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# CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES  
Vol. III, No. 6.

BRANTFORD, ONT., NOV., 1895.

WHOLE  
No. 370

This month we are going to make our old subscribers an offer. To any old subscriber who will secure

**An Offer to** a new subscriber at one dollar per annum, we offer the following

**Old Subscribers.** premiums. Either an extension of their subscription of six months or goods of our own manufacture to the amount of fifty cents. We have received many words of encouragement from our readers, and nearly everyone is willing to admit the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is much better than it ever was. The publishers are going to greater expense than they are warranted for the returns. Our readers are the people who can easily double our subscription list.

**LATER.**—Upon thinking the matter over we will extend for each new yearly subscriber at one dollar, six months' subscription or give for each goods to the value of fifty cents. Many can get several new subscribers. Sample copies free on application. If you prefer certain months for samples say so, we can probably suit you.

\* \* \*

In taking into consideration the wintering problem, and to arrive at anything like an accurate conclusion, there are many things to take into consideration not generally thought of. The bees, their age and vitality, when going into winter quarters, the stores, temperature, purity of air, humidity of atmosphere, all these

and many more points, must enter into the consideration of the careful student in apiculture. We are convinced if A winters his bees just as B, and in one locality the bees cease to breed sufficiently early to mature and have a cleansing flight, and in the other this is not the case, the results will vary and the first will secure more satisfactory results with less thorough methods, and such a case may be used as an argument against the more thorough and better methods.

\* \* \*

We take great pleasure elsewhere in giving an illustration of Mr. A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, President of the North American Bee-

A. I. Root, keepers' Association for 1896. We are generally noted for expressing our

honest convictions without fear and favor. Mr. Root is well known to bee-keepers as the editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. He is also at the head of the extensive supply business of the A. I. Root Co. We have several times visited their establishment and have found it quite as extensive and well conducted as we expected. Mr. Root is an extremist, or perhaps hobbyist is a better term. Such men we do not disparage. Within bounds they may be extremely useful. Bee-keepers and editors of bee journals we think have much for which to thank Mr. Root. The tone of the apicultural press is good. Sometimes, we think, not quite as free and outspoken as honest candor will permit, but it is on the whole good.

If we look at the advertising columns we will find the apicultural press more free from objectionable matter than any other literature of its class. We are inclined to think that Mr. Root has done much to impell this sentiment. Take our own case: We refuse many dollars worth of objectionable advertising because we think it is wrong to take. Others are probably the same. We think Mr. Root is a credit to the North American Bee-Keepers Association and he will kindly accept our congratulations. We also take this opportunity of giving our readers a glimpse of J. T. Calvert, Mr. Root's son-in-law and business manager. Mr. Calvert was born and brought up near Lindsay, Ont.

Later,—Since writing the above we have visited the A. I Root Co. Medina, Ohio; of this visit we will have more to say later.

\* \* \*

After the close of the North American Bee-Keepers Convention, we had the pleasure of a long chat with the late Father Langstroth and with his permission we took down the following statement made by him. "Prof. Cook is deeply and warmly my friend, and he has been sincere in advocating the feeding of sugar syrup to produce honey. But every article written by Prof. Cook upon this subject was an injury to bee-keeping and the whole has been a deep blow to the bee-keepers, and, if Prof. Cook could have prevailed upon leading men to entertain his views it would well nigh have ruined the industry.

### Her First Appearance.

MARY ANDERSON DE NAVARRO WRITES OF HER STAGE DEBUT AND OF HER CLOUDING SORROW.

Mary Anderson de Navarro in her stage career memoirs, which will be published in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (the opening chapters in the December's issue), gives the public a most interesting and entertaining view of the trials and hardships she successfully combated in following out her conviction that the stage presented to her the opportunity for a splendid career. She exultantly refers to her debut in Louisville,

Kentucky, on Saturday evening November 27, 1875, upon which occasion the "tall, shy and awkward" girl of sixteen interpreted Shakespeare's love-lorne "Juliet." The performance was arranged upon two days' notice—time for but a single rehearsal—and the aspiring Kentucky girl was jubilant when the theatre and a stock company were offered her, upon condition that she play without pay. Her happiness, however, was not unclouded, for of the event she writes with touching pathos: "That Thursday," (the day that her first appearance was arranged) "was one of the happiest days of all my life, filled as it was with the brightest hope and anticipation. Only one black cloud hung over it: the thought of Nonie and my grandparents who were all very dear to me. Had I known then that I would never see the face of the former, that he would die, my mother and I far away from him, and that almost until his death he would refuse to forgive or see me unless I abandoned the stage-life which he thought so injurious—nay, sinful I would even then have renounced what was in my grasp. This estrangement saddened many years of my life, and has cast a shadow over all the otherwise bright and happy memories of him who was my father, friend and playmate of our childhood days."

Mrs. de Navarro evidently did not suffer from stage fright, the crushing terror of *debutantes*, for she writes that she stood impatiently waiting for her "cue" to go on. At last it came, "Then, in a flash, I was on the stage, conscious only of a wall of yellow light before me, and a burst of prolonged applause." The performance was filled with rather depressing incidents; one of the players forgot his lines and had to be prompted by the youthful star: "Romeo" neglected to bring his dagger, and "Juliet" had to perform her dispatch with a hairpin, while the lamp that hung in "Juliet's" tomb, fell and badly burned her hands and arms. "Dispite of these," she writes, "the night was a success, and I knew that my stage career had begun in earnest."—*The Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia.

IF YOUR subscription has expired a prompt remittance will oblige Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Lt'd., Brantford, Canada. Please attend to this matter now before you forget it again.



JAMES MILLS, M. A., LL. D.

Since the North American Bee-Keepers' Convention at Toronto, many pleasing references have been made in various Bee Journals to the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Mills of the Ontario Agriculture College. We have already given our readers an illustration of the Hon. John Dryden. In the present number we are pleased to give a little information in regard to Dr. Mills, who holds the important position of President of the Ontario Agricultural College.

James Mills was born of Ireland parents in the County of Simcoe, Ontario, in the year 1840. There, until he reached twenty-one years of age, he received a most thorough training in all the practical details of Canadian farm work, as the farm upon which he was brought up and upon

which he worked, was one of the best managed and best cultivated of the Province. So far his life had been intensely practical. A serious accident formed the turning point in his career. At twenty-one he lost his right arm in a threshing machine, and thus handicapped, he stood upon the threshold of his life work with responsibility, and what some would call disaster, staring him in the face. He entered the public school and began his education at the time when the majority of young men had already finished.

From the public school to Brantford Grammar school and thence to Victoria college, Cobourg, he was led in his studies. From Victoria college he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1868, taking the gold medal for the year for the highest rank in

general proficiency. After graduating he taught for a while in the Cobourg Collegiate Institute, from which he was promoted to the headmastership of the Brantford High School. Although sixteen years ago, unsolicited, he was asked by the government to take the presidency of the Ontario Agricultural College, he is still remembered and held in the highest estimation in Brantford. The Brantford Institution was then in rank a third or fourth rate school; under Mr. Mills it soon became a collegiate institute and began to attract attention as one of the most successful for training young men and young women for general work, for teachers, and for university examinations. It was the writer's good fortune to be a second year student at the Ontario Agricultural College during the first year that President Mills held office. For sixteen years he has been well acquainted with President Mills. Like many another young student the writer did not always know what was good for him, and later on like many another young man, he was not always ready to take the advice of wiser men who had been successful in life as President Mills has been. Yet he has learned to appreciate the portion of his training under President Mills at the Ontario Agricultural College.

There is one pleasing feature about President Mills' disposition, he takes an unflinching interest in the career of every graduate of the college and more than one has felt his kindly sympathy, when times of trial and difficulty have arisen. The work of the Agricultural College has been greatly enlarged during President Mills' reign, and it is an institution which now receives and should receive the sympathy and support of the farmers of the province.

### Proper Time for Annual Meeting.

#### IT SHOULD BE CHANGED.

This article is not going to be a long one. It is, however, on an important matter nevertheless, and one I trust that will be seriously considered at next annual meeting to be held in Brantford in January, 1896.

Much depends on the time of year, at which any association meets, in order to secure the largest attendance.

The weather, state of the roads, and the most convenient time practicable, should not by any means be overlooked, and I therefore see no valid reasons why this meeting should not be held in December of the same year in which our crops are secured, instead of the following January of another year.

One thing I have observed very particularly, viz.: That for several years past our

annual meetings have not been as well attended as they ought to be (although still improving in this direction), and this for no other reason than that the weather in January has been of the very worst kind, completely preventing many, who fully intended being present, from doing so. This fact was very noticeable at Belleville, Walkerton, and Stratford. In regard to the latter place, I can speak positively, for, although it was one of the best of its kind, insofar as attendance was concerned or, in fact, anything else, yet I do know many, yes, very many, local bee-keepers within a radius of eight or ten miles who did not put in an appearance, it being simply impossible for them to do so, on account of the very severe weather, and the very impassable state of the roads, owing to the great depth of snow. Now why cannot this meeting be held in December, instead of January. It is the proper month to wind up the business of the old year, and we seldom, if ever, have weather so severe as later in the winter. There is no reason why the affiliated societies should not have their reports sent in ample time, so this ought not longer to be an excuse for changing the date. Of course, we want the Honey Bee Concert part of the programme still continued, as, aside from the sociability of the affair, it is also interesting to the outside public, and, at the same time, profitable to the bee-keeper.

The North American Beekeepers' Association held its annual meeting in Toronto in September. The report is appearing in the monthly issues of The Canadian Bee Journal. The following quotations are taken from the November number in reference to the attendance of Hon. John Dryden and Dr. Jas. Mills. Mr. McKnight of Owen Sound said:—"This is the first occasion upon which a Minister of the Crown or a member of the United States Cabinet has honored us with his presence." Mr. Gemmell of Stratford said:—"I do not think there is any country in the world where anything more has been done for the bee-keepers than in Ontario." Dr. A. B. Mason, one of the foremost bee-keepers of the United States, said:—"We are glad to have somebody that can intelligently intercede for our interest, and when he has accomplished anything he has accomplished for the whole people. One thing that has given me pleasure in looking at him (Mr. Dryden) and at our other hon. friend, the President of the Ontario Agricultural College, is to realize that they, like us, have grown up on the farm."—The Toronto Globe.

# NORTH-AMERICAN Bee-Keepers' Association

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,  
Held in the Normal School, Auditorium, Toronto, Wednesday  
Thursday and Friday, September 4th, 5th and 6th, 1895.

(Concluded)

Doctor Mason—We have occasionally done something that when we have done it we have been glad. I think this evening will be another opportunity of expressing our appreciation of what has been accomplished for our interest in this province. Occasionally we have been in the habit of making honorary members of this Association although we have been very cautious about who we put there. As an evidence of our esteem and appreciation of what has been done by the Hon. John Dryden and Dr. Mills, I move that we make them honorary members of this Association.

Motion seconded by Mr. MacEvoy, carried unanimously.

Doctor Mills—I have to say that I appreciate very much being associated with the Bee Keepers of the Continent of America, and I am sure the Minister of Agriculture appreciates the honor also.

How bee-keepers might receive more benefits from the Experimental Stations: E. L. Taylor, Lapierre, Mich. (Paper will appear next month.)

Doctor Mills—It appears to me that one of the important things for you to do is to suggest lines of experimental work that might be conducted at the Experimental Stations and I hope that before you leave here to-morrow you will suggest some lines of experimental work, because I might say to you that the Minister of Agriculture has undertaken something in that line. Wise as Mr. Holtermann may be, I think it may be helpful to him that practical men should suggest some practical experiments to make.

Dr. Mason—I have often thought how much more might be accomplished by the directors of our Experimental Stations if we could have them make experiments important to bee-keepers, because we have neither the means nor the time nor the

knowledge to cope with them, and I think it will be well for the directors in the different experimental stations to experiment in the same line and then compare the results.

The Chairman—While we are upon this subject of the kind of work to do, I will mention one experiment that has been conducted this year. Of course you will understand there is a good deal in the way these experiments are reported. The Experimental Union undertook the first work in regard to experiment on comb foundation. In order to know just exactly where the wax went that was in the foundation I colored it in different ways, I took a portion of carbon and another portion made up of a mixture they use in making chewing gum, and I made up a mixture of this wax and dipped it and melted it. The preparation of carbon I worked through at the same time with the ordinary wax and I carried those two different samples side by side and after making measurements and getting the results I could compare them. In the carbon preparation we found by making measurements the bees did not object to that particular preparation. This black foundation was put in the hive, the bees appeared to have edged the white wax and kept on that way until there was a gradual gradation from a base of perfectly black to the end of the wall of white. We will be able to give that in the report by means of photograph. Then we have another experiment in connection with flat bottom foundation. I took the lightest and heaviest we could get, took the size of the section four inches, covered one-half of it in the section with wood and the other half the bees were allowed to work out. We made a plaster cast of that after extracting the honey. We filled these cells with plaster of paris and then took a side cut,

and viewing that we give you the very foundation as it was, when placed in the hive and then along side of it as bees had treated it. Now we are working along these lines, but we are working under great difficulty. What we are doing we have very largely to think of ourselves.

Mr. Newman—It is important not only that these experiments be carefully, but that they shall be published to the world as early as possible and in piece meal as suggested by the essay so that bee-keepers be able to criticise and form correct notions concerning them.

Mr. Pringle—In order to have experiments practically useful we must get at the vital parts. The most important and difficult parts is wintering in this latitude. I wish to enquire of Dr. Mills if it is the intention to conduct experiments regarding the wintering of bees.

Dr. Mills—That is the intention. If you have any suggestion to make do not fail to make it.

Mr. Aspanall—I have one experiment which I would suggest and that is controlling the fertilization of queens. It may seem a little ridiculous to bring up that question again. I met with a partial degree of success, simply by clipping the virgin queens wings, my object was to keep her in reach of my own apiary. Also have an elevation a little below my neighbours to keep her from flying drones.

While the experiment was not conducted in my own apiary it was within a few rods or a quarter of a mile and the result was favorable at the continuous gain of fertilizing queens to the extent of fifty per cent. I am a firm believer in overcoming every difficulty which now presents its self in bee culture.

The Chairman—Do you clip one wing or both?

Both.

Mr. Hall—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:—Bee-keepers, what we are seeking is honey, our Experiment Stations can aid us very much in experiments on producing flora. At the present time some of the Bee Journals are giving crimson clover a very large puff as a soiler and as a honey producing plant. I think this would be a very cheap experiment for our friend Mills to test this clover, he can make three tests, one for animals, one for his land and one for his aparies.

Dr. Mills—It will not stand our winter at Guelph, it will at some parts of our Provinces. We get good growth from seed sown in the spring.

Mr. Calvert—At Medina, Ohio, we put in a piece. Some was sown with red clover that was partly winter killed in order to

give the crimson clover protection, and the crimson clover that had protection wintered nicely, while that that did not have protection was killed.

A Member—In our part of the country, North Western Pennsylvania, we have sown crimson clover for a good many years, and to my knowledge very few people have sown it in the fall. It does not penetrate the ground like red clover. By sowing crimson clover in the spring it will be of so strong a growth that it will winter all right and in the fall you will get a great benefit from good ground, it is all blossoms in the fall, we fail to have the clover remain in the ground more than one year.

At Member—Are you a bee-keeper?

Yes!

You have not told us about the honey.

My soul, the bees just revel on it, and the honey is as good as white clover honey.

A Member—We put in some crimson clover in damp mucky ground and we had a splendid crop.

Mr. J. B. Hall—I would request that the officials at the Agriculture College of Guelph be requested to sow some this fall on mucky ground to test its wintering qualities on mucky ground, and also to sow some in the spring.

Meeting adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Friday, Sept. 6th, 1895.

Convention opened at 9 a. m. The President in the chair.

The Committee appointed to report on the matter of last year's report, not having been published, reported as follows:

"Your Committee, to which was referred the matter of the refusing of Mr. Frank Benton to furnish a full report of the proceedings of the meetings of this association in 1894," as per vote of the association, although he had been paid for making said report, find that he has no valid excuse for such refusal, and recommend that he be requested to at once furnish the balance of the said report, or refund the amount he has received for such services, and in case of his refusal to do either or both, that he be censured by this association.

Mr. Benton agrees to send in balance of report as soon as possible.

SOME MISTAKES OF BEE-KEEPERS AND BEE-JOURNALS.

Allen Pringle Selby—

Bee-keepers are mostly worthy and level-headed people, but they are not infallible. Like other people they do actually make mistakes. All men and a few women make mistakes, and I have sometimes thought that the mistakes of humanity were the

biggest part of their doing; and that it was just possible (by looks of things, sometimes) that the world itself was one big mistake. If, however in the sum of things, it should prove to be otherwise, the anomaly is nevertheless here that this world is fairly full of mistakes, misdeeds, and misdoings, with misers, misanthropes, and monstrosities in plenty. But if the world itself, in the abstract, is not quite a mistake, in the concrete it has produced lots of men (a few of them bee-keepers) who are out and out blunders, worse than useless. They are pests in society and barnacles on the Body Politic. (Of course this is not applicable to bee-keepers to any great extent. I am coming to them presently.)

Through ignorance, passion, or perversity, men violate the laws of health and incur sickness, pain and premature death. They violate ethical law, and demoralize themselves; social law, and degrade themselves; economical law, and impoverish themselves, and so it goes. If the wise man (including the bee-keeper) is he who uses his organism and environment rightly, and the fool (including the bee-keeper) is one who does the contrary, then there are a thousand fools in this world for every wise man that's in it. I am not going quite as far here as the cynical sage of Chelsea (Thos. Carlyle), who has left his opinion on record that the world is mostly made up of fools.

But I am not particularly concerned here with the follies of mankind in general, but I am concerned with the follies and mistakes of bee-keepers in particular. The first mistake that some bee-keepers make is made, strangely enough, before they become bee-keepers at all. And this is an unprofitable mistake. If the man is square and the pursuit round, or the man round and the business square, there will be a misfit, and consequently a mistake. The world is full of such mistakes. Men persist in getting into the wrong places. They do this because of ignorance, or conceit, or ambition, or greed, or something else higher or lower, as the case may be. In the matter of bee-keeping, however, (I now refer to progressive, expert bee-keeping) there are, I am inclined to think, fewer misfits than in most other occupations. The reason of this is not far to seek. A large majority of bee-keepers are bee-keepers first and foremost because they love the business as a business, as well as the dollars it brings. And this attachment is in itself an evidence of special aptitude. As a rule, the business or vocation to which the boy or man naturally gravitates is the one to which he is naturally adapted. In other lines the particular art, trade or profession

is usually selected by others for the boy, instead of by the boy for himself. It is selected in most instances without any references to, or knowledge of, his natural qualifications or disqualifications for the position. Hence the numerous misfits—the manifold life failures. But this is not generally true of bee-keeping, as the business is spontaneously selected by the subjects themselves. Some men, it is true, go into bee-keeping solely to make money out of it, and such would love any business which “panned out” handsomely, whether the business was night-soiling, bee-keeping or gold-gambling! But even such men are apt to make a success of the bee-business without special adaption, because they band all their energies to it—not through a love for the bees or the business, but for the money that's in it. Hence it is, that while in the lower walks of bee-keeping there is blundering in plenty, in the higher grades of expert bee-keeping the mistakes and failures are much less common than in most other occupations.

Primary or preliminary mistakes aside, let us now turn to a few of the supplementary mistakes, big and little, which bee-keepers, high and low, fall into.

In the first place, when a man gets by mistake into the wrong business (for him) of tending bees, it is another mistake not to get right out of it again before his money and himself have parted company. When the ambitious novice has seen heard and read just enough about bee-keeping to swell his head and fill it with the idea that he was specially predestinated to the business, and it was foreordained that he should make a fortune out of it, and that all he has to do is to go *into* it and *through* it to said fortune in a very short space of time—when this is the state of things in his upper *sensorium*, he is about to make a grand mistake, and his little capital is about as good as gone. To make a little fortune out of bee-keeping (saying nothing about a big one) it takes time and patient, persistent work, as well as special aptitude and ability; and, in addition to all this, an extra locality for the abundant yield of nectar. But a little fortune may undoubtedly be made under the favorable conditions noted.

When the novice sets out with a score or more of colonies to start with, this is a mistake. With such a number he makes so many mistakes before he gets experience, that loss instead of profit is soon down in his ledger. Probably his first winter fixes off his 20 colonies with their increase. As in so many other handicrafts (and *headcrafts*, to coin a word) nothing can take the place of experience and manipulation in modern



scientific bee-culture.

Again, when this neophyte (with the big head) conceives that he can construct a hive with a new wrinkle or two to it, which will be the hive among all hives, consumes precious time in doing it, and expends his money patenting and bringing it out, he discovers his mistake after his time and money are gone. When he goes off into this thing and that, to invent this fixture and improve that, and after accomplishing his objects finds, to his chagrin, that the whole ground he has been gone over and over long ago, it just begins to dawn on him that he has made a costly and absurd mistake.

I do not wish to discourage mechanical skill or inventive genius, but to simply point out the folly of wasting time and money in digging for what has already been dug out. This is a common mistake among young bee-keepers, and not too uncommon mistake among older ones. Experience in mistakes is useful to some men, but not so to others. The wise man will never make but one or two mistakes in the same line. His "bought wit" (maybe dearly bought) serves him.

"Bought wit is the dearest,  
But mother wit is the clearest."

it has been said. That hardly means that one rich in "mother wit" will not make mistakes, but the man with mother wit will profit by mistakes and never repeat them, while the other fellow will repeat them. I know a man in our county who goes into nearly every patent penny prospect to make money which comes his way, and although in nine cases out of ten he "comes out at the little end of the horn" financially, he still loves the patent fixture, whatever it may be, and goes right in as usual with the next itinerant speculator that comes round, as if nothing unpleasant to his pocket had happened. That man tried bee-keeping, and, of course, failed—tried again, and would doubtless be trying yet only for that "business end" of the "varmint" which proved too much for him.

It is a mistake to suppose that the bee-keeper who makes the business profitable is a sinecurist. While it is true that bees usually "board themselves" and help to board many others, the shiftless bee-keeper who builds on that pleasant fact makes a mistake. Their industry will neither impement nor supplement his idleness. As eternal vigilance is said to be the price of liberty, so is eternal industry and application the price of success in apiculture.

As the wintering of bees in these latitudes is really the most difficult part of bee-keeping, the bee-keeper who neglects or fails to post himself in this essential makes

a fatal mistake—fatal to the bees and fatal to his profits.

The bee-keeper who leaves his colonies short of stores in the fall, expecting to feed them in the winter or spring makes a grosser mistake, for even though they may never be actually short for present needs, the deficient stores operate against them, especially in the spring when they like to see plenty and need plenty for breeding. Furthermore, it is a mistake to feed bees in the fall that are to be wintered, either to supply deficient stores or for other purposes. This will be disputed, but that, too, will be a mistake. Of course, supplying colonies in the fall with frames full of honey is no mistake, but that is not feeding. To feed is to give liquid or some kind of syrup, honey, etc., which for several reasons is a mistake.

It is a mistake to winter bees on sugar syrup, or any thing but honey, except in an extremity—not because the bees will not winter on syrup, but for other reasons. The first is, the honey is the natural and therefore the best food the second is, the excitement and work of storing the liquid, curing and capping it in the fall when the bees ought to be quiet, shortens their lives; the third is, in nine cases in ten a good deal of the syrup will be left uncapped in the bottoms of the frames, and will absorb moisture and deteriorate; the fourth is, it crowds just that much more honey on the market to lower the price; and one more reason is, that the use of sugar in the hives for any purpose excites prejudice in the minds of the consumers, and suspicion of adulteration, and the real fact is that some of the syrup, more or less, will, in many cases, find its way into the honey that is taken out for sale. These are my reasons for saying that the feeding business is a mistake, except in *extremis*.

It is a fundamental mistake to try to make something else which is not honey take the legitimate place of honey, either in the hive or out of it, or to try to make out of something else than nectar either for bee-food or human food.

It is a mistake for any bee-keeper, who as a bee keeper, not to produce both comb and extracted honey. It is a mistake to have a large hive for the former, or a small hive for the latter.

In producing honey in sections, it is a mistake to use full sheets of foundation and in the brood-chamber and extracting-stories it is a mistake not to use them. The less the better in the sections and the right rule, and no mistake. This, too, will be disputed, but the dispute will again be a mistake. No section foundation has

yet been produced that will turn out a section of honey as satisfying to the discriminating consumer, and as satisfactory to the general dealer, as the natural section without foundation, except a starter.

It is a mistake to use wide sections or single-slotted sections, or slovenly-made sections.

It is a mistake to leave the supers on the hives till every section is completely filled and capped; and it is a mistake to put them in a cool or damp place when you do take them off. It is a mistake, too, to put them on the market before the market is ready for them.

It is a mistake to sell sections of honey to a customer without telling him or her, at least twice, to put them in a warm, dry place. If you don't, ten to one, the sections will be put in the cellar where they will spoil, and your own credit, as well as your customer's pocket, will suffer. And you must repeat this injunction *viva voce* every time you sell them sections of honey, because they forget it, and hardly ever read your solemn admonitions on the label.

In taking extracted honey it is a mistake to make a practice of extracting honey before it is ripe. It can be ripened artificially, but the natural way is best. It is a mistake to can and seal up the honey directly from the extractor, unless it is all capped over before extracting, and even then it is not always ripe. It ought to stand for a short time exposed in a hot, dry atmosphere; then seal up for the best results. It is a mistake to put an ounce of extracted honey on the market which is not fully ripe. It may turn sour in the dealer's or consumer's hands, and make trouble.

It is a mistake to make a practice of extracting honey from the brood-chamber, because, not only is the young brood disturbed and often thrown out in the honey, but the pollen comes out, too, injuring the flavor and color of the honey, and giving it a tendency to sour. It is a mistake to have any pollen at all in your extracting-frames, and a still greater one to have it in the sections. It is, therefore, a mistake to allow the queen up in the extracting-stories or in the section supers. Wherefore, it is a mistake not to use the perforated-zinc in both cases. This will be hotly disputed, but no matter, it is true all the same.

In liquifying honey it is a mistake to raise the temperature over 140°, and it is another mistake to let it stand unsealed after liquification. To preserve aroma, flavor and fluidity, seal it up hot. And it is an offensive unprofitable and unpardonable mistake to put honey of any kind on the market unripe, untidy or unclean.

There are a thousand and one other mis-

takes in bee-keeping, but I can here only glance at a score and one more of them.

It is a mistake on your part to have foul brood in your bee-yard if it is there through your own negligence or mismanagement, and, however it gets there, it is a great evil to have it there and to leave it there. It is a mistake to try to hide it and neglect to take prompt measures to get rid of it by any other cure than the inspector's cure—especially if he was around.

It is a mistake not to get the inspector promptly into your bee-yard if your bees have foul brood.

Among other mistakes of bee-keepers—and those who are not bee-keepers—is the habit of standing to fight belligerent bees, knocking their hats to pieces, when unexpectedly attacked without any armor of defence. The proper thing to do is—with hat well down and hands over the most tender parts of the face—to make off *instantly*, and into the nearest building, or under cover of kind away from the colony or apiary, and there defend yourself, which will be easy as very few bees will follow in your retreat. When you stand to fight them where you are attacked, re-inforcements of the enemy will pour right in on you, and you will suffer for your foolish mistakes. I have noticed that 19 out of 20 persons who come around a bee-yard will, when attacked, only go away a few feet and begin a wild and futile fight with them instead of dodging away instantly under cover as suggested above. Of course the bee-keeper himself is not supposed to run away from his bees except under the direst necessity. With heroism of a stoic, and the affected coolness of a philosopher, he will take a good many stings before he will beat a cowardly and inglorious retreat in the presence of his company. His pride will stay his legs, and, unlike Mark Twain, will hold back the terrible yell of pain he feels like giving.

By way of parenthesis:—As the distinguished Mark was one day walking the streets of a rural town in England, in the company of a celebrated divine, he suddenly felt an irresistible impulse to yell—without bees, wasps, hornets, earthquakes, or any other object cause in sight. He told his companion of his impulse, adding that he "must yell." The divine made no objection, saying it would not harm him any. With that, Mark stepped back a little and gave such an Indian war-whoop, or yell, as could be heard for miles around. The astonished denizens of the neighborhood quickly gathered around the strangers asking what was the matter. Twain said there was "nuthin'" the matter—that he wanted to yell, and yelled, and that was

all there was to it. Now, the difference between the droll Mark and the aforesaid bee-man, is that the one yelled because he wanted to, and the other didn't yell because, though he wanted to, yet he didn't want to.

The gritty bee-keeper (who is a "true grit") neither runs away from his bees nor yells, and saves his prestige and credit. But his "best holt" is to be prepared on occasions for contingencies, by having a well-charged smoker at his side, and a handy veil and mittens in his pocket. In most cases the smoker will be sufficient, but in a desperate strait he can whip out his veil and gloves, put them on, and stand his ground to the last. It is certainly a mistake for the bee-master himself to run away from his bees (or yell) except to save his life.

We now come to the bee-journals—to the editors, indeed, for of course a bee-journal is largely what its editors makes it. It's a pity we have so little time and space left for our friends, the editors. Still, they do not need much, as they speak well for themselves—and of themselves—an' wi' hirplin lear an' clismaclaver they speed their glaikit quills. That they are great men in the kingdom of beedom nobody will deny. Still, only outside in the bee-yards (when they happen to see one), but inside—in that inner *sanctum sanctorum*, sacred to all editors, where they play Sir Oracle, and grind out all manner of bee-paragraphs, and bee *bon mots*, and bee-editorials, as well as homilies, exhortations, sermons and other literary curiosities too numerous to mention—where they cast out into the waste-basket whatever doesn't suit them, and print what does suit them—where they curtly decide to shut down on the discussion just as it is becoming interesting to their readers, just as the sparks of truth and light begin to fly out from the friction of minds and the clash of thoughts—in short, just when "the fur begins to fly"—where they decide that this discussion has gone far enough, and that it must be stopped "right here" (with emphasis)—all because the editor, in his superior wisdom, thinks it ought to be stopped, whether any one else thinks so or not;—where they soft-soap this "brother," and gush over that "friend," but "sit down" on the other fellow, and deny him a hearing—in that inner retreat where these erudite editors correct the bad spelling and bad grammar of sundry correspondents, who, like Josh Billings, "have talent but can't spell," and where they likewise correct good spelling and good grammar and make bad out of it (no joke that, but an actual fact which indicates an amount of self-complacency and self-suffici-

ency which hardly anybody but a bee-editor could carry gracefully.)

Still, these editors are mostly good and clever fellows, and "know the side of a barn," or of a bee-house, when they see it, and we may well have philosophy enough to overlook their follies and foibles—their conceits and their mistakes. No doubt they do as well as they can, and in some cases that is saying a great deal, while in others it is not saying much.

I do not wish to pick any quarrel with or unduly disparage any of these editors. Far be it from me, for "are they not all honorable men?" Still, I ask no quarter from any of them. I would certainly like to see them with a little more editorial courage and independence, and with less provincialism and a less fear of Mrs. Grundy before their eyes. With one or two exceptions they are evidently afraid to criticise each other as occasion may demand, and profess greatly to love each other, and no doubt they do, for "two of a trade," you know, always agree (over the left).

When an editor allows his own whims and prejudices (which ought to be strictly personal to himself and private) to influence him as an editor, he makes a mistake. When he coolly draws his quill through the sentences which do not suit him in the manuscript of a correspondent who is quite responsible for his own utterances, and knows, perhaps, as well as the editor, what he ought to say in the premises and what he ought not to say, that is a mistake. When he attempts to correct a grammatical sentence and succeeds in making it ungrammatical, that, too, is a mistake.

But we all make mistakes in one way or another, and all, perhaps, live in "glass houses." Nevertheless fire away your stones. I am particularly partial to the intellectual encounter—the friendly clash of arms—and am, I think, wide open to correction and conviction on every question outside the hard figures of arithmetic and the grim facts of mathematics.

The bee-journals and reviews are, on the whole, doing useful and excellent work, and, some of them giving treble value to the ordinary bee-keeper for his money. Furthermore, we must give apiarian editors credit for great industry and perseverance. They work without let up—perhaps for small profits—and do their best as they see it. None of us can do more.

This paper, essaying, as it does, to point out many mistakes in others, may itself, from the stand-point of this one and that one of you be full of mistakes, the principal one of which is perhaps, the length of it. I thank you for your patience

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Paper received with applause.

The Chairman—Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure you are all very much pleased with this paper. There is a spirit through it that we can all appreciate.

The paper is now open for discussion.

Mr. J. B. Hall—I simply rise to express my surprise that we had a man among us in Ontario with courage enough to speak of the editors of our Bee Journals as Mr. Pringle has. I must say I have taken a great deal of pleasure in listening to the paper, although he, like all the rest of us, is liable to mistakes. There are several mistakes in his paper, but there is so much good in it, I take great pleasure in sustaining that paper almost without exception.

Mr. Clark—I agree in all that Mr. Hall has said in regard to the able paper of my friend Mr. Pringle, and I regret to have to tone that down by an expression of disapproval. Mr. Clark then took exception to a remark in the paper, which he considered was a slur on the Divine Creator of the world. Several members in the audience took exception to Mr. Clark's contention, and Mr. Pringle replied, disclaiming any such intention.

Mr. G. W. York—Our Bro. Pringle criticises Bee Journals. I cannot find any fault with him for doing so. I think it is one of the best essays we have had.

Mr. McEvoy—I think it is one of the finest papers we have heard read in the convention. I was very much taken up with the paper all through, and was very much pleased with what Mr. Pringle said about the sugar question.

#### LEGISLATION FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Ont.—

Our secretary honored me with a request to prepare a paper on the above subject, to be read at this meeting. He simplified the work for me by clearly and concisely sketching what he deemed the best course for me to pursue in treating the subject he assigned me. I would have you (he says) go over the ground and point where good and evil has come from legislation. This implies that he thought me qualified to do what he asked me to do. It is needless to say I do claim to be familiar with the laws of the world bearing on this subject. I think, however, that I know the provisions of all such laws in force in this province, and I believe them to be as full and complete as those of a similar character in force in any other country. Indeed, I do not know of a law affecting bee-keepers (with the single exception of one recently enacted by the legislature of Michigan), the counterpart

of which is not in force in Ontario. In reviewing the Ontario laws then, we will be fully covering the grounds.

Before doing this let us consider the justice or injustice of the laws now in force in Michigan. It provides that bees may not be kept nearer a public highway than ninety feet. This law can cause little, if any, inconvenience to rural bee-keepers, but may compel some apiarists in towns and villages to abandon the pursuit, or move their bees farther afield. The law does not manifest a clear conception of the matter on the part of those who enacted it, or a close scrutiny of their work by those immediately interested. If the legislature had been wisely advised, the public safety might have been fully secured and bee-keepers in no wise inconvenienced. Bees domiciled ninety feet from a public road, with no barrier between the hive and the highway, are a greater menace to the safety of the passer-by, than if the hive stood but nine feet away with a hedge or close board fence along the margin of the highway. The distance ought to have been regulated with this fact in view.

Returning to the consideration of the laws of this province affecting us and our pursuit. I find the first enactment relating thereto an old and important one. It is entitled: "An act respecting the right of property in swarms of bees." I deem this law of sufficient importance, especially to Canadian bee-keepers, to warrant me in quoting it at length. Its provisions are as follows:

1. Bees living in a state of freedom shall be the property of the person discovering them, whether he is, or is not, the proprietor of the land on which they have established themselves.

2. Bees reared and kept in hives shall be private property, and as such shall, to the extent of fifteen hives, be exempt from seizure, debt or for the discharge of any liability, whatever, save and except the amount of their purchase money.

3. Whenever a swarm of bees leave a hive, the proprietor may reclaim them, so long as he can prove his right of property therein, and shall be entitled to take possession of them at any place on which the swarm settles, even if such place be on the land of another person, unless the swarm settles in a hive already occupied, in which, save the proprietor, shall lose all right of property in such swarm. But he shall notify the proprietor of such land beforehand and compensate him for all damages.

4. Any unpursued swarm which lodges on any property whatever, without settling thereon, may be secured by first coming, unless the proprietor of the land objects.

5. If the proprietor of a swarm of bees declined to follow such swarm, and another person undertakes the pursuit, such other person shall be substituted in the rights of the proprietor, and every swarm which is not followed shall become the property of the proprietor of the land on which it settles without regard to the place from which it has come.

The above is the law of this province respecting the proprietorship of swarms and absconding swarms. It is so clear that it requires no comment by me.

The next law, in the order of its passing, which we are to consider, is entitled: "An Act For the Suppression of Foul Brood Among Bees." The provisions of this act are too many to be here quoted in full. Its principal provisions relate to the inspector and his work.

The inspector is appointed by the Ontario Bee-keepers' association, or its Board of Directors, who fix his remuneration—the latter, however, is subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, through whose department he receives his pay. The principal clause of the act, relating to the inspector, reads as follows:

(Note.—Here I quote Section No. 3 in full.)

The law also directs that bee-keepers in whose apiaries foul brood exists, or who knows of foul brood existing in any other apiary, and fails to notify the President of the facts, may be prosecuted before a Justice of the Peace and fined. Upon receiving such notice, or otherwise becoming aware of the existence of foul brood in the yard of a bee keeper, the president must immediately direct the inspector to proceed to, and inspect the bees.

When, on inspection the disease is found to be present, and the bees destroyed or treated, the owner may not conceal the fact. Thereafter he is prohibited from selling or bartering bees or appliances until the inspector gives him permission to do so. Non-compliance with this provision subjects the offender to a fine of not less than \$20, or more than \$50.

This law has been in force about five years, and has, I believe, resulted in much good, inasmuch as it has kept in check, if it has not entirely eradicated the disease in Ontario. Its good results, however, are largely due to the fact that our inspector has combined the work of a doctor with the duties of an inspector, nevertheless, the law has in it some undesirable points, one of which is the supreme power of the inspector. Once ordered into the field, he is the arbiter of the bee-keepers fate. It is his prerogative to say whether the disease is mild or malignant, and to destroy or forbear to destroy. If fol-

lows then that none but a competent and discreet man should be appointed to an office where the incumbent is clothed with such unlimited power, an unscrupulous or vindictive man may do a great injustice in his capacity of inspector, and escape the consequences of his act. It is true the law gives the association power to make rules to govern his conduct, but as far as I know nothing has been done by that body to regulate his conduct while engaged in the work of inspection.

When the inspector pronounces the disease present and of a virulent type, and decides to destroy the bees, and appliances, or either, and the proprietor challenges his judgement, an appeal should be to a competent disinterested third party, whose decision would be final. This referee should be appointed by the association, the *ipse dixit* of one man should not be deemed sufficient to warrant the destruction of another man's property.

Soon after the passing of the above laws, a statute was enacted prohibiting the spraying of fruit trees while in bloom, with arsenites or other poisonous substances.—A similar law is in force in some places of the United States. I am not sure such a law is of much use to bee keepers. It only protects them from injury at the hands of ignorant fruit-growers. The spraying of fruit trees is coming into general practice and it has come to stay while the present pests of the fruit-growers abound. What with bulletins and newspaper articles no one need be ignorant of how and when to do it. As yet however it is little practiced except by intelligent fruit-growers—and intelligent fruit-growers have too much regard for their own interests to spray their trees with arsonites while in blossom. The self-interests of fruit-growers afford all the protection to bee-keepers they can hope to secure from spraying out of season. The last effort at legislation in the supposed interest of bee-keepers was undertaken about three years ago and pressed by a few persistent members of the O. B. A., under the sanction of a majority vote and at the cost of the Association. The discussion on the "sugar honey" question, that occupied such a prominent place in the bee journals at that time, was the inspiring cause of these gentlemen's zeal in promoting the passage of a law to prevent its manufacture and sale. To carry their views into effect the following bill was drawn up:

(Here I quote the bill).

The importance attached to the passage of this bill, on the part of its promoters, may be learned from their efforts to secure its enactment. Every year for the last three years, time and money have been

spent with a view to this end. Delegation after delegation have visited the Capital while parliament was in session, and numerous letters have been written Ministers of the Crown and others, that this apparently much desired prohibition might be made law, but up to the present time the energetic men who have had it in hand have been doomed to disappointment. A clear enough proof that the law-makers of our land have not been convinced of its necessity.

I am opposed to the enactment of needless laws. I look upon this "sugar honey" bill as needless. It is needless because we have now, and have had for many years past, a good and salutary law respecting the adulteration of food, that affords bee-keepers, and the public generally, about all the protection the sugar honey bill aims at securing. I have given you the text of this bill; let me now draw your attention to the points in common between it and the Adulteration of Foods Act. The latter act declares: "No person shall manufacture or offer for sale, or sell any food which is adulterated under the meaning of this act," and under the meaning of this act "food is deemed to be adulterated. (1) if any substance has been mixed with it, so as to reduce or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength." (2) "If any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article." (3) "If it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of another article."

Substituting a cheaper article, making it to assume the appearance of the genuine thing, and selling it under the name of the genuine article is the fraud the sugar honey bill aims at preventing. It is manifest from the provision I have quoted, that the Adulteration of Foods Act fully covers this ground, why then seek after that which we already possess? The bill under review would, I repeat, be but the re-enactment of an existing law, and as such needless. The one aims at amending the other by imposing a heavier fine when adulteration is detected. fifty dollars is the maximum fine in the Adulteration Act for manufacturing or selling food "mixed with that which is not injurious to the public health." Four hundred dollars is the fine here sought to be imposed for precisely the same offence—for no one will aver that the admixture of sugar with honey is injurious to the public health. Understand that the sugar honey bill is an amendment to the Adulteration Act, and if passed we would have the anomaly of a law on our Statute book, one section of which imposes a fine of eight times as heavy as another section of the same act

imposes for the same offence. No wonder the bill in question has not passed into law; but it is a wonder, otherwise sensible men should year after year, persist in "spending their strength for nought" and money "for that which is not bread for bee-keepers"

The Bill is objectionable too, in that it legalizes the sale of "Honey dew" and "bug juice." That which is gathered by the bees from natural sources, is not always honey. Both the above are gathered by the bees and natural sources too. One of them at least is not desirable food.

Mr. McEvoy:—I rise to speak concerning the Foul Brood Act: I like what Mr. McKnight says in reference to Foul brood, I believe he is honest in the matter. We have the best Foul Brood Act in the world. The power that is given to inspect the beeyard is all right if any dispute arises, the proper thing to do is to bring it to the board of directors of the Ontario Bee-keepers Association. That board is comprised of the best bee-keepers of our country, second to none in the world. I have been in twenty-six counties and cities of Ontario, and in five years I have rid the thing out. I have acted as doctor sometimes, and sometimes as a detective and sometimes I have to do the work of a hangman. I claim the power that is given to me to go into the yard and inspect it is the best part of the whole act.

A Member—In Michigan, colonies of bees must be kept 90 feet from the road. I am very sorry such a statute should be on the Michigan laws. I feel that is an injustice to bee-keepers and to agricultural interests generally.

I have thirty colonies of bees and kept them less than 13 feet from the street, in the city of Jackson and have not had any complaint from passers by, although people pass in throngs. Of course I live in the suburbs. It seems to me the law will become inoperative.

Mr. Darling—I followed that paper of Mr. McKnight's very closely. I think he has given us a fair statement of the laws as we have them, and his criticism of the law that we tried to get passed has been in a straightforward manner. He knows I differ from him in one or two points. He mentioned the supreme power that is given to the inspector, but I can scarcely see how the remedy he proposes would apply. How is he going to get a third person? If he gets a third person, that third person is arbitrary. If we have a competent inspector employed, I cannot see that we can better it any. If he is not a competent person, let them bring the matter before the Bee-keepers' association, and it is their

duty to see that someone else is put in his place. The association might appoint a second man to act with the inspector in a case of a dispute, but that would incur further expense.

Mr. Pettit—Mr. McKnight leads you to believe that the act with regard to the adulteration of food, has not been amended. Now I want to tell you that that Adulteration of Foods act has been amended before, and that amendment was the precedent upon which we worked, the Adulteration of Foods act, was amended by prohibiting the production or sale of spurious or imitation butter in Canada, and the act we asked for is further to amend that act. I want to say that the policy of this country in prohibiting the production and sale of spurious butter has been approved of by the people. Then there was another bill passed. Is it not an amendment that was to prohibit the production of filled cheese. The policy of this country is to maintain the reputation of Canadian goods put upon the markets of the world. We desired an act to prohibit the production of sugar honey.

Mr. Newman—We have with us to-day and yesterday Father Langstroth. I said yesterday I hoped we should have our hands upon our pocket-books as our people did over in Europe when I was there, and spoke of his unfortunate condition financially, and I trust now we shall receive the subject with the same open hands and hearts that we have done in former times. It was necessary, in order to get our aged friend here, for some of us to go down into our pockets and furnish the sinews of war. He has got to go home again, and we propose also to provide him with a good suit of clothes. We want in all about \$100, \$20 of which has already been subscribed by one of our best and most liberal men, Bro. Root, of Ohio. Ten dollars has been subscribed by our Canadian firm, Goold, Shapley & Muir; \$5 has been subscribed by our Bro. York; another \$5 by your humble servant, making \$40 in all.

On motion the hat was passed around and the necessary amount subscribed.

Moved by Dr. Mason, seconded by Mr. Pettit, that we extend the thanks of this association to Mr. H. J. Hill, Secretary of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, for the work they have done in advertising us.

Moved by Dr. Mason, seconded by Mr. Clark, that we delegate to our Executive Committee the power to appoint time and place of our next annual meeting. Carried.

Election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.

Vice-President—Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, Ont.

Secretary—Dr. A. B. Mason, Toledo, Ohio.

Treasurer—W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

Mr. A. I. Root—I can only say that I am exceedingly obliged to you for this unexpected honor. My good friend Hall gave me a pinch yesterday, and he said: "Why did you go to Florida last winter?" And I said: "For my health." He says: "Why, did you not know it was healthier in Canada than Florida in winter?"

Since I have been in Toronto I have learned that it is perhaps the only large city on the face of the earth, where they have courage and back-bone and righteousness enough to not only shut down business houses on Sunday, but stop cars. I want to say all glory and praise to Toronto for having taken the lead in this important question. We are harnessing up this electricity and making use of it. I think I have seen the finest cars in Toronto I have ever seen in my life, but I regret to say that almost all over the United States of America they are using these wonderful new gifts that God, in his great goodness, has given us, to desecrate the Sabbath.

Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. York, that the same committee be appointed on freight rates, with thanks for what they have already done. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Mason, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the papers on the programme for this afternoon be printed with the proceedings as if read.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Newman, seconded by Dr. Mason, that the thanks of the convention be accorded to the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, for the use of the hall, and to the city papers for the excellent way in which they have treated us in reports. Carried.

Convention closed.

## A Great Home Paper.

Toronto turns out some excellent home and general newspapers, but none that is superior in any respect to The Weekly Globe. The Globe's enterprise is well known, and its reliability as a medium of information has always been its proud distinction. No Canadian journal devotes more space to purely Canadian topics, nor deals with Canadian affairs more fairly, nor more thoroughly. Every Canadian home is the better for the weekly visits of this great paper.

## What is Indicated by Color in Italian Bees?

—By J. P. H. BROWN.

Your most excellent secretary has requested me to furnish you a paper on "What is indicated by color in Italian bees?"

Before I can proceed to answer this question I beg leave to ask another, and to make a few observations thereon. Is the Italian bee a fixed type or race with a distinct individuality, or only a variety of *apis mellifica*? That it is only a variety and not a fixed type, is a fact well established, both by its physical characteristics in breeding and by a study of its geographical distribution in its "Sunny Italian clime."

But to constitute a variety or breed of any species there must be some distinguishing characteristics. Thus, the different breeds of cattle, horses, swine, poultry, etc., can readily be distinguished from each other by certain physical markings, and by peculiarities of temperament. This same law applies to the Italian bee.

We have been accustomed to find it in those Italian districts where it exists in its highest state of development, with the three abdominal segments next the thorax of a color varying from a bright yellow to a dark leather. These three yellow bands are claimed to be a test of purity; but there are physical conditions that prevail in this variety of bees that are really more reliable as a test of purity than the yellow bands. For instance, the pure blooded bee will maintain its position on the combs and will not run and scamper when smoke is applied and the hive opened, like bees of other varieties. The queens are less excitable and not so easily frightened. I wish here to be understood that these observations apply to Italian bees as received from Italy.

Every experienced breeder of Italian bees knows that, by a selection of his yellowest female and male stock, he can, in a few generations, produce bees with bands much yellower and brighter than the original imported stock; and if there is an introduction of Cyrian or Syrian blood, the yellow is further extended and increased. Bees from such stock may be bright yellow, drones brilliantly mottled with gold; and workers with four and five yellow bands. The dull markings of the Italian ancestors are obliterated by the brightness of the golden beauties. It is very questionable in my mind whether these Americanized four and five banded

bees can, with propriety, be called Italians. There is a change of physical characteristics from the original. They can not strictly come within the text of my paper. Color here is certainly no criterion of purity. It only indicates that there has been a selection of yellow stock for breeding.

My text confines me to the markings of Italian bees as we get them from Italy. These must be pure if the fact of their coming from that country can make them so. The color of imported Italian queens vary from quite dark to yellow; drones from nearly black to mottled with yellow; workers with three bands varying from dark leather to bright yellow. In some cases the third band can not be seen till the abdomen is distended with honey. The queen progeny of many imported queens may vary from nearly black to yellow. Now, we can not say that the imported queens that produce dark queens, drones or workers, are impure, or claim purity for only the bright ones. The dark color does not indicate impurity any more than the light color indicates purity. We have seen that the Italian bee is only a variety, and, as such in breeding, it is liable to sport or revert back toward the original—sometimes too dark, sometimes too yellow; but still maintaining the three bands as a sort of standard of excellence. Without some standard of excellence, or ideal bee, it is impossible to breed a variety up to a high attainment.

When the breeder of bright yellow bees embodies in his bee vigor of constitution and an increased capacity for gathering honey as the prime factors, and color as a secondary constitution—utility leading beauty—we shall have the bee of the future. Color, then, in the Americanized Italian will indicate excellence in the bee, and the insect itself will stand as a monument to the skill, patience, and perseverance of its developers.

Billings' Bridge, Nov. 25, 1895.

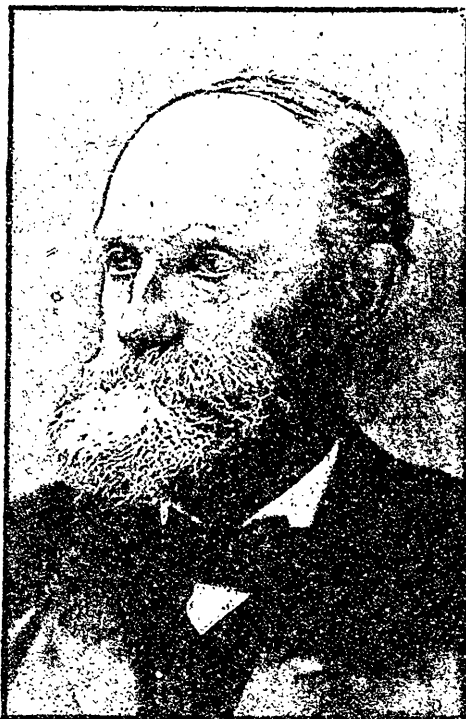
Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford.

Dear Sirs,—I received your sample of the Bee Journal. I like it very much. Please find enclosed \$1.75 for one year's subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal and the American Bee Journal. I have 78 hives of bees and they did very well this year. I extracted about 3 tons of honey and of comb honey I got about one ton. The honey around here this year was of very good quality.

Yours truly,

Mrs. J. TOMPKINS.





A. I. Roor, Medina, Ohio.

President North American Beekeepers' Association.

### The Bright Side.

"Such a lovely day!" exclaimed a young girl joyously, as she tripped into her aunt's home, one keen, sunny January morning.

"Yes, a regular weather-breeder; it will storm ere night."

The glow died out of the young face and she turned distrustful, apprehensive eyes skyward.

"This is weather to be thankful for," said one neighbor to another on that same morning.

"No use being thankful for what can't last, and we will pay for this later on."

"How are your children, Mrs. Brown?" queried a woman of a bright-faced young mother.

"Oh, as well as can be, thank you, Mrs. Clark."

"Well I hope it will last, but there is so much sickness among children now that if

they were mine I'd not take one minute's peace."

"But they all have good constitutions," the mother protested, but she threw a worried glance at the rosy trio frolicking about the room.

"That don't always count, and Death loves a shining mark."

"With all this sickness and expense we can never get through the Winter," wailed a sick, discouraged man.

"Oh yes, we will," came bravely from the lips of a wan but smiling woman. Plenty of people are worse off than we are and they'll get through it too."

"I don't know where you'll find them." "Why father, there are the Smiths, they have death 'nd—" "Well like as not we have yet." "We trust not, you and Sis are on the gain." "You'll be down by the time I'm up." "I guess not. I'm pretty stout." "And then there are the losses of the grain and pigs!" "But so long as



J. T. CALVERT, Medina, Ohio.

have each other—" "Yes, 'so long,' but who knows—"

"Dear me, I never can get all this washing and other work done!" cried a housewife on Monday morning, and then she sat down and wept until her head ached and had to lie down. Presently in came her neighbor "over the way." "Are you sick, or why ain't your washing out? Then came the pitiful story.

"Why, I felt just like that too this morning, but determined to think of but one thing at a time (considering that I could do but one) and so rubbed and hummed, scrubbed and hummed, and so on until now I am all through."

And these are only a few of the instances one meets daily, of the two classes of individuals who inhabit this planet.

Some people habitually look on the dark side, but they serve to bring out in stronger relief the rather smaller number who refuse to see other than the bright side. Of all God's beautiful gifts to his children, there is none more to be desired than this one—a faculty for looking ever at the bright side.

Life contains darkness and gloom for all, but looking at the dark side only magnifies trouble. — Selected.

### Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association Convention Notes

The Brantford Convention promises to be a successful and pleasant event. Mr. E. Root, Medina, Ohio, will be with us unless something unforeseen happens. The city has practically consented to engage Wickliffe Hall for all the meetings. Matters in connection with the public entertainment Thursday evening, January 16th, are progressing favorably. The Hon. A. S. Hardy, has kindly consented to take the chair. Some one in Brantford has invited members of the Association to a quiet oyster supper at the close of the public entertainment. The practical Bill of Fare also promises to be very complete.

I have been an old subscriber of the Bee Journal, but have not taken it this two years and I miss it very much. I have heard since I have stopped taking it, there has been some improvements made in it. Will you please send me a sample copy.

MRS. TOMPKINS.

## PROGRAMME OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Ontario Bee-Keepers Association to be  
Held at Brantford, January 15th,  
16th and 17th, 1896.

WEDNESDAY, 15th, 1:30 p. m.

Reading of minutes.  
Secretary's report.  
Treasurer's report.  
Directors' report.  
Affiliated societies' report.

7 p. m.

President's address.  
Communications.  
Question box.

16th, 9 a. m.

Report by Mr. S. T. Pettit on Legislation  
of Pure Honey Bill.

Foul brood inspector's report.  
Paper on own stocking by Mr. C. W.  
Post.

2 p. m.

Review of papers of last annual meeting  
by Allen Pringle.  
Election of officers.

7 p. m.

Public entertainment, music and literary.  
Address by R. McKnight.

17th, 9 a. m.

Paper by F. G. Gemmell.  
Question box.

Mr. R. G. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich., has  
been invited to write a paper

1:30 p. m.

Unfinished business.  
New business.  
Directors' meeting.

W. COUSE, Sec.

## JERSEY STOCK

I have a fine registered Jersey Cow for sale. Her  
dam tested 17 lbs. of butter a week when 14 years  
old. Also some choice heifers and calves. I will  
sell cheap, or give on shares a bull calf from my  
choice cow. If on shares, the cost of keep to be  
deducted from my share of the returns the follow-  
ing year. If you want anything in Jerseys, come  
and see, or write me. G. A. DEADMAN, Drug-  
gist, etc., Brussels, Ont.

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J. H. GOOD, Nappanee, Ind.

Mention Canadian Bee Journal.

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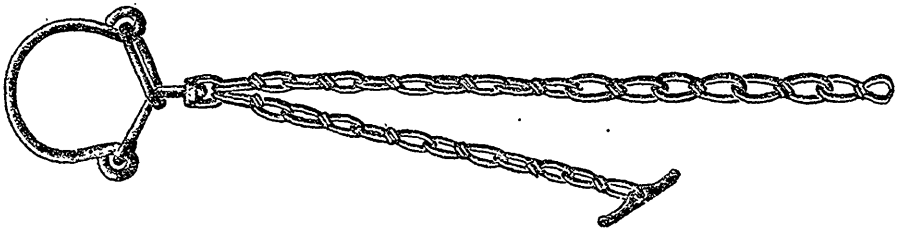
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The goods came safely to hand, and give every satisfaction. I shall have much pleasure in recommending them to other bee-keepers. Percy H. Selwyn, Geological Survey Dept., Ottawa, June 5th, 1895.

Extractor to hand; it is very satisfactory. J. D. Evans, Islington, Ont., June 5th, 1895.

I am delighted with the sections. They are very much superior to those I have been getting. I am pleased, also with the foundation. Rev. Thomas J. Spratt, Wolfe Island, June 5th, 1895.

The 97 lbs. of extra thin foundation for sections is something nice. Josiah Reaman, Cardville, June 5th, 1895.

I received my order in good condition, and am well satisfied with everything. George Marcotte, St. Quillaime, June 3, 1895.

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# To the Bee-Keepers of Canada.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association desire to have as large a membership as possible of those interested in apiculture, and as the bonus to members is worth more than their annual membership fee it seems but reasonable that all interested should become members, as the object of the Association is to benefit the industry and those engaged in it as well as being a benefit to the country at large.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. of which the annual subscription fee is \$1.00, will be given to members of 1895. The report of the annual meeting is also given, which is a full report of all interesting discussions as well as giving financial statements, etc.

There is no doubt but what the Association is doing a good work in many ways, such as having a Foul Brood Inspector going through the apiaries in the Province, curing and clearing the country of that dreaded disease where found, and in getting laws passed by the government to protect the industry, even as to prevent the spraying of fruit trees with poisons which has been very injurious and caused great loss to those having bees poisoned where spraying was done at the wrong time.

The Association can fairly claim the support of all interested in bee culture and we trust that all seeing this request will respond by remitting the annual membership fee of one dollar, (\$1.00) by registered letter or Post Office Order.

W. COUSE, Secretary,

STREETSVILLE.

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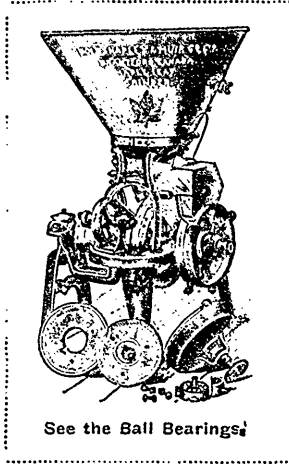
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Oct. 30th he says: The chopper is running all right, and does splendid work.

Messrs. Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

Gentlemen—I am well-pleased with the Maple Leaf Grinder I bought of you. It will do all it is recommended to do. I like it because of its capacity. I can grind from 30 to 35 bushels per hour, and do satisfactory work. The ball bearings work like a charm; the balls prevent heating. I would recommend the grinder to all intending purchasers.

P. S. Mr. Whittington runs a steam threshing outfit, and purchased the grinder to use in connection with it during the winter months.

Lynden, Nov. 12th, 1895.

CYRUS WHITTINGTON.

Gentlemen—Re Maple Leaf Grinder, would say, without fear of contradiction, that it is the most perfect grinder on the market to-day. Runs lighter than any other, grinds finer, and the ball bearings prevents heating, and runs steadier than any other grinder I have seen. I have ground with it 30 bushels of peas per hour, and 45 bushels of oats per hour, with five horses. Wishing you the success that your new enterprise deserves in placing such a complete grinder within the reach of farmers.

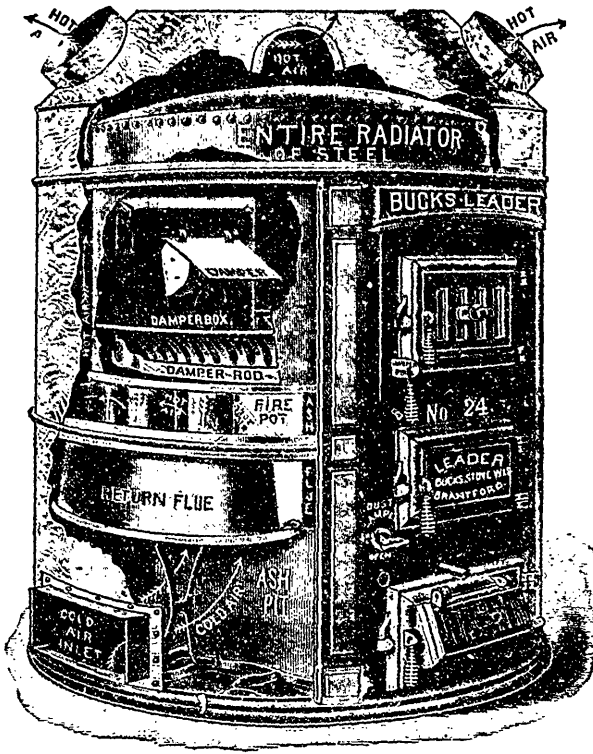
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