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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL VIII, No. 15. BEETON, ONT., NOV. 1, 1892. WHOLE No. 323

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— — —

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MENTION THIS JOURNAL

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MENTION THIS JOURNAL p16 it.

Caution!

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MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

b p 20 17

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Damn With Faint Praise

evidently was not the intention of the Rev. Wm. F. Clarke when he wrote the following which is clipped from an essay on "Apicultural Literature; its Influence and Effects," written by Mr. Clarke and

read at the last meeting of the Mo. State Bee-Keepers' Association.

The Bee Keepers' Review comes nearer to my ideal of what a Bee Journal should be than any other as yet extant on this continent. It is not without its faults, but they are mainly those which time and experience will correct. Mr. Hutchinson does not get offended when they are pointed out, but courts criticism and hails correction, deeming it a friendly act to point out an error in opinion, expression or grammar. He is both courageous and courteous. He is willing to give all a fair hearing. An accomplished bee-keeper; a natural born editor, who takes to literary work as a duck takes to water; a man with the enthusiasm of both his callings—bee-keeping and literature. I see in Mr. Hutchinson the rising star of bee-journalism: am glad he is already so highly appreciated; and hope, as I believe, that his shadow will never grow less. In the **BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW** we have the ablest, broadest, most intelligent, manliest and freest exponent of apicultural ideas that has yet appeared in the western world. These expressions of opinion are spontaneous, unbought, disinterested, and made from no other motive than the promotion of the greatest good to the greatest number of Bee-Keepers.

Reader, if the foregoing is true, you ought to be a subscriber to the **REVIEW**. If you think the praise extravagant, then send ten cents for three late but different issues of the **REVIEW** and judge for yourself. The **REVIEW** is one dollar a year. Balance of the year free to new subscribers for 1883. **REVIEW** and "ADVANCED BEE-CULTURE" for \$1.25. Stamps taken, either U. S. or Canadian. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

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"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL VIII, No. 15.

BEETON, ONT., NOV. 1, 1892.

WHOLE No. 323

GENERAL.

William J. Brown.

WILLIAM J. BROWN was born on the 14th September, 1851, in the village of Watertown, Glengarry Co., Ont., of Irish parents who emigrated from Antrim Co., Ireland, during the troubled times of 1837 and 1838 and the French invasion.

When my father moved to this place (Chard, Prescott Co.), I was but a child, and the whole neighbouring country a dense wilderness. There were no roads or avenues of communication except for foot or horseback travel, and to this day I remember well the fearful howling of the wolves around our little home in the dense forest. There being no schools in those days, I had no opportunity of receiving an education, and it was not until I reached the age of 18 that I could write my own name. But from that time forward I made the best possible use of my spare moments for studying, which were few indeed as compared with the more fortunate ones. My occupation until about the age of 25 was that of logging, or "shanty men," as we were called; and if your columns were open to a description of the shanty-man's life, I could let you have it perhaps in better style than I can that of beekeeper.

On September 9th, 1872, I took for my life partner Margaret J. Ryan, of Pendleton, Prescott Co., and hand-in-hand we pulled together. Our life so far has not been free from care, toil or trouble, as many may suppose. We had to work hard after settling down to farm life,

which we did on the same farm on which my father settled thirty-nine years ago.

Public position was not my ambition, yet, like many others, who does not seek it? It is almost sure to come. In 1879 I was appointed postmaster of Chard, a position which I still hold; I also got the contract for carrying Her Majesty's mails between this place and Pendleton. In 1884 I was appointed secretary-treas-



WILLIAM J. BROWN.

urer of our school-board, and still retain the office. In 1887 I was named a Justice of the Peace for the united counties of Prescott and Russell, and have been selected on three occa-

ions by the people of this district as a delegate to interview his grace Archbishop Duhamel at Ottawa.

And at the annual meeting of the O.B.K.A., held at the city of Belleville in 1889, where I first had the pleasure and happiness of meeting and forming the acquaintance of many of my brother bee-keepers of western and central Ontario, I was appointed Director for No. 1 district; but owing to the fact that I was only a beginner and a pupil in the art of bee-keeping, I did not take any part in the proceedings, but preferred to remain quiet and leave all the big shooting to the big guns, which are not few in our extensive pursuit.

Although keeping a few bee-hives for some years it was not until the year 1889 that I gave any particular attention to bee-keeping, although a reader of the C.B.J. for three years previously. I was then stirred to activity by the glowing accounts of a few who had made the business a life-long study—such men as Rev. W. F. Clarke, R. McKnight, S. Corneil, A. Pringle and many other kee-keepers of the province. And although I then had my doubts of the truth of their statements and reports, experience has since taught me that their reports were not exaggerated, as I have had some pretty good returns for my labors in that line, though not this year. I may also say that I have never spent half a day with any bee-keeper whilst at work in his apiary, and that the little knowledge I have is derived from practical experience, contact with my fellow bee-keepers at the annual meetings, and from the pages of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and other works on apiculture. It will therefore be observed that the little knowledge I have of bee-keeping is, like the rest of my early education, self-acquired.

Yours truly,

W. J. BROWN

Chard, Ont., Oct. 1892.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,

The World's Fair.

WHILE thanking the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, its correspondents, and many others for their kind words of approval and congratulation anent my appointment as superintendent of the Canadian Apian Department at the approaching World's Fair in Chicago, I wish to say that, after a due consideration of the duties and responsibilities of the position, I have accepted the unsolicited appointment. I have never sought official place or position of any kind, and such as I have hitherto accepted have, I may say, been thrust

upon me. Those who know me will, I think, be satisfied that the acceptance of the present responsible position means that the incumbent means to do his duty, and discharge whatever may devolve upon him faithfully and as best he can. Moreover, I could neither be persuaded nor hired to accept any position the duties of which I thought I could not properly and acceptably perform. No man has the right to do so when he has to act for others, whatever of this and that he may undertake and blunder in for himself. The misgiving therefore expressed by a correspondent (Mr. R. F. Holtermann) in the last JOURNAL that the interests of exhibitors in the matter of sales might suffer from the absence of the superintendent from Chicago, or the exhibition, is groundless, and need not disturb the equanimity of any exhibitor who wishes to sell his exhibit instead of having it returned to him when the Fair is over. I can assure Mr. H., and all others concerned, that in accepting the place I have not the slightest intention of attempting to work for him and them in Chicago and for myself at home at the same time. That is not the way I do business. The latter—bees and all—must be abandoned for the former. My intention is to spend—not “three months in Chicago,” and “a portion” of that “at the exhibition,” as Mr. Holtermann wants assurance of, but—six months or more on duty, and looking after the interests of every exhibitor so far as is possible. My duties in the premises in fact commence now, though my active work will not commence till perhaps about the first of April. I am now about to put myself in communication with the whole of the intending exhibitors (whose names and addresses I have obtained from the commissioner, Mr. Awrey), giving them instructions as to the proper preservation of the honey they intend to exhibit—especially the comb honey, which would be worth but little by next summer unless properly handled and cared for in the interim—directions as to packing, crating, shipping, etc. Of course many of the intending exhibitors on the list before me require no instructions from me or anyone else as to the proper handling and preservation of their comb honey; and I beg such not to feel their professional pride wounded when they get the formal circular of advice and instructions which I intend to send out to all exhibitors. They must remember while they themselves, as specialists, have all this professional or technical knowledge, others have not, and consequently must be advised.

The honey for Chicago must all be shipped probably about the latter part of March, to one

or two central points, when and where my active work will commence, in taking charge of it, getting it safely and in good shape to Chicago, and then preparing it for exhibition, putting it in place, etc., etc. I shall be there, accidents excepted, right through most, if not all the time, till the closing of the exhibition. The honey will be either sold on the best terms possible there, or returned to the exhibitors as they may wish and direct. Whether or not it would be any legitimate part of my official duty to sell the exhibits, if so requested by the exhibitors, I am not quite sure; but when I am there in the interests of Canadian bee-keepers in general, and the exhibitors in particular, I shall certainly (health and strength permitting) not feel like sticking at a little work, or standing on technicalities. Of course, if the honey is sold there the duty must first be paid upon it (yes, the confounded duty), and that will undoubtedly come out of the pocket of the Canadian producer. The politicians may argue and dispute, and dispute and argue till doomsday about "whether the producer or the consumer pays the duty;" but we can settle this question now before us in five minutes. Let us suppose Mr. C., an exhibitor, wishes me to sell his exhibit for what I can get after the show is over instead of sending it back to him. The most I can get from the Yankee purchaser, or John Bull, or the Gaul, or the Celt, or the Teuton, or any other man from across the ocean or the front of the continent is, say 15 cents a pound. I take that; but immediately I have to take two cents a pound, or three cents a pound, or whatever the duty is which Brother Jonathan charges on our honey, out of the exhibitor's money to pay that duty. The exhibitor will see the point, but he will never I fear see the money that goes for the duty (unless indeed the Canadian Government might do the handsome thing and pay it for him).

I shall be in communication with the exhibitors during the summer, and will endeavor to do the best I can for them in every way—in caring for their property, selling it to the best advantage if desired to do so, returning it to them in as good shape as possible if not sold, etc., etc. Every exhibitor, large and small, may rest assured that I shall do the best I can for all, and neglect none. But exhibitors must do their part and do their best. Canadian bee-keepers must now do their duty. To make a first-rate display we must have more exhibitors.

We have a good number now (nearly 40), but we want more. Send your names and addresses in at once to Mr. Awrey or myself. I have written for a definite ruling or interpretation of the

regulations as to how much honey each exhibitor may show, as the point seems to be unsettled, and shall advise exhibitors in due course.

As to "receiving suggestions from all who send them," certainly. Send them along, and although they may not all be accepted and acted upon, they will be thankfully received and duly considered. And I can "see no reason whatever" why we should not all work together harmoniously for a successful and creditable issue. It seems, so far as he can learn, that the appointee has the confidence of all, for which he is thankful, and the appointment the expressed approval of even the very few whose demurrer might naturally have been expected. He trusts the confidence may not be misplaced, and the approval may be justified by the results.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

From the British Bee Journal.

The Science of Bee-keeping.

POLLEN GATHERING: WITH SOME NEW DISCOVERIES ON THE FORMATION OF THE POLLEN PELLETS.

BEES are kept for pleasure and for profit—a few persons keep them for pleasure only, regardless of return for the care bestowed upon them, but the vast majority of bee-keepers throughout the world keep bees mainly for profit, and study very keenly everything tending to pecuniary benefit from their bees; so that all points which have a direct bearing on the amount of produce from the hives are well ventilated. On the other hand, matters which cannot make the bee-keeper one penny better off are only studied by a few who, like the writer, love to ramble in the vast unexplored domain of nature. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the profoundest ignorance still prevails on many subjects which, had they had their share of attention, would present the greatest interest to all who admire the works of nature.

In the many books already published which treat of the anatomy and natural history of the honey-bee, several appendages of the bee are mentioned for which no use has yet been found, while to others an erroneous use, instead of the real one, has been ascribed. This state of affairs is not surprising, when we consider the number of complicated parts found in so small an insect as the bee—that the eye of the observer becomes puzzled in assigning the exact movements of a single part in activity, and how much more of those of several working together, like one homogeneous whole. It is not, therefore, entirely the fault of the authors, when we

consider the almost insuperable difficulties in the case.

Thus, to the present day, and, although volume after volume has been published on the honey-bee, we still admire the bee in the field, with only the limited knowledge to guide us possessed by our forefathers, who were quite unable to unravel the manifold and mysterious movements of that marvellous insect, as it flies from flower to flower.

The writer has, for several seasons past, made a special study of the formation of the pollen pellets, and has followed the bee closely while it has worked on various flowers, until he has been enabled to clear away doubts and uncertainties, and reduce to a system the various movements of the bee while gathering pollen, or on the wing in passing from flower to flower, and to determine the exact purpose of each movement made.

He believes that a knowledge of his system will be indispensable as well to the botanist as to the bee-keeper who desires to know the meaning or import of each movement of the bee.

Before presenting the system and initiating the reader into facts which have so far remained unknown, it becomes necessary to point out the incorrectness of a few of the prevailing ideas on the subject of pollen-gathering. Some of these ideas are not only incorrect, but opposed to actual facts. In drawing the attention of readers to the false ideas prevailing on the subject under discussion, a few passages will be quoted from popular works on bee-keeping, and the writer hopes it will not be taken as lessening the real value of those works, if he points to a little dross among so many grains of gold which they contain.

Two of the terms which will be often used in this essay would prove ambiguous to the reader if the meaning of each was not explained at the outset. Allusion is made to the terms "dry pollen" and "prepared pollen." Prepared pollen will always mean that pollen which has been mixed with the saliva of the bee; and dry pollen, that which has not received such an addition of saliva.

A common belief prevails, particularly among beginners in bee keeping, that "bees do nothing invariably," because, among other reasons, of their inability to make their bees amenable to complete control in such things as prevention of swarming, etc. If we admit the possession of intelligence in the honey-bee at all, we must allow that it has an object in each of its actions, and that it is actuated at all times by cause and purpose. This is the belief of the writer, and

to prove his position he would state that he has the care of about one hundred colonies each season, the whole of which are not only prevented from swarming, but no hive has the slightest inclination or desire to do so, even if the queen is removed at any time during the swarming season, from the fact that the bees are maintained in the non-swarming condition throughout. So that while—to those who have not mastered all the facts they involve—the two conditions seem to merge into each other, it is really possible to maintain a wide gap between them.

Another popular error is that the bee actually rolls itself in the pollen, and comes back to the hive white as a miller. Of course, the bee works among pollen dust just as the miller works among that from flour, but the bee never rolls itself among pollen for the purpose of carrying a load of it to the hive. It does exactly the reverse; and if it had plenty of time at its disposal it would not carry in any loose pollen at all while at work forming the pellets. But the demands for prepared pollen are so great, during the busy breeding season, that the bee has no time to care for fine clothing, and so, like the miller, it carries the sign of its calling with it. It is as absurd to suppose that bees roll themselves in pollen for the purpose of carrying it home on their backs, as that a coal-heaver rolls himself in the coal-heap to fill his coal-bags!


(To be Continued).

An Easy Method of Measuring Out Naphthol Beta.

PUT a drachm of naphthol beta into a one-ounce phial, and fill up to the shoulder with rectified spirit. Gum a piece of paper (postage-stamp bordering will answer) along the phial from the bottom to the shoulder, and by the aid of a foot rule divide the paper by a pencil mark at each one-eighth inch. As the whole phial contains sufficient to medicate twenty pounds of sugar, and as the phial is two and a half (or twenty-eight eighths) inches in depth, each one eighth inch will show the depth of liquid required for one pound of sugar. A pair of toy scales may be adjusted to do the weighing, and a drachm of gum, purposely bought at a druggist's shop, will do for a weight.—E. B. in British Bee Journal.

The recent slight frost reminds us that "The harvest is past and the summer is ended," and the time has come to remove surplus honey from the hives.—Ex.

Amateur Bee-keeping.

 HAVE selected the above topic as the basis of a few remarks on the honey industry of Ontario. If an amateur be one who takes up and prosecutes the study of his subject, because his tastes lead him in that direction, regardless of the substantial profits he may reap from it, then I fear there are but few true amateurs in bee-keeping. Exaggerated notions of the profits derived from bees, and the erroneous opinions entertained by many, that bees "work for nothing and board themselves," lead more men to engage in bee-keeping than does the desire to cultivate a closer acquaintance with the life and habits of the bee. Still, the interior economy of a bee-hive is so wonderful, the instinctive powers and social habits of the insect so remarkable, that ordinary people become enamored of the calling, and, in a measure, prosecute it for the pleasure and information it affords. Most practical bee-keepers are more or less amateurs, and like their calling for the pleasure it brings with it, which goes far to compensate them for hopes occasionally deferred, or a stinging resentment of their untimely interference with the domestic concerns of the pets.

A dozen years ago bee-keeping was in its infancy here, and but few understood the subject. To-day there are hundreds of people throughout the province who have little to learn of the life history of bees, or of the theory and practice of their management. A dozen years ago honey was considered a luxury, and could only be bought in drug stores. To-day it finds a place in every well regulated grocery, and is with many people a daily article of food. A dozen years ago a few hundred pounds of honey was considered a large gathering. To-day there are hundreds of men throughout the country, who annually harvest tons of it. A dozen years ago its price precluded its common use. To-day it may be bought for a little more than the cost of good syrup. Such has been the increase in apicultural knowledge, and what that knowledge has produced in the last decade, that we sometimes wonder what it will result in twenty years hence, for people are constantly joining the ranks of those engaged in the honey industry, whose possibilities can only be known when the necessary force to fully develop it is employed.—R. McKNIGHT in Canadian Horticulturist.

Owen Sound, Aug. 11th.

Unless you have a special reason for leaving, stick to the farm and be a man.


When you know the needs of your soil it is best to mix your fertilizers at home.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Notes and Comments.

BY QUILL.

THE MARKETING SEASON.

 WRITER in the *Orange Judd Farmer* says that the best time to ship comb honey is in the months of October and November, not only, perhaps, because the weather may be somewhat more favorable for the work, but also because the markets are supposed to be more active than usual during these two fall months. He thinks the old style of putting the honey up in ten to twenty pound cans is a failure, and that it should rather be put in small sections, as large packages do not take readily in any market. There appears to be some reasonable ground for the opinion, inasmuch as the retailer would naturally find it difficult to get rid of his stock in larger than one to two pound cans, and the wholesale merchant finds it to his account to suit the views of the retailer in reference to the packing of an article which cannot be handled and transferred from larger to smaller packages without loss and inconvenience. Honey, it is further suggested, should be taken from the hives as soon as the harvest is over, and sometimes before; generally, as soon as the combs are well finished. A writer in the *Wisconsin Farmer* says that, if not promptly removed, the cappings will become soiled and look brown, or "travel-stained," as the *Orange Judd Farmer* calls it, a condition which, though not affecting its keeping or palatable qualities, lessens its market value. The writer goes on to say that the sections must be scraped to remove the propolis which always adheres to them as they are removed from the hive. It is a good plan to pile them on a bench in a warm, well ventilated room two or three weeks before crating for market. Prepare a bench for the purpose by taking boards about 14 inches wide, lay them on empty hives or some similar support to raise them from the floor. Lay on them common lath, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and place the scraped sections on these so the corners rest on the lath. Sections that are seen to be fractured or leaky should be pieced by themselves. Some will be fractured so slightly that they will not be discovered in handling, but if put at once in shipping crates would leak and soil others. If piled in this way in the store-room, the leakage drops down between the laths, and nothing is daubed. Another advantage of thus piling them is, if there are any eggs of the bee moth in them, they will all hatch within two or three weeks, and can be known by fine white dust on the surface.

Bee-Keepers' Meeting at Los Angeles, California.

ACCORDING to the *Los Angeles Herald* of the 22nd inst., there was a pleasant little gathering on the 21st, of rural-looking men and women who did not dress in the height of fashion, perhaps, but who held a six hours' meeting and talked nothing but business and good common sense. It was the semi-annual meeting of the Southern California Bee-Keepers' Association, which was called to order by the secretary, Mr. G. W. Brodbeck; and in the absence of Mr. Abbott, president, the chair was filled by Mr. S. G. Corey. After the roll-call, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. On motion of the secretary, the regular order of business was suspended.

Mr. Cole, of Tropicco, stated that he had 215 colonies in good condition last June, and had a fair crop of honey, considering the unfavorable surroundings of the present season. Mr. Corey said he had fed his colonies liberally with sugar and honey.

METHODS OF FEEDING BEES.

One member reported a large crop of honey-comb, which he attributed to two hail storms in June, in the Antelope valley. The relative value of sage and other plants was considered in turn. Great differences are caused by soil and climate, and the welfare of the bee colonies varies accordingly.

A lady member stated that she lost several colonies on account of small ants which drove away the bees. Thus far she has found no adequate cure. Mr. Corey advised the application of coal oil and axle grease around each hive, to be used fresh every two or three days. The secretary spoke of some experiments with crude oil.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.

It was stated that no secretion of honey can be expected when the weather declines below 80 degrees. A visitor recommended caustic soda or lime as a safeguard against ants. All through the eastern states, the spring months were inauspicious for bees, the honey was badly spotted in some localities, and the yield was very small. In the San Bernardino thermal belt, said Mr. Corey, good results have been obtained; also at a place near Murietta. Bee-keepers will do well to govern their industry by the thermometer, as calamitous results are generally produced by a cold wave.

At 2 p.m. the convention reassembled, and after reading and confirmation of the previous minutes, a discussion took place on prospects and results. In the course of this argument it appeared that while the Italian bees did

not cap their honey combs as well, they did more work than the common black variety and produced more honey to the hive. The comb, however, was not so attractive for display and sale. The convention then took up the matter of exhibits at the World's fair.

In this connection, a doubt was expressed as to whether the crop of 1892 would be made available in time for the fair as the crop of this year was not up to the usual standard, and therefore not of a quality to be exhibited there.

Mr. Frank Wiggins, as representative of the chamber of commerce, hoped the matter would not stop there. It was of vital importance, that so important an article of export as honey should not be overlooked in this state's contribution to the national exposition. It was then moved and carried that this association do make an exhibit at the world's fair and that the executive board take charge of the preliminary work.

Mr. Brodbeck offered a resolution, in which the appointment of Dr. Mason, of Ohio, as superintendent of the department of apiary culture, was indorsed, and moved its adoption. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote. A committee of three was then appointed, to prepare an exhibit of California's honey-producing plants, at the expense of the association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The convention then went into an election of officers to serve for the year next ensuing, with the following results:

President, C. W. Abbott; secretary and treasurer, S. T. Rowley; vice-presidents, W. H. Miller, Los Angeles; Mrs. S. B. Morris, San Bernardino; C. C. Thomas, San Diego; J. E. Pleasants, Orange; W. T. Richardson, Ventura. Executive committee, M. Barrett, Whittier; W. J. Richardson, Santa Paula; E. T. Hart, Los Angeles. Committee on Legislation, Mullen, Barrett, Rowley and Thomas. Committee on finance—Odell, Banister, Housted. Committee on programme—Rowley, Hiller, Mrs. Morris.

THE TROUBLES OF AN INSPECTOR.

Mr. E. T. Hart, bee inspector for this county, made a very sensible speech. He said he had been appointed by the board of supervisors to inspect hives and, while the law gave him no authority to destroy diseased hives, it did require him to call upon the owners of such hives and request them to do so. Sometimes they did so cheerfully, but in most cases he got surly answers, and, on one occasion, a Winchester rifle was produced in order to facilitate his exit.

An old gentleman said he hoped the office of bee inspector would not be abolished, as was

talked of by some of the newspapers. Honey is an article of daily household use, and people should take as much pride in producing a good article of honey, as of good oranges, grapes or peaches. He thought the man who would keep hives filled with "foul brood" was no better than the man who turned out scabby sheep on the road to infect his neighbors' flocks; but men had done so, and probably would do so again. He therefore hoped that the office would not be abolished.

A memorial paper to the board of supervisors was then read, asking that body to re-appoint Mr. Hart, or some other equally competent person in his place, at the close of the present term of his office, the tenure of which is contemporaneous with the official term of the present board of supervisors. After adopting this memorial, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

An Amusing Incident.

MR. EDITOR:—As I was talking to a friend in a hotel in Toronto, my attention was called to a party who was delivering a lecture on bees to some people in the room. He claimed to be one of the most successful beekeepers in Ontario. He had taken lessons, he said, from D. A. Jones, of Beeton, to whom alone he was second in the business, and that as he had been educated by him, he must necessarily be perfect.

As those who knew me did not let him know who I was, I then commenced asking him a few questions much to the delight of those about us, and soon we had a fair and attentive audience to enjoy the *tete-a-tete*.

He advised me by all means to go to D. A. Jones, of Beeton, to whom, he said, he was indebted for the wonderful knowledge he possessed in regard to bee-keeping, and for the wonderful work he was able to accomplish as the result of it. "Why," said he, "he taught me how to take a king and a queen, and change black bees into any other color and shape. He showed me how to raise kings and queens; how to put the yellow marks on their backs; how to make them bigger and larger; how to extend their bodies so as to enable them to reach down into large deep flowers and suck up the honey by the aid of their stings. In this way they could store up honey that could not be gathered by common bees." He said he had made heaps of money by the breeding and sale of this new species of bee; but as he was now going out of the business he had no objections to impart the knowledge which he had acquired

from Jones, to myself and others. "Jones showed me how to fix a hive," he said. "The first three combs in the front of the hive are the breeding cells; the next three are the hatching cells; the next three are for bee bread, and the last three are for honey.

"The drones are just the hatching bees; they are the slaves of the hive, and do all the work. If any of the other bees get lazy and don't work, the drones sting them to death. If they don't work they boss the hive all summer, but when the cold weather sets in the bees refuse to be driven out in the cold to gather honey, as the result of which a big fight takes place, and which ever of them gets the upper hand keeps the hive until the following March. Then one-half of the bees, more or less, turn into drones or other bees, and start hatching more bees.

"When the hive gets too full of bees, the drones drive out a swarm, as they cannot be bothered when they have so much work on hand. Sometimes they get vexed at the drones and "strike" because they are worked so hard, although they have been known to repent and come back to the hive after flying until they have got over their mad fit. Young bees are very playful. I have seen two or three riding drones, and I have known the drones to fly off the front of the hive with them on their backs, and then dodge out from under them, and this is the way they sometimes teach the young bees to fly."

If all these imaginings with other like ones conceived by him, could have been rehearsed at one of our conventions, it would have created much amusement. Who will say, after this, that Canada is behind the times in apiculture.

Yours, etc.,

TORONTO.

Shipping Honey.

SOME bee-keepers have lost heavily by shipping their entire crop to a commission house about which they knew nothing. A person who has a car-load of honey would do well to go along with it, and see to its loading and unloading. Never ship honey to a commission firm unless you examine Bradstreet's and Dun's commercial agencies. It would be well to first ship an honest sample of the product, and get their opinion as to what it will bring; then not put all your eggs in one basket, but forward only part of the crop, and if the returns prove to be satisfactory, then venture more. This shipping honey to unknown parties, and have weeks lengthen into months, and months into years before returns are obtained, is very aggravating, to say the least.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Sunshine and Shadow of Bee Culture.

MR. EDITOR,—You have requested me several times to write something for the JOURNAL; but I have never complied with your request excepting once when I sent you a short report. Now, as this is only the second time I have ever written for publication, you will not expect anything wonderful.

Well, to proceed. It is quite a few years (though I am but a young man) since I first became interested in bees. When but a little boy I can remember quite well the interesting times we used to have when my father's bees were swarming. Interesting times, indeed, when we went forth with the music of tin pan, cow bell and dinner horn, with the dog singing an accompaniment, and, to add still greater interest, some few individual representatives of the apiary, not fancying the serenade, would lend the electric influence of (what Josh calls) the business end of the bee to the affair. My father's bees were mostly destroyed by the moths, having been kept in the old box hive. After this, my brother tried a few hives, and though we got some honey, it seemed that the moths were bound to destroy everything.

I now come to the time when I got my first swarm of bees. While on my father's farm in the county of Norfolk, busily engaged in ploughing one beautiful June day, I was surprised to hear a rather peculiar sound, which I at first attributed to the wind; but as it became more distinct, I looked up, and, behold, here was a swarm of bees not ten feet above my head. I stopped my team for an instant to look at them; but wishing to finish the piece I was ploughing by noon, I hastened on, until arriving at the other end of the land I was working on, and perceiving that the bees were about to alight, I stopped my team and watched them till they alighted, when I hastened to the house and got one of the old box hives, and returned and hived them. When night came I carried them to the house. I afterwards made a couple of double-walled moveable frame hives, and transferred them to one of these, and got a nucleus from a lady bee-keeper near by, and put in the other.

The two colonies did not get very strong before winter, and though well protected against the cold, when the following March arrived I only had one colony alive. On the first of April I had two bee hives, a smoker, bee veil and some comb frames for sale. I now come to the fall of 1887, when we left the farm and moved to the village of Acton, in the county of Halton. I had made up my mind previous to leaving the farm, that when I got to Acton I

was going into the bee business. Accordingly when I arrived at Acton I went with my brother to Milton to visit a cousin of mine, Mr. George Laing, who had at that time upwards of one hundred colonies; and, as I afterwards learned to my great delight and satisfaction, had taken 5,000 lbs. of honey from them that season, besides increasing largely. Well, by this time, if not before, I had a pretty good attack of what is commonly known among bee-keepers as the bee fever, which only increased the more when he led me into his bee cellar where 125 colonies were resting composedly, securely sheltered from the blasts of winter. Before going home it was pretty well understood between my cousin and I, that when spring came he would see me back after bees and supplies.

After returning home, my cousin who, by the way, is a shrewd business man, and knew how to bait his hook, sent me a copy or two of our interesting CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, which only added fuel to the flame which had already been started. When the proverbial merry month of May came round again, it found me more than anxious to see the bees in my own yard. When the 24th came round I had a grand celebration by going to Milton after my bees—ten colonies in all—which I brought up the next morning along with an extractor and 400 lbs honey, can, smoker, extra hive, frames etc. About this time I was about as happy as a young fellow of 18 years could readily be made. Well, I arrived at Acton without any serious difficulty excepting the breaking down of about a half dozen combs, which I was fortunate to get fixed up without even getting stung once that I remember.

Now, if this should meet the eye of any one who may have bee-keeping in prospect, it might lead them to suppose that if I, a perfect greenhorn at bee-keeping, could take a half dozen broken down combs and put them back in the frames and tuck them there, therefore the handling of bees without being stung is a very easy thing. Now, do not come to hasty conclusions, I am not through with those half dozen combs yet. I still had to examine them to see when the bees have got them fastened up; and when should I do this, but just at sun down when the bees had stopped flying, and that without bee veil or smoker. And now for the fun, but more for the onlookers than for me. I uncovered the hive, and the bees arranged themselves in rows about three deep along the top of the frames, like a lot of soldiers with their heads up; and I thought they looked so fine—not a bee flew up; so I thought, as they were so quiet and peaceable, I would take out one of those broken combs, which I did, when my

eyes were opened to the fact that the quietness of the bees had been but the calm before the fury of the oncoming storm. An instant later one bee flew up and began to investigate my nose, and was immediately followed by what seemed to me to be pretty close on to a thousand of her companions. Now was the moment to show the stuff that was in me, and I showed it in circus style. I ran, and I jumped, and I scratched and tore, till I guess any one not knowing what was wrong would have thought I was crazy; but you must remember, when a fellow gets two or three bees inside his shirt collar, and about half a dozen more or less in his hair, and about the same number trying their best to increase the size of his nose and eyes, and then have a few more running between your fingers, that he is under the proper influence to dance without music. Well, to proceed. Of course I got the hive covered up again all right, and, to my credit, I do not think I was away from that hive for more than five minutes when I returned smoker in hand and veil on, and if I didn't make those bees hunt their holes in reality, then it's very strange. But, next morning, as I had received about ten or a dozen stings, I imagine my face probably looked as though I had been in a prize fight. Whew! such eyes!

Well, of course I was expecting about 1,000 lbs. of honey, and to increase to twenty colonies during the season; but alas! for me, it was said to be the poorest that was ever known. But, just the same, if I did not get any honey I increased to twenty colonies and wintered them successfully. The following spring, thinking I could attend to thirty or forty colonies as easily as twenty, I went up near Guelph and purchased ten colonies for \$40, thinking to do better than to buy of my cousin at double the money; but I might better have given him \$10 per colony than to have purchased where I did, for I got more than I bargained for, namely foul brood—that scourge of the apiarist. Of course I didn't know I was getting foul brood or I should never have bought. During that season I saw considerable of what I termed dead and chilled brood. Some colonies becoming weak from this, I changed frames with stronger ones, and thus spread the disease through the yard. Still, not being conscious of its presence, though my suspicions were at times aroused, I would quiet them with the assurance that there was not such a thing in the country as foul brood. For it was not generally known at that time that foul brood was at all prevalent in the Dominion. During this season I secured some hundreds of pounds of honey in the place of thousands, which was attributable to the disease. During the

following winter I lost rather heavily, and in the spring I got some more bees and built up during the season to ninety and some odd colonies. During July I had one colony from which I had extracted a couple of times or more, and, on looking at the combs about three or four days after last extracting, I noticed that they seemed to be at a standstill. Allow me to say just here that the foul brood act had been passed during the previous winter, and bee-keepers were waking generally to the fact that foul brood was quite prevalent in Ontario. On examining this hive to which I have referred a few days later, I found that they had still made no progress, so I resolved on an examination, when I found them in what appeared to me to be an advanced stage of foul brood. After closing up the hive, I consulted my books in reference to the disease, and found that the condition of the hive was just in accordance with what the books termed foul brood. Upon ascertaining for a certainty that it was foul brood, I immediately sent for the Inspector, who did not, however, arrive until after the honey flow had pretty well ceased. When Mr. McEvoy entered my yard he looked around, and then said, "You have one of the finest apiaries here I ever saw," and he could scarcely think that in a yard, where everything is laid down by rule, that one could find much foul brood; but in this he was mistaken, for it was in nearly every hive in the yard. He next gave me his directions for curing, but before I could get my foundation so as to proceed, the honey flow had ceased, and, of course, after extracting all the honey, had to feed sugar and, like a good many others, I failed to give sufficient stores, consequently when the following spring arrived I found I only had about fifty per cent. of the number of colonies which I had the previous fall. By the following June I had less than forty per cent. of what I had the previous fall, and with these I moved, according to the advice of Mr. McEvoy, to the county of Wellington, as a better location than the one which I then occupied. I spent the whole of this season in endeavoring to eradicate the last trace of foul brood, but was only partially successful. Again I had to feed for winter, and on account of there being still some trace of the disease I did not feel inclined to spend much money on them, and, as might be expected, the following spring found me with scarcely a colony left, which I concluded to destroy, and then thoroughly disinfect everything in connection with the apiary and get in a fresh lot of bees, which I did. I now have an apiary consisting of 44 colonies, which are in good shape for winter and free from foul brood. In

anything which I have said I do not wish to reflect on the plan of our inspector for curing foul brood, as I believe it is as good as any other that I have heard of; but I will say that if I were trying it again I would be inclined to repeat or give them the second dose of starters, which, I think, would make it doubly sure.

The season which has just passed has been a very successful one with me. I have taken 65 pounds per colony and more than doubled my stock of bees.

Let me say, in conclusion, to any young man intending to make a bee-keeper of himself, learn your business from a reliable and intelligent apiarist. Some may say that experience is the best teacher, but remember (as Josh says) the tuition fee is rather high. It cost me about \$2,000, or rather, I should say, I would have been about \$2,000 richer to-day if I had never had foul brood in my apiary. Let me advise all to become acquainted with foul brood so as to be aware of its first approach to your apiary. But get acquainted in the cheapest way possible. Let me say, finally, that if this should meet the eye of some brother bee-keeper who may have passed through a similar experience that I wish for him, as for myself, that in the happy days which are to come we may have an unclouded sky in connection with our apicultural experience.

Fraternally yours,

A. LAING.

Ponsonby, Ont.

More About Well-Ripened Honey.

THE Montreal *Witness* of the 26th contains a criticism by Prof. W. F. Clarke, of 'Lindenbank,' Guelph, of Mr. Holtermann's article in our last issue, under the caption of "Well-Ripened Honey." Singularly enough, Mr. Clarke's communication has been treated by the *Witness* people pretty much as our honey is sometimes treated at our village fairs, by being placed in departments to which it does not belong. In so composite a journal as the *Witness* which, to quote Mr. Clarke, is not only a bee journal, but "a newspaper, a political, temperance, religious, agricultural, horticultural, apicultural and live stock journal," so grave a mistake as to put apicultural topics under its "agricultural" head is somewhat of an anomaly. The following are Mr. Clarke's remarks (after quoting Mr. Holtermann at length):—

"The article referred to in the above communication appeared in the Montreal *Witness* of August 10, and was re-published in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of September 15. On criti-

cally re-perusing it I cannot see that I have "done the producers of extracted honey and bee keepers generally an injury," except it be in the remark made toward the close to the effect that "now the market is flooded with adulterated honey." In speaking thus I had in view the entire honey market of this continent. I was not, like Mr. Holtermann, "speaking of Canada" exclusively, but of the United States as well. Mr. Holtermann is careful to qualify what he says by confining his reference to this country. He scrupulously avoids expressing any opinion in regard to his "United States brethren," not because he does not like them, nor because he considers the bee-keepers of that country less honest, but evidently because he does not wish to offend them by plain speaking. He knows as well as I do that the adulteration of honey in the United States has been such a crying evil that it has been discussed *ad nauseam* at bee-keepers' conventions, and steps taken to correct the abuse by legislation on the subject. Taking the Canadian market alone into consideration, I do not think it would be correct to say that it is "flooded" with adulterated honey, but although Mr. Holtermann has "yet to find" a clear case of adulterated honey in this country, he has found some doubtful cases. This is quite evident from what he says on the subject in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of September 1, where he complains with justice that "a honey rich in flavor and well ripened is becoming the exception rather than the rule." He tells us that hundreds of samples of honey are brought under his notice in the course of his business operations. He complains that much of it is "too thin," and correctly says, "if the thickness is not there, you need not look for the rich honey flavor, and a well ripened honey, *be it even buckwheat, is really better than a thin clover, thistle or basswood honey.*" (The italics are mine). Mr. Holtermann proceeds:

"But what is the result of placing so much inferior first-class honey on the market? The consumer does not find it so much superior to cheaper sweets, such as syrups, and he is lost as a consumer of honey. Now, this subject is worthy of our very serious consideration. I feel we are drifting in the direction of serious error; we must improve quality, and allow quantity to regulate itself, or we shall be financial losers."

In the paragraph just quoted, Mr. Holtermann uses the phrase "inferior first-class honey," and I confess I am at a loss to understand how an article can be both "inferior" and "first-class." It appears, however, that there is more or less "inferior" honey, and "very thin" honey, even on the Canadian market. In order to improve

the quality, Mr. Holtermann says we must see that it is "mostly capped." In my article of August 10, I explained very fully why we should have it completely capped. I do not think there is much, if any, adulteration of honey with glucose in Canada, not because our bee-keepers are more honest than those of the United States, but because glucose is not so cheap or so easily to be had here as across the line. But I fear that thorough scouting would disclose the fact that extracted honey is adulterated with sugar syrup and even with water in this country. I am not in a position to say to what extent, but there is enough inferior and thin honey on the market to make it necessary to put buyers on their guard and stir up bee keepers to produce a strictly first-class article. In the communication given above, Mr. Holtermann says: "For any one to state that pure, extracted honey covers honey adulterated with glucose, and that extracted honey consisting largely of glucose, an inferior sweet, is also an imposition on the public, and speak of it in terms of disgust as a conglomeration of old comb, dead brood and miscellaneous refuse from the hive, etc., is unjust, and even if it were true, injudicious." In the foregoing extracts, Mr. Holtermann jumbles things up rather carelessly. I did not say that "pure extracted honey covered honey adulterated with glucose," and the old style "strained honey" which every bee-keeper knows was often such a conglomeration as described. What I said was that the term "extracted honey" covered all the inferior, adulterated and conglomerate varieties to be found in the market along with the first-class article. In regard to its being injudicious to inform the public about these matters, I beg to differ from Mr. Holtermann most decidedly. As an editor, I have always taken my readers into my confidence, and dealt with them in entire frankness. Mr. Holtermann thinks that, if true, what has been said might be excusable in a bee journal, but not in a general family paper like the *Montreal Witness*. If what has been said is true, it needs no excuse. I beg to inform Mr. Holtermann that the *Montreal Witness* is a bee journal. It is a newspaper, a political, temperance, religious, agricultural, horticultural, apicultural and live stock journal. Its articles on bee keeping are frequently copied into the bee journals. It professes to give information on all these matters, and was entirely in the line of its duty and mission in putting the public on its guard in reference to inferior grades of extracted honey."

A farm without a tool house is like pants without pockets.

Bee Diarrhea.

DOOLITTLE ANSWERS A QUESTION ABOUT IT.

QUESTION.—Last winter my bees contracted what is known as "bee diarrhea" quite early in the winter, and I wish to know what should be done with a colony of bees in winter quarters when the first symptoms of this disease appear.

Answer.—If the bees were in the cellar, and the temperature of the cellar were above 48° F., I would try cooling the cellar. On the other hand, if the temperature were 40° or cooler, I would try warming it up to the temperature first given, or a little higher. When the temperature of a cellar is just right it may be known by the quietness of the bees. The air of any room is always the warmest at the top, where any warmth-producing material is in the room, and for this reason I always place the strongest colonies in the bottom tier when putting them in the cellar; the colonies of medium strength as to numbers in the next tier, while all of the colonies having the smallest number of bees, are placed in the upper tier. I have found, by years of experience, that if a strong colony becomes uneasy while in the top tier, it may be quieted by setting it on the cellar bottom, and that a small colony which is in a roar of disturbance can be caused to become as "still as death" by raising it from the bottom of the cellar up to the top; also closing most of the ventilation from the hive having the small colony will cause it to become quiet; and removing a whole top from an uneasy strong colony will cause them to quiet down and cluster compactly together for the rest of the winter. But all this should be attended to when the bees are set in the cellar, by putting them in their proper places in the cellar and ventilating each hive as it may require. If, in spite of all this precaution, some of them begin to spot the hive, I will say that, after trying all plans of cure, I now let them alone, for I consider it only a waste of time to fuss with them. If the reader does not agree, he can try giving them a flight in a warm room. Fix a box to set on top of the hive, the same having a glass top; or, should a warm day occur, carry the bees out for a flight; but after all this has been done, the bees will generally be dead before June, if they have the diarrhea bad enough to spot their combs and the inside of the hive during mid-winter or earlier.

One thing which is always against this fussing with single colonies of bees which have become diseased is, that, by doctoring these, the disturbance required is apt to get other colonies uneasy and cause them to become diseased.

while otherwise they would have gone through the winter quietly and all right. A change of food is sometimes beneficial; but, as I said before, the greatest success comes by letting them alone after placing them in the cellar, provided the temperature of the cellar can be controlled so that it shall not go above 45 nor lower than 42° Fahrenheit.

STORING COMB HONEY.

Question.—How and where should comb honey be stored during winter? Is it necessary that the temperature in the room in which it is kept shall never go below the freezing-point? Comb honey which I tried to keep over winter, last year, cracked badly. Is it necessary to keep such honey in a warm room to keep it from cracking?

Answer.—I looked all through this query, expecting to find that this honey not only cracked, but that it granulated also, for I do not know that I ever kept any honey over winter where no pains was taken to keep it from the cold but that a part of it granulated, and the granulating of honey in the comb makes it more unsalable than almost anything else which can happen to it which does not entirely destroy the comb. Comb honey should always be stored in a warm, dry place during the fall and spring months at least, when a great change of temperature is likely to take place; but during the winter it may be kept in a dry basement-room or cellar where no frost ever reaches, provided you are on the lookout to take it out when the temperature on the outside rises much above that in the basement, otherwise the warm, moist, outside air, coming in contact with the surface of the cold or cooler honey, will cause moisture to stand in drops on the combs, when the honey will rapidly deteriorate. If I were trying to keep honey of any amount, which I wished to preserve in salable form, I would not let the temperature of the room ever go below 60°, while from 70 to 90° would be better. I once kept some section honey for three years, and found it better at the end of the three years than it was when taken from the hive. This honey was placed on a shelf about four feet from the floor of the sitting-room, right behind a base-burner coal-stove, during the time the stove had a fire in it; while during the summer months, when no fire was kept in the stove, the honey was carried to an upper chamber, facing the south, where the sun made the room very warm, in addition to the warmth coming from the kitchen stove-pipe, which ran through this chamber. In this way the honey never "saw" a temperature of less than 60°, while from 80 to 100° was the rule much of the time. When

I put this honey it was nearly "jack-wax," and for quality it was not surpassed by any I ever tasted. I have often thought that it might pay to use this plan on a whole crop of honey during years when the production exceeded the demand, thus causing low prices to prevail, while the very next year might be a poor one, so that, thus keeping, it might double in price. When combs of honey are to be given to the bees, the cracking of the comb does no harm, for the bees will fix it up during the next season so that it can not be told where the cracks were.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, in *Gleanings*.

Borodino, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1892.

Editor Root comments as follows:—" [There is no doubt that honey stored away three years, as Mr. Doolittle describes, behind the coal stove in winter and in the garret in summer, will surpass by far in quality and richness any thing just taken from the hive. We should like to inquire whether any one has tried setting aside a whole crop of honey, as Mr. Doolittle suggests, keeping the same within a range of temperature of toward 100°. It is a question, however, whether such honey would bring more money in the market, as people go so much by looks rather than by the taste in their purchases. But there is a time coming, and we hope it will come very soon, when there will be a strong demand for this rich, ripe, thick, waxy honey. When consumers know what it is they will be willing to pay a big price for it—a price more than sufficient, we hope, to pay the producer for holding it over.]

Cynthia's Quest.

THE following elegant verses are an extract from one of Drayton's exquisite poems entitled "Cynthia's Quest."

The waxen palace of the bee,
We seeking will surprise,
The curious workmanship to see
Of her full-layden thigs.

We'll suck the sweets out of the comb,
And make the gods repine,
As they do feast in Jove's great room,
To see with what we dine.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the syrup'd leaves,
And tell the bees that theirs is gall
To this upon the thieves.

The nimble squirrel noting here,
Her mossy dray that makes,
And laugh to see the dusty deer
Come bounding o'er the brakes.

The spider's web to watch we'll stand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free.

From *The Canadian Horticulturist*,
**The Bee for the Beginner, and the
 Method.**

ABOVE other considerations the beginner in bee-keeping ought to have a bee which is amiable and docile, so as to be easily handled, without danger of much punishment from stings, else there will likely be premature discouragement, and the enthusiasm so necessary to success will be nipped in the bud. Another consideration of much importance to the beginner is to have bees whose queen may be readily distinguished and found among her offspring. To fulfill both essential requisites I know of no bees to surpass, if equal to, the Italians. We have the Carniolans, very amiable, but not so well tested, and the Albinos, less tried among Canadian apiarists; but the character of the Italians for docility and manageability is well established and well-known.

I would, therefore, advise the beginner to commence with the pure Italian; and, as experience and skill increase, try other desirable races, and choose the best for himself, or at any rate that bee which, to his peculiar personality and circumstances, is best for him. It is a fact, and not at all strange, that the very best apiarists, after ample experience in testing and handling, differ widely as to which is, for all purposes, the best bee. This is, of course, owing to the different circumstances; and the different make up, mental and physical, of the manipulators themselves; as well as the difference in the bees of the same race.

As to the best method or methods for beginners, circumstances must, to some extent, determine. Having got the best bees, the next thing is the hive to put them in, and the hive which to him (the beginner) will be the easiest to manipulate and work to the best purpose (profit). With so many good hives before us, and so many, "best" ones, it would be a rather dangerous, as well as presumptuous, business to attempt to name the very best. I shall not attempt it; but allow the novice to find out by experience (as I did myself) which is best for him.

I shall, however, describe the hive which I now make for myself, and which suits me better than any of the many hives I have tried. It takes eight Langstroth frames crowded closely together for spring brooding and seven for after part of season and winter. The top-bars of frames are about an inch wide and double with bee-space between. The bottoms are both fast and moveable to suit taste. There is an inch and a half hole in about the centre of the back end of hive, for ventilation, winter and summer

—during the hot weather of the latter, and in the cellar in winter. The hole is of course covered by a button outside and a wire gauge inside; zinc adjustable entrance.

For comb honey I use a super, holding seven brood section frames with ten separators; each frame holding four sections. For extracted honey, I use a second storey, same size as brood chamber, with zinc queen excluder between it and brood chamber. Excluder also between section super and brood chamber. This hive can be used with equal facility for comb or extracted honey, or for both; and it is the hive I prefer for myself.

The beginner ought to produce only comb honey at first, till experience familiarizes him with the manipulation necessary for extracting. Of course, the invention of the "bee-escape" has materially lessened the work and worry of extracting as well as of taking off the section honey. The "escapes" are in the form of honey boards and are placed between the supers of sections and the brood chambers, or between the extracting storey and the brood chambers, when it is wished to remove either; the bees will then, in the course of a few hours, pass through the escape below into the brood chamber. The escape is so constructed that they can pass out but cannot return. It is certainly one of the best and most useful of recent apiarian inventions. With the valuable aid of the "escape," in extracting, the beginner may go into extracted honey, say the second year. Every apiarist worthy the name ought to produce both comb and extracted honey, instead of either kind exclusively, except under very exceptional circumstances. If his market is local he will find a demand for both, and ought, of course, to be able to supply both. In the out market he will also find a demand for both kinds.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

Many farmers who keep a few bees to provide their families with honey, still use the old style boxes. They want to know how to get the bees from them. In the evening when the transfer is to be made, place the old hive beside the new one into which the bees are to be driven. Tois should be raised somewhat by means of small blocks. Cover both with a piece of old carpet or the like and puff smoke under the old hive. Under ordinary circumstances the bees will at once take up a line of march from their old home to the new quarters. Next morning remove to some safe place to prevent robbing by bees from other hives.—O. J. Farmer.

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EDITORIAL.

If you have any honey to sell, now is the time to place an ad. in the C.B.J.

The price of honey is a little firmer, and we think prospects are good for better prices.

Any of our bee friends who have a few leisure moments will greatly oblige us by sending in an article for the C. B. J.

Those of our friends who desire to subscribe for another bee journal, by forwarding their subscription to us, will receive prompt attention. We club the C.B.J. with other publications at special prices.

It is an easy matter to secure a few new subscribers for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. See our special offer on another page, in which we offer to present any person sending us in four new subscribers and four dollars with a copy of "Cook's Manual of the Apiary."

We notice in the last issue of the *American Bee Journal* that the report that friend Quigley had purchased the White Mountain *Apiarist* is incorrect. Friend Ellingwood says: "The 1st of November the *Apiarist* is to appear under the name of *Country Life*, and is

to be 16 pages, with three columns on a page. All subscriptions and advertising matter will be furnished by the new journal.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Prof. W. F. Clarke, which was received too late for this issue, but will find a place in our next. In reference to Prof. Clarke's accompanying communication, he will observe that we have already anticipated his request, in the terms precisely as he has stated them to us.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a pretty full report of the Southern California Bee-Keepers' Association, which met at Los Angeles, Cal., on Friday, 21st. We like to keep *en rapport* with remote bee-keepers' associations and interests, as it is not infrequently the case that much that is common with them may account for conditions which are uncommon with us, and may give us a clue as to the best method of dealing with them.

One of Dr. Miller's "Stray Straws," in *Gleanings*, contains the following:—"Drone brood well advanced is recommended as fish bait, particularly for trout, by Herr Terpitz in *Deutschen Bienenfreund*. Cannot we get up a market for our drone brood by selling it to anglers for so much a pound? or shall we sell them all our colonies that have drone laying queens or laying workers?"

From *Le Rucher* (published at Amiens, France) we learn that Prof. J. Perez, of Bourdeaux, author of several interesting works on apiculture, has been created a chevalier of the *Legion d'Honneur*. Two other apicultural writers, M. Rosapelly and M. Debomey have also been made members *du Merite Agricole*; whilst two bee-keepers, M. M. Ravaux and De Diestach have been awarded 1st and 2nd prizes by the Arondissement Assembly held at Arras on 14th July last.

We should be very happy indeed to afford our amiable cotemporary *Gleanings*, all necessary information in regard to the *personnel* of our staff (including that of the assistant-editor). Owing, however, to the recent very disastrous

fire which has just devastated our pretty little town, and which has turned us all upside down, it is difficult for us, at a moment's notice, to tell the d——l from Dr. Faustus. As soon as we recover from the shock, however, and are able to draw a sufficiently long breath with which to announce their names and additions without violence to anybody's feelings, we shall certainly attend to *Gleanings'* request. In the meantime, an esteemed friend and contributor anticipates our intentions with the following original distich, which we submit for our cotemporary's immediate and temporary relief:—

Assistant-editor?—Oh, yes,
You ask to know. We tell you this:
He is a man, and quite full grown,
And sits on guard behind the throne.

* * *

We published about a month ago a notice respecting a honey and fruit farm for sale near Hamilton, to which we had almost immediately a batch of replies. That farm has been bought and sold once or twice, if not more frequently, since then; and we still have inquiries about it. The fact simply and practically reveals the value of the BEE JOURNAL as an advertizing medium. We have no doubt that the property is now held at a fancy price, as we still receive inquiries from anxious purchasers whom we continue to refer to the fortunate succeeding competitors for possession.

* * *

According to *Le Rucher*, there is an order in France—or rather there was one (for we are not sure that it is still in existence), called “l'Ordre de la Mouche-a-miel,” or “Order of the Honey Bee.” It was established, some authors say, in June, 1763, and others in 1817, at Sceaux, by Anne, grand-daughter of the great Conde, afterwards duchess of Maine, by her marriage with Louis de Bourbon, duke of Maine. She was sixteen years of age when she married the Bourbon. She is described as being very small in stature, of pleasing appearance, but great at intriguing, and very vindictive. It is probable that the order was founded by her upon the occasion of her marriage with the duke of Bourbon. The insignia adopted for it was a bee, and the legend was from one of Tasso's verses: “*Piccola si, ma fa pur gravi le ferite.*” “She is little, but she makes cruel wounds.” *Le*

Rucher says that the low stature of the youthful duchess explained the first part of the device, and either her beauty or her intriguing and vindictive disposition might well explain the other.

* * *

Bees should be put into winter quarters dry, as damp combs are very objectionable in many respects. Dampness seems to affect the bees very seriously causing them to become uneasy and gorge themselves. They seem to get chilled, too, by a very moist atmosphere, just as we should under the same circumstances, or when the temperature is above the freezing point. Let us imagine for a moment how we should feel under these conditions, and then think of the tiny little pets that become (when separated from the cluster) to all appearance numb and dead under the effects of a temperature below forty degrees, and we can soon see that the drier and freer from moisture and dampness they are kept the better. Not only does it affect them directly, but it does so indirectly. Moisture and dampness is sure to cause mould, and then follow all the evil consequences of sour pollen and sour honey. It is a recognized fact, besides, that sour, thin and watery honey fed to bees under confinement is sure to occasion dysentery. The chemical change that takes place renders the food unfit for the bees, and the only way to make it useful for winter store and to expel the water is to evaporate it by boiling and skimming the sour honey. In fact there are very strong reasons for evaporating a much larger proportion of the moisture that the honey contains, and it may be prepared much more quickly, if after it is boiled and skimmed, a sufficient quantity of granulated sugar is put with it to thicken it, the boiling, however, being still continued until the sugar has been all melted and incorporated with the honey. If anybody desires to experiment with capped honey, let him put a capped comb into a damp cellar, and observe how long it takes to absorb enough moisture through the capping to sour the honey within and burst the capping.

—

The less water bees take into their stomachs during confinement the better; so, always endeavor to keep up the animal heat, for thus their lives are pro-

portionately prolonged; for as effort or labor shorten their lives, so quietude and rest prolong them. Even though bees should be successfully wintered and come out strong in numbers in spring, but in a damp atmosphere, they do not live so long as they do after being placed on their summer stands or as those wintered in a dry atmosphere. Another reason is obvious: because when they are wintered in a moist atmosphere they lose their vitality, and either spring dwindle or work with less vim. The more quietly bees winter the more active they are in spring, because they retain their vigor, and young bees are worth double the old ones at thaa time.

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Any County or District Bee-Keepers' Association in the Province of Ontario may become affiliated to this Association on payment of five dollars, which shall be paid to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of May in each year, but every Local Association, so affiliated, must have on its membership roll at least five members who are also members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association at the time of its affiliation and must continue to have a like number of its members on the roll of this Association while it remains in affiliation.

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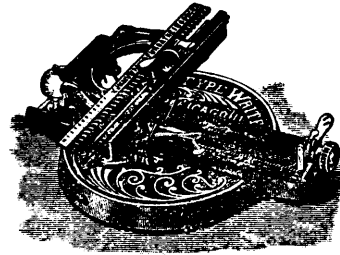
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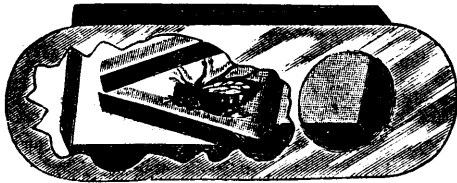
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Was awarded THREE PRIZES at the Toronto Industrial Exposition in 1891. Wm. McEvoy, Foul Brood Inspector, Woodburn, Ont., says of them on Jan'y 29th, '92:—"I know from experience it won't pay any bee-keeper to do without them, as they are one of the best things ever brought into any apiary, and should be used in every bee yard in the whole wide world." F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, Ont.:—"I have used

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Send for testimonials and read what others say about them.

Prices:—Each, by mail, post paid, with full directions, 20c. Per dozen, \$2.25.

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The Bee-Keepers' REVIEW

For 1892 and a Fine, Young, Laying Italian **QUEEN** for \$1.50. The Review Alone, \$1.00. The Queen Alone, 75 Cts. For \$1.75, the Review, the Queen, and the 50 ct. Book, "Advanced Bee Culture," will be sent. W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

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Square Glass Honey-Jars,
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Honey-Sections, &c., &c.
Perfection Cold-Blast Smokers.

Dealers in honey and beeswax.

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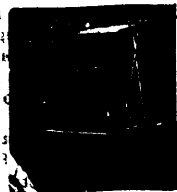
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Send for sample of Hastings' "Lightning Bee Escape and you will be convinced that it is the best and most practical Escape yet produced. It will clear the supers in a short space of time (2 to 4 hrs.) and it is impossible for the bees to clog the passage as they cannot return. Each Escape guaranteed as represented. Price by mail, each, 20c.; \$2.25 per doz. Full directions with each Escape. Write for discount. Electrotypes for dealers' catalogues furnished free.

TESTIMONIALS.

M. E. HASTINGS,

ORISKANY, N. Y., March 7, 1892.

Dear Sir,—The Lightning Ventilated Bee Escapes which you sent to me last season worked well and all that you claimed for them. They do not clog, and clear the supers rapidly. In fact it is the best escape I have yet used. I cannot speak too highly of the Escape, and consider it a great boon to bee-keepers.

Respectfully Yours,

W. E. CLARK.

Dear Sir,—

NEW YORK MILLS, N. Y., April 4, 1892

The Bee Escape invented by you is the best I have yet seen, freeing the sections most effectually in short order, and its construction being such as to make it impossible to get out of repair. It will therefore meet with the approval of all bee-keepers.

Yours Respectfully,

F. A. GLADWIN.

M. E. HASTINGS,

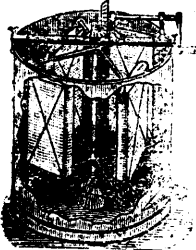
UTICA, N. Y., October 21, 1892.

Dear Sir,—Your Lightning Bee Escape does away with the hard, disagreeable work attending the harvesting of honey, being very much easier than the old way. In my opinion it is the best Escape yet produced

Truly Yours,

B. E. FOSTER.

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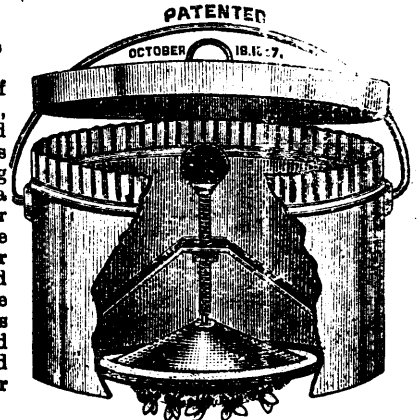


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It is not necessary to turn the crank more than one way in extracting; but if desired it can be turned either way. It is pronounced by experts in extracting to be the most desirable Reversible Extractor yet produced. When ordering send a sample frame and price will be quoted on either 3, 4, 5 or 6 frame Extractors.

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These Feeders are now made with a capacity of two quarts, and the price is reduced to thirty cents each, or \$3 per dozen, by express or freight. When ordered by mail add ten cents each for postage. These Feeders can be re-filled without moving the Feeder, or disturbing the bees. The letting down of food is regulated by a thumb screw. It is easy to regulate—either a quart or a spoonful can be given in a day or an hour, as may be required, and where it is most needed, over the cluster of bees. For rapid feeding two feeders may be placed over the bees at one time, not a drop of food can be lost, and the robber bees cannot get at it. Special rates to dealers. Write for prices. Supply dealers furnished at wholesale prices. An electrotype will be furnished free to dealers wishing to advertise Feeder in their catalogues.



M. E. HASTINGS,

Patentee and sole Manufacturer, New York Mills Oneida Co., N.Y.