

...The Canadian Bee Journal

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WHOLE No.
446.

Sweet April! Many a thought
is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed;
Nor shall they fail till, to its autumn
brought,
life's golden fruit is shed.

LONGFELLOW.

Annual
Meeting

BEE-KEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION
OF ONTARIO

(Continued from Page 199.)

FIRST DAY (evening session)

30 o'clock p. m. The President in
chair called the convention to
order.

Mr. Smith, at the call of the chair,
read his paper on "Exhibitions of
Honey" as follows:

"Exhibitions of honey at our local fairs
and exhibitions have come to be recog-
nized as being as much a part of agri-
cultural displays as fruits and
vegetables, and in any locality where
beekeepers have taken sufficient
interest in agricultural societies, and
attended their meetings, the Directors
are seen to it that the premiums
are liberal and encouraging.

"There is no better means of educat-
ing the general public in the nature
and value of honey than by a good dis-
play at fairs. I do not mean such as
are usually called for in many prize
lists. "Strained, five pounds," and

"In comb, five pounds," which is
often taken literally. The liquid is
very much strained, but not all of the
pollen strained out of it, and, as I
have seen, large brood combs shown
for "comb." All this is pretty good
evidence that their was no up-to-date
bee-keeper on the committee for re-
vising the prize list.

The Secretary and Directors of
agricultural societies are generally
progressive and intelligent men who
wish to have their exhibition outshine
all others, and to do this they must
be well informed. I have always
found them willing to do all possible
in the way of allotting space and offer-
ing premiums for displays of honey,
especially after it has been shown
what an attractive display may be
made with honey and other products
of the apiary. Of course I do not
mean that display should be encour-
aged before quality; quality should
count most, every time.

Some years ago, when living in
Muskoka, I exhibited honey at the
Muskoka County Fair, showing the
small quantities called for in the
prize list. It was classed with pre-
serves, pickles and other home pro-
duce and attracted no particular
attention. The next year I exhibited
at the industrial at Toronto, and, on
my return to Bracebridge, applied for
space at the County Fair to put up
a display of comb honey in sections;
also extracted honey, both clover and

buckwheat. Some of it clear and some in the candied form, several hundred pounds altogether. Well, the result rather astonished me. I was overwhelmed with questions about honey. "How did I get it in the little boxes?" "How was it some was so light and clear, another kind so dark in color?" "What made it candy?" etc., etc. People who had never seen or tasted honey before, stopped to admire and express a desire to purchase some; and the result was that we sold all our cull sections by cutting them into five cent pieces that were eaten on the spot instead of candy, and many who had once tasted honey purchased some to take home with them. I had a crowd around the exhibit the whole time. The honey was all sold and orders were taken to be filled later.

This proved to be the best advertisement we ever had, and was the means of introducing honey into many homes where it was found to be so much more healthful and economical than many of the preserves in common use. When on a visit to Muskoka, during the fall of 1900, I found the displays of honey were still kept up. The bee-keepers in that district, who are as progressive as any in the province, evidently see that they are represented on the boards of their flourishing county agricultural society.

A mistake is sometimes made when attempting to make a display of honey in not having a sufficient variety of packages. I have known an exhibit to be made of several tons of extracted honey all put up in sixty pound tins in their cases. While such an exhibit may be impressive to the amateur who has a few colonies, it is not as attractive, in my mind, to the general public as a smaller quantity would be if put up in a variety of packages of both glass and tin.

Another large exhibit I remember was all put up in one pound glass jars. In both cases these were extremes and were rather monotonous to the beholder.

It must not be supposed that a good display of honey is made without some work. Honey of good quality is first required. The comb in sections with its delicate white cappings must be freed from propolis and crated in new clean no-drip cases of various sizes with glass on one or both sides to show the contents. The extracted honey, if in the candied form, will be of the previous season's crop, and put up in glass jars; or, if liquid, it is better to have a variety of packages of both glass and tin, of all size and style that may be useful after the honey is used, with a sprinkling of fancy jars for display only.

I find it best to heat all honey to be shown as liquid to about 145 degrees to remove all signs of granulation. After it is cold it may be run into glasses and pails of various sizes that have been nicely labeled, care being taken not to use jars that have a green tinge, or it will give the honey an unnatural color.

The exhibitor is now ready to set up his display; and in doing this he has to be guided by the quantity to be set up and the space at his disposal. A small exhibit artistically arranged is far more attractive than a large quantity massed together without design. And last, but not least, if their are many entries and he is trying to get ahead of his competitors, he must not forget that what is likely the other fellow is doing the same. (Applause.)

In the absence of Mr. Hoshal, Newton called on Mr. Craig to open the discussion on this paper.

Mr. Craig: Regarding the subject of exhibitions of honey which

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been brought before you by Mr. Smith, I am inclined to think that this matter does not receive as much attention by bee-keepers as it should. In exhibiting honey at centres such as Toronto, London or Ottawa, the producer is brought in contact with wholesale buyers, while at the same time he is educating the public in his product. Mr. Smith has very wisely emphasized the points in connection with exhibits of honey that are well to be attended to, neatness, quality, display, etc., and the more competition there is at these exhibitions of course the more anxious the exhibitor will be to have his exhibit in the best possible shape.

Toronto is the great headquarters for expositions of this sort. Magnificent displays are made there year after year but it occurs to me that that exposition has not come to a point where the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association should look into the matter and see that our industry receives the place and prominence that it deserves. Now, for instance, last fall those of us who attended the exhibition there found the honey exhibit stowed away in a part of the grounds where we would least expect to find it; and not only last season does it seem that the honey exhibit has had to give place to every little thing that comes along. Some years ago it occupied the Little World Building; for a time it occupied a part of the Agricultural Building, then part of the Fruit Building; after that it was placed under the grand stand and really one never knows where to go when you go to Toronto Exhibition. Now I think it is about time that this Association, if we can get our grant to that exhibition, sees that the exhibitors get fair play. I believe that something can be done if

you will only attend to it, but, of course, so long as you let things "slide on" as they are you will find that the Fair management will just treat the exhibitors in the same way they have been doing in the past. I felt that this was a good opportunity to bring this matter before you so that you can advise the Director, or whoever you appoint to represent you at the Toronto Industrial, that he sees that something be done for exhibitors who spend their time, money and energy in making a creditable display there.

The capabilities of Ontario honey producers, I believe, are measured to a great extent by this exhibit, and it has always been a credit to Ontario bee-keepers. As you are aware, the Industrial is by far the most important exhibition in the Dominion. It surpasses anything of the sort in the United States. There are visitors, not only from Ontario and the different Provinces of our own Dominion, but from nearly all parts of the United States and many English and Foreign visitors. It is therefore no small thing for you that you see that this matter is attended to and that the very best possible display of honey is made at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Mr. Evans: Mr. Hoshal and I were judges at the Toronto Exposition and I must say I quite corroborate what Mr. Craig has said about the position in which the honey was placed. It was placed in a tent and at the time of the Exposition in Toronto the weather was very wet and the tent leaked and the honey was wet, and as there was no guard placed the exhibitors had to sleep in the tent over night to watch it to see it was not stolen. I think it might be well in making a grant next year to put a condition that they provide satisfactory accommodation. Mr. Hoshal

and I were asked to make any suggestions in regard to the prize list or anything of that sort; Mr. Hoshall was very anxious it should be brought before the Executive, but it was thought better that he should bring the matter up here and I am sorry he is not present. There was one suggestion I made that I think there might be a benefit derived from, that was in connection with the dividing up of the money in the prize list. We had \$48 given for the best display. I may say the displays were excellent; there was a splendid show of honey. We found that there was not so much difference between the displays as there was between the proportionment of the honey. I made this suggestion that Industrial Association should grant a lump sum of \$48 as before and leave the dividing of it to the judges. I am pleased with the paper which Mr. Smith read to us to-night. I am satisfied those exhibits of honey help us to sell the honey to the consumers and they are a good thing and it is well to encourage them.

Mr. Pickett: The editor of the paper who has broached the subject this evening knows full well that I was careful how I gave a report of the honey crop from the section in which I live. He knows the care I exercised with him. I did the same thing with the Secretary of the Industrial Exhibition, but so soon as I found we were having a yield of honey that would warrant us getting the building we were in the habit of having heretofore, I wrote him stating that the clover was yielding well and the prospects were good for a large yield of honey and that we would require the building we formerly had. The fact of me being down there at the time would make very little difference, as Mr. Smith well knows. I am only one on that committee and not the

chairman. We can get what we want by putting the honey in conditionally, but I hadn't that power. You gave the money and the honey and I had just to take what I could get. You can get a change on the prize list, you can appoint a committee to make suggestions; but Mr. Holtermann, who is present, knows fully as well as I do that he and I have gone up time and again to get a change in the building we should have had there and have not got it. We all know the prize that has been spoken of is not so large as it was. Anything of any moment is very difficult to get I don't know of any other way than by entering with the giving of the money a condition withholding it unless proper accommodation is given.

Mr. Evans: I don't wish to be understood as making any reflection upon Mr. Pickett at all. I think the general was owing to the fact that the City of Toronto voted down a by-law to put up new buildings, but I think that will be remedied next year.

Mr. Holtermann: My name has been mentioned in this discussion. I might just say this, I have been at Toronto Exhibition a good many years. I don't know that I shall ever be there again to exhibit; but in connection with getting one's rights at exhibitions, whether Toronto or other places, we are in the days where plums do not drop into people's mouths. If you want to get anything—I don't commend the necessity of that policy—but it is a fact that you must fight for it. You must assume an aggressive and determined attitude towards getting what you want. As far as the committee is concerned, it is true that it is only one man that there, and to quite an extent it depends upon the pressure that can be brought to bear upon that committee of course relative to their department.

as to what they are getting. As far as the Toronto Exhibition is concerned, it has been particularly unfortunate in this direction that the exhibit has been shifted and changed in its location from year to year, and there are people who intend going to the exhibit before they leave the grounds and they never find it. As far as honey exhibits in general are concerned, it is of interest to every beekeeper, no matter whether he exhibits there or not, to have that exhibit and the other exhibits well represented; the attractiveness there draws people's attention to the honey in general; and I know that there is a tendency in this Association sometimes to consider it less important than it is. The men who exhibit there from year to year are the ones who are primarily interested. By that I mean that the general membership cares less about it than those who exhibit there from year to year; and in giving your money and in selecting your men all through you should be very careful that everything is done rightly and that the conditions for granting money are such that you can control it to a certain extent.

Mr. McEvoy: It is a pity things are as they are, but I think Mr. Evans showed pretty plainly why it was. It is a shortage of buildings. Mr. Hill, the manager, does the very best possible under the circumstances. I think it will turn out perhaps as Mr. Evans says when they get more buildings.

Mr. Smith: I think there should be the condition go with the grant.

Mr. Frith moved, seconded by Mr. Laing, that the grant from this Association shall be on condition we have a proper and appropriate place for the exhibit to the satisfaction of the representative appointed.—Carried.

QUESTION BOX.

Conducted by Mr. Hall.

Question 1: Is a larger hive than an 8 frame Langstroth desirable?

Mr. Hall: For what purpose? I have equal to the 8 frame Langstroth hive, and I have equal to the 11 frame, and for extracted honey I want the large one, and for comb honey I don't trouble which one it is.

Mr. Holmes: Answer it both ways.

Mr. Hall: For comb honey the smaller one. In the location where you have a fall flow the smaller one every time. In locations where you have nothing but white honey, where it shuts off the 22nd July, the large one every time.

Mr. McEvoy: Wouldn't the man have something to do with it?

Mr. Hall: The man has something to do with all these things. He is the smallest portion of it. The field is first, the man is next, the hive is next.

Mr. Fixter: As far as my little experience is concerned, I have no use whatever for the large hive.

Mr. Hall: But you have no fall flow.

Mr. Fixter: No. We have had the 8 frame Langstroth and a hive 15 x 15 x 20, and a hive 14 x 15 x 12, we have the Hedden hive; the 8 frame Langstroth hive can knock them all out. That is three years test.

Mr. Hall: Mine had twenty-five years test.

Mr. Holtermann: I might just say that the Company I am with are beginning, and after weighing it all carefully we have come to the conclusion, at least I have, that we are going to have 250 hives made and that they are going to be 12 frame Langstroths.

Mr. Hall: Mine is equal to a 13 frame Langstroth.

Mr. Holtermann: I agree with Mr. Hall entirely. Mr. Hall says he

wants the large hive for extracted honey and for comb honey he does not care which he has. I don't want to run two kinds of hives if it can be avoided. If you are beginning two sizes of hives and you can make both do for comb or extracted I don't just see the objection that Mr. Hall has, if you have the fall flow.

Mr. Hall : The objection is this. I tell you what I do at home. I take every ounce of white honey I can get from the top and I either fill them up with foundation or put two together and run them down to the fall flow. They work together and they give me 50 or 60 pounds of a fall flow.

Mr. Holtermann : You can contract through the light flow and then give them more room for the dark.

Mr. Hall : I would rather keep them in the small hive so that they would not have any surplus honey downstairs and then give them a good chance to fill up with the fall flow.

Mr. Holtermann : You would contract to about 8 for winter ?

Mr. Hall : If I am not lazy I would contract to four. Four will hold 35 pounds.

Mr. Gemmell : I have some on four solid sealed combs now; that is all they have got. I would like to endorse what Mr. Hall says. It is not so much the hive, it is the location and management. If I had Jones hives I would use them; if I had smaller hives I would utilize them in such a way that I could make them big if I wanted to.

Mr. McEvoy : I think Mr. Gemmell set it right when he said it was the management, but I would want that management conducted with the 8 frame Langstroth.

Mr. Gemmell : In regard to wintering do you mean ?

Mr. McEvoy : No; in wintering the big frame is nowhere. I would want the smaller hive then every time.

Mr. Gemmell : Do like Mr. Hall, contract it if you want to. I want the big hive for summer.

Question 2 : How close should an apiary be located to a dwelling so as (not) to cause annoyance to the inmates ?

Mr. Hall : The distance makes no difference. You get a good woman in the kitchen making pear preserves and you go out and monkey with your bees and I guarantee they will be around the house whether they be five feet or five hundred yards. I prefer to have them as close to the house as I can get them simply because you haven't to run so far backwards and forwards, and also in carrying them out and in.

Mr. Gemmell : That will depend on how the house is located, whether there were many trees or few. Our bees are very close to the house; we have a good many trees; they never bother us or the neighbors. If you have an open space around the house the farther they are from the house the better I suppose.

Mr. Sibbald : A great deal depends on the way they are handled I think.

Mr. Hall : People get into difficulties with bees and it is their own fault very often. We have only had one complaint since I have kept them twenty-five years, and that was a gentleman by the name of myself. He had a sick child and he brought some honey home, when he got home the honey was not in the bottle and when it was thrown outside, there was honey to be gathered and the boy got at it, and he was so afraid the child would be stung.

Mr. Fixter : I think that question is more in relation to people who are adjoining bee-keepers; how close they can be set to the neighbor's house so as not to cause annoyance to the neighbor.

Mr. Gemmell : The answer given

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would cover that ground. It depends on the location.

Mr. Hall: For eight years we kept on an acre lot 250 stocks of bees and they were within 12 inches of the house. The hives were back to back and they stood within 8 feet off one of the most travelled roads in the City of Woodstock, and I have yet to receive the first complaint about the bees. They had to fly over a cedar hedge and that kept them up above the heads of the people.

Mr. Evans: My bees are about 10 feet from the rear verandah of the house but I have a close board fence between them and us; they don't trouble me at all.

Mr. Chalmers: I think there is a good deal in the way they are handled. There is no difference whether there is a board fence or a hedge between them or not. Some will handle bees and make them cross so that they are an annoyance at any distance. I think there is more in that than anything.

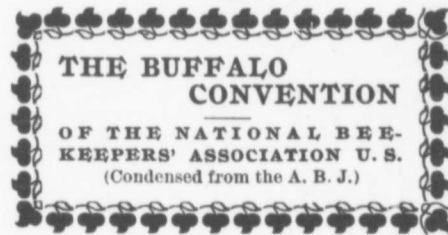
Mr. Hall: As most of you know, I have a record of each hive and wherever there is a cross lot of bees I put a cross on the corner of the hive and that queen is superseded as soon as we can do it without losing money. If they swarm she is killed immediately.

Mr. McEvoy: I don't give them a chance to swarm sometimes; I just chop their heads off a little before they swarm.

The President: There is a great deal in handling bees. I remember when I was with Mr. Alpaugh, west of St. Thomas, and on the farm next door we used to plow and cultivate the corn and come right up to the fence, and close to the bee yard, and they never had once to move their horses out of a row of corn or anything else. The year after with the assistant

Mr. Alpaugh got to look after the bees, the owner of the farm told

me that often they had to unhitch the horses from the binder and draw it away down the lane before they were able to hook the horses to it. He said the bees were so annoyed because of the honey sitting around and the scrapings of combs and one thing and another, and they were tired of the bees on the place.



(Continued from page 212.)

Is it profitable in working for extracted honey, to hive swarms upon full sheets of foundation? This question was put by Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson asking for a show of hands from those who would favor hiving swarms on full sheets of foundation in the brood nest.

A large majority of those present expressed themselves in favor of full sheets and a similar response followed the question "How many would fill their sections full of foundation?"

Mr. Betsinger: I voted for using full sheets of foundation in the sections. Now, I don't know anything more about it than before I voted. The question is why I use them.

Mr. West: We haven't got the time to tell why. We have got to take the expression in this way.

Mr. Hutchinson: I fill them full in my locality, because they can finish the combs so much quicker and take care of the harvest. I think if the honey-flow was slow it might be profitable to allow them to build combs in the sections, but when it comes in with a rush, and they can fill the super in three days, they haven't the

time to build the combs and gather the honey, and for that reason it is profitable to use foundation, because they can get storage room quicker; but I have found it profitable not to use full sheets of foundation in the brood-nest when hiving swarms and working for comb honey, in my locality. I have taken the sections off the old hive and put them on the new, and have the same bees working in the sections again in 20 minutes, with all the enthusiasm of a new swarm, and all the honey that goes in must go up in those sections, and they will build brood-combs, and as fast as they build the queen will fill them with eggs, and I have gotten as nice honey as by allowing them to build their own surplus combs. But, as far as results are concerned in surplus honey, I can get more by allowing them to build their own combs in the brood-nest. I would confine a swarm to about five combs.

Mr. Abbott: As we seem to be establishing a precedent, I want to express my opinion about this voting business. It seems to me like school-boy play. I cannot see anything to gain by it, cannot see any instruction to be gotten out of it, and I cannot see any good in it—a lot of people holding up their hands that they would do this and that. A National bee-keepers' meeting, it seems to me, is to impart instruction and information at the same time, and to learn from these people who are not in the habit of talking. I want to hear Dr. Miller and we want to see him.

Dr. Miller: I think there are certain things that we can get at a convention that we cannot get elsewhere, and this makes it worth while to come a long distance, and it is the men we don't see much of, it is the men whose writings we do not see much in the journals, that we want to hear from here. But there are certain

things that sometimes have been discussed so thoroughly that we are not likely to get any new light upon them, but it is of very great importance to me to know something about what the bee keepers in general do think about them. Now, if we were to have a long discussion about whether it is better to do this or that, and the reasons are given, (and we have heard all those reasons before) there is more or less waste time in that. And it is worth while for me to know that there are 37 who think so and so, and 13 others who think differently. Of course, an old man like Mr. Abbot doesn't want us children to be playing here, but it is not child's play when we know what is the weight of opinion upon that. Then we can go on and get ideas that we will not get elsewhere.

W. L. Cogshall: What is the question under discussion?

Dr. Mason: We want to know whether the use of foundation is profitable in the production of comb and extracted honey?

W. L. Cogshall: Surely, it is indispensable.

Dr. Mason: Would you use it in the brood-nest?

W. L. Cogshall: Most assuredly.

Dr. Mason: Would you use it in the sections?

W. L. Cogshall: Yes, sir, full sections.

A Member: At what cost?

W. L. Cogshall: No matter what the cost.

D. W. Heise, of Ontario: I think Mr. Cogshall has almost settled the question. We can discuss this matter day in and day out and at the end of all the time it would resolve itself into the hive question. We know it is profitable to use foundation, and we know it from our own experience, and I think every one in his locality and according to his honey-flow

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experience for himself whether it is profitable, and an expression from this convention by a show of hands that they all think it is profitable, gives me encouragement to do it myself.

(Continued next month.)

The Wintering Problem — Scientific Breeding, etc.

(By a York Co. Bee-keeper.)

That wintering is not a very seas-
onable theme for March discussion, I
am free to admit, but seasonable or
unseasonable I will venture to pre-
dict that the subject will be discussed
more among bee-keepers this, and the
following two months, than at any
other time of the year. When num-
bers bring their bees up out of the
cellar, reeking with dampness and
mold, with a number of colonies dead;
and others find their stocks badly
depleted on the summer stands, is it
any wonder that "wintering" is
always a live topic at the spring
meetings of our County associations?
To be sure, we have some who con-
tend that wintering has ceased to be
a problem; the less fortunate ones
will offer congratulations but will
continue to think as Mr. Bingham, of
Rich., says in "Gleanings," page 155,
that "The winter problem remains
the problem, where the mercury for
the months registers from 35 above
to 12 below zero." Bee-keeping seems
to be made up of many contradictions,
in which wintering is no exception.
Personally, I know of successful bee-
keepers who formerly wintered in the
cellar, who are now wintering exclu-
sively outdoors, while others who
wintered outside are now enthusiastic
cellar winterers, even our good friend,
Editor Root, of "Gleanings," who was
formerly advising Dr. Miller and
others to winter outdoors, says in
"Gleanings," page 15, (in speaking
of the cold snap in Dec.) "There was

a peculiar satisfaction during the cold
weather in thinking that we had so
many of our bees indoors." When
"doctors disagree" (or change their
minds) it is not to be wondered at,
that beginners are often in a quan-
dary as to how best to winter their
bees, as well as how to decide some
other important questions.

No doubt, cellar winterers are in
the majority, but I have no advice to
offer one way or the other, all I know
about wintering in the cellar is what
"the other fellows tell me." One
thing I do know is that bees can be
wintered in our locality in first-class
condition outdoors, provided they are
properly prepared in the fall, which, I
suspect, is the secret of good winter-
ing indoors or out.

LONG TONGUES.

In connection with Prof. Gillett's
experiments re long tongued bees, it
is interesting to note that he states
that if there is any kind of bees
worthy of being called "long
tongued" that distinction belongs to
the Cyprians. However, from the
fact that the Cyprians are credited
with having another member of their
bodies very long and exceedingly
sharp, not many of us will care to ex-
periment with them.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING.

This subject has been receiving a
lot of attention of late in some of our
journals, especially in the "Bee-
keepers' Review." Editor Hutchin-
son, in a lengthy editorial in Feb.
issue, says that "while the leaders in
apiculture have rejoiced in the dis-
cussion, he believes that a goodly
portion of the rank and file has read
it with scant patience—if they have
read it at all." Friend Hutchinson
must be something of a hypnotist to
devine the minds of his readers like
that. Certain it is, that I as one of
the "rank and file" must plead

guilty, at least as regards some parts of the discussion. Of course, I have read all, but I suspect it was mainly for the same reason as I read Milton's "Paradise Lost" when a boy, viz: so that I could say "I have read it." However, the "Review" and its editor are "all right" and no doubt some of us sleepy fellows will be first to take advantage of any benefits derived from said discussion. Because some of us are not capable of fathoming all the arguments of our more gifted brethren, we surely should not be so selfish as to try and have everything just to our taste, by all means let us be patient and charitable even if articles are printed sometimes, dealing with subjects in which we have no particular interest.

Bees as War Messengers.

European experts in the so called arts of war are turning their attention to the study of the bee as a means of transporting war dispatches.

At first thought this seems almost ridiculous, but when it is explained it does not seem to be so far-fetched. It is well known that pigeons have been employed as dispatch-bearers in war time. Now it is claimed that bees would be more successful, inasmuch as it would be more difficult to intercept them, as the most expert sharpshooter could scarcely hit a bee in process of flight.

The practice of photographing dispatches down to minute proportions, for transit, and reproducing them when received to larger and legible proportions by photography, has been practised for some time. In employing bees as messengers, the dispatches would be reduced by photography to a very small size on the thinnest of paper, and fastened securely to the bee's back. At least that is what the European military authorities propose to attempt.

Notes by the Way

By G. A. DEADMAN.

STORING CANS AND CONTAINERS FOR HONEY, ETC.

Unfortunately for the producers, there are other things that interfere with the sale of honey besides "corn syrup." I will only refer to one in this article, viz., the difficulty of handling. Whether it is granulated or otherwise, it is not easy to weigh or handle unless in original packages, and as a matter of fact the larger grocers will not accept it in any other way. One lady merchant who had purchased some granulated from me sold it by the pound and wrapped it the same as you would lard. This might do in a small way but it will never become popular. It is to the bee-keeper's interest to put it into containers that will find the most ready sale. Now what shall these containers be? This is an important question unless our honey is sold in advance. The larger producers have no doubt, their plans matured, and from years of experience have an idea how it will be disposed of. Not so however, with all. The majority of bee-keepers have one or more large cans into which the money is put when it comes from the extractor; and when passing I would say that for the purpose ten cans holding 500 lbs. each are preferable to five of 1000 lbs. each. One bee-keeper I visited, who had some half a dozen holding upwards of 1000 lbs., remarked that he would have to get larger ones to handle. I told him that I thought

would be a mistake and after talking the matter over I think he came to the same conclusion. The smaller cost a trifle more it is true, but as they are much easier to handle, especially should any honey granulate in them, that they are worth more than the difference. It goes without saying that we should take the honey out of them before this candying process is begun. I wonder how many there are in our ranks who have not left the honey a little too long in these cans and have had the bother of digging them out in order to put it into saleable shape? But apart from this it is not necessary nor advisable unless we have but a small quantity that we should have enough of these large cans to store all our honey. It is just here the difficulty lies. If we do not have it in these large cans until sold when shall we put it into? We had not want it in barrels and find afterwards a buyer who must have it in 60 lb. tins. Nor do we want it in 10 lb. tins to find that it is required in 10 lb. pails. We will say nothing of bottling because it is a business by itself; unless it is this that anything less than 5 lbs. should go in bottles, these 5 pounds or more is better in tins. The usual thing for the larger pack- would be a tin holding 60 lbs.—I believe it would be better for most of us if we only held 50 lbs. There are very exceptional cases when this 60 lb. is not preferable to bbls., and should an order come for some in the larger your customer will find for any reasons, the 60 lb. tin much better. Wholesalers who bottle honey do not prefer this size package but I am inclined to believe that it is because they do not know any better. In my part so long as the honey is granulated I have no objection to them unless it be I like something lighter (to handle) but once the honey is

granulated hard I want a smaller container. One that has a cover full size of the can, for unless one has some apparatus especially for the purpose it is too much work getting the honey out of them to suit me. I think we are standing in our own light in many instances when we ship in such to any except those who have facilities for conveniently getting the honey out of them. I have emptied a number of these 60 lb. tins recently and have a "conviction" that there is something much better. To make matters worse many of them leaked. I wish some one would rise and explain how to get granulated honey out of these when leaking on two sides. When leaking on one side only I place the opposite side on the stove and with the mouth projecting over the side. As fast as the honey liquifies it runs out into a vessel placed under. If there is much of a leak it will not do to put the can in water as I have found to my sorrow. The honey being so much heavier it will find its way into the water. It may surprise some when I say that I prefer a 10 lb. slip covered pail to any receptacle I have yet seen for honey after it is granulated. In the future, or until further notice, any honey I have no market in view for goes into 10 lb. pails. If an order comes for a 60 lb. tin I can send six of these with the assurance that the customer will be pleased rather than otherwise. They are so much nicer to handle and more useful when empty. In sending these you will be doing a favor rather than otherwise. You can fill an order for 60 lb. tins with 10 lb. pails but you can very seldom send a 60 lb. tin in the place of six 10 lb. pails. A 10 lb. pail of honey almost any family can buy, although where honey is expensive I find 5 lb. pails are in demand.

THE
CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

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(LIMITED)

BRANTFORD - CANADA

Editor, W. J. Craig.

APRIL, 1902.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. John Fixter, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, writes us (Mar. 13): "I have just shipped two fine exhibits of extracted honey, one for Wolverhampton, England, the other to Cork, Ireland; they will both be similar to the exhibit the Experimental Farm had at Buffalo in the Canadian building. Our bees are wintering splendid, I expect to put a few colonies out in a few days for experimental purposes."

Mr. J. L. Byer, writing under date Mar. 25, says: "Have just come from an out yard of 75 colonies, and have been doing something I never had to do before at this time of year, viz., feeding. Cannot understand how it is, but the consumption of stores has been very great this winter. Bees are abnormally strong for the season. At the yard mentioned mice gnawed an entrance into one, all the rest seem to be as populous as they were last November. Out of the 75 I found nearly 20 that had very little honey left. At home I lost one through starvation."

E. G. Hand, Fenelon Falls, writing March 29th, says: "My bees have wintered pretty well, but I would have lost some of them only for the early spring, as they ran short of stores, although I put them up as heavy as I have been in the habit of doing formerly. After this I think they will have to go 55 or 60 lbs before I pack. I find medium colonies winter best, but it seems impossible to calculate within ten pounds of what they will consume. I seem to get better results with colonies going into winter a trifle on the weak side rather than very strong. The season is very much ahead, and I believe that my bees will gather pollen in a few days if nothing happens. Prospects were never better. The clover is in first class condition."

Other reports have been very much along the same line. Bees are coming out in excellent condition with very slight winter losses but large amount of stores have been consumed and feeding will need to be resorted to in many cases. We would advise our readers not to neglect their colonies at this point, as brood rearing is going on rapidly and there is "danger ahead." With us the bees were gathering pollen on Sunday, March 23rd. Twenty-three colonies, which we wintered outside in Alpatung wintering cases, came through alive and in splendid shape, although they did not have a fly from the beginning of November until the middle of February.

Brock vs. Patterson.

As was announced in our last issue, the bee case of Brock vs. Patterson was heard at the Division Court, Lynden, before Judge Monck, on March 7th, Brock suing Patterson for \$60.00 damages. Mr. J. H. Long, of Hamilton, acting for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. L. Staunton, K. C. for the defendant. The court house was crowded to excess and many bee-keepers from different parts of the country were present watching the case with interest.

In stating his case Mr. Brock swore that he owned a house and a half-acre lot west of Mr. R. L. Patterson, who also owned a house and a half-acre lot, and kept about 120 hives of bees. Mr. Patterson's bees had been very troublesome to himself and family. His mother and sister were afraid to go outside of the house on account of them, and especially at farming time. He could not cultivate his lot and had to give up fruit raising, not only on account of their stinging the pickers, but through their sucking the juices of the fruit and destroying the berries. He believed that he could not sell the property if he wanted to, on account of Mr. Patterson's bees. His horse had been stung, and injured through fear of the bees. The family washing could not hang out to dry without being soiled by their excrement. The porch of his house was also defiled, and when the rains came this matter was washed off into the cistern, rendering the water filthy and unfit for use. His

wood pile too was affected, he could not get anyone to saw his wood and sometimes the bees would crawl on the pieces and be carried into the house where they would sting and annoy.

Mr. Brock's mother and brother and sisters and a number of others, mostly relations, witnessed for the plaintiff. Mrs. Brock swore having had to wash the clothes three times. One of the sisters declared she had to leave home on account of the bees. On cross-examination it came out that this lady got married on leaving home and the lawyer was very much interested to know how great a part the bees had played in that event.

Taking the evidence all through the complaints were very much overdrawn, and in some points ridiculous.

In the defence Mr. Patterson swore that he had kept bees on his property for 24 or 25 years. They were the Italian breed and were very gentle. He had no complaints from any of his neighbors except the Brock family. He, too, kept a horse and the horse often grazed among the hives without being molested. So far as the soiling of clothes was concerned, this would only be possible in their first flight in early spring.

Mr. Ed. Dickenson, North Glanford, witnessing for the defence said that he kept 150 colonies at his house and they were not at all troublesome either to himself or his neighbors, and that bees are essential to the fertilization of blossoms, and Italians are particularly gentle.

Mr. McEvoy, foul brood inspector for Ontario, made a strong witness on the Patterson side from experience among the bee-keepers throughout the Province. He had also handled Mr. Patterson's bees and declares them to be exceedingly gentle, and that there was nothing in the roof story. Mr. McEvoy also produced a drawing showing the relative position of the bee yard and the Brock residence. Mr. Henry Howard and Mr. Cornell swore to the unkept condition of the Brock property generally. Mr. Galloway swore he had plowed on Mr. Patterson's lot without any trouble. Mr. Draper, an old gentleman with a very decided German accent, said he had lived next to Mr. Patterson for years and had never been troubled by the bees. Mr. R. F. Holtermann, who was present, was called upon to state his experience with bees in a city where thickly populated. Mr. Holtermann showed that he had kept bees in the City of Brantford for many years without any trouble with his neighbors. Mr. Brooking, a fruit grower, who lives about a mile and a half from Mr. Patterson, gave a strong evidence to the value of bees to farmers and fruit growers. He kept some bees himself and wished that there were more in his vicinity. He swore that bees will not attack sound fruit, and it is only when the fruit is decomposing or in an overripe condition that they will interfere with it.

After the hearing of the witnesses the case was adjourned. The two lawyers, Messrs. Long and Staunton, to argue it, on the evidence given,

before Judge Monck at Hamilton.

Later—On Friday, April 4, Judge Monck handed down judgment in the Division Court action brought by Mrs. Sarah Brock and W. R. Brock, her son, for \$60 damages for annoyance caused and damage done by Robert Patterson's 118 hives of bees. The judgment was lengthy, and of importance to bee-keepers. He dismissed the action. From the written judgment the following extracts are taken:

"The keeping of the bees by the defendant made the enjoyment of plaintiff's property less than it would otherwise be. In fact, at times the bees are an annoyance. Beyond this I cannot find that the plaintiff has suffered any specific damage

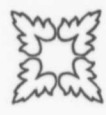
"I find that the annoyance is not such as to create a public nuisance. In many cases an individual may suffer an annoyance for the public good, and I am in great doubt as to whether in the case the plaintiff is entitled to damages, as he has no remedy of the superior jurisdiction. I direct an action for an injunction. I direct a non-suit to be entered without cost to either party."

Observing scientists tell us that girls are making larger and stronger women than their mothers. Cause? More outdoor exercise, better physical life. And that the boys are more stunted than their fathers of thirty or forty years ago. Why? The death of a cigarette, the "tobacco heart," drinking vice instead of virtue in the daily glass. Is it not time for young men to call "halt?"

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A Waterloo County Apiary



We have pleasure in giving on this page a picture of the apiary of Mr. A. Boomer, of Waterloo Co., Ont. Many of our readers are personally acquainted with this tall old gentleman, here shown bending over

and ten, he is still straight as a reed, hale and hearty, and can run after a swarm like a boy. We wish that our good friend may be long spared to enjoy his pleasant and profitable "side line," as will be noted in the follow-



Mr. A. Boomer's Apiary, Waterloo County, Ont.

...ee hives, having met him in con-
...ion. We think that we are safe
...ying that Mr. Boomer is the
...st of Ontario's bee-keepers, meas-
...g 6 ft. 4½ in., and although he
...reached the full three score years

ing with which he has favored us in connection with the photograph, Mr. Boomer does not engage in bee-keeping as an exclusive business:—

The photograph sent you of my apiary was taken by Mr. G. A.

Deadman, of Brussels, in August, 1901, when on a visit and not intended for publication. I have been keeping bees for some 15 years with somewhat varied success. When I commenced, I was, as I am still, a travelling agent, dealing in sewing machines and musical instruments, and as I was advancing in years I was looking for something that would give me some employment, and possibly some returns, when I became too old to travel, but long before I felt like giving up the road I found myself with a yard of fully 100 colonies of bees. For a few years I found it more profitable to hire a man for some, three months in the early summer than to give up my business; but last season, although 70 years of age, I did the work myself, (my partner, nearly as old as myself, helping me a little in the extracting room) and I attended to the Division Court business of the township, of which Court I am the clerk, done a considerable insurance business and conveyancing, as well as keeping up the sale of machines and musical instruments. Not so bad for an old man, is it? especially as the crop of honey last season was somewhat large, running up to fully 10,000 lbs. I have only had one season of larger returns since I have been keeping bees and that was in 1899, when it ran up to fully 11,000 lbs., averaging about 120 lbs. per colony. Last year the average would be about 110 lbs. My greatest average in any one year was 125 lbs. per colony.

I use the Richardson hive, mostly those made with bevelled joints and sun caps and don't have to keep the covers on with stones. My yard, as will be noticed, is rather contracted for such a large number of colonies, being only about 60 ft. x 70 ft., the rest of the ground being taken up with buildings and garden. The

small building to the right is my extracting room, size 10 x 14

My bees are usually very cross, last year particularly so, and this, in the judgment of such practical bee-keepers as Deadman, Alpaugh and Sibbald, was probably due to the congested state of the yard. This I intend to overcome by removing about one fourth of them to an out yard this season. It may be possible that if I were to devote my whole time to it I might make a greater success of it, but I find that my winter losses are not greater than of those who devote their whole time to them, and my average yield of honey per colony is about as good as that of the specialist.

I might mention that at the time the photo was taken I was in the yard taking out combs for extracting.

A. BOOMER

Waterloo Co., Ont.

 * Communications *

EDITOR C. B. J.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of Feb. 24th duly received; also Bee Journal for January explaining Prof. Harrison's success with formaline gas in destroying foul brood germs in all stages of foul broody honey combs.

Everyone interested in the honey bee will be pleased to learn of Prof. Harrison's experiment, and I assure you that if it proves to be practical for the average apiarist to destroy foul brood germs in all stages and conditions, whether in the larva that has just died or in the putrid matter which has dried down in the cell a year or more old, and as I understand him the honey that is in the comb also disinfected at the same time.

this is so his discovery will be worth a great deal to the bee-keeping fraternity.

You people up there in Canada are not so slow in looking after the bee-keeping industry. I had the pleasure of meeting your Bee Inspector, McEvoy, at Buffalo last fall at the National Bee-keepers' Convention and I appreciated this privilege. He is a good social gentleman to meet. He is full of thought and expresses himself freely for the benefit of others. I am glad to know you have such an able man to take care of your foul brood over there. Now if Prof. Harrison at your Agricultural College will continue his experiments on disinfecting, so that foul broody combs can be safely used to hive swarms of bees, we Americans will take off our hats and bow to our Canadian brother for this. I wish he would make the same kind of an experiment with what is called black brood. It is very much like foul brood in appearance. I trust that Prof. Harrison will continue his experiments, and then through the Canadian Bee Journal we shall look for his results to be published. I wish that he would, for the benefit of bee-keepers, tell more about formaline. What it is; what it is generally used for; what is its cost; what would it cost to disinfect 6 hives full of combs, or a small amount with some given capacity. This would give an idea what it would cost to save combs by the hundred, or more or less. A full explanation just to use the formaline would be greatly appreciated. Is formaline expensive?

I had the pleasure of meeting the Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal at the National Bee-keepers' Association at Buffalo last fall and I assure you I enjoyed it; and that is all, I saw that beautiful bit of Canadian honey and api-

arian supplies and fixtures at the Pan American, and I don't wonder so many would say, "Oh, My, isn't it nice," "How nice those bottles and glass jugs of extracted honey look," "Do you see how that pyramid is formed with that large plate glass for shelves between the tiers of such beautiful bottles of honey," "Don't see how they ever got the honey so nice and clear, do you?"

Mr. Editor, you invited me to write an article for publication. I only expected to write a business letter to you when I sat down, but intended to write one later. Somehow my mind wandered and as I thought of you on the other side of the line, I have written, and if you choose you are at liberty to publish this.

Over here in Schoharie Co, in the State of New York, we have been having a very nice, steady, cold winter, and have had but very little snow, but a continuous long run of sleighing; more good sleighing than we have had for several years. On the 17th of March we had a big snow storm, 20 inches of snow fell in about 30 hours. I was out in it and away from home and drove all day for fear of being drifted in away from home. Feb. 28th we had a very nice warm day, with south wind which melted the snow very fast. March 1st was was fine, the thermometer at 65 degrees and my 20 swarms of bees that are wintering out of doors had a very good flight. Apparently no loss of bees by flying and they did not soil the snow to speak of. This is the first chance they have had to fly since the first part of November. I am wintering 4 out apiaries in 4 different cellars. All appear to be wintering well. All apiarists that I chanced to hear from or speak to around here say that their bees are wintering well, with scarcely any dead bees on the cellar floor

We had a good white honey crop here last season, but not much buckwheat honey, which is generally our main crop. Our black brood locality is recovering and apiarists are learning how to more successfully handle the disease.

I forgot to say that our 20 inches of snow nearly all melted and ran off and caused high water, and some damage, March 2nd, and now our fields are almost free from snow and our roads are muddy.

I see no reason why we should not look for a good crop of honey the coming season. We usually take our bees out of the cellar the latter end of March or fore part of April.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Chas. A. Wieting, appointed two agents as bee inspectors in 1889 and two more inspectors in 1900 for the State of New York. These are what are called civil service appointments. I trust that much good has been done by us. We are the bee-keepers' servants, but we do need more scientific work to help us out, and this is the reason that I am so much interested in Prof. Harrison's experiments with foul brood at your Agricultural College, Guelph. Very respectfully,

N. D. WEST,

State Bee Inspector.

Middlebury, N. Y.

Spring Time In The Bee Yard.

EDITOR C. B. J.—

I have been going to write something for the Journal for a good while. I have been in the bee business for about ten years on a small scale and have found nothing pays so well for the amount invested, supposing there is a right kind of management and at the proper time.

The first warm days that come in February or March I begin to look after my bees. First I take a long

wire with a bend on the end of about two inches and I go to the entrance of each hive and scrape out all the dead bees that lie on the bottom. If there are any of them that want feeding I can usually tell by the amount of dead bees near the front of the hive inside. Here "a stitch in time saves nine." In this case I open the hive and take out one or more racks of combs and replace them with fresh cards of honey, having made them nice and warm. I always keep some fall cards on hand for that purpose. If you cannot get all the dead bees out with the bent wire wait until some day when the bees are having a good fly, then open the hive, take out two or three racks at a time, being careful not to get the brood chilled. You can thus scrape all the dead bees out nicely by moving the remaining racks first to one side and then to the other. I believe that cleanliness is a great prevention of foul brood and moth. The offence of the dead bees, I believe, is what first causes the disease for it takes them a long while in the spring to clean out the hives themselves and the more backward the spring is the worse for the bees. I never take my bees out of their winter cases. All I do is to remove the packing so I can get at the top of the hive, and when the cold winds blow they are warm and in the intense heat they are cool. My bees are always in good shape for the apple blossom and better for the clover. In the spring lots of stores and plenty of warmth is what makes strong and full colonies, and a profit later for the bee-keeper. I use the Jones hive winter outdoors.

BERT TRICKER

Simcoe Co., Ont.

[We are pleased to hear from your Friend Tricker, about your long management; and while your the

of the cause of foul brood does not exactly agree with present day teaching we all must admit that the condition you speak of favors disease, and to have the bottom boards cleaned and freed from dead bees must be an advantage to the colony, provided it is not done at an improper time. Handling or disturbing them in any way in cool weather should be avoided. Your idea of keeping combs of honey for spring feeding is a good one. We like, however, to leave them lots of stores in the fall, it is a safe plan and carries them through until the weather is definitely settled in the spring, so that there is no opening of hives at irregular times.—ED.]

Canadian Bee-keepers' Paradise.

Editor Canada Bee Journal.
I see that other Bee Journals are writing up Bee Paradises, and it strikes me that perhaps none of them have yet discovered THE Paradise, which, of course, I assume is our own Manitoulin Island, and especially the part in which I live.
To begin with, I might say the island is not thickly inhabited. There is a great deal of land that is not yet brought into cultivation ways in the near future. Much of this has been burnt over, and is now thickly grown with red, white, and alsike clover; besides, in this vicinity are golden rod, and a fire weed, which I suppose is the great willow herb. Besides this there are a great many swampy places filled with soft maples, and swamp oaks; the higher timbered lands have a supply of basswood. Then, I must not forget the supply of mandarin around here, and the abundant supply of wild gooseberries,

currants, strawberries, and raspberries, the last named, however, is gradually dying out. Of course, we have weather at times which causes the bees to stay at home. Often in spring there will be weather so wet and cold that bees cannot fly more than one-third or one-half the time. Then again, there occasionally comes a summer when the clover, white and alsike, fails to make its appearance. Generally, however, there is abundance of pasture from April 15th to Sept. 20th. Last year my bees were working on the tenth of April.

Though this place is so promising for bee-keeping there are very few bee-keepers—I mean professionals—on the Island. A great many farmers around here keep a few, chiefly for their own use, but their losses in winter are so great that most of them increase their stock but little.

I have referred to the vast areas of clover lands; that means pasture, not only for bees, but also for cattle. This is a district pre-eminently fitted for bee-keeping and stock-raising. What we need is men who understand the business, with capital, energy and pluck enough to push the matter to a successful conclusion.

W. MOORE.

Algoma, Ont.

Questions and Answers

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

FOOD VALUE OF HONEY.

Could the Bee Journal give us a list of the food values of honey compared with beef, cheese, butter and

other similar foods? It would assist us often in selling honey, as a great many people do not know of the value of honey. I have never seen such a comparison and would like to know a little more about it.

JACOB HABERER.

Zurich, Ont.

ANSWER—You ask for an article on "Food value of Honey as compared with Meat, Cheese, Butter, etc." This is hard to give. All kinds of food are necessary to health, and the best condition of our bodies. The proteids: meat, cheese, white of egg, we positively must have to live at all. We call food containing much of these hearty. If we have too little we are poorly nourished and crave them. The carbohydrates: starch and sugars, including honey, if not so absolutely necessary to life, are surely requisite to health and strength. We have a great sugar factory in our bodies, the liver, so that we may have this necessary food even though we do not take it in our daily regimen. Fats and oils are likewise necessary to the best condition of our bodies. We could live on proteids alone, but not in best health, and such diet is very expensive when it alone ministers to our bodily needs. The liver can manufacture sugar when we eat only proteids, but it works much easier and more effectively when we eat liberally of the carbohydrates. Nearly all sugar, and all starch, must be digested before it can pass to the blood. Not so honey. The bees digest this for us. Thus we may well

believe that of all the carbohydrates honey is the best. Thus we can say that honey is doubtless the very best food of its kind, and that such food is absolutely necessary to health and strength, and greatly conserves the more expensive and absolutely requisite proteids. The child voices his need of such food in his longing for candy. We act wisely when we give him all he desires in the best of sweets: honey, which should be served most liberally at every meal time. This will check the desire which leads to the pernicious habit of taking candy at all times and on all occasions.

PROF. A. J. COOPER

Claremont, Cal.

Finding the Queen.

The Bee-Keepers' Review gives the following directions for finding the queen by a California bee-keeper Mr. Henry E. Horn. "Blow some smoke into the entrance to alarm the colony. Two or three puffs will be sufficient. Take off the cover and watch the behavior of the bees. Those at a distance from the queen will come between the frames and walk across the top bars. Keep close watch. Finally at a given point, a dozen or two will stop and sort of smell down between two certain frames. If the two frames are taken out together the queen will be about the first thing seen when they are separated. This method never fails with me but some little experience is necessary in order to catch on to the trick"



Page Woven Wire Fence

is the only reliable fence for holding stock owing to the continuous coil or spiral spring. No. 7 "Page" wire will withstand a strain of 3,000 pounds; ordinary No. 7 wire will only stand a strain of 1,700 pounds. Common wire when coiled or bent will straighten out with the first strain and remain so. Page fences are now very cheap, and you know they have always been the best. Page fences are used by all Canadian railways.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 4

How to Prepare a Manuscript.

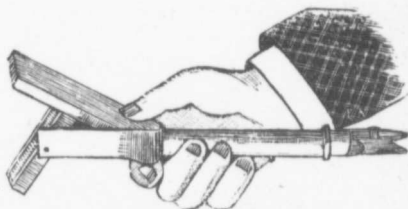
When preparing manuscripts use plain white paper and good black ink. Don't use paper that is flimsy, transparent or so spongy that the ink is likely to bleed through, nor sheets that are of different sizes or that have been torn out of a notebook and left with the ragged edges untrimmed. The two sizes of sheets most generally used are commercial note paper and letter paper. If you have to send out handwritten copy never write it in pale ink or in lead pencil, or in backhand, which as a rule is extremely difficult to make out. Cultivate a round, clear, well-sized, almost vertical hand, and form the habit of leaving a wide space between the lines. Write, of course, on only one side of the paper, and if you have to write near the end, that you are going to run a few lines over what you thought would be the last line, don't squeeze the final lines together at the bottom of the page or write them on the back of it in order to save another sheet. In both handwritten and typewritten copy leave a margin of at least an inch at both sides of the sheet as well as at the top and bottom.—Franklin B. Wiley, in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

HONEY EXCHANGE.

(SOMETHING BETTER.)

I will contract now for what you may have of next season's clover honey, or possibly there may be someone near you who breaks down the market and interferes with your trade. I can afford to pay more when bought in advance, as I will find containers and can plan accordingly.

G. A. DEADMAN,
Brussels, Ont.



Pen and Pencil Stamp—One-line 25 cts., Two-lines 30 cts., Three-lines 35 cts.

SPECIAL TO BEE-KEEPERS

Every Bee-keeper should have a Rubber Stamp and stamp his name and address on every section of honey, also on his envelopes. I will make a three-line stamp, 2 inches long, and send prepaid, with pad, to any bee-keeper in the United States or Canada, for 40 cents cash with order, if this paper is mentioned. Catalogue free. Agents wanted to sell rubber stamps.

D. W. MOORE, 9 Queen st., Brantford.

BEE-KEEPERS' EXCHANGE COLUMN

Change advertisements for this column will be charged at the rate of 25 cents for 25 words, each additional word one cent. Payments strictly in cash, unless the amounts are too small to permit of cashing. Write copy of ad. on a separate sheet, with any other matter and on one side of the sheet only. Say plainly how many times ad. is to be inserted. Matter must reach us not later than the 1st of each month.

Wanted exchange well bred White Wyandotte Eggs for a good strain of Barred Rock Eggs and a few colonies of bees. Wm. Bayless, 43 St. Brantford

Wanted Gents' Bicycle (Brantford Red Bird) in good shape. Would like to trade it for bees. Both frames preferred. Frank Adams, Bow Brantford.

Wanted to Exchange—Bees for a Happy thought range, light market wagon, rifle or foundation mill. James Armstrong, Cheap

Wanted exchange bee-keepers' supplies for bees' wax or light extracted honey. Good, G. & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

Wanted exchange first-class light or dark honey for 5 or 10 gallons good maple syrup. W. J. Brantford, Ont.

COMB FOUNDATION.

We have made up and satisfied our customers in the wax in payment for making up. Give us a trial. The wax in payment for making up. The samples and prices.

JNO. NEWTON,
Thamesford,
Ontario.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Please mention the Journal.

QUEENS YOU SHOULD —HAVE—

Does blood tell in other stock????? Give your bees a chance. Stock used for breeding the queens offered—not from a sport—but my pick out of an apiary giving last season an average yield as follows:—

Honey Gathering:

102 lbs. Extracted }
68 lbs. Comb } Honey per Colony

Quality of Comb Honey Produced:

"Man! It would dazzle you."—WM. McEvoy,
Ont. Gov. Inspector of Apiaries.

Wintering Qualities:

"Up to the present (Jan. 30th) I never found these bees to show the least indication of unrest, always perfectly quiet. They are wintering perfectly.—FRANK. P. ADAMS.

General Commendation:

"Out of those queens sent me I have produced the best race or strain of bees I ever owned. Remember that is saying a lot as I have tried every breed imported to this country. The bees winter better, build up and stand cold, chilly winds in spring better, and are more suitable than any bees I ever owned. For the season they gave me about double the honey Pure Italians did, and more increase. Glad you are going into the queen business and are going to join our ranks again. We are much in need of a few men like you."—C. W. POST, (owner 365 colonies) Ex-Pres. Ontario Bee Keepers' Assn.

S. T. PETTIT, Canada's most successful comb honey producer and bee keeper, says: "The blood in my apiary is largely the progeny of queens sent by you; they are grand bees."

PRICES OF QUEENS:

(They are duty free to the United States.)

Tested\$2 each; \$10 for 6; \$18 per doz
Untested until July 1 1.25 each; \$7 for 6; \$12 per doz.
Untested after July 1 \$1 each; \$5.50 for 6; \$10 per doz

Large quantities prices on application. Postage stamps taken if necessary for fraction of a dollar. To be fair to everyone no Selected Tested Queens are offered, thus everybody has the same chance.

The above queens are bred from a careful selection of Italians and Carnolians. Pure Italian or Carnolian Queens same price. Price of full colonies on application.

Orders booked as received and filled as quickly as possible. Order early.

Address,

R. F. HOLTERMANN,

(Manager Bee Department)

BOW PARK CO., Limited,

Brantford,

Bran Co., Ontario.

ATTENTION BEE-KEEPERS

We are Headquarters for
everything in the line of

BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Prompt Shipment, Right Prices.

Improved Model Bee Hive, one of the best hives in use; **Sections**, No. 1; **Comb Foundation**, thinner than most foundation; **Smokers**, **Perforated Metal**, **Italian Bees and Queens**, &c.

Sample Improved Model Hive,
complete, for comb honey,
partly nailed up \$1.45
With Smoker \$2.20
Smoker, by mail \$1.00
Guaranteed Pure Italian
Queens \$1.00
Choice Breeding Queens....each \$2.00

Send for Circular and Price List. Free.

F. W. JONES,
BEDFORD, QUE.

Please mention Journal when writing to advertise.

**DON'T WAIT UNTIL
YOUR BEES ARE
SWARMING**

before you send in your order
for Bee-keepers' Supplies....

Customers Wax made into
Comb Foundation by the
"Weed Process" as usual.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.
Limited
BRANTFORD, CANADA.