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CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. VI, No. 1.

BRANTFORD, ONT., JULY, 1898.

WHOLE No.
401

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition is in full swing by this time. We are trying to get some information

Trans Mississippi Exposition. We understand medals and diplomas will be

given and we hope there will not be the same treatment exhibitors received from the Chicago World's Fair in this respect.

We know E. Whitcomb, Omaha, Nebraska, the Apiarian Commissioner of the Fair, will do everything in his power. Anyone wishing to exhibit comb or extracted honey or beeswax might write to us or to Mr. Whitcomb.

Exhibitions will soon be in full swing.

Toronto there will be a special Apiarian exhibit in a large tent

Toronto Industrial Exhibition between the Association offices and the grand stand. It will

show the natural history of the bee and how honey is produced. We do not hesitate to say, properly advertised as it will be by the Association, it will be one of the most attractive exhibit on the grounds. Mr. Holtermann will have charge of the exhibit.

Editor York who is conducting a very valuable page in the American Bee Journal under "Beedom

Plain Sections Boiled Down, has the following: A little

scrap about the plain section takes place in the Canadian Bee Journal between Editors Root and Holter-

mann. The former doesn't want his firm classed as a swindle by pushing what Holtermann calls "a decided humbug." Holtermann replies he only meant it was "a piece of nonsense or folly." Root asks the statement to be pointed out where he said a section without bee-ways would in itself give fatter combs, or that a tall section is better filled out than a square one. To this request no reply is made.

Friend York is attacking a man of straw. Where did Holtermann ever say that Root said so.

* * *

The American Bee Journal also has the following: "Systematic Pilfering.—The editor of the Canadian Systematic Pilfering. Bee Journal complains that the practice of appropriating good ideas without giving proper credit is getting quite too common. As a good deal has been said about publishing names of dishonest honey-dealers, why not publish names of dishonest editors as well? But by all means, Mr. Holtermann, be sure you first follow the instruction given by the Great Teacher, in Matthew XVIII, 18."

Did it hit. When the editor of the Canadian Bee Journal transgresses as per above, he will feel obliged, if you will let him know it. Religion pure and undefiled is very good, everything really lasting and worth anything in this world is based upon it, but it is too often made a cloak to wrong. It should enter into a man's business and every act in life. Too often it is not.

Notes and Pickings.

—D. W. HEISE.

In Progressive Bee-Keeper, 82, G. M. Doolittle flatly tells us that no man could buy the privilege at \$1.00 a piece, to paint his single walled hives, even though the man furnished his own paint and brushes. Mr. D. says there is not even one single good reason that can be advanced in favor of the practice. He goes so far as to say it is a detriment to the extent of \$2.00 per hive, to the bee-keeper, in honey. That would mean a loss to some of Mr. Doolittle's brother bee-keepers in his own state of over \$1,000 in one season. Pretty big loss, eh? And yet I am chuckle-headed enough to go right on and slash on the paint; but of course I do not run single-walled hives, and Mr. D. says that is another case entirely. I keep a few colonies both for profit and pleasure, but for the life of me I cannot tell which of the two takes first place; I need the profit badly enough dear knows, nevertheless I do take a vast amount of pleasure in seeing everything about my bee yard in good order, and especially do I like to see a well-constructed and well painted hive. But I am willing to admit, that from a dollar and cent point of view I am too proud to realize on profits to the fullest extent.

Last October I read a paper before the York Bee-Keepers convention, on my method of wintering bees, in which I mentioned, and advised, the waking up of colonies when the temperature is warm enough for a flight and the bees apparently not being conscious of the fact. The practice at that time was original with me, and several who were present very much questioned the advisability of such management. Since that time I have noticed several of the big guns in bee-culture recommend the same thing under certain circumstances. From the experience of the past winter, again my faith in the practice has received encouragement. Every bee-keeper who is at all observant has noticed when wintering bees on the summer stands, that two colonies may be sitting side by side, domiciled in the same kind of hive, and equal in every respect, yet, for some unaccountable reason (on my part at least) when the temperature rises to about 50°, the one will rush out and have a good cleansing flight, while

the other remains dormant. That is the time when I would do the arousing, but not by kicking or thumping the hive, but simply by removing the cap and top packing, and let the sun shine right in on the quilt. Of course the apiarist must use his good judgment in the premises.

The Boiler in Bee-Doom desires to know where the truth lies in reference to forcing bees on to full combs of sealed honey, or allowing sufficient empty comb space to cluster on for winter. I will venture the guess, that under certain circumstances the truth may lie in either or both. I once offered a premium for anyone who would give me a plan by which bees could be made to cluster, or forced to cluster on full combs; but since making that offer, which bee-keepers were considerate enough to wrest from me, I have seen them so wintered with the highest possible success.

In The South Land Queen, Mr. Madley is reported as saying (so Editor York says) "You don't need comb foundation to secure straight combs, if your hives front south, but if they front north or east, foundation must be used to prevent crooked combs. I never saw a bee-tree that bees went in on the north or east sides. In this country bees don't appear to make any choice in the matter as to what side of a tree the entrance is on. I just now call to memory ten trees at which I assisted in the locating and cutting. Seven of those had the entrance to the north or north east, one to the south, and two to the west." Wonder if there is anything in Mr. Madley's theory after all.

G. M. Doolittle says there is no one thing about the apiary which he considers of more profit to the apiarist than a division board. He uses one, two, three four or five, or none at all, according to the requirements of the colony, and he says if division boards are not to be used according to the requirements of the colony, they are no use at all, according to his way of thinking.—Progressive 43.

During the last year I have personally experienced the marked difference in the longevity of queens. During the honey flow of 1896 I introduced successfully eleven grey Carniolan Queens, purchased from a U. S. Breeder. Six out of the eleven were superseded in 1897, while I have queens in their fourth year doing excellent service.

After quoting Mr. White's citation of a man who actually boasted of working for quantity rather than quality, Somnam-

bulist asks, "Could there be a greater curse than such a character would prove to the majority of honey men?"—Progressive 71. I think not, sonny, unless you combine the green honey producer, the mixer and the swindler in one body; then you would have a true object of pure cussedness.

A. G. Ferris says he is thoroughly disgusted with the way the producers of comb honey are going backward instead of improving their product. "Twelve years ago," he says, "we had two pound boxes of good size that could be glassed; the starters were of natural comb and honey stored in this manner was profitable to the producer, and a lasting joy to lovers of comb honey. My mouth waters for some now." Then Mr. Ferris asks, who it was that gave to the customer the idea of smaller packages? and who it was that put a piece of artificial comb in each? He answers by throwing the whole blame on bee-keepers themselves, wants someone to suggest to comb foundation makers to put in some of Primley's pepsin to help digest the wax.

"Twelve hundred Nuclei is the number that a bee-keeper in the U. S. proposes to run the coming season. It would seem as though there need be no waiting there in filling orders. Wouldn't I like to work in such a yard, Whoop-e-e!"—Editorial in Review. The Rambler appears to have been greatly startled by that Whoop-e-e, coming as it did from the dignified and sedate Hutchinson. He should not be more astonished should he go into a graveyard and have a tombstone waltz up to him and shout "Whoop-e-e!"

After mentioning a few points in connection with the heated discussions that have taken place in the several journals on Doolittle's system of crating comb honey, Editor Hutchinson, page 148, says: "I doubt the advisability of continuing it much longer. The best rule that I can give in the matter, is called the golden rule. So crate your honey that, if by chance you should unknowingly buy one of your own cases of honey, you would not be disappointed when you opened it." Two whoope-e-s for Hutchinson. This is righteous advice.

R. C. Aikin after recommending the use of bottom starters in sections says: "A large percentage of his sections are better attached to the bottom than at the sides, and some even better at the bottom than at the top. I have some sections in my honey room that would stand almost

any knocking about, almost to the point of breaking the case. Bottom starters are a good thing, and side starters would be a further improvement."

Much has been written in the bee-papers since the advent of Dan White's article on the production of a thoroughly ripened honey both pro and con. A thoroughly capped comb is generally looked upon as containing well ripened honey, and generally it would be so; yet that cannot be laid down as a rule in variable, because it has been clearly shown (and I have personally observed it) that unsealed honey was thicker and more ripe than that which was capped, taken from the same super. Atmospheric conditions, and the flow I think determine the results largely. Then, where are we at? What is the honest inexperienced producer to do in the matter? Perhaps it would be well for us youngsters to make the weight our test when we commence to extract; better weigh the first gallon and if it won't weigh twelve pounds, leave it severely on the hives. But what about that which is capped and gets thin and watery? Now we have struck a formidable snag. As evaporation goes on very slowly in the hive after the honey is capped, the only way I see out of the dilemma is to simply leave it there until it is sufficiently ripe, or resort to the other alternative, "Artificial Evaporation." Whatever we do let us not put an unripe article before the consumer that will sour on their hands, and thereby injure the demand for all honey.

[We will make a big step in advance by seeing that honey is two-thirds capped before extracting. When that has been done we may not feel discouraged at the fewer pounds.—Ed.]

Two years ago I went to the expense of making, and placing all my hives on separate stands, said stands being from 1x9 inch cedar, halved at the corners. Now Dr. Miller scores a point, page 294 A. B. J. for double stands, or two hives on one stand and he's right, it takes less lumber, they are much easier levelled, and kept level. But why in the name of beedoom did not that old Sabbath school pedagogue explode that bomb, before I made the single stands.

[Perhaps this is a point our genial Dr. Miller "did not know" at that time. Next, why should he not let friend Heise find it out for himself. As a result Dr. Miller's opinion will be valued more highly the next time.—Ed.]

QUESTIONS.

**I Want Honey and not Swarms, how
Shall I Proceed ?**

From forty-five colonies, spring count, I have had one swarm, while many of my neighbors have let their bees swarm to death. I gave abundant room, shade and ventilation before they got the fever. I expect to get more honey per colony than my neighbors. I always have.

EUGENE SECOR.

Give plenty of room and ventilation.

A. B. MASON.

Work your bees for extracted honey.

W. SCOTT.

Ask some one who knows all about it, I don't; but giving lots of room before it is actually required, with ample shade and ventilation, will greatly assist in securing the end in view. You will succeed better when working for extracted honey.

F. A. GEMMELL.

If you want honey and not swarms (bees) buy it in ton lots in 25 lb. tins. But if you want to keep a few colonies, procure a good strain of Italian bees and give them abundance of storage room. Then if a swarm issues, place the new swarm on the old stand and the hive on the top of it, if the cover is a pitched roof, leave it off making the bottom board of the old hive answer for a cover. Towards evening of the second day, replace the bottom board with a queen excluding division board. Shake the bees off the frames in front of the new hive, cut all queen cells out and replace combs. Then six days after the date of the swarm, examine combs and cut out cells, if any have been started.

R. A. MARRISON.

Inverary, Ont.

By giving plenty of room for surplus honey before the bees get the swarming fever and see that they do not get crowded during the honey flow.

R. H. SMITH.

St. Thomas, Ont.

You are one of thousands. If you could give some information as to your location; the flora within reach of your apiary; the time when it blooms, and the ordinary kind of seasons you have, an intelligent answer to some extent might be given;

but to make the bold inquiry you do, without any information in regard to your surroundings, is like saying I want gold, how shall I get it? One might as well attempt to answer the one question as the other, and I will leave the answer to those who have prophetic or clairvoyant powers rather than to attempt it myself.

J. E. POND.

North Attleboro, Mass.

I produce both comb and honey in the extracted form. To prevent swarming I manipulate the colonies that are prepared for the extractor as follows:—When the early honey flow is near at hand I adjust a queen excluder on each hive, confining the queens to their own departments. When a colony looks like it may swarm i. e., if too many bees begin to hang about the front of the hive in idleness—or when a swarm issues—I simply raise the brood above the queen excluder, supplying the place of the combs of brood with empty combs and combs with honey, thus starting the queen anew below the excluder. If the manipulation precedes the issuing of the swarm, one comb containing eggs and larva is left in the brooding department to prevent confusion in the queen's work. The hive is "tiered up" with supers of empty combs as fast as the bees need the room. When producing comb honey the bees are permitted to swarm—if they must—and while they are out the parent hive is moved from its stand, and the swarm is hived on the old stand. A queen excluder is put on the new hive and the surplus cases are transferred from the old hive to the new one. The old hive is kept along side of the new one and the bees are shaken from the combs from time to time, in front of the new hive till all the bees are hatched out. The combs are used for any purpose needed, and if not needed for immediate use a young queen may be permitted to hatch, and with her a few bees are left to take care of the combs till needed. If increase is desirable, I exhaust the old colony only enough to prevent after swarms and give it a new location in the apiary. By means of this recruiting system I get a powerful working swarm that will be strong through a long honey flow. This queen embraces a matter of so much interest that the temptation to spin out a long answer is very great and I have indulged in it.

G. W. DEMARCE.

Christiansburg, Ky., U. S.

I don't know, but would like to.

J. PIRIE.

Give plenty of room. That is the way I do and I am not troubled with swarms. I use a frame 12x12½ inside measure; nine frames in brood chamber; seven in second story. When the colony is strong and the season good, use a third story.

A. D. ALLAN.

Bee Paralysis.

Molesworth, March 22nd, 1898.

EDITOR C. B. J. :

SIR,—Spring is coming, and very likely many will lose heavily from the above disease again. From my old writings I find I got completely rid of it in 1894. But for many years previous, we lost hundreds of dollars from it.

I was searching in vain to see if the bees were being poisoned from Paris green on potatoes or otherwise.

I have often found the path which runs down between four rows of bees so thick with crawling diseased bees, that I would often slip, and my boots would become greasy from stepping on the dying bees. I never changed or killed queens for it and have little faith in that direction. Neither did I ever lose a colony from it, but would have many weak colonys, just when our main honey flow was on.

Well some time previous to this there was quite a talk in Bee Journals of using (Beta Naphthol) for Foul Brood, and as I knew my bees needed feed that spring '93 or '94,—I also had seen some foul brood not 100 miles from our apiary—I concluded to try the new medicine, A. J. Root to the contrary, notwithstanding. I used the medicine as a preventive for foul brood, not as a cure. I could not get the Naphthol to unite or incorporate with sugar syrup. Such an uproar in a pot, utterly refusing to unite. Then I wrote my old friend, Mr. Corneil, of Lindsay, who said he had the same trouble and had written Mr. Thos. Cowan, England.

He would let me know as soon as he got an answer. However, in the meantime I tried warm honey, when I found they united as easy as milk and water. Of course, I had to dissolve the Naphthol in alcohol first. The two should unite like thin soft soap and not separate. I used about 25 cents worth in thin warm syrup, fed in the open yard in a large trough in

a sheltered place, where the sun shines. Not too close to the hives, put on windy side of apiary and close entrance a little. I had no robbing even when bees could get nothing else to work on. Now friends, I have little faith in most medicines, but after 30 years of testing more or less, I find that some when properly applied are good and may this not be one of them. After waiting and watching three or four summers, I never have had one colony affected, or had one of those black shining bees hopping about.

See Gleanings of December 1, 1896, page 853, last column, fourth line from top, where Mr. Cowan says it will cure foul brood in its early stages, I consider we can go no higher for authority.

Then why might it not cure bee paralysis? I consider the whole secret of success in treating bees with medicine, is to get plenty of it stored in the brood cells before there is much brood and long before supers go on so that most of the young bees will be raised on this medicated syrup. In conclusion I may say, I have proven one of two things. This is either a cure, or the disease will leave of its own accord without killing queens. Of course, to test the above cure this spring, you will have many old bees die off, which were raised in 1896 and have symptoms of paralysis. Now Mr. editor don't you think this new drug would be a great detective in deciding between sugar syrup and honey. I am more convinced than ever, that the above should have been published years ago, as so many bee-keepers are losing and if it is a cure, it certainly is cheap enough.

Hoping to hear of some one who will test it. I remain yours,

CHAS. MITCHELL.

Molesworth, Ont.

LOW BANKS, May 16th, 1898.

Editor Canadian Bee Journal:

SIR,—Do you, or any of the readers of the C. B. J., know of any cure for the nameless bee disease, or bee paralysis, as it is called.

I never saw a case of it until two or three years ago I purchased half-a-dozen queens from a breeder in the United States. One of them produced bees having said disease, and since that we have had a case or two every spring. This spring a very bad case, one swarm that was strag early is nearly depopulated, and another not so seriously affected, but enough to prevent them being worth anything this season.

Mr. J. F. Dunn in 'C. B. J. speaking of the advantages of an outside shell for wintering bees, says "a chaff hive has but one advantage that I know of over such an arrangement." Yes, and that is a great advantage. I have 50 A. I. Root two story chaff hives and I think they are the best hives I ever saw. No fussing with loose chaff, the upper story being double walled the bees fill out the sections better, and a chaff cushion prepares them for winter. But the A. I. Root Co., make and use a chaff hive having the lower story only double.

If I use a shell, I want it made large enough to contain an upper story or a chaff cushion for wintering, and then there will be no unpacking and I want it made nice enough for painting. I am afraid that Mr. Dunn's plan would let the mice in. I want a tight bottom in my shell. Clover chaff is good, oat chaff is better.

Mr. Dunn has made a winter case of lath. I made fourteen a few years ago. The lath in mine are perpendicular and I think they turn the rain better. Chaff in them is always nice and dry. A shingle roof covers mine, but they are not very nice. A lot of my bees are wintered in shoe boxes, the chaff is rounded up with a tared felt cover over it, they winter nicely. But packing and unpacking is a lot of work and trouble, and I have done a lot of it during the last 25 years. My bees are booming.

Now I want to say a word to those who have to be urged to pay up for the C. B. J. Shame on you.

I think the C. B. J. gets better all the time, and we certainly need a Bee Journal in Canada and every subscriber should be prompt to pay.

ILA MICHENER.

Low Banks, Ont.

A Word to Beginners.

—ALEX. GOODFLOW.

EDITOR C. B. J. :

DEAR SIR,—You asked me to write an article for the C. B. J. I don't pretend to be any use to write to others, as I know so very little myself about bees; but if I can be of any use, to throw any light on the study of bees, I am willing to do it.

I would like to say a word to the beginner, and the subject I would write on is wintering. I think so many beginners do dread the winter; I know I do, for one, dread the results of winter. Now, I don't

intend to tell you a perfect way to winter or the best way to winter your bees, but by telling you the ways I have wintered them, and my experience with the different ways I have tried, may be a help to show you the way to keep out of the errors I have fallen into. The first year I started—in 1888—I bought two hives. I increased to seven that year, and I wintered outside in boxes, with chaff. The box was about from four to six inches larger all around the hive. I lost two in wintering them that way. The trouble was, the queens died; they were young queens. I also tried packing them in sawdust, but with the same results. I lost queens every year, sometimes young and sometimes old queens. They died in the spring, after starting to lay, at least most of them. The young queens I mean are those under one year, and the old ones were over one year. I don't think I ever had a queen live more than three years. Now, Mr. Editor, you may think it was the wet getting in around the packing, that was the trouble, but it was not as I built a shed and put them into it, setting the boxes in with the bees packed in them, and when the shed was full, I left some packed outside. I tried that way of wintering, and was not satisfied, so I tried another way. After wintering three years outside, then I tried one year in different rooms in the house. One I put in a room upstairs. The same year I tried two downstairs. They all died. The same year I tried another one upstairs in a different part of the house. The first ones mentioned were in rooms where there was no fire near them; the last one mentioned was in a room where the stovepipe went through from the wood cook stove. The heat there was very irregular, sometimes up to 80° and down to 40°. Now, I never lost a queen I wintered up there. I wintered them up there for five years, starting with one and increasing to eight, at the same time wintering part of my bees outside, in the way previously mentioned. I never missed a year that I did not lose a queen outside. You see that the warm, dry room had kept the queens all right, except that the queen didn't lay an egg while kept in the room, but would lay in three days after being set outside in the spring; then she would lay and breed very fast. But the trouble was that the bees were reduced in numbers, so that there were only a few field workers, because with the confusion they wore themselves out. The room was light and they would come out onto the windows; but I put a screen on the front of the hive. I made a frame the size of

the front of the hive, and put the screen on it; that would leave about three inches space between front of hive and screen. The bees would come out there and hum, and carry out the dead ones. When the temperature was down to 40°, I would take off the front framework, with the screen attached to it, and clear out the dead. That left the queen in a bad shape for workers. This is one of the most important parts of wintering, — that your bees will be warm enough and dry enough night and day, and also damp enough. You can see that the bees must have moisture before the queen can lay. I believe that the beginner should start to winter in a room heated by a stove, and then, by experience, learn to winter outside or in the cellar. I am wintering in the cellar this year, for the first time. The cellar is a good place to winter, but be sure there are no decaying vegetables in it, because it will cause mold, and that is very injurious to the bees. I believe when we, as bee-keepers, can winter our bees without mold, we are getting near the perfect way of wintering. My queens at present are all laying in the cellar, and have a quantity of hatching brood, which in my view is an excellent point, as it gives me bees a month earlier. I could not get the queen to lay in the warm room until after the fifteenth of April. My view is to get early bees, and they will give you early honey, and that will give you money.

Mr. Editor, I believe this subject should be taken up later on in the season, after the honey harvest, but if there is anything in what I have written that would be of any use to you to publish, I would be glad, but if not there is no harm done, for I have just scribbled it down.

Macville.

A Beginner's Experience.

—JAS. J. HURLEY.

On May the 24th 1898, the genial editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL left a hive of bees in my back yard. The above date is important, ye old time bee-keepers, wedded to your old ways and methods - paste it in your hats. It marks a new era in bee-keeping! The evolution to take place during the coming season will be simply wonderful. In fact the wonderful has already happened. It will doubt

less be interesting to learn that by a most skilful surgical operation performed by the butt-end of a bee (or bees), I succeeded in developing the left side of my face in such a manner as to excite the envy of John L. Sullivan in his most balmy days. It was simply beautiful. One gentleman was heard to remark as I passed down street next morning, "That fellow got a good thumping last night." Of course he was ignorant of the scientific method of handling bees. I was not. That's why I got stung. Sudden developments on the other portions of my anatomy will be duly recorded.

Mr. Editor you have asked me to record my experience and impressions as a beginner, and tell what I know. This is difficult. If you had asked me to tell what I did not know, the task would be easy. This is the busy season, however. I shall try and be brief and keep to my text.

I spend a great deal of time watching the movements of the bees as they work about the entrance of the hive, and pass in and out. It is exceedingly interesting to a greenhorn to see the little fellows come in with their legs adorned with white, yellow and red pollen; and again with abdomen distended, loaded with honey, dropping heavily upon the alighting board, after their long tiring voyage through the air. It is astonishing to see them grip the bottom board at the entrance and fan the air with their wings. While thus engaged the other bees crawl under and over them, and interrupt them at almost every moment, but they exhibit no sign of irritation or bad temper, but keep right on fanning. The order and discipline in the hive is a great object lesson.

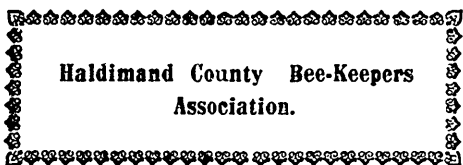
While observing a neighbor examining his hives a few days ago, I was greatly impressed with the advantages of the thin board as a cover for the hive, over that of cloth. He was running his bees for comb honey. When he took the cloth cover off, it was found to be glued down to the top of the sections, and the sections were all smeared and stained with the glue, and to my mind, utterly unfit to place upon the counter of a grocery store for sale. I saw that had he used the board and allowed the bees to pass freely over the top of the sections, they (the sections) would not have been covered with glue.

I am running my own hive for extracted honey, and if my reasoning has not led me astray, I think here again the

board is of decided advantage. If the bees working at the top of one of the frames desires to pass over to the other side they can do so; whereas if the cover was a cloth one, and glued down, it would necessitate a journey all the way down one side of the frame, under and up the other side. This would mean a lot of lost time. My conclusions in this may be wrong. The bee-keeper above referred to states that he prefers the cloth, though he was unable to give me as satisfactory a reason for its use as I saw in that of the board. However the cloth must have some advantages or so many bee-keepers would not use it.

On June the 18th I opened the super on my hive to see what progress the bees were making. I found the centre frames full of honey and partly capped, while the outer frames were partly filled. I am told that the super must contain at present between 30 and 40 pounds of honey. To my mind this is extraordinary work for the little fellows so early in the season. I decided then that I would put the second super under the first in a few days. I want to see how long they will continue to store honey without swarming.

I am on the tip toe of expectation in regard to swarming. How I shall ever meet it I don't know. I have given my wife all kinds of instructions, all of which she is sure to forget in the supreme moment. She has been told to hammer all the tin pans in the neighborhood when she sees the first symptoms. Of course I did not tell her this, consequently it is the only thing she'll remember. If this great crisis can be successfully passed, I shall present a cut of my face to the readers of the C. B. J. showing my broad smile.



Haldimand County Bee-Keepers Association.

The Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association met at Nelles' Corners on Friday, May 27th, 1898, pursuant to adjournment, when the following members were present:

Robt. Coverdale, President, in the chair, and Messrs, Jas. Armstrong, Israel Overholt, Wm. Atkinson, Jos. D. Rutherford, D. H. High, Fred Harrison, Wm.

Kindree, John H. Best, Donald Keen and the Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

SPRING REPORT.

	Fall	Spring.
Robt. Coverdale	47	34
Jas. Armstrong.....	135	125
Israel Overholt.....	52	49
Wm. Atkinson.....	43	41
D. H. High.....	13	13
Jos. D. Rutherford.....	26	24
Fred Harrison.....	21	19
Wm. Kindree.....	60	56
John H. Best.....	40	33
N. Fess.....	28	27
Isaac G. Wismer.....	89	74
Alex. Stewart.....	9	8
Joseph Sherk.....	12	12

Moved by Mr. Overholt, seconded by Mr. Harrison, that a bee periodical be furnished to members of this Association paying 50c, provided arrangements can be made to that effect.

Moved by Mr. Overholt, seconded by Mr. Best, that Mr. Wismer's account for expenses to the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, amounting to \$2.05 be paid. Carried.

MARKETING OF HONEY.

Mr. Best introduced the question of marketing honey, and thought it was the duty of the Bee-Keepers' Association to take steps to provide a market for the sale of honey. The Association received public money, and should do something to warrant their receiving of grants from the Legislature. He then took up the question of home market, and quoted from the American Bee Journal in support of his views.

Mr. Armstrong said he used to sell all his honey at his own door, but of late he had to find a market elsewhere. He said that if honey was put up in good shape there was no trouble to sell it, though the price was not so high as it was a few years ago.

Mr. Overholt said that though honey was cheaper last year, he had made more money out of honey than any previous year. He felt satisfied that there would be no trouble in disposing of all the honey he could raise.

Moved by Mr. Overholt, seconded by Mr. Best, that this Association affiliate with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and that the Secretary send the necessary fee of \$5. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Overholt, seconded by Mr. Rutherford, that the Secretary be instructed to procure 1000 honey leaflets

from A. I. Root, and distribute them to the members of this Association. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Overholt, that the annual meeting of this Association be held at Cayuga on the third Friday in October, at 1 o'clock. Carried.

ROBT. COVERDALE, President.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Bee-Keeping in Ye Olden Times.

Some twenty five years ago, I was still keeping bees in box hives, and had an idea that frame hives might do for amateurs, who kept five or six hives, "just for fun," but would never do for the person who was in for business. At that time I used a hive just one foot square, and my standard honey boxes were 12 in. square, and about 6 in. deep without bottoms, could not be tiered up and of course were great swarmers. As seasons were almost universally good then, and as I wintered them in a good cellar, I was quite successful in getting many colonies of bees, however it may have been about honey. Usually my 25 lb. boxes were put on in the spring, and left on till fall, and were generally well filled when removed from the hive. This was usually a simple operation. About dusk I would go with a hatchet, and quickly pry the box loose, and place it upside down in front of the hive, where they would be left all night. This usually worked all right, unless a shower should come up during the night, or a portion of the honey should be found fastened solidly to the top of the hive, or perhaps the bees would simply refuse to leave, and then there would be trouble. Sometimes I found boxes, that were still black with bees in the morning twilight, and often I would try to steal it away very gently to some near by cellar, or a large box, where it could be cornered up. Perhaps a little jar would instantly start the war whoop, and perhaps before I would know what had happened a dozen bees would be in my hair, and others would be searching for the vulnerable parts of my body, in which they seemed surprisingly successful. Once or twice I forgot about having honey out, and great Scott! how the robbers were working, and how cross all the other bees

appeared to be. I used mosquito bar for bee veils, but they afforded little protection. Of course the honey was practically ruined, but it was carefully stored away, and finally sold for cheap honey. Oh, yes! I stored my honey in the cellar, as I supposed it ought to be kept in a cool place and how the honey would run out, so that at one time the floor was pretty nearly covered with this sour-sweet mess. To save what was still good, I purchased a lot of Mason's half gallon fruit jars, cut the honey into chunks and carefully filled them up, pouring in enough thin honey to fill the air spaces. Then I put on the rubbers, and prided myself that at last I had honey where it must keep, and also have it in the most saleable form.

To test the market I took a few dozen jars to some of my best customers, among the grocers in the city, and they appeared to be rather taken with the idea, but when a couple of weeks later I called on them they felt like running me out of town. In one place I found the back room where the honey was stored full of bees carrying away the honey that was running all over the floor from the bursted jars. No very satisfactory settlement on either side, was ever made for that honey. At home things were not much better, as the jars were popping day and night, and my wife threatened to throw the whole mess out doors. Heretofore I had supposed I was quite a bee-keeper; but as a honey keeper I was certainly a failure. I was taking several bee papers at the time, and had a copy of Quimby in the house, and ought to have known better, but I didn't. In looking back over my 30 years of bee-keeping experience, many ludicrous events occur to me, and I wonder how many other bee-keepers had a similar experience. In another article I will give some of my experience in living bees.

A Report.

—D. N. CUMMER.

I thought I would give you a short sketch of my apiary. I use the Simplicity hive, with 12 gallop frames; winter on summer stands, mostly in two-story single-walled hives. I put up 68 stands last fall; 66 are coming out in good shape; 2 are dead.

Saturday, March 19th, a fine spring day, soft maples in bloom, bees booming, brought in pollen and honey. Sunday, 20th, bees not out much, cloudy and chilly. Monday, 21st, a little sunshine at midday, bees bringing in a little pollen. Tuesday, 22nd, fine, bees working nicely at midday. Wednesday, 23rd, cold north wind and cloudy, no bees flying.

I fail to see anything better than the Simplicity hive. Would not exchange for any other.

If you can pick out anything from this

little sketch of any note, you are at liberty to use it. I have had some experience in foul brood. I have been fighting it for four years, and I am afraid I am not rid of it yet.

I am now 71 years of age, and find my bodily strength failing, and will soon have to give up business.

Florence, March 23rd, 1898.

[We would like a little of your experience with foul brood. It may be of use.—Ed.]

J. F. DUNN'S 'HOME.



View of the home of Mr. J. F. Dunn, taken several years ago.

The young lady to the right, in the picture, is Miss Alice McDonald, of Rome, Ga. The one in the centre is my daughter Miss Ruby, and on the left my niece, Miss Grace Steele, of Rome, Ga. On the porch is my son and partner Sperry, and to his right his brother Ray. We used to have an apiary just back of the house behind the lattice, but they cut the basswood near me, and our bees are now 4 miles in the country. It is but 15 minutes run on a bicycle, and the roads are always good for driving, as there is never any mud to speak of. From a small apiary of 19 colonies, just back of that lattice fence a few years ago, we took 1150 lbs of fine comb honey, and 1,000 lbs extracted. Not a bad yield, was it?

J. F. DUNN.

Wailing's From a Bachelor Bee-
Keeper

Gee, Whizz! If I could only get at that notorious "noter" and "picker" of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. It is well for him that during this hour of wrath, there is seven miles between us, and if it were not for the fact that I have a pathetic feeling for widows and orphans, even that distance would not prevent a "personal interview." But it is all up with me now, my fate is sealed forever.

See that "pick" on page 201, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Has he not there heralded me as a bee-keeper looking for a wife? Yea! he must needs "holler" so all creation could hear him.

That's what has done the mischief; what fair maiden would listen to a man whom she knew was lingering near with "malice-a-fore-thought?" Not one, no sir! not one. Girls are not built that way, they will not have anything to do with a fellow unless they think he doesn't want them, and then they would give there most precious smiles and bewitching glances to excite and capture him. I think I know them and had laid my plan of action accordingly.

But he has betrayed me and driven me from my only vantage ground.

The Doctor was very kind in offering such valuable advice just for the asking. But he did it in a confidential brotherly way, and I have no doubt his correspondent availed himself at once of the doctor's advice and ere this is drinking at the fount of perpetual bliss.

But there is no hope for me, I am already branded. Of what profit would the doctor's advice be to me now? My honeyed words would fall upon the fair one's ear like water on a duck's back.

The "noter" and "picker" has done it all, he has picked me of the last vestage of hope. In the same batch of pickings he says, "when anything deserves a kick it seems to be left to the high kickers of Michigan, to do it."

If he keeps right on in the way he has started out I shall have to make just one exception to that rule for the protection and personal welfare of any brother bachelors who have not suffered as I beyond redress. But as for me if I would end my misery I must needs go to the Feejee Islands or some out of the world place

where his "holler" has not been heard.

SEC'Y. YORK BEE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.
HEADFORD.

Notes from the Central Ontario Apiary.

By C. W. Post.

(Concluded.)

I know that the inexperienced will begin to wonder how they can be manipulated. Well I can help you out of that. In the first place know that they have plenty of stores and then for your own good let them alone. If you find it necessary to manipulate them, remove the long alighting board and set an empty hive in front of the top hive and place the top hive on it, then set up the alighting board and go ahead and manipulate both. When the time arrives that the top hive should be taken off sit it on a stand and allow the back ends of the hives to be close together and use the same alighting board and the bees will scarcely know the change.

If it should be objectionable for them to set close together remove each one forward a few feet each day until the desired distance is obtained.

I believe it is quite generally admitted that bees placed early on summer stands are in better condition for the honey harvest than those that are taken from the cellar late. For my part I believe in taking them out as soon as they get uneasy. I would rather risk them sitting in the snow in February, than to be restless in the cellar. But very often deep snow prevents setting out early. This spring I believe the editor of C. B. J. removed the snow with a horse and scraper, if his stands were not removed in the fall I don't understand how he could manage it in that way. Then again if they were removed how would the bees know how to return to their old stands. But here I must confess that I am not a believer in bees knowing any difference between the old stand or a new one. I remove the snow from my apiary very much easier than does the editor of C. B. J. About a week before I expect to begin to set out the bees, I get up some still morning and sow about two barrels of dry road dust on the snow and let old Sol do the rest. If there should come more snow dose it again and you will be pleased to see how fast the stands pop out. Of course the road dust is saved from the previous year and don't cost anything down here.

Trenton, May 21st, 1898.

Bee-Keeping in the North West.

So. Edmonton, May 5, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to call the attention of the bee-keepers of Ontario to the North West as a country for bee-keeping. In the spring of 1887, I sent for and received two colonies of bees, which increased to five by the fall. In the following spring three colonies were found to be living and in good condition. In the spring of 1888 I sent for two more colonies, but one died enroute. The same year the increase was

ies out in the country about 8 miles, and, owing to a cavein in the cellar, I was reduced to eight colonies, which increased during the summer to twenty-two colonies. In 1893 I took from the cellar fifteen colonies in prime condition, which increased to thirty-eight during the summer. I also took from them about 300 lbs. of honey, which sold at 25c. a pound. In 1894 my increase was to forty-five colonies, but there was no fall flow of honey, and I had to feed them on sugar. My loss by starvation this year was twenty hives, which was the most of any year. In 1895 my



APIARY OF A. FYFE, HARRISTON, ONT.

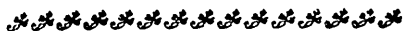
6 hives. The following spring all the colonies were in good condition and increased to 12. The same year we were able to take enough honey to supply the home. In 1889 there was very little honey, and the bees did not swarm very much. The loss in the spring was four swarms, but they increased to seventeen swarms. In 1890 there were taken from the cellar only ten colonies, which increased to fifteen; this year there was also very little honey. In 1891 the colonies came out in better condition than any other year, but there was a scarcity of honey; they barely collected enough to carry them through the winter. In 1892 I changed the colon-

increase was to fifty colonies, and the honey taken was 800 lbs. of very white honey which sold very readily at 25c. a pound. In 1896 the increase was to 75 colonies of bees, but this year they only collected enough honey to winter on. In 1897 there were forty hives taken from the cellar, which increased to sixty-eight during the summer; this year was the best of any for honey.

From the forty old colonies we took 2 tons of honey, extracted, which we are selling at 20c. a pound. This spring, 1898, I took from my cellar sixty-four colonies, and there are very good prospects of a good honey flow. THOS. HENDERSON.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting

OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.



Continued.

that the cell walls thus drawn out would be about equal in weight for an equal size, say two inches square; that is to say, taking for granted the cells are uniform, would the uniform thickness of the cell walls be alike or nearly alike in each case?

Prof. Shutt—That would depend. After a certain height was reached they would, but it was not so during the first part of the cell, near the septum. There was a tendency to continue in the same relation of weight as was applied in the foundation, but, as the cell walls got higher, there was a tendency to make them a constant weight; taking the same kind of honey, there was a tendency to make the cell walls approximately all of the same thickness.

Mr. McKnight—Would you deduce from your experiments that bees left to their own instinct, and even when they are not left to their own instinct, when foundation is supplied them, would put about the same amount of wax into a number of cells of a like size?

Prof. Shutt—Yes.

Mr. McKnight—Then the practical deduction to be drawn from the experiments, I think, is that the foundation comb supplied should come as near the weight which the bees naturally make it as possible.

Prof. Shutt—If the weight of the foundation that you supplied the bees was only of the same weight as the natural septum or basil plate, then you would not be furnishing them with any material to build cell walls.

Mr. McKnight—I am not sure that it is an advantage to supply them with material to build cell walls.

Prof. Shutt—That is another question.

Mr. McKnight—As to that additional weight of comb in the case of buckwheat honey being supplied, you can scarcely arrive at any reasonable conjecture as to the cause. I think it is reasonable to believe that it is not needed, because buckwheat honey is more difficult to contain or exercises a greater pressure on the cell walls than honey derived from

other sources. Might it not be that there is something in buckwheat honey itself, some principle that enables the bees to secrete more wax from the consumption of a given quantity of it, and thus, having a supply more abundant, putting more wax into the cells? We know that if you feed a cow upon a given quantity of one kind of food, and a given quantity of another kind of food, that one kind will enable her to secrete a great deal more milk than the other. Might there not be something of that in buckwheat honey?

Prof. Shutt—As I said myself here, in some way this question is wrapped up in mystery, but I think the solution of it is in some such way as you suggest. That is a physiological function. Whether it acts as a stimulating agent upon the wax in the secreting glands I do not know, or I do not know how it is that it is heavier. I do not see myself that the honey requires any stronger cell walls.

Mr. McEvoy—What time did you test that for the clover; was it at the beginning or middle or near the end of the flow?

Prof. Shutt—I could not answer that question.

Mr. McEvoy—If that was tested at the beginning of the flow, the bees were thin and poor; they were not in shape to make it; while, with a heavy flow of buckwheat honey it would be different.

Prof. Shutt—These tests have been made three years in succession. I do not think there is any strength in that argument.

Mr. Gemmell—You touched upon the point that the nectar had something added to it in order to convert the cane sugar into grape sugar; would you properly call that honey?

Prof. Shutt—I told you it is very difficult to speak of the scientific methods of ascertaining chemical changes in ordinary language. That term is all right if it is perfectly understood. There is nothing added to it; you take the starch or cane sugar and you boil it with acid or merely submit it to a

high pressure of steam and you convert that into different sugars; you have added nothing to it; you have broken one molecule up into two molecules, so that it would not be right to say that the bees had added something to it. There is a presence in this infinitesimal principle of diastase, which affects the conversion of it. It breaks down the constitution of it and converts it into a new compound.

Mr. Hall—I find that during the latter part of the season, no matter what they are gathering from, they make a heavier comb and put heavier capping on than they do earlier in the season. I mean that the comb all through is heavier.

Prof. Shutt—We have taken these three years in succession.

Mr. Hall—Buckwheat comes in the latter part of the season.

Prof. Shutt—I am aware of that, but that is a point that has not been brought to my attention and I do not know that we have any flowers to come in that will allow us to compare them, but I think there is something more than that. We might take comb honey formed in the early part of the season and take it as late as possible with clover. I can't say what the result would be; I don't think the difference would be as much as between clover and buckwheat.

Mr. Frith—In regard to the ductility, did you not use the term "elasticity"?

Prof. Shutt—It is really more a physical than a chemical term. I used it to show the relative ease with which the bees could draw out the foundation and I expressed it in the word "ductility." Elasticity means going back into the same form again.

Mr. Frith—A number of practical bee-keepers have found, as Mr. Hall has said, that if in pure wax the grains are destroyed and worked up until broken, that is leaving out foreign matter, it will break very easily. My experience was that the bees would draw that out much thinner and make far nicer comb honey. I am speaking strictly of the producing of comb honey, but where it is worked in milling or in any other process these grains are destroyed and the bees do not seem to draw that out and utilize. I did not go into experiments, but I found the honey was more like the natural honey.

Mr. Heise—It is possible to get the comb foundation so brittle that you dare not handle it.

Mr. McKnight—Have you ever had submitted to you for analysis a sample of what is popularly known amongst bee-

keepers as sugar honey? What we popularly understand by sugar honey is sugar syrup made from cane sugar fed to the bees and stored in their combs.

Prof. Shutt—The Inland Revenue Department looks after that matter. Our province is not to look after fraudulent properties, but it is to carry on, in the interests of agriculture, in its various branches, any investigations, and necessarily and naturally such would not be submitted to me for examination.

Mr. McKnight—What I have to say would be interesting to you in a way, because it has been ascertained that it is impossible for even a chemist to distinguish between pure honey and what, as I said, is popularly known as sugar honey. That sugar in the nectar and the sugar in syrup being chemically identical and that they undergo some process of fermentation, as you say, or whatever influence is brought to bear to bring about a transformation, that same effect is produced upon syrup so taken up and handled by the bees. I may tell you that it is of record and well known by most bee-keepers that sugar syrup has been fed to bees, they have stored it in combs, sealed it over, that that so-called sugar honey was sent to the chief chemist at Washington and that he pronounced it pure honey, and that up to that time it was said, that it was not in the chemists power to distinguish between the two. It is said since that it is easily enough discovered now and can be discovered. What I would like to ask you is, do you think there is anything in that statement? Do you think that the transformation that that syrup undergoes is chemically the same as the transformation that nectar undergoes and that the product is chemically alike?

Prof. Shutt—Could the difference in the honey be detected by a practical bee-keeper.

Mr. McKnight—Oh yes, any bee-keeper would detect it, the sugar honey would be entirely without aroma, and all other honey has more or less of that in it; the practical bee-keeper could tell by that.

Mr. Gemmell—And he could tell by the taste, too.

Mr. McEvoy—By the taste every time.

Prof. Shutt—And has it been decided by a court of law that a bee-keeper could take an oath that he could tell it by that method?

I must decline to discuss that point. I know it has been a matter that has been hedged about with great difficulty, and if I were in possession

of the latest data and could give you quotations—I must be excused on the present occasion, more especially as I expect Mr. MacFarlane will be with you, within whose province that is. Under other circumstances I would not hesitate to discuss the question, but under the circumstances it is scarcely within my province to enter into that.

On motion of Mr. Sparling, seconded by Mr. Evans, the Convention adjourned to meet on Wednesday December 8th 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Wednesday December 8th, 1897, 9 o'clock A.M. Second day, Morning Session.

President Darling called the convention to order. The secretary read the report of affiliated societies.

Mr. W. McEvoy read his report as Foul Brood Inspector as follows:

FOUL BROOD INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

During 1897 I visited bee yards in the counties of Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Brant, Norfolk, Kent, Huron, Grey, Perth, Oxford, Waterloo, Cardwell, York, Ontario and Simcoe. I examined sixty apiaries and found foul brood in thirty-four of them; I found several of the largest and best apiaries in the province very badly diseased through bees robbing foul brood colonies that had been brought from other parts of Ontario, and placed near them. Some of the owners of these fine apiaries had invested from five to eight hundred dollars in bees, one man over one thousand dollars, and to get their good apiaries badly diseased through foul brood colonies being shipped into their localities was pretty hard to bear with, but I am satisfied that none of the parties that either bought or sold the diseased colonies that had been shipped knew that they had foul brood at the time of the sale. I also found many colonies very badly diseased through the owners using old combs, that they got from parties that had lost all of their bees with foul brood. None of these men knew that the old combs were diseased, or were not able to tell the stain mark of foul brood on the lower side of the cells. Comb foundation is a very safe and very valuable thing to use, and those that need combs should use plenty of it, and not run any risk by using the old combs from apiaries where all the bees had died. When going through examining every colony in a diseased apiary I marked them according to the condition I found them in, putting one pencil cross on the front of one hive, two on another, and three on all the very bad ones. After we get through

examining all the colonies, we know the true condition of things by the number of crosses on the front of hives. Some of the colonies I advised to be doubled the same evening, and the combs made into wax, and when the work was done in the honey season I had considerable increase made from those least diseased, and as a rule ended the season with more colonies than I began with and in grand condition. At our annual meeting that was held in London in 1892, I said that my method of curing diseased apiaries of foul brood would in the near future be followed by the bee-keepers of Canada and the United States, but it is all the go in far off Australia, and for this nice state of affairs I thank the editors of all the Bee Journals. Everywhere that I went in the past season to inspect the apiaries I found every bee-keeper pleased to have me examine his colonies, and for the very nice way that I was treated by every person I return to them my most heartfelt thanks. I burned two colonies in one apiary, two in another apiary, and two in a third place and a number of diseased combs, and three in a fourth locality. The owners helped to burn some of the diseased colonies, and the other bee-keepers were consenting parties to have the few worthless colonies burned. I am also pleased with the way the other bee-keepers took hold and cured their diseased colonies that had foul brood in the summer. While examining their colonies to see if the bees had enough honey for to winter some people found things not right, I found it to be pure foul brood. I explained how to cure it and the most profitable way and put everything in order. My time, car fare and livery hire was \$525.00. Wm. McEvoy.

Woodburn, Dec. 6th, 1897.

The President—There were one or two things I would like to call attention to; one was with regard to the fact that some large apiaries had been badly damaged by parties bringing diseased colonies into the neighborhood when that neighborhood was clean. You remember I referred to those in the address I read yesterday. I think perhaps if you would exchange ideas on that point it might be beneficial.

Mr. Frith—Did you find those colonies in diseased apiaries in new localities from former years, or were they on the same grounds?

Mr. McEvoy—Some in new places and some in old.

Mr. Frith—What I would like to find out

is this, is the disease becoming suppressed at all?

Mr. Evans—I would like, Mr. President, to know if McEvoy finds, in going around one year after another, that where he has found foul brood one year and given the necessary directions; it has disappeared the next year? My experience of this is, and I think the weak point in the foul brood treatment is that the cure is left to the owners of apiaries; and they do not exercise sufficient care and they do not cure it. I know that was the case in a few apiaries within a few miles of me, that Mr. McEvoy had seen and given instructions with regard, to but in no case was the foul brood cured; it did not disappear. The parties did not carry out the instructions. I would like to know if he finds from experience, after he has given directions, if they really carry them out, or does the foul brood disappear under his instructions?

Mr. McEvoy—As a rule it does, but you will, once in a while come across a man that will make a failure of anything; he is not exact enough; he will do part to-day and part next week, and he is going to attend to the rest some other time; you have got to watch a man like that closely; he may be ever so honest but he is careless and he gives other people trouble. Sometimes some men that you depend most upon, you know their intentions are all right, but will they carry out the work exactly? We have men here who have made perfect work of it.

Mr. Frith—As you all know, I am not keeping bees myself just at present on account of circumstances a few years ago, but I am getting ready to get some in the spring. You all know the difficulty I have had with foul brood. I have lost as much probably as any man in the Association with foul brood in years gone by. I found last spring some of my neighbors who know nothing about bees and who, I do not think, ever had a colony in their lives, went away off, 25 or 30 miles and brought in five or six colonies, and they have distributed those bees all over. I was a little suspicious of them, but having no authority to go to the yard and make any demands by way of pleasantness and initiating myself into their confidence, I came to the conclusion that perhaps they were all right after all. How is it with these colonies that have been brought in, from a distance by ignorant people? I was burned out by foul brood being introduced from Michigan. A neighbor of mine, one of the most successful bee-keepers in

this province, contrary to the resolution of the Oxford Bee-Keeper's Association sent to Michigan and got a queen in a little card I think, and a section of honey and some with it, and before I knew where I was he had lost fifty colonies of bees and had exposed his hives. About a year after I found I was in the soup, and then I looked around and found this foul brood. Now I am going into the business again, and I would like to know if there is any possible way of getting at these fellows. These bees came into my neighborhood last spring, and I didn't know it for months; they came almost to my own door; they brought them up in the night, and I saw the bees and I knew there were no bees very close by, and I found the trees in bloom covered with bees, and I looked around and found they had been brought from down in Norfolk County.

Mr. McEvoy—In looking over the members of this Convention, I could call eleven witnesses if anyone has any doubt as to the cure. As Mr. Evans says, one careless party in a locality causes the trouble; the trouble is they hang onto the comb; they are not exact enough. Once in a while someone will not carry it out the instructions exactly, and you have got to watch that one closely. Perhaps one man in fifty will not carry it out exactly. Where a man is doing pretty well with his bees, he thinks he ought to go and get a few hives for his own use; he will go down the country sometimes; some man has got discouraged with his bees and is going to sell them cheap; this man buys them and brings them near a man that has a large bee yard. When a man has got \$1,000 invested in bees, he ought to have his locality around him inspected. He is all right himself, but what has the other fellow got? It is business to see to that. In going through a large bee yard, no matter what the man is, if his bees are valuable, I am going to look after that fellow, because the loss would be very heavy.

Mr. Hall—If I understand it rightly, we have a law that empowers the inspector to burn, on the second visitation, if he finds his instructions are not carried out, I think our good-natured inspector, as efficient as he is and as wise as he is, lacks a little in that respect. I am, I think, in a very clean location, and as far as our neighborhood is concerned, I think he has acted in a very wise way, but I have just got a hint since I have been in this meeting that it is within seven miles of me and that is too close to me.

I want them burned up if the inspector has called more than once. I think I will ask that the law be enforced with regard to the men who do not or will not or cannot clean up their apiaries.

Mr. McEvoy—I agree with Mr. Hall. I have burned more this summer than before, but there will have to be a little more severe burning done.

Mr. Holtermann—The inspector inspected our yard. He said he found traces in one hive, and advised treatment, but we destroyed it. One of the members mentioned about getting bees from the other side in the hive or in nucleus form. There is no necessity for that kind of thing at the present day in Ontario. If you want to get new blood, get queens; and if you want to be exceedingly particular and quite sure,—there is no danger as far as we know, at the present time, from a queen,—there is a danger in the food that is in the cage. If the queen breeder is not exceedingly careful, and there are germs of foul brood in that food in the queen cage, there is danger of a portion of those germs being stored in the hive, and in that way a danger of giving the disease to the colony. If he wants to be exceedingly careful, I say, let him take that food out when the queen comes.

Mr. Gemmell—Put the queen in another cage, with candy and sugar.

(To be continued.)

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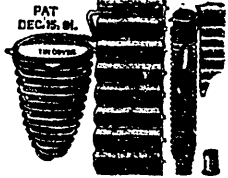
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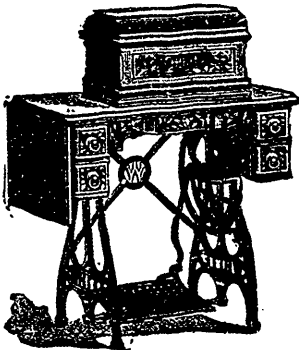
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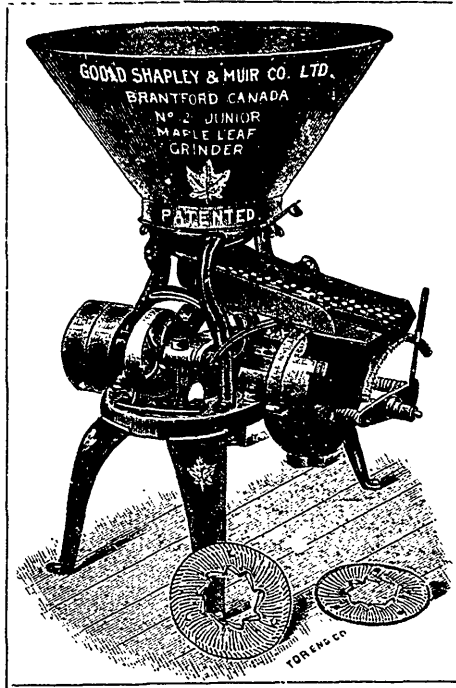
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