

the floor over my bee cellar is badly decayed (built in 1886) so this winter I have taken steps to have the cellar just not quite so damp.

This I accomplished by closing one of the sub-earth ventilators and letting in more air through other openings.

If my cellar were so dry that the bees were restless I should take steps to add to the moisture. This could be accomplished by putting in a six-inch tile, sub-earth ventilator, lay of the land permitting.

Yes, it is a good plan, as you suggest, to "let well enough alone," but may I ask you what is well enough? Let us understand each other. I am pleased to know that previous to the last two winters you usually wintered well. My impressions to the contrary were formed from your reports of the last two winters.

It seems to me, the fact that the temperature in your cellar sometimes touched near the freezing point, proves that the construction is a good deal at fault.

When your bees hum in October, as you say in that straw, don't be deceived; there are conditions present, which, if taken into the cellar, will militate against perfect wintering. At the risk of being called officious, I have replied at great length, for you said you would take it kindly.

Now, I sincerely hope you will not feel obligated to make any change unless you clearly see it to your advantage to do so.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont., Can., Dec., 1893.

P. S.—A young bee may be likened to a clock just wound up, which will go just about so many ticks and be run down, with this difference: the clock can be wound up and go again, but not so with the bee. When it runs down, "it stops short never to go again," so if we would have it do a lot of going in the spring, we must not let it run down in winter.

The temperature at which bees are most quiet is the right temperature under *Existing Conditions*.

S. T. PETTIT.

God hides some ideal in every human soul. At some time in our life we feel a trembling, fearful longing to do some good thing. Life finds its noblest spring of excellence in this hidden impulse to do our best.—*Robert Collyer*.

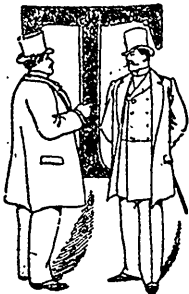
Liberty, friends, is just that condition of things that doesn't permit us to take liberties with others.—*Puck*.

## FIRST STEPS IN BEE-KEEPING,

—  
 “Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings  
 Success.”  
 —

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

## CARE IN WINTER.



HERE is undoubtedly as yet a great deal about the winter management of bees which is mysterious- We can however depend upon it the laws in this matter are as fixed as upon the wintering of any other stock upon the farm.

It is absurd for us to throw the blame upon an improper source and the sooner we face the music and admit the blame does not rest with nature but ourselves the better. Let us discover the conditions under which bees should winter, not a *portion* but all, and then, study if we are following them out and an immense step toward the successful keeping of bees will be taken. On Saturday last I came across a young man who had not yet winterpacked his bees and it was his intention to winter outside. It would be necessary for him to lift his hives and then pack about them during cold weather and at a time when it would be impossible for the bees to have a cleansing and quieting flight. Again the bees or the inside of the cluster owing to cold will have lost a portion of their vitality. We know how a good milk cow will fall off in her flow of milk by a few nights exposure to cold, yes even one night. Other animals are also injured but because we have not an immediate way of finding out as in the cow we pay too little attention to it. The loss from exposure is often greater than we think the loss from disturbing bees at a time when they cannot fly is much greater. Individual cases may be pointed to in which bees have been wintered with success under almost all conditions, but that is no argument. We have known people to fall enormous distances and escape death, but on that account none of us seek that method of travel.

Remove quietly all dead bees from the entrance. It is safe to try and keep the temperature of the bee house or cellar at about 42°. I keep the thermomoter suspended at about the centre of the bee cellar and it often runs higher. Yet my cellar was not specially constructed for a beecellar and although I have prided myself on successful wintering, I am willing in this respect to yield the palm to Mr. S. T. Pettit, and his article in the October number is worthy of careful study. Anything which will disturb the bees such as noises, light or foul air, should be avoided. If a hive begins to show symptoms of moisture inside it is well to treat it.

If you can get at it without disturbing other bees put a good chaff cushion on top of the quilt and frames and as a rule this will improve matters.

## QUESTIONS

I wish to ask you a few questions. Last fall a neighbor gave me a swarm of bees that he was going to kill he took all the honey and gave me the bees. I took them and fed them one dollars worth of sugar. They wintered and swarmed once, I hived the swarm in a new hive with good foundation starters, and they had what I thought was foul brood but it has all disappeared. The old colony has never had anything wrong with it. Now the question is will *foul brood* go away in the fall and return in the spring. I do not think now that it was foul brood.

Pine Orchard, Ont.

A. B.

Foul brood as the name implies is a disease which attacks the brood and therefore as far as its active work of destruction is concerned it ceases in the fall of the year when the queen ceases to deposit eggs and the young bees have passed the various stages of growth. Yet the disease or germs of the disease remain present. Look carefully into the cell bottoms of the comb and if you find towards the lower side of the cell bottom decayed matter of a coffee color you are fairly safe to infer it was *foul brood*. If not it was probably chilled brood or the brood has perished from some other cause.

If you did not see any dead brood in the combs during the latter part of the breeding season you are quite safe to take it for granted it was not foul brood.

## ITALIANIZING

What is the cheapest manner of Italianizing nine colonies the next season and get no mixture with common drones?

NEW BEGINNER.

The best way for a “Beginner” will be to buy tested queens from a reliable breeder.

We should however advise the purchase of untested queens and Italianizing during the honey flow.

#### SIZE OF FRAME

What is the frame mostly in vogue today? Is it the Langstroth or Quinby?

#### NEW BEGINNER.

The Langstroth by a large number, but some very good bee-keepers use the Quinby. If you are beginning by all means take the Langstroth, if you have already a large number of Quinby hives stick to that frame unless you can sell your entire apiary.

#### DIFFERENT SIZES

Is it better in an apiary to get only one frame or to get two different frames?

#### NEW BEGINNER

We would far sooner work in an apiary with a number 12 foot on one foot and a number 8 on the other than with two sizes of frames, avoid it. If you have a bad size of frame and have only a few hives at present and it is your intention to increase very much, sacrifice on the few and start right otherwise make no change.

#### ITALIANS

Where can I get pure Italians?

This last question is the smallest and yet how difficult to answer. Purity of breed is desirable for this reason only. If you get a desirable working strain of blood from a pure breed, it will perpetuate itself for a greater length of time in the offspring. That is the only advantage it has over a bee not pure but having in its blood desirable strains.

On the other hand, if you get in the pure breed an undesirable strain, these bad qualities are just so much the more difficult to root out. When there is such a diversity of opinion amongst, shall we say professional, bee-keepers as to what a pure Italian Bee is, it is difficult to say who has *Pure Italians*. It is a delicate matter for us to answer this question, we breed queens, but over half the apiary is run for dollars and cents and this money must come through the honey secured by the sale of honey. We therefore cannot afford to get the best looking bees unless they also have the quality of being desirable as honey gatherers. There are probably quite a number just in this position. We in fact do not know how very many are situated in this respect. What should be desired is a record for honey gathering, if we can add to it beauty so much the better. Our most successful bee-keepers are not those using the most beautiful bees. We breed Italian bees we also have a few choice queens producing five banded bee, but from what we can learn of them, we do not feel justified in

allowing drones from these queens to fly. This question is however open for discussion. We admire the beautiful and other things being equal prefer it.

### Strictly Business.

Some of our subscribers have failed to read this Journal's business rules and ask "Why did you not stop my Journal when the subscription expired?" We only stop sending the Journal when a subscriber refuses the paper or notifies us to stop it *and pays all arrearages*

\*.\*

Some took a trial trip with the old publishers but when the subscription list came to us, strange to say, there was nothing to show this and we supposed all mere regular subscribers and continued to send the Journal. We acted in good faith and have no desire to take advantage of any one. If a trial trip man wanted it stopped he should have returned the Journal after his time was up but not having done this and having received the Journal for months the only fair thing to do now is to pay up to date and stop it, if stop it he must.

\*.\*

We are sending out a large number of those fine portfolios and the receivers are more than pleased. A few have neglected to renew their subscriptions and if they send 10 cents in addition to their dollar we will send the Portfolio while the supply lasts.

\*.\*

Just here let me say that when we notified those in arrears that \$1 was due we meant for the year from August 1893 to July 1894. If you have not sent your dollar please do so *to-day*.

\*.\*

If you appreciate the Journal please show it by securing us a subscriber or two. We will pay you well for your trouble. A larger subscription list means a better Journal. At present we are putting every dollar the Journal earns into it again. If Canadian Bee-keepers want a live and prosperous and representative Journal they can only have it by giving it their hearty support. Are you doing your share to accomplish this? If not are you not under some obligation to do so? This is

STRICTLY BUSINESS.

Held Over.

Owing to pressure on our space we are compelled to hold over a number of important articles.



# ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

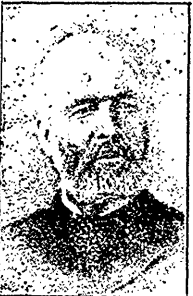
**T**HE annual meeting of the above association takes place this year at Lindsay, Ont. Early in November we urged that the programme appear in the December Number of *THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL*, but only very meagre information could be obtained for that number.

would have desired to inform our readers more fully but it is safe to say an excellent bill of fare may be expected. We have no information as to the arrangement if any for reduced railroad fares, the secretary states in his letter such information will be sent to members, but there are doubtless many others who are not members in



A. Pisset, Nasagaweya,  
Vice-President

We fully expected to be in a position to give the hour of the first session and the subjects for each session throughout the meeting in this number. From the president's letter in connection with directors meeting we judge the session will be at about 10 a. m., Jan'y 9th, 1894



S. Corneil, Lindsay, Sec'y, but the secretary has given us no other information than that contained in his letter published elsewhere. We



F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, President.



Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn,  
Foul Brood Inspector.



R. F. Whiteside, Little  
Britain, Auditor.

Eastern Ontario, who will wish to go to the convention and who would become members upon arrival. These would make it more certain to swell the number to fifty and also make the meeting interesting. Is it not a short sighted policy to not advertize the con-



T. J. Webster, Oakwood,  
Auditor.

vention as widely as possible.

The Dairyman's Association, Poultry As-

sociation, and other societies, avail themselves of the government bulletins to announce their meetings all over Ontario.



W. J. Brown, Chard.

The same could be done in the Live Stock Journal, Farmer's Advocate, and other papers. Why not do so? There are possibilities in store for this organization as yet unthought of. In this number, we give our readers an idea of the appearance of some of our officers. We do not know how well the printer will bring out the engravings, but will hope for the best. The most prominent position is occupied by the president, F. A. Gemmell, Stratford. Mr. Gemmell is well known to bee-keepers. He is a careful apicultural student, and a practical man of long experience. Mr. A. Pickett, Nassagaweya, has held the position of vice-president for two years with quiet dignity. We regret to learn that Mr. Pickett's wife has for some time been in poor health. It is Mr. Pickett's intention to be at the convention. The responsible position of secretary is filled by Mr. Corneil, Lindsay. Upon the secretary depends, to a great extent, the success of a meeting. The annual report is also the work of his hand. The secretary should be energetic, just to all, working for the best interests of the organization with which he is connected, elevating our calling. We need not say how well this position has been filled by our secretary. Martin Emeigh, Holbrook, treasurer, has been a bee keeper for many years. He has now the reputation of being very wealthy, and every member of the association feels that in him as treasurer they can have entire confidence. There is no man who has met as many bee-keepers face to face in Ontario as has our foul brood inspector, Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn.



J. K. Darling, Almonte.

There are many men qualified to fill the position of every officer in the association, but only one man can fill the position of inspector, and that man is Wm. McEvoy, R. F. White-side, Little Britain, and T. J. Webster, Oakwood, our auditors, may be expected to do their work well. They are extensive bee-keepers, secure large crops of excellent honey each year, and they well deserve recognition by Ontario bee-keepers.

First among the directors we find W. J. Brown, Chard, he who has done such good service in organizing district associations. J. K. Darling, Almonte, comes from a district of country well adapted for bee-keeping. He is a man well known in his own locality. M. B. Holmes must be full of wisdom—he comes from Athens. Mr. Holmes' pleasant manner wins him many friends. Mr. Pringle bears the double honor of director and superintendent of the Ontario honey exhibit at the World's Fair. He has been prominently before our bee-keepers for many years. Mr. Couse Streetsville has kept bees for the last sixteen years, we have known him personally for many, he has the confidence of all who associate with him. D. Chalmers Pool has been interested in bees for many years and we believe has been a successful bee-keeper. F. A. Rose Balmoral, showed a sample of comb honey at the Haldimand convention entitling him to first rank as a bee-keeper. We need say nothing of Messrs J. B. Hall, Woodstock and R. McKnight, Owen Sound, they have long been before the bee-keepers of the country. John Myers, Stratford, carries with him, the name of a person upright and honorable, we have found him so in all his dealings. At least acquainted with a man well spoken of in his own vicinity.

Wm. Couse, Streetsville.



Wm. Couse, Streetsville.



Allen Pringle, Selby.

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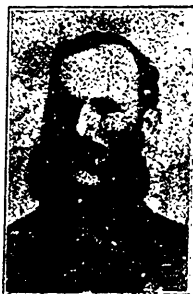
We are perhaps the least acquainted with a man well spoken of in his own vicinity.



F. A. Rose Balmoral.

We are perhaps the least acquainted with a man well spoken of in his own vicinity.

needs no further recommendation, such a man is Mr. Jones. R. H. Smith, Bracebridge, has won in his own community the



R. McKnight, Owensound.

respect of his fellow-men, he holds several positions of trust in Bracebridge.

At some future time we may give short biographies of these officers. Among those who are expected to be present are:— F. A. Gemmell, Stratford; A. Pickett, Nassagaweya; S. Corneil, Lindsay; Martin Emeigh, Holbrook;

Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; R. F. Whiteside, Little Britain; T. J. Webster, Oakwood; S. T. Pettit, Belmont; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; J. E. Frieh, Princeton; W. J. Brown, Chard; J. Newton, Thamesford; Allen Pringle, Selby; John Calvert, Walsh; W.



John Myers, Stratford.

W. Simmons, Ronson; Doctor Duncan, Embro; J. K. Darling, Almonte; M. B. Holmes, Athens; C. W. Post, Murray; John L. Grosjean, Coboury; Wm. Couse, Streetsville; D. Chalmers, Poole; F. A. Ross, Balmoral; R. McKnight, Owen Sound; John Myers, Stratford; E. A. Jones, Kertch; R. H. Smith, Bracebridge; A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; R. R. Clement, Walkerton; J. Shaver, Brantford; R. F. Holterman, Brantford.

LATER. Owing to a mistake on the part of the engraver those of Martin Emeigh, Treasurer, and M. B. Holmes, do not appear in this number of the JOURNAL.

#### Bees which Have No Sting.

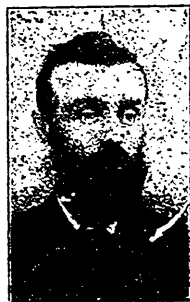
Be persevering — Many a lad makes a good beginning and stops there. He may be sharp and clever but he tries

too early, and he isn't even like the hare in the fable, he never finishes. He is always finding something he can do better than the thing he has in hand.

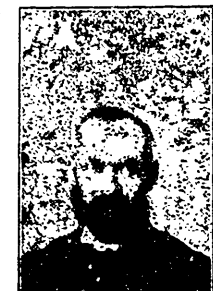
Be kind. Some boys growl at their sisters and brothers like bears in a bad temper. It is a great deal easier to talk gently and pleasantly and far more profitable, for it brings in a good crop of kindness in return. The boy who thinks everybody is grumbling and finding fault with him should examine himself and see if some of his own seeds are not springing up.

Be truthful—This is a hard task to a boy, but it is worth all the trouble it costs.

And the first step in that direction is to cease to tell lies "in fun." The world is full of fun without there being any need to fall back upon lying for it. The boy who is



R. H. Smith, Bracebridge.



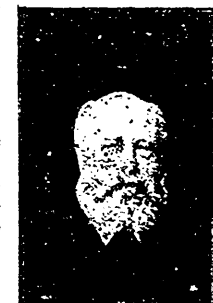
D. Chalmers, Poole.

always telling lies in fun very easily falls into the habit of telling lies in all seriousness.

Be honest.—There is a popular saying amongst children that "Findings are keepings," and this has led to the finding of many things before they are lost. If everybody would allow the so-called lost things to remain where they are, the owners would recover far more of them than they do.

Be a man.—Some boys consider smoking is the first step in this direction, and a moustache and swagger the next. They are mistaken. The first leads to sickness, and commonly a good birching, as it deserves; the second seem to be exclusive cultivation of fools.

A good boy—one who is kind and considerate at home, who knows how to work well at school, and who knows how to play well at the proper time, generally makes a good man.



J. B. Hall, Woodstock.

Ireland has 2,830 acres of bog land.

## USE CHARITY

(For the Canadian Bee Journal.)

Before me lies a card, written evidently by one who was not in any easy frame of mind when he wrote, which reads as follows.

Doctors Disagree:—"All the writers on bees are so opposite in their opinions and practices as can be. I have looked in vain for some one person whom I could follow with a certainty of success, and as freely as I would a teacher in any of the common branches of human knowledge." As there seems to be an opinion similar to the above prevailing with the most of the beginners in bee-keeping, and also with many who have kept bees for some years, perhaps a little looking into the matter may help us, as readers of the Canadian Bee Journal, to understand each other better, or at least help us to understand why nothing pertaining to bee-lore can be followed like a rule in arithmetic.

## No Fixed Rules:—

Twice two makes four every time, because it cannot be otherwise, no matter by whom multiplied, nor at what season of the year the computation is made, or in what locality; hence we have the rule of multiplication as being always the same. The same of all other rules pertaining to the elementary part of arithmetic but when we come to apply any rule similar to the above to the bees, we find that it don't always work, for the reason that every season brings its changes.

Swarming Uncontrollable:—For instance, in the early eighties, we had two seasons very similar, in which the early flow of honey from clover was good and during the first season I tried a plan of increase in which I made one new colony from two old ones; without any swarming afterward, which pleased me much. The next year I tried the whole apiary that way with a like result: writing out the plan for a friend in another state, telling him it was just the thing. He tried it and the result was double the swarms he had ever had before, this causing him to almost curse me down in the bottom of his heart, although he did not do it openly.

Go Cautious:—The next year we had an entirely different season, one in which the bees gathered only enough to keep up brood-rearing to the fullest extent, and when I came to try my sure plan of moderate increase with no swarming I found that it worked? to the extent of nearly 300 swarms from some sixty odd colonies in the spring. In fact everything swarmed and swarmed till very little money was the result. Now why

was it that my friend in another state did not succeed with the plan I gave him as I was succeeding at the time I gave it? Simply because the season with him was similar to the next with me, in which I made even a greater failure with my own plan than he had done. Without farther illustrations, it is easily seen why no rule regarding bee culture can be formed which will do to follow throughout the whole country, as can the rules in arithmetic; and the only thing we can do is to try the plans of others CAUTIOUSLY till we know they are suited to our wants, using charity all the time.

Doolittle vs. Pettit:—In speaking of charity, I have felt to wondering if "charity had her perfect work," when Bro. Pettit on page 60 of the Canadian Bee Journal, in speaking of the gentle murmur heard in the bee cellar when the bees are in it, Bro. P. says, "Bro. G. M. Doolittle once called it a contented hum; but allow me to say, there is no such thing as a contented hum in the cellar, the very reverse is the matter of fact. It is a hum of discontent." Further on he says in substance that where bees are wintering perfectly they drop into "STILLNESS AND DEEP REPOSE," except when they arouse to take stores into the cluster, etc. I do not live in Canada so do not know but what Bro. P. is entirely right in his assertions regarding bees in that Province, and will use charity enough not to dispute what he says; but I wish to say that if bees ever "drop into (perfect) stillness" in central New York at any time of the year I never was on hand when they had thus "dropped."

Bees always Murmur:—I have placed my ear to the side of the hive many times at all seasons of the year, and I never yet done this but what I always heard a murmur from the bees inside, even when I considered them wintering perfectly. Now multiply this murmur of a single colony by from 50 to 100 according to the number there is in a cellar and it amounts to the "contented hum" I once spoke of in some of my articles. I see by last Gleanings that Dr. Miller's bees give forth a sound when in a quiescent state during October, so it would appear that the state of Illinois is similar to New York. To better illustrate: I set my bees in the cellar this year Nov. 18th, and as the temperature out door was about the same as that in the cellar the doors were left open till the night of the 20th. Just after dark I went to the cellar. There was a slight breeze blowing so as to make a murmur in the tree tops standing in the twelve acres of woodland close to the bee cellar. As I approached the cellar I noticed this murmur and noted how near it

sounded like that given off by the bees in a still dark cellar where wintering well, as I had always supposed. When just inside the open door I could hear the murmur of the wind in the tree tops with one ear and the murmur of the bees with the other ear, and both seemed alike. Now if this was a hum of "discontent," then I have been mistaken all my life and have never had bees winter "PERFECTLY." This hum certainly could not have come from "foul air," as the doors had been wide open for nearly sixty hours.

Varying Experiment:—But there is another reason why things laid down in bee-keeping cannot be followed like a rule in arithmetic. There is a great difference in individuals; some experiment carefully, proving everything critically step by step as they go, arriving at almost a definite conclusion with the first experiment, while others experiment in such a careless slipshod manner that the result is not always what it should be. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, any careful reader of what is written on api culture will find much of value after they have sifted the chaff from the wheat.

Worth \$100.00 a year:—It is often necessary to apply what was written a long time ago in the "good book" where it says "prove all things; hold fast to that which is good," when reading much of the literature of the day on many other subjects beside bee-keeping. However much there may be of imperfection in our bee literature, \$100 per year would not hire me to dispense with it, for it is to this same literature, that I owe nearly all the knowledge I possess relative to bee-keeping.

G. M. DOOLITTLE,  
Bordino, N. Y.

### The Non-Swarming System.

Like I suppose, the majority of bee-keepers I have long been on the lookout for a practicable Non-Swarming System and when the Langdon System came out last winter I thought I had found one. So favourably impressed was I with it that I decided to work most of my bees on that plan last season.

The bees were wintered very much on Mr. McEvoy's plan and came through in good condition and when the honey flow came were in good shape for gathering it. About 40 colonies were placed in pairs and instead of going to the expence of purchasing Langdon's device. I thought to economize by simply using a narrow board to block the entrance having a wire cone bee-escape. I intended changing the places of the brood-chambers each time the supers were moved

from one colony to the other but on going over them the second time I tried simply transferring the bee-escapes and leaving the brood-chambers in the original positions. This worked so well that I did not move any more hives.

After trying this plan I do not see what need there is for using Langdon's device. It did not take the bees two minutes to find the new entrance and a procession would at once be started from the old to the new hive. Before the time came for again making the exchange the bees in the closed hive would be reduced to about a handful in most cases.

I was running these colonies for comb-honey and things worked alright for about two weeks then the fun commenced and continued with increasing vigor to the end of the Season.

They would commence to swarm about the second day after the transfer had been made and the number would increase until the time came for making the change again.

In desperation, I at last adopted the plan of caging the queen before running the bees into the depleted hive. This I found was more trouble than I anticipated before trying it as when there were so few bees the queen would leave the combs as soon as the hive was opened and hide in the corners of the hive. This was almost always the case no matter how carefully the hive was opened. It, of course, kept the bees at home but they did not work well.

The clover flow was good here, but bass-wood was a failure. The result of the seasons work was a small crop, sections poorly filled out and many unfinished sections.

In addition to my own bees I worked an apiary for my uncle about 12½ miles from home, making the trips once a week on the bicycle.

His bees had been badly wintered and were weak when the honey flow commenced.

They were also worked on the Non-Swarming System, but for extracted honey. The field bees in each pair of colonies would only amount to about a good average colony. There were only two swarms there near the close of the season. I think the amount of honey secured was greater by working the two colonies together but am not certain.

I have come to the conclusion from the past season's experience that it does not pay to try to have more than one strong colony in one set of supers. If the colonies are weak it may pay to run two or more together but I am am not sure.

Mr. Langdon now says that the change should be made every 4th day instead of every seventh day, In that case I would

prefer having the bees swarm in the old way as the labor of lifting a heavy set of supers from one hive to the other so frequently would be worse than looking after the swarms.

I hope we may have a perfect Non-Swarming System before long but am afraid we are a long way from it yet.

I think the self-hiver is more promising but it has the great drawback; the swarms uniting when two or more are in the air at once and almost all going into one hive.

A. G. WILLOWS.

Carlingford, Nov. 17th 1893.

We see things much as we look at them.

(Written for the Canadian Bee Journal.)

MR. EDITOR.

When I met you for the first time, at the great International Bee-Keepers Convention at Chicago last month, I told you that I would write some articles for your paper. It may seem a little singular that it is so—but since meeting you for so short a time, I seem to know you much better than even the fruitful things of your pen had taught me in the years of the past. I regretted that I had to sacrifice the pleasure of taking part in the great convention of Bee-Keepers on that occasion. But I was in the great City of the West, to see the World's Fair and on that occasion I owed more to my friends that were not interested in Bees, than I could owe to my own inclination. Nevertheless I was present at several important sittings of that great body of intelligent Bee-men and women.

But the saying that great men are not always wise, is as true with Bee-men as with other great people. For example, where does a mere *unrepresentative* body of Bee-Keepers get the power and authority, to fix *rules* by which the honey produced in this vast Country, shall be graded, into just so many grades. Then again where do these experts in the honey business, get the idea that "wood" and propolis, and straight and crooked Combs has anything to do with the "quality" of honey. Honey in a crooked comb, of the same quality, is not made better by being stored in a straight comb. There is a wide difference in the quality of honeys even when produced in the same locality, but the "wood," and the "combs," and beegum do not enter into the causes that make the difference.

Nature grades our honey, and the Bee-keeper who put it in good shape for market, will get his reward. It is to the interest of honey producers to educate the *palates* of consumers rather than their eyes.

While I am careful to have my section boxes nicely cleaned of bee-gum, in fact nicer than any I saw on exhibition at the World's Fair, I say here that the marks of propolis on the Sections is rather an advantage than otherwise, because our finely prepared Section honey, has an artificial look to the uneducated consumer, and the marks of "bee-gum" modifies some what the artificiality. That veteran apiarist and honey dealer, Chas. F. Muth of Cincinnati, O., stated at the Convention, that this matter grading of honey, "is of little importance." And so I say, and further, it is a matter of greater importance to let it alone.

#### BEE LEGISLATION.

I am firmly fixed in the opinion that it is dangerous to the best interest of Bee-Keepers to push our infant industry into the Legislation Halls, or to force it upon public notice faster than the public is educated to receive it.

#### THE SIZE OF BEE HIVES.

It is ludicrous to hear an *International Convention* discuss the proper size of the brood nest of the hive; as though the little patch of blue sky that covers each smoker's locality, represents the whole world.

It reminded me of an old gentleman I have heard of, who took his first trip away from his home, by Railway, a distance of forty miles. When he returned, he was asked how he liked his trip and the Country. He replied that he liked it first rate, but it occurred to him that if the world was as big the other way, as it was in *that direction*, it was a "whopper."

This world is rather large for any one man to settle the question as to the best size of the Bee-hive. Climate and locality, must be consulted when deciding the question of proper size of hive. It is an unprofitable experiment to adopt a small hive in a Climate where the Seasons are long and hot. Each honey producer must decide these matters intelligently as there may be a continuous leak in his annual profits.

#### BEE'S ENTERING THE SURPLUS CASES.

Must be a matter that is effected by climate, or some other undiscovered cause, or causes. I handle an apiary of from 50 to 100 colonies of bees, and in all my experience I have never seen a colony of bees in normal condition of any race that failed to enter the surplus cases and store honey if the flowers were yielding nectar in sufficient quantity to furnish a surplus.

No complaint is so often made through our Bee periodicals, as that, that the bees "refuse to enter the surplus cases." And we are constantly told that certain races of bees enter the surplus department more

readily than some other races. What does all this mean? Is it possible that so many people called apiarists, have neglected the study of that branch of bee-culture, that might properly be called the Botony of bee-culture? Or is it possible that climate makes all this difference?

I have mentioned heretofore a case in point. How that one of my neighbors kept some bees and on a certain occasion met me and said "it is time to put on the honey boxes aint it? My reply was, it is not worth while this year. I have already secured my honey crop for this season. He looked at me with amazement. He had lost the whole year.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Christiansburg, Ky.

It afforded us a great deal of pleasure to meet with Mr. Demaree in fact as soon as we heard he was at the Convention, we made it a point to find him. The article which is *friendly criticism*, which we desire, has much of value in it. We like a short method to arrive at the description of honey in buying and selling especially wholesale. The proposed standard is nothing more or less than this. There are a few other points of difference but it may be some one else will give their views. The questions might be discussed with profit.—ED.

### Color of Drones of a Golden Italian Queen.

(From the American Bee Journal.)

QUERY 900.—What color should the drones be, of a purely mated golden Italian queen?—L. H.

I don't know.—E. FRANCE.

Brown.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

"Golden."—WILL M. BARNUM.

Yellow and black.—A. B. MAYON.

Bright golden.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

Drones vary in color.—P. H. ELWOOD.

I am not acquainted with that breed.—

R. L. TAYLOR.

Yellow on top and underside of abdomen.

—H. D. CUTTING.

Similar to the workers only somewhat darker.—C. H. DIMBERN.

They vary so much that it is not possible to give definite color.—A. J. COOK.

Generally speaking they bear similar markings to their sisters.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

Of a ruddy bronze varying to dark leather color, upon the abdomen.—J. H. LARRABEE.

I am not a queen breeder and my observation along that line is limited.—EUGENE SECOR.

Yellow or nearly so. But drones do not seem to be as fixed as the workers every time.—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

The same as if not purely mated, as the mating of the queen does not affect the color of the drones. G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I know what they look like, but it isn't so easy to describe. Nor with bands like workers, but more like blotches.—C. C. MILLER.

They vary greatly. I have seen them nearly black from apparently pure stock, and again very light from hybrids.—S. I. FREEBORN.

The only test of purity and pure mating is found in the workers. They should all show three distinct bands varying in color from dark to light yellow. The three yellow bands on the workers is the test. There is no test by which purity of drones or queens can be known, except as shown in their worker sisters.—J. E. POND.

I do not know. I prefer those that are evenly marked, and are not too yellow. Exceedingly yellow drones generally indicate Cyprian blood, and if you want pure Italians of course this is not desirable.—EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

Drones vary greatly in color, according to the strain of bees. Those which I prefer are of a deep orange color. More attention should be paid to the markings and characteristics of the drones in breeding.—JAMES A. GREEN.

The drone progeny of a purely mated Italian queen vary much in marking. Instead of the dorsal part of the abdominal segment being uniformly marked as in the worker, it is mottled with yellow and this varies very much.—J. P. H. BROWN.

The color of drones varies more than is seen in the workers. Some may be quite yellow and others nearly black, or of a ripe buckeye color. I don't think the "mating" affects the color of the drones, only the *potency* of the drone is assured by the mating of the mother.—G. W. DEMAREE.

The color of the drones is a minor consideration. It often happens that light colored queens, purely mated, produce light colored and well marked workers, and dark and irregularly marked drones. The drones from imported Italian queens are usually dark. The lightest colored and most beautifully marked drones I have ever seen, were from a queen descended on the mother's side from a pure black queen. Some of the lightest colored workers I have ever had. I knew to have in them a dash of black blood and I give it as my opinion that all of the very light colored bees are a little bit mixed.—M. MAHIN.

## Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association.

The Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association met at Simcoe Dec. 2nd. 1893.

The election of officers resulted as follows,

Pres.—W. W. Simmons.

Vice Pres.—John Calvert.

Secy, Treas.—Robt. Emrick.

Directors—Messrs. J. T. Ryder. S. Kindrick, John Langohr. Robt. Brooks, and R. M. Taylor.

Delegates to the Ontario, two able bee-keepers in the persons of Messrs. J Calvert and W. W. Simmons.

After the transaction of necessary business the discussion fell upon the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and a unanimous expression was made, congratulating the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL upon the improvement it had made and that it should be supported by Canadian bee-keepers.

The question was asked, "How shall we prevent after swarms?"

The method given was : hive on the new stand and either at once shake some more bees from the old hive or do so several days after the colony has swarmed. The objections to cutting out queen cells were.

Unless the bees are shaken from the combs one may escape a cell and then all the work is for nought.

Next in shaking and handling combs, the cell left may be injured giving a queenless colony.

Next, by thus removing cells, natural selection is done away with which might not be desirable.

The extra work was also a great objection.

The shade and ventilation of hives was also taken up. Some favored ventilation by means of the top of the hive, others did not. All liked shade by means of boards.

John Calvert advocated thorough ripening of honey, all honey should be well capped. Others considered two thirds capped sufficient.

The question of adulteration of honey then came up and after a brief discussion, the following resolution was moved by Thos. Moore, seconded by John Calvert and passed without one dissenting voice.

That the Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association endorse the action of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association in seeking legislation to prevent the production of the so called "sugar honey" and further more, that we endorse the action of the Oxford Bee-keepers' Association in passing a resolution condemning the writings of "Lindbank" as they are doing great injury to the industry of bee-keeping, and that the proprietors of journals should not allow

the publication of anything from the pen of the said W. F. Clarke upon the subjects of bees and honey.

The secretary, Mr. C. W. Culver would have been with one voice re-elected but declined. He did not expect to have the time to attend.

## Notes From Walkerton.

(Written for the Canadian Bee Journal.)

I am sending you a few lines about the doings amongst our bee-men up here.

We are liking the JOURNAL much better than at first, we are relishing it more, and it is getting still better and there are lots of bee men up here to give you a helping hand.

I do not propose being a real bee-keeper. I told you last winter at our grand convention that I had only made a big start in bee-keeping and this took so well that they made me a life member of the association. I did not know what to make of it, in fact it made the blue streaks run over me. I wondered if you were all poking fun at me, however let that be as it may, they were a bright lot of gentlemen at the convention and I should like to see their faces again. I will not be able to be at Lindsay, I am a grist miller and that is my harvest time, but I will think of you dear brethern while you are talking of one of the very best enterprises in Ontario. I hope there will be a big convention, get the ladies out and the men will be sure to be there.

Well I will now give you a little about our doings in the county of Bruce. You will all know by this time how our county is away up in butter and cheese at the World's Fair, and I think our dear little bees will come out on top as well. Our honey harvest was not good this year, the very dry sseason was against it, but the honey was good in quality and beemen turned out to our fair full of life.

I took a stroll out among the bee men recently. My first call was at Brother Sherrington's whose bee yard is a Paradise below. It stands in one corner of his orchard and what makes me think his little bees are happy is that he keeps such a fine lot of beautiful flowers of all kinds near them and they can hardly have any notion of leaving when they swarm.

Brother Sherrington gave me such a big feed of comb honey I felt quite poorly until I got to Bro. F. X. Earnest's welcome place. How pleased I was when he came out to open the gate saying, "it is a very hot day, we will put in the horse and the first thing will be to go to the house and



get a good drink made with honey." My! How good it was especially after that comb honey I stowed away at Brother Sherringtons. I felt so good I thought I was the biggest bee man in all creation. Brother Ernest is a real Dutchman, his people came from Waterloo. What a smart let of farmers you will see when you visit us and get a big drink of what I got.

Brother Ernest told us to come and see his bees, (I forgot to tell you Brother Sherrington went along with me.) Well we started for the bees. They are in a lovely bend of the river, and the place has the appearance of being a good one to steal chickens and a temptation to anybody to also steal honey. But Brother Ernest is up to all such. He keeps the bees between the gate and the kitchen door, the first hive is right at the little gate and chuck full of those black critters everybody used to keep years ago.

Well we started for his bees, it was shortly after noon and the sun beat down on our heads, and so hot, these bees were the *tarnest* little critters on earth. You will understand all about it, and see where it comes in.

Mr. Earnest keeps just one hive of these bees and they are better than a watchdog, but he never told me there were any fighters in the yard but he well knew what would happen.

As soon as I went up to the first hive out came—we! I did not stop to count them but I ran for the kitchen door and told his good wife I wanted another drink of that excellent fluid.

Meantime I took a look back and I made up my mind I was as plucky as the others. Why, Mr. Editor, I got away so quick the bees thought they were after the entire party when they followed my friends and they got stung pretty badly.

The next call was at Brother Arch Tolton's. He has one of the happiest homes in our township. We found Mr. Tolton busy clipping sheep and a fine lot they were.

I do not know much about sheep raising and can hardly tell what kind he has, he told me the name however, I did not put it down but it was Jersey or Durham. Here I felt more at home than with Brother Ernest. I suppose this was because it was about sundown and the bees were resting. Mrs. Tolton entertained us in her fine parlor and gave us cake and the juice of the grape. I intended going to several others but time would not allow. After hearing this Mr. Editor, you will be sure to want to come up next summer and you can then get up a letter of

your own. Call on "the old miller" when you get there, he will use you well and you will be able to get three meals in one day free amongst the farmers.

R. B. CLEMENT  
(A life member.)

That, brother Clement, is your version, but wait until we hear the report of our friends Tolton, Sherrington and Ernest. There was "an old miller" presiding at the Chicago convention and he appeared at times to have a Dutch streak about him. There was a good deal of fun about him too, but we do not think he would drink as much as you did. We know you are wrong about those sheep, they must have been Yorks or Berkshire or even Suffolk Punch. You appear to have had three meals in one afternoon, you only promise me three in a day. Much as I would like a trip up there, I think it is hardly fair if bee-keepers cannot do as well for a stranger —ED.

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#### List of Apiarion Exhibitors at World's Fair from Province of Ontario.

Abram Rowand, Walkerton; Andrew Rowand, Walkerton; Lewis Traver, Alvinston; R. L. Patterson, Lynden; Robt. B. Emrick, Tyrell; Albert Fyfe, Harriston; Frances Oliver, Auburn; William Couse, Streetsville; Arch Tolton, Walkerton; Abner Pickett, Nassagaweya; R. H. Smith, Bracebridge; D. Chalmers, Poole; William McEvoy, Woodburn; J. K. Darling, Almonte; W. A. Chrysler Chatham; M. B. Holmes, Athens; E. A. Jones, Kertch; A. Bridge, Westbrooke; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; John Newton, Thamesford; Robt. Kennedy, Bethany; W. C. Wells, Phillipston; F. A. Gemmill, Stratford; W. J. Brown, Chard; A. D. Allen, Marlborough; R. McKnight Owen Sound; S. Corneil, Lindsay; Griffith Jones, Walkerton; George Wood, Monticello; A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; Martin Emiegh, Holbrooke; The Gould Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford; J. D. Evans, Islington; Daniel Stuart, Comber; F. H. Ernst, Walkerton; William Snelgrove, Woodstock; Thomas J. Webster, Oakwood; David Anderson, Mansfield; George Harris & Son, Dunganon; Jas. R. Bellamy, Black Bank; J. B. Aches, Poplar Hill; C. Marshall, Binbrook; J. R. Kitchen; Weidman; John Miller, Owen Sound; John B. McArthur, Paisley; Fred Penton, Maple Hill; John Harkly, Walkerton; F. L. Moore, Allison; James Shaw, Kemble; W. O. Leach, Coldwater; Allen Pringle, Selby.

TABLE A.

Hived on	Designation	Hived June	Wt of Hive, pounds and ounces.	Weight of Bees.	Total weight at time of hiving.	Total weight July 6th.	Total Gain	Total Gain 1st Period.	Gain per lb. of Bees.	Wt of Cases adjusted July 6th.	Total weight July 12th.	Total Gain to 2nd Period.	Gain per lb. of Bees.	Total Gain 2nd Period.	Total weight July 19th.	Total Gain to 3rd Period.	Gain per lb. of Bees.	Total Gain 3rd Period.	Wt of Cases July 19th.	Total Gain in Comb Honey	Total Gain in per lb. Bees.	Total Gain in Wt. of Hives.	Gain in hives per pound of Bees.	Total Gain per pound of Bees.
1 A	Comb	27	19 8	7 12	38 8	69	30 8	30 8	3.935	9 8	87 4	8 12	1.506	32 8	95 4	8	1.032	55 12	35	4 516	12 4	1 58	6.066	
2 A	Comb	27	16 4	7 8	48 4	80 8	32 8	32 8	4.333	8 12	93 8	12 8	1.656	15 8	108 8	15 8	2.066	62 12	38 8	5.133	22 4	1.58	8.066	
3 A	Comb	29	19 2 1/2	3 5	48 8	53	14 4	14 4	1.833	8 12	49 8	10 8	1.036	9	52 4	9	1.036	19 12	10 12	3.045	16 8	3	6.045	
1 B	F'd'n.	27	15 8	7 8	51 12	82	30 12	30 12	4.1	8 12	104	8 12	1.7	32 8	118 8	14 8	1.933	88	50 8	6.733	50 12	1.58	7.733	
2 B	F'd'n.	27	15 8	7 4	75 12	105	29 4	29 4	2.975	7 8	45 12	16 8	2.275	5 8	53 4	5 8	2.58	102 4	41 12	5.735	7 8	1.31	7.068	
3 B	F'd'n.	28	17 5 8	5 4	27 12	39 12	12 12	12 12	2.985	8 12	49 8	9 12	1.857	8 12	57 8	8 12	1.492	18	12 8	3.381	15	3.857	5.237	
1 C	Start'g.	29	15 8	1 6 1/2	26 4	35 12	8	8	2.375	8 12	48 4	12 8	3.125	7 12	56	7 12	1.337	21	11 8	3.623	15 4	3.812	7.437	
2 C	Start'g.	27	16 8 5	7 8	29	46 4	17 4	17 4	2.3	8	66 8	12 4	1.633	33 8	75	33 8	1.133	46	33 4	4 4	5	6.66	5.066	
3 C	Start'g.	29	16 12 19 8	10 12	47 8	57 10	10	10	2.69	8 4	65	18 4	2.5	8 4	69 8	10 4	2.411	45 4	25 12	4 5	9 12	1.95	6.45	
1 C	Start'g.	30	16 13 8 5	5 8	30 8	47 8	8	8	2.2	8 4	67	11 4	2.25	10 4	77	10 4	2.411	46 4	22 8	3.294	18 8	4.352	7.646	
2 C	Start'g.	30	15 8 7 8	4 4	27 8	36	8 12	8 12	2.658	8 12	49 8	13 8	3.176	10 4	59 12	10 4	2.411	21 8	14	3.294	18 8	4.352	7.646	
							37	37						28 12 1/2										

\* 3 A and 2 C are disregarded in subsequent tables.

TABLE B.

Description of Swarms.	Wt of bees in pounds and ounces		Gain first Period		Gain per lb. of Bees		Gain second Period		Gain per lb. of Bees		Gain third Period		Gain per lb. of Bees		Gain Comb Honey		Gain per lb. of Bees		Total Gain	
	Wt	Gain	Wt	Gain	Wt	Gain	Wt	Gain	Wt	Gain	Wt	Gain	Wt	Gain	Wt	Gain	Wt	Gain	Wt	Gain
Group A	20 12	77	3 722	31 4	1.506	32 8	1.506	31 4	1.506	32 8	32 8	32 8	32 8	32 8	90 4	4 349	50 12	2 445	141	6 794
Group B	24	81	3 365	51 8	2.145	33 8	2.145	51 8	2.145	33 8	33 8	33 8	33 8	33 8	119 4	4 968	47 4	1 968	168 8	6 936
Group C	16 12	37	2 208	37	2.208	28 12	2.208	37	2.208	28 12	28 12	28 12	28 12	69 8	4 15	33 4	1 97	102 12	6 12	6 12
Group A (Swarms of over 7 lbs.)	15 4	63	4 131	21 4	1.393	23 8	1.393	21 4	1.393	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	73 8	4 819	34 4	2 245	107 12	7 665	
Group B (Swarms of less than 6 lbs.)	5 8	14 4	2 591	10	1.818	9	1.818	10	1.818	9	9	9	9	16 12	3 045	16 8	3	33 4	6 045	
Group A (Swarms of over 7 lbs.)	14 12	60	5 065	22 4	1.983	20	1.983	22 4	1.983	20	20	20	20	92 4	6 254	17	1 152	109 4	7 406	
Group B (Swarms of less than 6 lbs.)	9 4	21	2 324	8	2.324	8	2.324	8	2.324	8	8	8	8	29 4	2 92	30 4	3 27	57 4	6 189	
Group A (Swarms of over 7 lbs.)	7 8	17 4	2 3	12 4	1.633	8 8	1.633	12 4	1.633	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	33 8	4 4	5	5	57 4	5 666	
Group B (Swarms of less than 6 lbs.)	9 8	19 12	2 078	24 12	2.065	20 4	2.065	24 12	2.065	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	36 8	3 842	28 4	2 973	64 12	6 815	
Total of Swarms of more than 7 lbs.	37 8	140 4	3 738	62 12	1.671	52	1.671	62 12	1.671	52	52	52	52	198 12	5 3	56 4	1 5	255	6 8	
Total of Swarms of less than 7 lbs.	24	65 8	2 312	57	2.375	42 12	2.375	57	2.375	42 12	42 12	42 12	42 12	80 4	3 343	33 4	3 125	156 4	6 408	

## Bits of Fun.

It would probably be hard to convince a bantam rooster that his crowing doesn't have a good deal to do with making the sun rise.—*Ram's Horn*.

The man who lets his wife split all the wood may mean well, but he shouldn't be allowed to do all the talking at a prayer-meeting.—*Ram's Horn*.

"Do you enjoy football?" he asked of the man who sat next him at the game. "Some." "Are you a player?" "No. I'm a surgeon."—*Washington Star*

An Advertisement.—"Any one proving to my satisfaction that my cocoa essence is injurious to health will receive ten canisters free of charge."—*Deutsche Leschulle*

Mrs. Carper (fretfully)—"Another button to sew on? It is sew on buttons and sew on buttons and sew on buttons from morning till night. Mr. Carper (calmly)—"My dear, you ought to have married a rattlesnake."—*Life*.

A pompous man called on a lawyer who was busily engaged, and interrupted him, saying, "I called to see you."

"Take a chair, sir," replied the lawyer. "I shall be at liberty presently."

"But I am the Honorable Thomas Smith of Lancaster."

"Oh, indeed! Then take two chairs".—*School Bulletin*.

Willie D. was given the word "gone," which he had missed in spelling, to write fifty times upon his slate. Before he had finished doing this, his mother was called away. When she returned, she found the slate awaiting her, with fifty "gones" on one side, and on the other. "I have gorn over to Tom's."—*Harper's Young People*.

"I'm sorry I can't let you have the two weeks you want," said Mr. Dimity to his bookkeeper, "but you may have one week." "Very well," replied the philosophical young man, "half a loaf is better than no vacation."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Elder Barry--I told Joblots he would have to give up voloties if he camein to the church. Dr. Thirdly--What did he say? Elder Barry--That his only object in joining was to pick up a few practical hints in that line.--*New York Herald*.

On His Dignity.--"Is Mistah Gwaynus in?" asked the sable caller. "He is, sah," replied the dusky functionary at the door. "but he is occupied." "How soon, sah," said the cillar, pulling up his shirt-collar. "will Mistah Gwaynus be vacant?"—*Chicago Tribune*.

## NOTICE OF DIRECTORS MEETING OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

The president and secretary of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association desire a meeting of the O. B. A. board at Lindsay on Monday evening January 8th., 1894. Directors east of Toronto should leave Port Hope at 4:15 p. m. Monday. Those west should leave Toronto at 4:35 p.m. This will permit a morning session Tuesday 9th.

F. A. GEMMELL, President.

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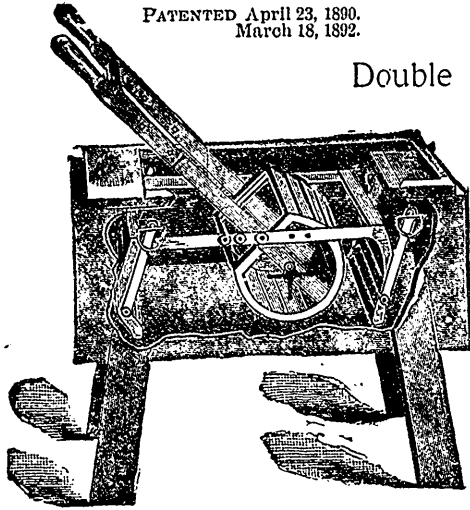
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