

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/<br>Pagination continue                                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la<br>distorsion le long de la marge intérieure  | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/<br>Comprend un (des) index  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear<br>within the text. Whenever possible, these have<br>been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées<br>lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,<br>mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont<br>pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from: /<br>Le titre de l'en-tête provient:   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /<br>Commentaires supplém.entaires:  | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue/<br>Page de titre de la livraison                                     |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue/<br>Titre de départ de la livraison                                      |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead/<br>Générique (périodiques) de la livraison                                      |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

|                          |                          |                          |                                     |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10X                      | 14X                      | 18X                      | 22X                                 | 26X                      | 30X                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12X                      | 16X                      | 20X                      | 24X                                 | 28X                      | 32X                      |

# THE CANADIAN Bee Journal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES  
VOL. I, No. 3.

BRANTFORD, ONT. SEPT., 1893.

WHOLE No.  
343.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED MONTHLY.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. L'td,

PUBLISHERS.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, EDITOR.

### EDITORIALS.

Bee-keepers can with safety look forward to one of the largest gatherings of bee-keepers ever held in America at the coming convention of the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. North American Bee-Keepers' association to be held at Chicago, Ill., October 11, 12 and 13, 1893. In another portion of THE JOURNAL will be found a letter from Mr. Frank Benton. It is in reply to ours asking if the coming convention would be a portion of the World's Congress, or would it simply be a gathering of the association in a building outside of the Exposition grounds. It is hoped, if it is not too late, arrangements will be made to have it a portion of the World's Congress. This will enable bee-keepers between sessions to see the World's Fair. Between the president, Doctor C. C. Miller, the hard working secretary, Frank Benton, and the energetic treasurer, G. W. York, editor American Bee Journal at Chicago, we have no doubt the best of arrangements will be made, and more, they will be made very soon.

We have to thank the editors of The American Bee Journal. Gleanings in Bee Culture, and The Review, for their very kind notices in connection with the recent changes in THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

\*.\*

Bee-keepers and local supply dealers should not lose sight of the advantages to be derived from making exhibits at the fall exhibitions. A display of honey will remind the public that there is such a thing as honey. Old people, young people and children will have their memory refreshed and their appetite whetted for honey by the sight of it. This desire taken advantage of by a good person in charge, will result in a sale, which is a kindness to the purchaser, to say nothing of the advantage to the bee-keeper. The practice of selling 5-cent packages of honey has much to commend it.

#### THE CHILDREN

may be of little importance in the eyes of many, but they are the ones who will be the men and women of the future. Get them to be your steady customers from year to year. When you have time explain to their sharp, intelligent little minds the advantage of honey as a food. They will not forget it. They will not allow their parents to forget it, and as they come to maturity we will have a generation of people who are honey consuming, instead of a few of the most advanced, as it is at present.

In reference to inducements to canvass for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, we would refer our readers to the "Strictly Business" column.

\*\*

The price of honey, as far as we can say, should be about the same as last year.

**PRICE OF HONEY** There has been a good crop generally. The percentage of comb honey, as compared with extracted honey, is larger. The general quality is better than last year. Small fruits have been a good crop generally, but the apple crop is decidedly light, as will be seen from a table taken from The Canadian Horticulturist, which will prove of interest to bee-keepers. In one city where the price of honey a year ago was 12½ cents per pound on the market, or 10 pounds for \$1, we find a bee-keeper who has only a few colonies selling at 10 cents per pound, or 11 pounds for \$1, making it practically 9 cents per pound. A portion of the honey must be wholesaled, thus reducing the wholesale price below 8 cents per pound.

\*\*

**THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL** will be represented at the Montreal Provincial Exhibition, the Toronto Industrial and the Western, London. We shall be pleased to have subscriptions left with us at these places.

\*\*

We have wintered bees on buckwheat honey two seasons, one season in the cel-

**BUCKWHEAT HONEY.** lar, another season on summer stands, with good success. A number of our leading bee-keepers appear to feel confident it is not safe to winter on such honey. While we would take chances and use buckwheat in this way it may be less safe to use it. We all know while working on buckwheat the sting from a bee is more painful. This is on account of a more powerful secretion of formic acid or because it is secreted in increased quantities. This being the case, these questions would arise: Is this increased or stronger secretion a provision of nature to preserve the honey, it having pro-

perties which make it more liable to ferment? If so, will the increased amount of formic acid in well-ripened honey make its keeping properties equal to clover? If this is answered in the affirmative, the danger will lie in unripe honey. Or is the increased or stronger secretion of honey merely on account of something in the honey? In our estimation nature works too much hand in hand to reply to the latter question in the affirmative.

\*\*

**UNEXPIRED SUBSCRIPTIONS.** In order to clearly define the position of the present proprietors of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, we would say they have agreed to fill all unexpired subscriptions, their responsibility beginning with the August number. To advertising patrons we would say the former publishers settle with their patrons and the new proprietors begin with a clean sheet.

\*\*

To those who have not seen the August number of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL we would say it is our intention to have a department conducted by the editor, taking up first Steps in Bee-Keeping. It will be for the information of those having a limited experience in bee-keeping.

\*\*

If you were offered an investment through which you could double your money in a short time it would be considered a rare opportunity. The price of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is only one dollar per annum. By subscribing for **GOOD INVESTMENT.** The Journal you get the experience of the best bee-keepers and have an opportunity of comparing your own experience with that of other advanced apiarists. If you are a beginner the department "First Steps in Bee-Keeping," conducted by one who has for many years answered hundreds of questions asked by beginners will be of use. If you have one colony and by means of advice given save it from death you have saved several times the subscription price. If you get a larger crop and in better shape

for market, or if you get hints which will enable you to market at a better price, you have saved many times the subscription price. No one who has one colony of bees can afford to do without The Canadian Bee Journal. Read the special premium offers in "Strictly Business."

\* \* \*

To those wishing to take subscriptions at fall exhibitions we will send samples of **CARDS.** The Journal and a neat, large card, notifying bee-keepers that subscriptions may be handed in.

\* \* \*

Doctor A. B. Mason says in The American Bee Journal: "I believe that the comb honey produced by J. B. HALL. Hall, Woodstock, Ont., is a little bit the nicest on exhibition, although some I have on exhibition is a little the whitest, but not quite as perfectly filled." Good for Mr. Hall! We heartily congratulate him. It is no more than we expected he would have from the first.

### Many Colonies, or Good Management—Which?

For the Canadian Bee Journal:

The idea seems to be gaining prevalence with some bee-keepers that more money is to be made in keeping bees, by keeping a large number of colonies and letting them largely take care of themselves, than there is by keeping a less number and properly caring for them. One of our old bee-keepers wrote me not long ago, that he was going to keep more bees and do less work with them, for he believed that double the number of colonies would give him more honey than he had formerly obtained, even if he let them entirely alone, save putting on and taking off the surplus arrangements. He said that he believed that the system of management used by many in securing large crops of honey caused a great amount of labor and manipulation than there was any use of, and henceforth he should adopt exactly the reverse of his former plans and put more bees into his field, so that he would secure the same amount of surplus as before with very little labor. All that would be required would be the investing of a little more capital in the shape of hives, etc., and the result would be better with less work. As this came from a person who was well meaning toward me, and as I

have always considered that a certain amount of manipulation was advantageous, it seemed no more than reasonable that I look into the matter a little to see whether I was right or not. After carefully looking the matter over it seemed to me that if we leave our old ideas along this line and go off after a more easy route we shall be drifting from our moorings. I don't believe there can be any such profit secured by the proposed slipshod way that there is by a judicious management of bees, and if I am right the investing of capital in more hives for the extra number of colonies is worse than thrown away. There is an item coming into the matter that but few seem to consider, and that is that each of the extra colonies put in the field in order to secure the honey secretion from a given area, costs at least sixty pounds of honey to support during each year. Many say 100 pounds but I put it at sixty so as not to seem to over estimate. It seems to me the question is, which is cheaper, a little extra manipulation, or the extra colonies, hives, etc., and the honey that they consume? Let us suppose that 100 colonies produce an average yield of fifty pounds each above what they consume, and by so doing secure all the nectar in a field year by year. This would make 5000 pounds of surplus as the apiarists share of the field, while each of the 100 colonies will use sixty pounds or 6,000 pounds as a whole, as their share to carry them through the year. Thus we fail to secure to ourselves one-half of the honey from our field, by employing an extra number of colonies. On the other hand, if we employ the management or economy plan, which I understand our English and Canadian friends do, of securing the same amount of process off of an acre of land that we Yankee's do from three or four, we shall find our statement thus: Eleven thousand pounds is the product of our field: fifty colonies are all that are needed with good management to secure it. Then fifty colonies must use 3,000 pounds of this for their support, leaving 8,000 pounds for the manager. Thus it will be seen that the manager gets 3,000 pounds of honey for his manipulation and uses little if any more time, than he would use on the 100 without manipulation: hence from the standpoint of overstocking a field the management plan is 3,000 pounds ahead of the other plan of keeping an extra number of colonies. The same holds good, be the number kept great or small. A man can care for one half the number of colonies on the management plan as easy as he can for double the number, as proposed by my old friend, and this one-half will give the apiarist

as good results in dollars and cents as will the whole cared for in a slipshod way and save the extra honey consumed by the extra one-half of the number of the bees, as clear gain to the bee-keeper. Again, with the no management plan the bees, as a rule, are not liable to be in the best condition to take advantage of the harvest when it arrives, and for this reason consume their sixty pounds out of the field, while they often do not give their owner near the fifty pounds of surplus we have allowed that they would in the above calculations. The best surplus yields are only given when maximum number of bees are on the stage of action just when the harvest arrives, and on the let alone plan this maximum number is almost sure to be on hand either a little too early or a little too late, according as one colony is stronger or weaker than the other in the spring. If the maximum number comes too early then it is like hiring a given lot of men to cut a field of grain before it is ripe, in which case we have to pay them for their idle time in waiting for the grain to ripen; and if too late, we better not have the men at all, as we have them to board with no crop for them to harvest. Let us be sensible about the bees as we are about the ordinary avocations of life. By so manipulating the colonies that the largest possible force of bees is on the stage of action just when the honey harvest is at its best we show the same common sense that we would in hiring our men just when the grain is ripe, and thus have each laborer work to the best advantage. Manipulation of bees without some definite object in view, is labour worse than wasted, for a certain extent it upsets the normal condition of the hive, and such manipulation does not come under the head of a judicious management. But, with an object in view, manipulation always pays, if rightly applied. The above is not mere fancy, but facts which the success of the two plans prove, as will be obvious to all who have closely watched the reports in the various bee papers during the past. If the reader has any doubts along this line, let him try the two plans side by side till he or she is convinced.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Bordino, N. Y.

"I should like to know," said Eve one day, "whether you consider yourself of more importance than I am." "Well, my dear," replied Adam, mildly, "I don't know as I would put it just that way, but you must admit that you are a side issue."—Washington Star.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Greenville, Texas, is about to move another 100 miles south to be in a position to rear queens throughout the entire year.

C. O. Jones and F. W. Jones, Bedford, Que., intend making a display of honey and supplies at the Montreal Exhibition.

The Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., (L'td) will make a large display of honey, beekeepers' supplies, also steel wind mills and fanning mills at the Toronto Industrial, Western Fair and the Montreal Exhibition.

R. H. Smith, Bracebridge, Ont., intends making a display of honey at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

J. B. Hall, and Wm. Goodger, Woodstock, Ont., intend making an exhibit of honey at the Industrial, Toronto.

John Newton, Thamesford, Ont., expects to make a display of honey at London.

Charles Brown will exhibit for the first time at the Toronto Industrial.

Poor "Eli" perished with the plant of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Many readers have taken more than a passing interest in his countenance as it appeared from time to time. Just how he perished is not known; perhaps in attempting to rescue some one younger and more feeble than himself. He served, we should judge, more than his day and generation and the readers of C. B. J. will not begrudge him his well-earned rest.

H. Holden, Port Dover, Ont., called at the office of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. He is a bee-keeper of long practical experience, and we passed a pleasant and instructive time hearing his experience of a visit to Moses Quimby, and the introduction of the Italian bee into Canada.

The American Bee Journal says: Prof. Cook, who has for so many years done such valuable work at the Michigan Agricultural college, is to go to Pomona college, in California, next November, we understand. By reason of his "Manual of the Apiary," and various other scientific and practical writings on the subject of bee-keeping during the past years, Prof. Cook has endeared himself to apiculture everywhere. California can't have him all to herself, no matter how hard she may try.

No one who has ever met Prof. Cook could feel anything but kindly towards him. He is a man who has distinguished himself, and, we have no doubt, has always desired to advance the interests of bee-keepers.

## THE HONEY BEE IN RELATION TO PLANT LIFE.

(Continued from Last Month.)

IN clover the stigma first touches the bee's body, so that crossing is brought about. In the leguminosæ, this arrangement prevails: the pollen from the last flower visited fertilizing the next. Since Darwin many scientists have made abundant tests and experiments confirming these conclusions. Practical men have by observation confirmed the same. They notice a scarcity of insect visits to the blossoms of the first crop of red clover and its failure to bear seed. Alsike clover is freely visited in June by the honey bee, and bears a crop of seeds.

In New Zealand the red clover failed to seed at all seasons, and there was a marked absence of insects upon the blossoms. This led to the importation of bumble bees, our honey bee not having a tongue long enough to reach the honey in red clover: and now in New Zealand farmers produce clover seed. I have had gardeners purchase a colony of bees that their vegetables might fruit more liberally, and one gave an order for a colony to put right in his greenhouse for cucumbers, finding that to be the easiest and cheapest method of securing perfect fertilization. We have all noticed if there is rain and cold all through fruit bloom, the trees are almost sure to bear sparingly.

Prof. Cook conducted a series of experiments bearing upon the importance of insects in the pollenisation of plants, he states: To determine this point I tried many experiments last spring. I counted the blossoms on each of two branches or plants, of apple, cherry, pear, strawberry, raspberry and clover. One of these in case of each fruit or each experiment, was surrounded by cheesecloth just before the blossoms opened and kept covered till the blossoms fell off. The number of blossoms considerably varied from 32, the smallest, to 300, the largest. The trees were examined June 11th to see what number had set. The per centage of blossoms which had developed on the covered trees was a little over two. whilst almost twenty per cent. of the uncovered blossoms had developed. Of the pears not one of the covered developed, while five per cent of the uncovered developed fruit. Of the cherries three per cent. only of the covered developed, while forty per cent of the uncovered blossoms set their fruit. In the strawberries eleven per cent. of the covered, and seventeen per cent. of the uncovered had developed.

In clover, white and alsike, the uncovered were full of seeds, the covered had

none at all. The apple carries five stigmas. To each stigma belongs a division of the compound ovary constituting the core of the fruit. The stigma comes to maturity before the anthers. Bees seeking nectar get dusted completely, and then transfer the granules to the stigmas of neighboring blossoms.

The apple is strictly a fusion of five fruits into one, and demands for its production in perfection, no less than five independent fertilizations. If none are effected the calyx, which forms the flesh of the fruit, instead of swelling, dies and drops. An apple often develops, however, though imperfectly if four only of the stigmas have been pollen dusted: it rarely hangs long enough to ripen, the windstorms shaking them off. Their fruit may be generally known by a deformity, one part has failed to grow because there has been no diversion of nutrition towards it. Cutting it across with a knife, we find the hollow cheek lies opposite the unfertilized division, containing only shrivelled pips. Gooseberries are absolutely dependent on insect life for fertilization.

R. A. Grimshaw, in the British Bee Journal, says cross fertilized cabbage plants produced seeds, the plants from which flowered earlier than those from uncultured seeds; they were five per cent. taller: cabbage plants from crossed seeds were three times as heavy as those from uncrossed seeds. All round, heights, weights and fertility of crossed common cabbage were five times those from uncrossed seeds; common pear as one hundred to seventy-five. With our vast orchards and amount of bloom, we have really an artificial condition in plant life, and with the busy bee we secure an artificial condition in insect life. The honey bee is not a native of our country. In the honey bee we have an insect which does not injure fruit as so many others do; her visits are to bless. Much more could be said, but I feel sure enough has been said to show that bee-keeping and horticulture has much of common interest, and that the honey bees, although she produces one of the most wholesome of foods, has a great value to the horticulturist. Many bees may survive the winter, but few other insects do. The spring of the year is the time when these insect visits are mostly required.

A correspondent vouches for the accuracy of the following: "My brethren," said a preacher, "such a man is like the captain of a crewless vessel on a shoreless sea. Happy would such a man be could he bring his men safe to land."—Tid-Bits.

### Reports of the Honey Flow.

PORT DOVER, Aug. 8.—The early flow was splendid. I began with 56 colonies, and increased to just about 100. I have secured about 3,000 pounds of extracted honey and 500 of comb. The dry weather checked the flow very suddenly. We are here in a good locality for buckwheat. It comes into blossom in about ten days. If very dry, I am afraid it will give us nothing. H. HOLDEN.

GALT, July 17—Honey has been coming in better than I have ever seen it, and I expect to use still more storage.

R. W. McDONNELL.

INVERARY, June 21.—I commenced bee-keeping here years ago. There was not a single movable frame in this vicinity at the time. I have transferred 115 colonies from box hives into movable frame hives. I have in three seasons started 29 bee-keepers with these improved hives. I had three tons of honey last season. I put 105 colonies into winter quarters and brought them all out alive. As I sit here I can hear the bees ventilating. It sounds like a cataract (9 o'clock p. m.). They are storing in extracting supers. Most of them have two supers, some having stored about 74 pounds of surplus already. R. A. M.

BEDFORD, Que.—Further reports regarding the honey crop would show that it is a little better than previously reported, but not up to an average by any means throughout the province as a whole.

F. W. JONES.

MOOREFELD, Ont., July 31—Bees are doing pretty well. We have perhaps 3000 pounds besides a quantity of comb honey. DILMAN EBV.

ST. MARYS, Ont, Aug. 2—Queens came to hand all right, and as usual had good success in introducing. As far as their real worth is concerned, I cannot as yet say. I think my mode of introducing is the safest there is, even if not the most speedy. I take three or four frames of hatching brood, bees and all, and to these I introduce the queen. I have some A1 honey, as we have nothing but clover this season. I never had it so thick and light in color.

WM. AIKEN.

BRANDON, Man., Aug. 2—We have had a very dry summer in this section of country and the outlook is not very bright. The

honey is extra good, being clear as crystal. Bees have not all swarmed yet, but am looking every day for the balance to swarm. Last summer was a little too dry, but the year before that they did splendidly.

J. B. WADDINGTON.

*Editor Canadian Bee Journal :*

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 25th of July, the season is backward for honey and swarms. Just had three swarms today, the latest that I have had in the country. Had 21 colonies this spring from the cellar, and now I have 44 good strong colonies. I weighed three on the first of this month in the morning and at night to see how much honey was coming in in one day, which was 5½, 6 and 7½ pounds. The season is first class so far, but we expect two weeks of honey flow yet.

Last year was terribly poor. The honey failed altogether in the middle of July. I had 57 colonies last year. Twenty-five starved in October, 11 died in cellar—were put in the cellar on the 15th of October and taken out on the 24th of April; over six months without a flight.

Send me a sample copy of your Bee Journal, or if the hen department is out of it send it right along with the subscription price, and I will send it by return mail.

Yours &c.,

THOMAS HENDERSON.

Edmonton, N. W. T., Aug. 10, 1893.

### Revenge is Sweet.

Although we do not uphold the moral of the following little story, yet we cannot but appreciate the provocation. We, too have travelled.

“Haven't you got anything solid to eat?” said a traveller, discontentedly eying a profusion of pies and small cakes on the counter of a restaurant at one of the way stations.

“Shall I give you some beans?” said the proprietor with his most persuasive smile.

The traveller assented, and making short work of them asked, “How much?”

“Twenty-five cents” was the bland response.

“What!” cried the traveller. “Twenty-five cents for a spoonful of cold beans?”

The proprietor continuing firm in his price, the man paid it and departed.

But late that afternoon a telegram was handed in to the restaurant keeper, for which he paid twenty-five cents: it ran thus:

“Don't you think your price a little high on beans?” Signed, “Traveller.”

## FIRST STEPS IN BEE-KEEPING.

“Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success.”

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

## THE SURPLUS HONEY.



STORES sufficient for not only winter, but to carry the bees comfortably through the following spring, is an absolute necessity in order to secure the best results in the apiary. Many, unfortunately, judging from their actions, consider that it is of no importance whether the bees have ample

stores for winter or not, and still less consider the importance of giving bees abundant stores through the spring.

If bees have ample stores for winter they are likely to come through winter better than if they have barely enough, and particularly is this true if they are wintered outside, as when wintered outside the bees are not always able to break cluster in cold weather and move from one side of the hive to the other.

In order to be able to build up quickly in the spring, bees must have sufficient stores; not only for immediate demands, but they must feel at all times that there is no necessity for having a care for the future as to stores. Bees are more provident than man, and when they begin to feel that supplies may run short in the future they stop rearing brood either entirely or in part. It is important in the spring of the year that the bees should build up quickly, in fact no one need hesitate to say bees cannot build up too quickly in the spring under natural conditions.

If then, it is important to have abundant stores in the spring of the year, is it necessary to figure so closely just how many pounds it will take to carry a colony through the winter? Is it not better to be liberal and not run the chance of having a colony starve just before it is ready to come out of winter quarters, when perhaps 20 pounds of honey have been entirely lost.

To run the chance of being short is to pursue a penny wise and pound foolish policy. Such a course should be abandoned.

In the last number of *The Canadian Bee Journal* instructions were given as to the taking of extra combs of honey for winter stores.

As soon as the brood is fairly well hatched in the lower chamber, which in this locality is during the middle of September, every hive should have at least 25 pounds of honey. A Langstroth hive without lid but with comb and bees, also body of hives should weigh to have sufficient stores 55 to 60 pounds. If the colony has not sufficient stores, combs free from brood and with the least honey should be removed and the balance of the combs closed up. Then put enough combs of sealed stores in one side of the hive to make all the required weight. As far as stores are concerned, your bees are now ready for winter and all has been done quickly, and, I venture to say, at less loss and expense than feeding. This method is the best and the only one that the beginner or any other should seek to pursue.

## FEEDING.

If the above advice has been given too late, or if the honey has fallen off too quickly, or if the bees have consumed an unusual quantity of stores, feeding must be resorted to. A great many practice feeding every colony the number of pounds required. It appears to me this is not the best method. After a careful trial of the various methods, I find with the best feeders, feeding as rapidly as possible, the bees will not store nearly as much as is given them. By that is meant, if the bees are given 30 pounds of syrup they will not gain 30 pounds in weight. They consume a certain amount in the excitement which all bees undergo when getting stores, and if 30 pounds of syrup is fed, consisting of two-thirds of granulated sugar and one-third of water, the bees are not likely six days after feeding to have gained more than 20 pounds.

Again, the weaker colonies often require the stores, and in feeding at a time when no natural stores are gathered, the bees are likely to try and rob these, and there is trouble at once.

To have the least loss through exciting the bees, the less number of colonies fed the better, and therefore I give surplus combs to strong colonies and feed them a sufficient quantity to answer for several other colonies. In short, by this method are secured artificially the surplus combs.

This method is one which will commend itself to many.



## THE FEEDER.

There are a large number of feeders, the prices of which may be found in the circulars of the various supply dealers who advertise in *The Canadian Bee Journal*. The feeder by which the bees can store most rapidly are the best for fall feeding. Again, those by means of which the bees can secure the syrup without leaving the cluster are best, as at this time of the year the nights may be cool.

## FEED—HOW MADE.

Only syrup made from granulated sugar or honey should be used. On account of the prevalence of foul brood and the danger of spreading it through honey, one should be cautious about feeding honey back to the bees. If honey is fed it should be well-boiled, say three hours, after diluting it with one-third of water. Some advocate adding honey to the syrup. It may be necessary on rare occasions, to prevent granulation, but I have never had any difficulty feeding the sugar syrup alone. Pour in the feeder when warm (blood heat), and if cool, cover the feeder with old clothing. The feeding should be done about sundown to prevent robbing. If enough cannot be put in for the day another feed may be given very early in the morning, say at break of day. Avoid dropping syrup about the hive. It induces robbing.

## QUEENLESS COLONIES.

Some find their bees perish with an abundance of stores. If larvae or eggs are found in the hive this will be sufficient evidence of a queen. If the queen or the fruit of her labor cannot be found, and the colony is a strong one, buy a queen, if weak, destroy it and give the honey to another. If queenless, it will likely die before spring, leaving abundance of stores.

It will be noticed I advised putting full combs on one side of the hive. The reason is this. The cluster moves slowly to one side or another as they require stores and in cold weather when healthy and under normal conditions they never break clusters. The best filled combs being at one side of the hive, the bees cluster on those least filled, and the cluster works towards the full combs. If cellar wintering is resorted to this makes little difference, the bees can break cluster any time.

"Did you find it very expensive at the beach?" "Awfully. Even the tide was high.—Harper's Bazar.

At a natural history examination—What is the animal capable of the closest attachment to man? "The leech."—*London Globe*.

## Southern Fair, Brantford.

SEPTEMBER 26, 27 and 28, 1893.

R. M. WILLSON, SECRETARY.

HONEY, BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES, ETC.

|  | 1st.     | 2nd.   |
|--|----------|--------|
| Best display of comb honey in most marketable shape, product of exhibitor; 100 lbs., quality to govern; 1st, special by Geo. Glassco, dealer in hats, caps, etc.—1 black silk hat, value . . . . .   | \$5 00   | \$2 00 |
| Best display of extracted honey in most marketable shape, product of exhibitor; 700 pounds, quality to govern: 1st, special by N. D. Nell, dealer in fine shoes—cash . . . . .   | 3 00     | 2 00   |
| Best 10 pounds of clover extracted honey, in glass . . . . .   | 2 00     | 1 00   |
| Best 10 lbs. Linden extracted honey in glass . . . . .   | 2 00     | 1 00   |
| Best 20 lbs. comb honey in most marketable shape; 1st, special by A. Watts & Co.—1 box soap, value . . . . .   | 3 00     | 2 00   |
| Best honey vinegar . . . . .   | 1 00     | 75     |
| Best display of bee-keepers' supplies, manufacture of exhibitor . . . . .  | Diploma. |        |
| Best 10 lbs. of comb honey, taken with separators; special by Coold. Shapley & Muir Co. (L <sup>td</sup> ), manufacturers of bee-keepers supplies and publishers of <i>The Canadian Bee Journal</i> —prize, Langstroth hive with comb honey super, value . . . . . | 2 00     |        |
| 2nd prize, by same firm— <i>Canadian Bee Journal</i> for 1 year, value . . . . .   |          | 1 00   |
| Best variety of uses to which honey may be put for domestic uses, special by R. F. Holtermann, editor <i>Canadian Bee Journal</i> —Italian queen, value . . . . .  | 2 00     |        |

The Italian who runs the peanut stand on Fourth Street was turning his peanut roaster the other afternoon with slow and measured hand, when an old woman came to a halt and carefully observed the operation. After carefully scrutinizing the roaster from every side she finally gave it up, and remarked: "No sir, you don't get a cent out of me for no such music as that. Why, I couldn't catch half of any of the tunes, and it smells as if something was burning inside.—*Lake City Citizen*."

## Marketing Honey.

MR. EDITOR,—You have asked me to send you an article on "Fall management of Bees" or something else, and I have chosen one of the latter which interests myself, and, I think, the great majority more than the former subject.

Most bee-keepers can get a fine crop of honey if the season and environments are right, but the trouble with many seems to be in the disposing of the crop. Honey is considered yet by many moderate consumers to be a luxury, and we seem to have no regular market price in our towns and cities, sometimes being a drug on the market. I find some who do not study their business must sell out their crop perhaps during the fruit season, taking any price they can get, others cutting prices to get ahead of their neighbors, thus lowering the prices. I don't believe in combines, but union amongst bee keepers is a good thing. Have friendly talks with your neighboring bee-keepers. They are as anxious to get good prices as you are. If you begin cutting prices on each other you will not sell much more honey, and can get prices down fine, *very*, and get yourself in shape for the "blasted hopes" column. In my experience of the last 18 years honey has been on the gradual decline (for extracted) from 25 cents to 10 cents per lb retail, and some have even sold for less. Fruit is much scarcer and the price of sugar higher than last year, yet, as in the past, honey may not generally increase in price, even if the crop is only medium and poor in some places. It is an easy matter to get prices lower, but they never seem to raise. Of course we are all anxious to dispose of our crop in bulk, or in large quantities, and rush to the towns and cities, but it is a mistake to neglect supplying our neighbors. Are there not many of your neighbors who are not aware that you have honey for sale. All cannot sell the bulk of their crop at home, but with a little effort much more might be consumed in this way. In the first place, produce the best article possible. Put your honey up neatly. Don't be slovenly with honey. Deal honestly with your customers—yes, and with everyone; use everyone alike in price. Don't throw out the hint that your neighbor's honey is impure. You don't believe that, and are only prejudicing the consumer and making him suspicious of yourself. After you have disposed of your own crop help your neighbor with his. He will be willing to allow you something for your trouble.

I have been making a practice, and especially the last few years, of taking the

honey around to my neighbors and farmers around the country, and am well-pleased with the success attained, selling most of the crop in this way, which is mostly extracted, put up in 10 and 60-lb tins, selling at, the last three years, 10 cents per pound in small lots, and 9 cents for 50 or 60 pounds or over, this to be paid for or returned. I generally make my first trip in August, just as soon as I can get away from the bees, going over the ground again two or three times before next June, and might go oftener if other business did not prevent. Some days I sell 200 pounds or more, and often less. Of course I do not peddle where I sell in stores unless near home, and where there is an understanding, accordingly. It may not be convenient for all to adopt this plan, but many more might with good success, and be pleased to find the honey man welcomed, thus working up a honey trade perhaps where very little had previously been consumed. Don't get discouraged if everybody won't buy. I have had experience enough to know you will need patience, and surely the bee-keeper has had on hand of late years a good supply of the latter.

In selling to storekeepers, I think honey, put up in glass jars, from 1-lb. to 6-lb. sealers take the best. I use mostly the 3-lb. nicely labeled and name on same, always liquifying before sending out, and ship considerable in 60-lb. tins. If honey happens to remain unsold in stores for a long time, and becomes granulated, I usually exchange for liquid, which is more attractive and sells best, except when customers prefer it granulated. My experience may be much the same as that of many others, and this article is not intended for them, but I am convinced that many of us would at the present time welcome the experience of others in print. Yes, I think you could devote an issue of the C. B. J. entirely to this subject as soon as possible with profit and pleasure to all. What do you say, bee-keepers? Time won't permit me to weary you any longer, and I must practice what I preached, and hitch up my horse to that load of honey and be off, wishing the C. B. J. a successful future under the new management.

H. COUSE.

P.S.—When a person knows the price his neighbor is selling honey for he is not so apt to be taken in by the few bantering customers. Some years ago a neighbor was selling honey in the same locality I was; when he was told by a party that he could get honey from Couise for about 2c. per pound less. This bee-keeper, believing the party, reduced his price that much, and sold out his small crop in a short time, but very

much disgusted when he found out his loss, besides spoiling the market for a time for others. I would rather loose the sale than be beaten down in price.

H. C.

Cheltenham, August 15, 1893.

### BEGINNERS IN BEE-KEEPING.

Congratulations—The Consumption of Honey Should be Increased.

(For The Canadian Bee Journal.)



ALLOW me to congratulate THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL on having fallen into such good hands when making a change. I think the bee-keeping fraternity have reason to believe that you will acquit itself creditably as Canada's representative journal in bee-keeping, as the new editor is an experienced bee-keeper and writer on subjects relating to the industry, and in the nature of his business has, no doubt, had occasion to form extensive acquaintance with all classes of bee-keepers, both those who are practical, whose bread and butter is in it, and beginners.

I notice that while W. Z. Hutchison, of The Review declares it his aim to further the interests of the practical or professional bee-keeper, the C. B. J. now avows its purpose to pay particular attention to the interests of beginners, and for myself I will confess to a little disappointment on this latter score, as on account of the competition already existing I have, and no doubt many others have, found it difficult, very difficult, to get remunerative prices for our products. Unfortunately we have a very limited market, so many of Canada's sons with their hearty appetites, have gone across the border, that you could almost satisfy the rest with berries and apple sauce and what little honey the "beginners" already produce.

Still we want recruits to keep up the grand volume of the army of honey producers, for there are always some leaving the ranks, but at the same time we need to stimulate the consumption of honey. It has often occurred to me that the public do not use anything like the quantity of our sweet that they should, considering its low

price compared with many of the other luxuries set upon the table, and even butter itself. Indeed I think it has a right to be considered a necessary as much as butter, and now when this latter commodity is commanding such a ruinous price and is so bothersome to keep cool, a discerning public ought to know that honey—new honey—at 10 cents per pound is offered by nature as a timely, economical and excellent substitute.

Perhaps we honey producers are to blame for not educating the people in the use of honey. We sell it to them and that is the end of it. But it has occurred to me that many are sickened by their first helping at the table, who, were a wiser plan adopted would be constant users, and form a strong liking for honey.

The way honey is generally used is the very way to turn folks against it. If, instead of supping it with a spoon from a fruit dish, as is generally done, one would take it with the point of a knife and spread it on bread, then he would get the good of it. Honey is too rich for the ordinary appetite to have it served up by the spoonful and apart from some milder food.

Some time ago I drafted out a honey label to try to introduce and encourage this way of using honey among my customers, and intend to print it when my present stock of labels is run out. If your readers think well of my suggestion now is a good time to act on it and train consumers to use their honey spreading it on bread. I feel confident that honey would be much more freely used if this way were generally introduced.

Yours truly,

R. W. McDONNELL,  
Galt, Ont.

[Before receiving the above an editorial had been written somewhat along this line. We thank friend McDonnell for his very kind expressions. It would perhaps be well to define the position of the editor upon the above subject, and when he pens this he knows it must meet the eyes of thousands who have either heard him upon the platform, or who have read articles contributed by him to agricultural papers, and these remarks must tally with what has been said there. We recognize that to establish a business it must develop upon a healthy basis. To boom a business, to develop the bee business through setting forth that it pays better than it does is to eventually hinder its development. To lead individuals to believe that anyone can keep bees, and that they require neither skill, time nor experience means that some one may buy bees and appliances to-day

and to-morrow be a disappointed man, with not only these hives for sale, but with courage gone and others forewarned. If forewarned against difficulties he may or may not have become a bee-keeper, but if he does venture knowing what is ahead of him he is likely to have become a successful one.

We therefore think that there are many localities in which bee-keeping, with a proper understanding of its difficulties, can be engaged in with profit. We believe that with improved appliances handled in an improved way, with a greater certainty of wintering with success, we are able to produce honey for less money and yet at a profit. The remarks of friend McDonnell re "educating the people in the use of honey" are to the point. President Gemmell in the February number of the C. B. J. draws attention to this. The editor of The Journal feels that by united action beekeepers can double the consumption of honey in a short time. It was not our intention to take the public into our confidence for some time, but the opportunity is so good we cannot let it pass. We have already an excellent lantern, and slides are partially secured, and it is our intention to deliver a number of lectures on the bee, the value of honey, etc., this winter, which should largely be the means of educating the public as to bees and honey. The lecture will, of course, have to be gotten up to please, yet it ought to have the effect of drawing the attention of the public to this wholesome and cheap food.

We feel strongly that not enough has been done to interest those who should consume honey. Too much has been done to induce every Tom, Dick and Harry to engage in bee-keeping. By this no one has benefitted, and many have been injured. The beginner, we feel, has a right to be considered in the Canadian Bee Journal and so has the specialist. As much if not all that will be of use to the specialist will be of value to the beginner. The "First Steps in Bee-Keeping" department need not be large, but it should be there. We all have our peculiar views, but we think all friends will be able to agree with the above platform. If not we are open to argument and open to correction. Our views then are to promote the interests of those in it now be they specialists or the possessors of only a few swarms. To develop the industry as far as it lies in our power, but only upon a healthy basis. The interests of the bee-keeper, The Bee Journal and the supply dealer are truly one. They should, yes, they must, go hand in hand to be permanently successful. The bee-keeper cannot do

without the supply dealer and Journal, the supply dealer cannot do without the bee-keeper and the Journal. The Bee Journal requires the bee-keeper and the co-operation of the supply dealer. "United we stand." Let us unite and promote our best interests.—Ed.]

#### Autumn Leaves.

"Perhaps not one person in a thousand knows why leaves change their color in the fall, an eminent botanist is quoted as saying. "The common and old-fashioned idea is that all this red and golden glory we see now is caused by frosts. A true and scientific explanation of the causes of the coloring of leaves would necessitate a long and intricate discussion. Stated briefly and in proper language, those causes are these: the green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the fall and the natural growth of the tree ceases, oxidation of the tissue takes place. Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red, under different conditions it takes on a yellow or brown tint. The difference in combination is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissue and to the varying conditions of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, cold climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and warm. This is the reason that the American autumns are so much more gorgeous than those of England. There are several things about leaves which even science cannot explain. For instance, why one of two trees growing side by side, of the same age and having the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall, and the other should turn yellow, or why one branch of a tree should be highly colored, and the rest of the tree have only a yellow tint, are questions that are as hard to answer as why one member of a family should be perfectly healthy and another sickly. Maples and oaks have the brightest colors."

#### Worth Repeating.

THE only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else are comparatively easy to give away, but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him. J. R. LOWELL.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*The Canadian Bee Journal, Brantford, Ont. :*

GENTLEMEN,—We hand you below a report as to the condition of our honey market, and will favor you with same regularly, as we note a change.

Honey this year is being placed on the market earlier than last season, but the demand is restricted, and will be light until small fruits are out of the market, and with the prospect of a large crop buyers will be particular as to quality, and the best will find ready sale upon arrival. No. 1 comb, 16c.; extracted, as to quality, 5 to 7c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c. We extend to all bee-keepers who visit the city an invitation to call on us, likewise to make use of our office, in care of which they can have their mail addressed, and from which they can write their letters. Hotel accommodations secured.

We hand you herewith stamped envelope for response, advising how often you desire these quotations.

Respectfully,  
S. T. FISH & Co.

Chicago, Aug. 4, 1893.

LOWBANKS, Aug. 11—We have one ton of nice thick extracted clover honey and eight hundred finished sections. I notice in *Gleanings* that you have bought the *Canadian Bee Journal*. We have not been taking that publication for the last year and a-half, but will commence again now. Please let me know what the subscription price will be from now to the end of 1894. Basswood did not yield much in this locality, but clover was grand.

ILA MICHENER.

PAKENHAM, Ont.—I send you this morning a sample of bees. I always took a pride in bees, so the folks at home gave me a box. I believe the box was almost full of honey when I got it last fall, and there must have been over a gallon of bees. They all died during the winter and left about 10 pounds of good honey. When I got them I put them in the cellar, and as it was very cold I watched them closely and found out that they were dying. I would lift the hive and take out a cupfull of dead bees every few days. Thinking they were too cold I took them upstairs and put them in a cool, dark room, but they continued to dwindle away. There came a few warm days, and they began to get wild, so I again put them in the cellar to quiet them down. A few days later I found more dead, and I

again put them upstairs, fearing the dampness, and in a couple of days they were all gone. Every one dead. They kept dropping off no matter where I put them. I noticed if any of them got out on the wall or window that they left dirty stains often as large as a pea. It seemed to me that they had diarrhoea. They appeared to mess up everything. (1) Please let me know from the sample if you consider them a good kind of bee, and if they are Italian bees (2) Supposing I had put out that box of bees in the spring and the queen died what would they have done. My box was an old one and of an old design of frame. Please let me know if you ever lose any bees during winter. I would also like to know what kind of a place you keep them in in winter. I am sorry to trouble you, but I am anxious for information and to manage them according to the dictates of experienced men. B.

The bees are almost entirely black bees but that is, of course not the cause of their death. If a colony had been queenless when put out in the spring they would have dwindled away or been routed out unless a queen were given to them This latter would not be likely to pay unless the colony was strong. Bees may be in a perfectly healthy condition in the cellar or outside and yet bees from old age *continue to die*. If when you first took the bees out they showed signs of diarrhoea by spotting about the entrance of the hive, they were diseased before taking out. Disturbing bees even by jarring when they are unable to fly will cause diarrhoea, which results in restlessness and early decay. The bees were disturbed too much, and an upstairs room in a house is a very bad place for bees. In another number we will describe a good cellar and our cellar. We occasionally lose colonies during the winter, but not often. We are losing individual bees through old age all winter, in fact, throughout the entire year. In the October number the editor will take up best methods of winter. In this department any simple questions in bee-keeping will be answered by the editor. Write to *The Canadian Bee Journal*, asking questions. Your name need not appear if you do not wish it,

CARLETON PLACE, Aug. 6.—I expect to move in the neighborhood of Sand Point. Do you think that too far north? It is in Renfrew county.

We do not consider Renfrew county too far north. When at the North American Bee-Keepers' convention held at Albany, Ira Barber, New York State, stated he knew where the Eldorado of bee-keeping was. When questioned he answered it was in Renfrew county, Ontario. The county has exceptionally good locations for bee-keeping, and we wish you every success. Let us hear from you occasionally.—[ED.]

BISHOP'S HOTEL, Wellington street, Ottawa. Aug. 1.—I have four hives of bees, also two swarms working in common boxes. If I can transfer them to dovetail hives I would be very well pleased. I don't know very much about bees, and would be very thankful for a few hints on their management. B.

We would not advise that bees be transferred at this time of the year unless the box hive has not sufficient stores to winter, or it is not likely that they will secure sufficient from fall flowers, such as golden rod, boneset, astor or buckwheat. The best time to transfer is generally during fruit bloom in the spring of the year. If the bees were not sufficiently well established in the box hives to have sufficient stores for winter I should—yes, I should quietly brimstone them. This advice is dreadful, but the bees are ours to let live or to destroy in the quickest possible manner, just as they may serve us best. This advice is given by the writer, although he is perfectly well aware that some bee-keepers have been trying to cultivate a sentiment against destroying bees, as well cultivate a sentiment against killing any other stock on the farm. For further hints on management we cannot give you better advice than to subscribe for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Conscientious perusal of the children's stories published in some of the juvenile magazines would almost lead the readers to believe that the writers wouldn't know a child on sight.—Somerville Journal.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

(For The Canadian Bee Journal.)

### THIS YEAR'S CROP.

Notwithstanding that glowing reports came in from different parts of the country (mostly in the United States) in the fore part of the honey season, it transpires at this writing (August 24th) that the honey crop is on the whole rather light in quantity throughout Canada so far as heard from, and in many parts of the States. The quality, however, it would seem, is good, though the sections are reported deficient in the filling and capping owing to the lack of Linden yield in most places, and the sudden cessation of the flow. As the quantity of extracted honey taken to Chicago from Ontario last spring was disproportionately large and the quality of much of it first-class, the comb honey being deficient in quantity it has been decided to take no extracted of this year's product, but all the first-class comb honey available. This was decided upon for various reasons besides the one given above, some of which are that our exhibit of extracted honey is already ample and first-class and more than we have room for; that the expenditure for honey glass jars has been so large that I do not feel like asking for more even had we the space which we have not. When the jars were selected mostly in Chicago, and ordered from Pittsburgh at the factory it was understood that the Ontario exhibit of honey was to be judged collectively, and as a provincial exhibit instead of individual competition. For that reason, and the other reason that it would be impossible to get the honey we had into one case in small jars, and selected a good proportion of large sized and expensive jars which would give symmetry and fullness to the filling in of the case, which feature would be sadly lacking in a monotonous lot of small 'two-penny half-penny' jars. Moreover, in arranging the inside of the case—shelving it—I had to keep in view the large quantity to be put in, and as no other single case had perhaps half the quantity, while others were puzzling their heads how to fill up a large case with a little honey in artistic fashion, I was puzzling mine however, to get a great quantity in without producing congestion or sacrificing artistic appearance. To what extent I succeeded in this the visitor must judge; but I may be permitted to at least point to the flattering notices of the Ontario honey exhibit which have appeared not only in the Canadian but the American press. Another reason for not taking extracted honey in this consignment

is that so large a quantity is offered that there would undoubtedly have been great disappointment and dissatisfaction had I taken from a few and rejected all the others. I could only have taken a little at most, and really need none, and when none is taken nobody can find any fault. I am, however, taking comb honey from every bee-keeper who thinks he has it good enough and is offering it. But I cannot of course go here and there over the province at the public expense, before it is sent, to examine the samples to see if they are fit to exhibit; but while accepting all offered I must use my judgment and discretion when I see the honey as to whether it should be put up at a World's Fair or not. Without wishing to give any offence or to disparage anyone personally, I must say that there is honey of both kinds on exhibition at Chicago both in the honey department proper and in the smaller scattering exhibits from various foreign countries that I would not take to a township show or to a respectable grocery store, and some of the extracted honey I would hardly feed to my bees in the spring to breed up.

#### FOREIGN HONEY

So far as I have seen, up to the time of leaving Chicago, a week or two ago, the following states and countries have honey on exhibition in Jackson Park: Ontario, Quebec, Great Britain, Australia, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Newbraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, California, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Mexico, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Japan, Russia, Greece and Italy. In all exhibits there is none at all equal to our own honey, with the exception of some from the British Bee-keepers Association and from two or three of the States of the Union. That is my judgment, free from bias or prejudice.

#### PERSONAL.

It has been a source of great pleasure to me to meet and make the personal acquaintance of so many distinguished bee-keepers at the World's Fair. That they are all "Jolly good fellows" may be said without stretching the truth. Among them I may mention Mr. Newman the veteran and retired editor of the old reliable American Bee Journal, Mr. York the present editor—genial, industrious, enthusiastic in his useful work. The Journal is bound to prosper under his hand and pen: Dr. Mason, Mrs. Mason, their daughter and two sons, a sociable and happy family; Dr. Miller his son and Miss Wilson of the doctor's household, Mr. O. L. Hirshiser, who has charge of the New York exhibit and apiary of six

colonies; Misses Secor, Cutting, Whitecomb, Hill, Wilcox, Cooper, Mr. Hooker of England, and others I cannot now recall. I also had the pleasure of seeing a few bee-keepers from Canada, and hope to see many more of them before the Exposition closes. Among these were Mr. Renton of Maple Hill, Mr. Humphries of Parkhill, and Messrs. Goold & Shaply of the Brantford firm who sent the principal part of the apianian supplies in the Ontario exhibit. Shall start from Toronto with the comb honey as soon as it is all in.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Aug. 24, 1893.

#### Bees as Fertilizing Agents.

Upon the above subject the opinion of leading entomologists will be of value to bee-keepers in defending themselves against the attacks of fruit growers. These attacks, we know, are often made in a joke merely to worry a too sensitive bee-keeper. It is well to be armed with the opinions of disinterested men, such as these are.

James Flecter, entomologist and botanist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, writes under date of May 31, 1893: "I do not think that the importance of bees and other small winged insects to the fruit grower on account of their good offices in fertilizing the flowers of fruit trees, can be over estimated. In fact I consider them of so much importance that I believe that what are called poor fruit years are due more often to dull weather during the time of blossoming than to any other cause, for the insects are not flying. There is a pretty title which I have seen somewhere, styling them the "Marriage priests of flowers." It is not an unusual custom with good fruit growers to keep a few hives of bees in their orchards, simply for the good work they do in fertilizing the flowers.

C. W. Riley, entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., writes May 27th, 1893: "The beneficial influence of bees upon horticulture is so well proved and so generally accepted that it seems to me that there is little room left for argument.

"Say," says the elderly, farmer looking man, "I want a little piece put in the paper that I want a woman who can cook, wash, iron, milk four cows and manage a market wagon." "All right," said the advertising agent: "shall I state what wages will be paid?" "Wages nothin'!" shouted the farmer-looking man. "I want to marry her."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Apiary of F. J. Davis, Cainsville,  
Ont.

HERE is perhaps no more rapid method of giving information to the public upon the subject of bee-keeping than by visiting the apiaries of our successful bee keepers, giving their experience from the time they began, and a sketch of their difficulties and what leads to final success. Mr. Davis kindly consented to be interviewed, with the following result.

How long ago did you begin bee-keeping?

About seven years ago. I became interested in bees partly through ill-health, partly through other bee-keepers. I purchased two colonies, which had the seeds of foul brood. Not knowing what was wrong, I battled with the disease for three years, and then through discussion of the subject in the BEE JOURNAL, I discovered I had foul brood. Some I cured by putting the bees on starters, some by putting them on clean combs. Mr. McEvoy, whom I met at this time, gave me assistance.

What have you done you begin with?

The Langstroth double walled is the only hive I have had any experience with, if I except a few hives with an odd-sized frame 14x12. Of this I had just enough experience to want no more apiarian appliances which are not regular lines, for they are a nuisance in the yard.

Do you prefer the double-walled hive?

Yes, because I winter outside, and the bees are less trouble and come out better in the spring?

Why do you, considering cost, prefer the double walled hive to a single walled put in a clamp during late autumn, winter and spring?

Because I have not the time to do this clamping, and it may be left undone; with double-walled hives they are ready all the time?

Do you take comb or extracted honey?

Both.

How do you take extracted honey?

I put supers in as soon as the colony is ready for them. I have in every case a queen excluder between the lower and upper story. No one should attempt to take extracted honey without. Combs are used, not too dark from long use in the brood chamber. Those used one season I consider suitable.

Do you use one or more supers for extracting?

I can only use one with eight frames, but would like to use more. I sometimes extract four combs at a time, sometimes eight, depending on season and prospects. I avoid having to feed in the fall. I allow

comb to be well-capped, not less than three-fourths, before extracting.

Do you keep down swarming?

We never let them swarm more than once. Second swarms are prevented by hiving the bees on the old stand. The bees left in the old hive and on brood combs are removed with the brood combs and generally united with brood combs and some bees in the same condition. Empty combs are then put in the lower story of the colony from which the swarm has issued, and the swarm returned. The old super, unless full, remains in the old hive. This prevents lifting of chaff hives, and also prevents after swarms.

There is one danger in this system with a beginner. If the queen is lost they have no way of replacing her, therefore, the combs should be examined in about a week's time to see if they contain brood.

How do you work for comb honey?

By using wide frames in the supers.

Do you think this is the best way of running for comb honey?

It is for me. I can run for comb and extracted honey in the same hive. In the early part of the season I run for extracted honey (say during fruit blossom), and when clover comes turn to comb.

You know there are but few clinging to that system?

Yes, I know I am considered somewhat of a crank on this question, but I can secure better with my system every time, I think.

Do you use full sheets of foundation?

Yes, in sections as well as brood chamber. It pays best in many ways. I use one piece sections.

How about preparing for winter?

After the brood is all hatched remove combs not well filled with honey and replace them with full combs of sealed stores secured previously from the upper story.

Why do you do this?

It is the least trouble, and there is no danger of bees starving, and there will be no feeding to be done in the spring.

How do you prepare the entrance and the space over the bees? The entrance is left open full width and a board set slanting in front simply to break the wind and sun. Through the winter I see that the entrances are kept clear, and if necessary quietly remove the dead bees with a wire hook. The upper story is filled with chaff.

In spring what?

In April or early in May I examine them to see that they have a queen and are in good condition. If I find they have no queen and the colony is strong I try to secure one. If not strong I usually unite with another colony. If colonies are



strong in spring and have ample stores the more they are left alone the better.

Do you think bee-keeping pays at present prices?

Often at the start it does not. People when beginning go to the extreme and spend unnecessary time examining them. They are then at a greater expense than necessary for attendance. This very outlay of time is often injurious. They will do better to handle less, but there is no use saying anything about that: every man must learn by practical experience, then he will not forget. Let him tinker with the bees, look at them every little while during the day, shake them up every day or two in the spring and so on. By-and-by he will learn by experience that it is better to leave them alone if in a healthy and normal condition. It cost me several hundred dollars before I began to make bee-keeping pay. Even the number I keep give us very material assistance in providing for our home.

---

"This Little Maid of Mine."

By Edgar Wade Abbot.

She comes and climbs upon my knee,  
Her arms my neck entwine:  
"Now play you was dot biggety bear,"  
Says this small maid of mine.

A bear with spectacles! and bald!  
A strange sight th's would be;  
But yet, to please this little maid,  
I growl in lower C.

And tell the classic tale once more  
Of "Biggety Bear" and "Wee,"  
Of "Middlin' Bear," of Silverlocks  
And porringers for three.

"Now take me rides to Bosty Town,"  
(Wherever that may be)—  
So through our repertoire we go  
Each evening after tea,

Until the sandman comes around  
To this small maiden dear;  
Then softly, through the half-closed door,  
I "Now I lay me" hear.

"I pray the Lord" in accents sweet,  
She lisps, "my soul to keep."  
And this she "asks for Jesus' sake,"  
Then cuddles down to sleep.

Hear Thou her prayer; around her fold  
Thy loving arms divine,  
When that she "layeth down to sleep,"  
This little maid of mine!

—The Outlook.

The North American Bee-Keepers  
Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—

Your letter of July 24th has just been received. In reply I would say that as yet the question has not been decided just where we will find the most suitable accommodations for the coming bee convention. A hall just outside the exposition gate has been offered free, if a fair number of the bee-keepers will put up at the hotel where it is located, just opposite the Exposition depot. Rates are 50 cents to \$1 per day for rooms, which are neat and comfortable.

I think that a visit of the bee-keepers in a body to the apiarian exhibit of the World's fair for the purpose of making a critical examination of the same should be a part of our programme. The fair will doubtless be open more hours each day than our association will be in session, and, of course, all our members will want to make the most of their time when not at the convention, so I do not believe the daily admission fee will be lost—probably most of them, if just outside the grounds, would go in anyway.

I have, therefore, written Mr. G. W. York, treasurer of the association, and therefore a member of the executive committee, to see what could be done about holding our meetings on the grounds under the auspices of the World's Fair auxiliary, if the other members of the committee should favor such a plan.

I will give you further particulars as to the arrangements for next meeting very soon.

Yours truly,

FRANK BENTON,  
Secretary North American Bee-Keepers  
Association.

---

CONVENTION NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL.—The North American Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its 24th annual convention on Oct. 11, 12 and 13, 1893, in Chicago, Ill. Not only is every bee-keeper in America, whether a member of the society or not, invited to be present, but a special invitation is extended to friends of apiculture in every foreign land.

FRANK BENTON, Sec.

Washington, D. C.

Notices of local or other Bee-Keepers' conventions will be given in THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL free of charge. District and county secretaries should send in notices of meetings at least one issue previous to meeting.

ESTIMATE OF CROPS IN ONTARIO.

The estimate below was published by an American exchange, under date of the 15th of July.

| COUNTY.                | Cherries. | Blackberries. | Red Raspberries. | Black caps. | Huckleberries. | Blueberries. | Cranberries. | Currants. | Gooseberries. | Plums. | Early Apples. | Late Apples. | Peaches. | Early Pears. | Late Pears. | Quinces. | Grapes. | Apricots. | Oranges. | Lemons. | Melons. | Tomatoes. | Chestnuts. | Hazelnuts. | Walnuts. | Shipp'd per cent. | Outlook. |       |      |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------|------|
| Brant.....             | 59        | 93            | 95               | 80          | .....          | .....        | .....        | .....     | 88            | 88     | 56            | 40           | 75       | 51           | 67          | .....    | 100     | .....     | .....    | .....   | 75      | 100       | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 56       | Fair  |      |
| E. Northumberland..... | 25        | 100           | 100              | 100         | .....          | .....        | .....        | 75        | .....         | 88     | 50            | 75           | 25       | 50           | 25          | .....    | 75      | .....     | .....    | .....   | .....   | .....     | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 90       | Poor  |      |
| Halton.....            | 45        | 100           | 95               | 100         | .....          | .....        | .....        | 84        | 80            | 90     | 77            | 29           | 75       | 37           | 15          | .....    | 100     | 50        | .....    | .....   | 100     | 100       | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 90       | Poor  |      |
| Hastings.....          | 100       | 100           | 100              | 100         | .....          | .....        | .....        | 100       | 100           | .....  | 80            | 80           | .....    | 80           | 80          | .....    | .....   | .....     | .....    | .....   | .....   | .....     | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 90       | Poor  |      |
| Huron.....             | 50        | .....         | 80               | 80          | .....          | .....        | .....        | 50        | 75            | 70     | 65            | 50           | .....    | 60           | 60          | .....    | 60      | .....     | .....    | .....   | .....   | 80        | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 30       | Fair  |      |
| Lincoln.....           | 60        | 90            | 90               | 90          | .....          | .....        | .....        | 89        | 87            | 64     | 75            | 40           | 60       | 75           | 75          | .....    | 60      | 90        | 70       | .....   | 70      | 70        | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 77       | Good  |      |
| Muskoka.....           | 100       | 100           | 100              | .....       | 100            | 100          | 50           | 50        | 59            | 50     | 50            | .....        | .....    | .....        | .....       | .....    | .....   | .....     | .....    | .....   | .....   | .....     | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 50       | Good  |      |
| Perth.....             | 75        | .....         | 90               | 40          | .....          | .....        | .....        | 80        | 90            | 80     | 60            | 50           | .....    | 50           | 65          | .....    | .....   | .....     | .....    | .....   | .....   | .....     | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 25       | Fair  |      |
| Peterboro'.....        | 57        | 100           | 100              | 160         | .....          | .....        | .....        | 83        | 80            | 85     | 50            | 83           | .....    | 50           | 62          | .....    | 90      | .....     | .....    | .....   | 70      | 95        | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 83       | Good  |      |
| Prince Edward.....     | 10        | 75            | 100              | 100         | .....          | .....        | .....        | 100       | 100           | 60     | 80            | 40           | 10       | 21           | 25          | .....    | 100     | .....     | .....    | .....   | 100     | 100       | .....      | .....      | 100      | .....             | 100      | Fair  |      |
| Victoria.....          | 10        | 25            | 90               | .....       | 95             | .....        | .....        | 50        | 50            | 10     | 15            | 15           | .....    | .....        | .....       | .....    | .....   | .....     | .....    | .....   | .....   | .....     | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 75       | Poor  |      |
| Wellington.....        | 30        | 85            | 90               | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....        | 90        | 100           | 75     | 100           | 25           | 100      | 50           | 30          | .....    | 100     | 75        | .....    | .....   | .....   | .....     | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 75       | Fair  |      |
| Wentworth.....         | 77        | 90            | 90               | 90          | .....          | .....        | .....        | 87        | 75            | 75     | 75            | 65           | 90       | 77           | 77          | .....    | 80      | 88        | .....    | .....   | .....   | .....     | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | 75       | Fair  |      |
| York.....              | .....     | .....         | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....        | .....     | .....         | .....  | .....         | .....        | .....    | .....        | .....       | .....    | .....   | .....     | .....    | .....   | .....   | .....     | .....      | .....      | .....    | .....             | .....    | ..... | Fair |
| Average.....           | 49        | 87            | 86               | 89          | 93             | 100          | 50           | 80        | 75            | 71     | 66            | 48           | 82       | 49           | 51          | 80       | 80      | 60        | .....    | .....   | 83      | 92        | .....      | .....      | 100      | 67                | .....    | ..... |      |

Honey Exhibit at World's Fair.

Ontario is also represented in the honey exhibit, and is the only foreign exhibitor in competition with several states. It is evident we excel in comb honey, while the extracted honey exhibited shows a superior clearness and coloring. Quite a curiosity in its way is a solid block of 50 pounds of candied thistle honey shown on a silvered glass platter, and one of the same weight, but covered with a bell-jar. of clover honey. The extracted linden honey is of a lovely light amber hue. Amongst the beeswax is a chunk weighing 50 pounds. Some of the candied honey is as light as the driven snow. Mr. Allen Pringle, of Selby, Lennox county, is the superintendent of the Ontario apiarian department.—Frank Veigh in Dominion Illustrated for July.

Mother—Did you thank the gentleman who carried you across the crowded street? Wee son—I tried to. but I didn't know what to say—the words wouldn't come somehow, but I guess it's all right, 'cause my dog wagged his tail enough for both of us.—Good News.

STRICTLY BUSINESS.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire" is true, and I believe in that kind of theology.

To put my preaching into practice I have some special offers to make the old and young readers of this Journal, so please "pay your money and take your choice." I want to find out how many boys and girls there are who read THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and who want to earn some good premiums, books and genuine good papers, etc., so this offer is for you.

- To any girl or boy not over sixteen (16) years sending us one new yearly subscriber with \$1 cash, we will give a handsome edition of Longfellow's poem "Evangeline" cloth bound and illustrated.
- For three new subscribers with \$3 cash, we give a stereopticon and 10 pictures. These pictures are not the best, but are very good value.
- For four new subscribers and \$4 cash a stereopticon and 25 pictures.
- For five new yearly subscribers and \$5 cash, we will give a year's subscription to Harper's Young People, a splendid illustrated weekly which costs \$2 per year, or the Youth's Companion, which costs \$1.75 per year.
- For eight new subscribers and \$8 cash, we give St. Nicholas, the famous children's and young people's monthly for a year, which costs \$3 per year.

Surely that will do for a start, but the boy or girl under sixteen who sends the

largest list of names before November 1st will be given a fine Oxford Bible, retail price, \$3, in addition to the other premiums offered, so if the winner of the Bible gets a list of ten names he or she will have both the Bible and St. Nicholas. It is very likely that a small list will carry off this extra prize, so here is a chance for every one of you.

If any prefer a cash commission instead of a premium, you can have it, but must write us for terms. Now, who will be the first to start and who will win the Bible. Will it be a boy or a girl? I think it will be a girl, for if she makes up her mind to win, oh my! how she will work.

Again, how is this? *Any person young or old* sending us ten trial trip subscribers at 25 cents each, from now until December, will be given a copy of Longfellow's "Evangeline." This is a beautiful little book, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Don't forget to send the cash with the order.

Any one sending two new subscribers at \$1 each will be given a neat and well-printed edition of Smith's Bible Dictionary.

For 10 yearly subscribers at \$1 each, we will give The Outlook, formerly called The Christian Union, the best religious and family weekly we know of, the regular price for which is \$3 per year.

Some of the old subscribers are casting longing eyes on the trial trip offer, so if you send us \$1.25 cash we will send The Journal until December, 1894.

Once more, any old subscriber sending us \$2 for his own and one new subscriber for one year will be given a copy of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

"Who acts quickly acts twice," so you can do yourself a good turn by prompt action, and gladden the publisher's existence as well. Some men know a good thing when they see it, or a good offer when they hear it, consequently "trial trip" subscriptions are coming in rapidly.

You cannot imagine how glad we are not to be compelled to remind a subscriber that he or she is in arrears. If you are an "arrear" this hint will be sufficient.

Any reader purposing to try to secure any of these premiums should haunt the honey exhibits at our fall fairs and "make hay while the sun shines" Isn't that a good suggestion. Try it.

Yours very truly,  
STRICTLY BUSINESS.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

## GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.

(LIMITED)

BRANTFORD, CANADA.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, - - - EDITOR.

### TERMS:

\$1.00 per annum, payable in advance; \$1.25 if three months, or \$1.50 if six months or more in arrears. These terms apply to Canada, the United States and Mexico; to all other countries 24 cents per annum extra for postage.

TERMS TO AGENTS—We will allow 20c. commission to agents or those already subscribers for one new subscription; 25c. each if two or more, or 30c. each if ten or more new subscribers. Cash must accompany subscriptions and they must be for one year.

DISCONTINUANCES—THE JOURNAL is sent until orders are received for its discontinuance. We give notice when the subscription expires. Any subscriber whose subscription has expired, wishing his JOURNAL discontinued, will please drop us a card at once, otherwise we shall assume that he wishes his JOURNAL continued, and will remit soon. If you want your JOURNAL discontinued at the end of the time paid for, say so in ordering and your wishes will be carried out.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY—The receipt of THE JOURNAL will be an acknowledgment of receipt of money to new subscribers. The receipt of renewal subscriptions will be acknowledged by postal card.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—You can send money at our risk by P. O. order, or bank check or draft, and where none of these means are available bills and postage stamps by registered letter. Money sent in any other way is at your risk. We pay no exchange or express charges on money. Make all express money orders, checks, or drafts payable to **Goold, Shapley & Muir Company, (Limited), Brantford.**

### ADVERTISING.

We are in no way responsible for losses that may occur in dealing with our advertisers, yet we take every precaution to admit only reliable men in our columns.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING—

| TIME      | 1 inch  | 2 in.   | 3 in.   | 4 in.   | 1 col.  | page    |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 Month   | \$ 2 00 | \$ 3 00 | \$ 3 50 | \$ 4 50 | \$ 6 50 | \$10 00 |
| 2 Months  | 3 00    | 4 50    | 5 50    | 6 50    | 11 00   | 17 00   |
| 3 Months  | 4 00    | 5 50    | 7 00    | 8 00    | 15 00   | 25 00   |
| 6 Months  | 6 00    | 9 00    | 12 00   | 15 00   | 25 00   | 40 00   |
| 12 Months | 10 00   | 15 00   | 20 00   | 25 00   | 40 00   | 75 00   |

### CLUBBING LIST.

We will send CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL with  
The American Bee Journal, \$1.00 for.....\$1 75  
The American Bee-Keeper, 50 cents for..... 1 40  
Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.00..... 1 75  
British Bee Journal, \$1.50..... 2 00