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THE CANADIAN
BEE JOURNAL

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. VII, No. 22. ♣ BEETON, ONT., FEB. 15, 1892. WHOLE No. 306

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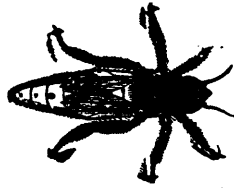
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BEETON M'F'g. eo



"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. VII, No. 22.

BEETON, ONT., FEB. 15, 1892.

WHOLE No. 306

GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A word of Commendation.

GENTS,—I am not much given to flattery but when publishers do a *good thing*, I think, in justice to them, they ought to receive encouragement; for if knowing their labors are appreciated they will continue their good work.

With this prelude I will say that your Journal of issue Jan. 15th inst., contains a model report, in the report of the doings of the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association. The scribe who made up the report deserves the thanks of the Association, and every subscriber to C. B. J. may well consider he has his subscription value in this one number.

I need not and will not particularize, all is good and worthy of preservation. I am particularly pleased with the report of the Committee on Affiliation. It could do no more, and ought to have done no less. The report should be accepted and adopted unanimously. It is a peculiar idea, that of incorporation, now isn't it? No matter what or why the reasons that were given, the idea even of incorporation to me is ludicrous. A stock concern without stock—of what value is it? or do they intend to issue stock to its members at some par value, and thus try and make it a moneyed institution? *National!* Well, I am a Yankee, and imbued fully with Yankee ideas, but I well remember when the attempt was first made to make the Association international. No matter, though. Let Illinois have it, when the Ontario Association can have as good a meeting, and as especi-

ally good a report as you give, I guess you can live at home without much suffering.

Respectfully yours,

JOS. E. POND.

North Attleboro, Bristol Co., Mass., U. S.,
Jan 28th, 1892.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A Report from Picton District.

NO one can deny that it is a good thing for a bee-keeper to be able to throw his ideas on to a sheet of paper. It is good for himself—for his brother bee-keepers—for the Journal, and for society in general. The worthy president of the O. B. K. A., for instance, has such a talent that every one who reads the Journal must feel the influence of his energetic spirit and be refreshed. The same may be said of many others who write for the good of their kind. I am, therefore, in a very disagreeable state of doubt as to the reception and the effect of my letter at this time, seeing that I am but a comparative novice as yet, both in literary work and bee-keeping. Not allowing such considerations to defer me from making however feeble an effort, I trust this may be acceptable.

Most people know the geography of Ontario, and that Picton is the county town of Prince Edward Co., with a population of 3,000 and upwards. Beautifully situated on an arm of the Bay of Quinte. It has the terminus of the C. O. Railroad, and has the head quarters of the Montreal steam-ship "Alexandria" and "Empress of India," which plies between Toronto and Port Dalhousie, besides having, when the navigation is open, daily communication by steam-ship with the thriving cities of Belleville and Kingston. She has seven churches

representing the Roman Catholic, the Anglican, the Presbyterian, Methodist, (there being two Anglican and three Methodists), besides these the Plymouth brethren and the Salvation Army make considerable headway against the common enemy of mankind. There are the schools—high, public and ward. One tannery, two fruit canning establishments, three or four carriage building works, 1 foundry and stove works, gravitation water and electric light. Besides all these advantages there is one good saw mill, and a very busy depot of the Rathbun Co., of Deseronto.

I have remarked in the Toronto Daily Globe of Saturday's edition, every week, a very clear and lucid descriptive illustrated publication of nearly all the towns and cities of our country, with a brief history of the origin and rise of each. This I have found most entertaining, and it must also be very useful to business men. It seems to my mind that if all the bee-keepers who can write, were to send in a short account of their local environments, we might get to know each other almost as well as if we met in convention and this without disparaging that means of progress in any degree, but I wish to write you about something, and the matter written is at first sight somewhat in the strain of "a Hallamshire Bee-Keeper," but I can assure you that there is no interior or selfish motive cloaked by a plausible manner, as if you will read on you will see that I have no other motive than to do good, without any mercenary views whatever, on queens, honey or Punic bees. And I should like this and all other letters to assume as it were, the form of a district report.

In all the ups and downs of life bankruptcy is an exceedingly disagreeable phase of Hobson's choice. This may or may not have been the only alternative in the recent company at Beeton, but if it is so permit me to express my condolence and sympathy in the trial of such a character, as that cannot fail to make a true man feel the littleness of human affairs.

I am curious to know how many bee-keepers are orthodox Christians. I know that we all are not, and that many have no faith beyond the visible, the material, and the carnal. To my mind this is a worse plight to be in than bankruptcy of estate. The "bee" to me is a very forcible teacher of the doctrine of a special creation, in fact, I could have but little comfort taking care of him if he were not indeed a true minister of God, who faithfully works himself and stirs up others to work likewise. I like old fashioned talk, you see old fashions come in oftener than we know, which we can prove by

looking back and comparing the present with the past. Wisdom has never changed, and can never change. He who is faithful to the best interests of the bee is most successful as a honey producer; and he may fertilize all the flowers in the world if you like, but if he produces no honey it would be but folly to keep him and supply him with hives,

Mr. Editor, I think we should try to write as for the very young, as some have been doing very properly in your Journal. During last season this district was highly favored so far as I can learn, by a good honey crop. I am aware of four tons of sections in one shipment, and two in another having been made to Montreal; and to that city I have been told was sent a car load of honey by one shipper in the west.

And now, as this is my first letter with a view to the benefit of the guild, and as I have as yet no assurance that this style of letter is at all acceptable, or likely to be of any use, I conclude and in the meantime remain

Ex partibus infeveribus,
"BEE"-L-ZEBUB.

Picton, O., Feb. 8th, 1892.

We publish the above and thank the author for his production. Nevertheless we prefer articles containing practical experience and information regarding bee-keeping, and do not object to a very short sketch of any location.—ED

Foul Brood Management, by D. A. Jones mailed on receipt of 5c.—C.B.J., Beeton.

If you keep bees for profit get the best workers regardless of color or bands. If you keep bees for pleasure and for the love you bear the little workers you may let fancy run free and keep the golden yellow five banded sorts or any other strain that pleases the eye; even the stingless bees of Central America may be to some an interesting study but they have no record as honey producers and the dividend they would return would be only of a sentimental sort—such stuff as cannot be turned into a marketable commodity.—Rural Californian.

I have for sale the following sizes of sections made last August by the D. A. Jones Co. I will sell the lot, or I will sell any part of it. They are made from the best white basswood. I want an offer for the lot or for any size in the list:—Single slotted:—1,000 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$; 1,000 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ to the foot; 1,000 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$; 5,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$; 2,000 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$; 9,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$; 1,000 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Double slotted:—9,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ to the foot; 8,000 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$.—E. T. STRANGWAYS, Beeton, Feb. 15, '92.

“Gleanings” Comments on the Report of the Committee on Affiliation.

We reproduce from *Gleanings* its remarks on the Report of the Committee on Affiliation presented at the Annual Meeting of the O.B.K.A. held at London. The Report appeared in our issue of Jan. 15th ult. *Gleanings* printed the Report in full, and the comments thereon which appear below called forth Mr. R. McKnight's letter. The A.B.J. also printed the Report, and commented on it. It also reproduced the remarks made by *Gleanings*. The A.B.J. editorial note on the Report follows that of *Gleanings*, and also the editorial note on *Gleanings*' comments.

“The above came to hand from the secretary, and his language is couched in such a form that one *might* get the impression that in the sending of it he was doing a disagreeable duty and simply acting under instructions. We were greatly surprised and pained upon reading it—surprised, because we are certain that none of the members who were instrumental in having the N. A. B. K. A. incorporated had the *least thought* that that action would cause the Canadian brethren to withdraw. We were pained, too, because of some statements in the report that are calculated to carry the impression that we desired to put out from the N. A. B. K. A. the Canadians and break down their “national dignity,” etc. Nothing could be further from the real truth. We have since received a private letter from one of the members of the committee to the effect that the grievance was not against the U. S. as a body, but against a *few* of the leaders, and mentioned Thomas G. Newman, Dr. A. B. Mason, Dr. C. C. Miller, and the two Roots. We know that every one of the gentlemen named will be as much surprised as ourselves; but they will doubtless speak for themselves.

We greatly regret that the two members who were present at Keokuk should still misunderstand (we cannot believe intentionally) the purpose of incorporation. Although it has been explained heretofore, it seems they have entirely overlooked the fact that organizations in the United States that are national or international in their character and influence, are, or should be, incorporated under the laws of some one particular State; and, as was also ably explained by Capt. J. E. Hetherington at the Albany convention, incorporation *does not* make the association local, but a legal body politic amenable to the laws, with special functions, rights, duties, and liabilities; capable of suing

and of being sued—in short, transacting business. It is quite probable that the members of the O.B.K.A. as a *body*, not being familiar with the laws of the United States, were not in a position to appreciate what incorporation on this side of the line means. We could not incorporate under both the national governments, nor under the laws of the United States, but under the laws of some one State. But, we repeat again, the North American is not less international now than before. Let us give one illustration of what the society now under incorporation is capable of doing:

As a body it can sue any packing-house in any State where the laws are strict enough, that may be engaged in the adulteration of honey. It is in better position also to protest against injurious legislation from national or State governments, because it is an incorporated body.

Nine-tenths of the bee-keepers of the North American are residents of the United States; and Chicago, the place of incorporation, is the most central of any point for those bee-keepers. The great mass of them in the United States are in the North. This our subscription books show very decidedly. Nothing was more natural than that the State of Illinois should have been selected; and it seems to us, to speak plainly and in all kindness, that nothing but a partisan spirit or a silly quibble on technicalities on the part of the committee could make any objection to it. We have no grievance against the body of the Canadians who voted for the adoption of the report, for they were acting in good faith. Some of our warmest and best friends we number among the Canadians.

The report goes on to say: “We have reasons for believing that the official report of the Keokuk meeting, in the matter of the protest made by your representatives there, is largely characterized by a *suppression veri*; that communications sent by them to two leading bee papers . . . were not published.” We have before us the report of the Keokuk convention, as written by the secretary, C. P. Dadant. The report had to be necessarily brief on almost every subject that was discussed; and yet it seems, as we look it over, that the Canadian brethren were given a fair hearing. “Gleanings” was one of the leading bee publications designated that is *said* to have suppressed one of the communications. The matter at the time was “not available;” and moreover, we were sure that the writer did not properly understand what incorporation meant on this side of the line, and we thought it useless to stir up discord or partisan feeling over misconception or misunderstanding. We were not aware, until we read the report as

above, that the life members in the United States only were the incorporators. We are very sure that the Canadian life members were left out for no other reason than that the laws of incorporation require that the incorporators be residents of the United States. By the way, if we are correct there is but only one life member in Canada, and twelve in the United States. The Canadian member is D. A. Jones, and we are sure he would never quarrel with us on that point; and of the committee who make this as a big handle, not one is a life member.

Reference has been made to the fact that bee-keepers on this side have called the North American "national." As we had no really distinct national association, the nearest to it was the North American Bee Keepers' Association; and when "national" was used it was employed as a convenient term without any thought of excluding Canada.

As an evidence of the fraternal feeling, we presume it will do no harm to let out the secret that there was a strong effort on foot at Albany to put S. Corneil, a Canadian, in as president of the N.A.B.K.A. for the ensuing year. A number of members, including President Elwood, approached the writer on the subject, asking whether he would vote for him, and what he thought of our Canadian brother for the position. We not only endorsed the name, but said we would give our support to it, which we did. Those who were present at the Albany convention know well that Mr. Corneil would have been elected president if he had not absolutely refused to accept the honor. After this we were a little surprised to find that his name should appear among the members of the committee who drafted the report as above. This ought to show, beyond a question of doubt, that the American bee-keepers, who are members of the North American, desired to recognize Canada, and desired also to continue their past pleasant relations as we had done heretofore. Mark this: the very bee-keepers who voted to elect Mr. Corneil are the same ones who voted to adopt the article of incorporation.

Now, brother bee-keepers across the line, does this not show that the idea of crowding Canadians outside of the association was the furthest from our thoughts? and does it not prove that we on our part desired to continue our pleasant fraternal relations?

We have taken a good deal of space to reply to this; but the reason we have done so is because it is an international matter, and now

that the O.B.K.A. has taken the action that it has, it is proper that, as one of the Roots, and as a member of the N.A.B.K.A., we should explain our side so that our Canadian brethren can see that we were not intending to break down, nor even thinking of breaking down, their "independence, self respect and national dignity." If the Canadians refuse to reconsider, that will of course leave our Association distinctly national, for Canada has been the only nation outside the United States which had a voice in the proceedings of the North American.

—
"A.B.J.'S." COMMENTS ON "GLEANINGS" EDITORIAL
NOTE.

"It seems by the above that we are the principal offender. This is a surprise to us, as it is no doubt to all the others named—for we have labored assiduously for harmony and cordiality. Have sacrificed our feelings and interests to the gentlemen who signed the document. But when a quarrel is sought some one must be blamed, and the five Americans are singled out. We are in excellent company, and shall have to bear the blame, even though we have no idea of why we should be censured.

We opposed the incorporation of the society in Illinois, because we feared that the two Canadians present at the Keokuk meeting would say that we were personally interested in its location. The members of that committee will bear witness that upon every vote we were recorded in favor of Indianapolis, Ind., because the Association was born in that city. We subsequently stated this fact in open convention at Keokuk, and it was then well understood that we were in favor of any place which should be selected by the Association. There were only two votes against the incorporation in Illinois, and these were from the two Canadian delegates.

The report of the Canadian Committee also attacked the report of secretary Dadant, and he writes us the following letter in self-defence:

"DEAR MR. NEWMAN,—On page 783 of the C. B. J. I am accused of *suppressio veri* I have sent a protest to that paper, and wish to notify you, as the article also seems to hit you, and I wish you to know just where I stand. Every one who knows me knows that I tried to report all the facts, and I assert that it is ungentlemanly to accuse me at this date, when I have not been given notice either of errors or omissions by any one. I hold that the most elementary rules of politeness would require

that I be given a chance to correct either errors or omissions by personal request, before such a charge be made officially.

C. P. DADANT.'''

Some of that Canadian quartette have no confidence in one another, but likely the one who wrote the Report, through base intrigue induced them to sign it.

"A.B.J.'s." COMMENT ON THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON AFFILIATION.

"Mr. McKnight was a member of the Committee on Incorporation (see page 45 of the Report of the Keokuk Convention), and every member of that Committee voted that the Incorporators should be selected from the life members—each selecting the five he preferred. Mr. McKnight voted for four out of the five who signed the petition for incorporation. He then remarked that as he supposed, as it was voted at Keokuk that the society should be incorporated in Illinois—that Mr. D. A. Jones (the only Canadian life member) would not be eligible. The "form" to be signed by the incorporators read: "We, the undersigned citizens of the United States," etc. Therefore, no one not a citizen of the United States could be included—much as we would like to have had friend Jones in that capacity.

It is surprising that now *one* of the committee of the Ontario society should join in the foregoing report, which says that the rest of the committee "cared little for his opinion"—when in fact his vote prevailed, and his opinion about the only Life Member in Canada was endorsed and acted upon!

It is well known that it was our intention to be present at Albany until shortly before the time for the convention to be held. Then, while much indisposed, we remembered we were chairman to two committees, and must report. We wrote such and sent them, not knowing whether any of the other members would be present or not. Now, in the above report we are blamed for not submitting our report to the rest of the committees; as our statement was simply a record of what had been done, such was quite unnecessary.

Then, again, complaint is made that "not a word is said as to the probable effect" of incorporation, but what has the committee to do with that matter? The Association settled by vote what was to be done; and appointed a committee to do it—"not to ask the reason why," or to moralize on its effect. Such was not the business of the committee.

The Ontario committee have simply taken a narrow-minded view of affairs, and evidently were more intent upon finding fault than of fostering harmony. If they desire a distinct organ-

ization it is their privilege to have it—and that, too, without quarreling with those who would like to continue to work in harmony with them, and to co-operate in every laudable undertaking.

If they feel that they cannot continue affiliation without sacrificing "independence, self-respect and national dignity" they should not be asked to remain!

In the last issue of "Gleanings" friend E. R. Root gives complete answers to many other points, which we heartily endorse.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

An Open Letter to the Editor of Gleanings.

SIR,—Your observations upon the Report of the Committee of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association in the matter of its withdrawal from affiliation with the N.A.B.A., call for a few words in reply. I feel I have no right to trespass upon your columns, even if permitted, in discussing a subject which your people have settled for themselves in their own way. I therefore avail myself of the courtesy of the editor of this journal to make a few comments upon your review of the Report. I shall not go into the reasons at length which led the O.B.A. up to the conclusion arrived at. These are pretty well set out in the report itself, I shall confine myself to a few points which I think need elucidation. You say that the letter of our Secretary when transmitting the Report for publication, "is couched in language that one might get the impression he was doing a disagreeable duty, and simply acting under instructions." I do not know in what language Secretary Couse's letter was couched, but I do know he was doing a disagreeable duty—disagreeable to himself and all the Canadians concerned, and that he was acting "under instructions. The duty of severing our connexion as a body from the time-honored North American Bee-Keepers' Association was distasteful and disagreeable to every one of us, and none regretted it more than myself.

I have been a delegate to the North American from the Ontario on several occasions. I have met and mingled with the leading bee-keepers of the United States from Missouri to Maine, and I have learned to like and respect them. I might possibly have enjoyed a like honor, and a like privilege in the future had we remained in affiliation; but I felt that the stand taken by some of your people must result in the severance of fraternal ties, congenial to the wishes of our people, and I firmly believe, to the wishes of the vast majority of the bee-keepers of the United States with whom we have aforesaid held com-

mon counsel; I strove to avert this to the best of my ability, and to the extent of my opportunities. Furthermore, our people have been honored with the highest position in the gift of the members of the North American. For three years of its life a Canadian presided over its deliberations—one of them acted as its Secretary for a year. I myself declined the proffered honor of Treasurer at the Brantford meeting, and, as you justly say, there was a disposition to elect Mr. Corneil President at Albany. In the face of these facts it is absurd to suppose we could have any desire or any motives to excite bad feelings against the bee-keepers of the United States—a crime with which we are charged by Bro. Newman and darkly hinted at by yourself,—but which I shall dismiss as unworthy of further notice.

It was in view of these facts that we spoke, voted, and wrote to avert the threatened rupture, and to maintain our fraternal relationship as it had existed for so long. But since incorporation has been effected in the way it is, in the face of our protests—isolating us I believe from the body corporate,—the Committee saw no way open to it consistent with self-respect (this sentiment may be sneered at by whom it may) but to recommend withdrawal.

You say in your comment "we greatly regret that the two members (Mr. Clarke and myself) who were present at Keokuk should misunderstand the purpose of incorporation." I am sure your regret will be accepted as genuine; but are you really certain we did not understand the purposes of incorporation? Is it your candid belief that we did not understand these as well as any member at that meeting? Will you assert that the purposes of incorporation were never stated by any of its advocates at Keokuk? Will you not admit that Capt. Hethrington was the first man among you to mention these, when at Albany he stated them to be "the power to hold property, to sue and be sued"—privileges which the merest tyro knows are enjoyed by incorporated bodies the world over. But what advantages can or will accrue from these to the North American? I can understand that a State Association incorporated under State laws might make use of their privileges and be benefited by them; but I fail to see, and never could see any advantage which incorporation will bring the North American.

You admit "*Gleanings* was one of the leading publications designated that is said to have suppressed one of the communications." In saying so we were but stating a truth. Your apology now is "the matter was not available." I confess I do not understand the phrase, "not

available," as here employed, unless it is a phrase peculiar to printing offices, it means nothing. While the letter was in your hands, your pigeon hole, or your waste basket, it was surely "available." You add, by way of excuse, that you "thought it useless to stir up discord or partizan feeling over misconception or misunderstanding." I submit that in the use of this language you do the writer an injustice, as there was not one word in the letter that could possibly stir up discord or wound the feelings of any one. Nor were its contents begotten in ignorance, or misconception. It was "partisan" in so far as it expressed the views of one of the parties concerned and no further. Moreover, you would not have been troubled with it or any other letter from me on the matter, had not Dr. Miller, in the previous issue of your paper, written on the same subject and invited discussion. It was in response to that call from the Dr. I wrote the letter. If any others responded as I did their communications were treated as mine was, because henceforward not a syllable on incorporation appeared in your paper. It was this fact, in conjunction with others, that led our Committee to believe there was a mutual understanding between two of the leading bee papers of the United States "to stifle discussion, and prevent the subject from being ventilated." I should like to treat the subject more fully, but as I have a few words to say upon the comments of your confrere the editor the A.B.J., space forbids. I shall close by subscribing myself

Yours fraternally,
R. MCKNIGHT,
Chairman of Com. on Affiliation.

To the Editor of the American Bee Journal:

SIR,—I have already adverted to the review of the editor of *Gleanings*, re the withdrawal of the O.B.A. from affiliation with the N.A.B.A. I now purpose saying a few words anent your own comments thereon. Your remarks appear a little ill-natured, are not ever courteous, or consistent with themselves. You pay the members of the Special Committee a sorry compliment when you say "some of that Canadian quartette have no confidence in one another, but likely the one who wrote the Report through base intrigue induced them to sign it."

Let me assure you that all the members of that Committee are ex-Presidents of our Association, and men of at least ordinary intelligence, that intrigue on the part of any one of them would not be likely to escape the notice of the others, or fail to be treated by them as intrigue deserves to be treated, that if all four conspired to hoodwink their fellow members of the Association, or attempted to cause them to endorse a report the

contents of which did not commend itself to their judgment and approval, they would most assuredly fail. The general intelligence of our Association is such as to destroy any such inference. Their continuous membership and thorough knowledge of the business of the Association forbids the supposition that they acted in the dark.

You express your surprise "that now one of the Committee of the Ontario Society should join in the Report which says the rest of the Committee cared little for his opinion." Doubtless the consummation of your pet scheme led you to practically ignore the existence of your fellow committee men. Had you taken them into your confidence, as you might and should have done, a better understanding would have been arrived at and a more satisfactory result secured. The express wish of the Keokuk meeting might have been deferred till a fuller discussion was had, and the views of more of the representative bee-keepers of the United States secured.

You will admit, I think, that the Keokuk meeting was not a representative gathering. A score would include all present who could properly be so designated. I submit, therefore, that its hasty action was not the expression of a general wish. The meeting at Albany stood vastly higher as a representative body. But you may retort: The Albany Convention endorsed the action of the Keokuk meeting. True, but it was not duly considered. I mildly sought to introduce the matter, but feeling the peculiar position I occupied, I refrained from pressing the question. I don't think you can fairly claim lack of opportunity to personally consult your Committee, or blame me for believing my opinion was of no consequence to you. If I mistake not, a quorum of that committee rode on the coach with you from Keokuk to Chicago. Here you had an excellent opportunity of doing what you failed to do. Add to this the fact, that you wrote the report, signed it on behalf of the Committee—entrusted it to a gentleman who was not a member of the Committee for submission to the meeting, and that your colleagues did not know its contents till presented for adoption,—and you must acknowledge there was at least a lack of courtesy to our part. The only privilege you vouchsafed to us, was to ask us by letter to name the men we wished to see figure as incorporators.

You appear to labor under the delusion that you favored my opinion above that of my fellows in refraining from including the name of Mr D. A. Jones among the incorporators. If this were so, I should most assuredly feel flattered, but its force is destroyed when I quote you as

follows: "The 'form' to be signed by the incorporators reads: 'We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, &c.' Therefore *no one* but a citizen of the United States could be included." If this be so, how then could Mr. Jones' name be left off on my recommendation? He is not a citizen of the United States, but he is one of the only two life members of the association at the time the motion for incorporation was carried, the other being yourself. See proceedings of 1890. The fact that I pointed out at that early date that Mr. Jones was ineligible, is, I think, evidence that I knew something of the situation, although we are charged with ignorance of the subject, "narrow mindedness," and what not.

You say you "have sacrificed your own feelings and interests to the gentleman who signed the document." I am certain it would pain every one of them, if they should put you to any inconvenience or cause you to sacrifice either of feeling or interest, but they will have to rack their brains to discover wherever you have done so in this matter.

There is one thing that pains me above all else in connection with this affair, and that is that Mr. Dadant feels that his *bone fides* are questioned in our Report. I can assure you, sir, Mr. Dadant never occurred to my mind, in connection with his work in reporting the Keokuk meeting, while our report was being written or under consideration. I would be the last man to sanction anything reflecting on his character, because I have the highest respect for him, believing him to be one of the most independent, out spoken and honorable men in the ranks of American bee-keepers, and in say this I feel certain I but echo the sentiments of my fellow committee men. I know, too, he enjoys the confidence of Canadian bee-keepers who have the privilege of knowing him, or who have had business transactions with him. His reputation amongst us is that of a sterling, high minded gentleman. Mr. Dadant must know, however, that as the business is done, it is impossible for any one except the Secretary and the publisher to know what the Official Report contains until it is put in the hands of the members in pamphlet form, and then corrections are out of the question, and what the speakers may have said has escaped the memory of the reporter. It was the comparative meagreness of the report in respect to what was urged in opposition to incorporation in connection with other strange things, that led to the insertion of the paragraph complained of.

And now in conclusion, permit me to assure you that nothing which has transpired has

lessened our esteem for the brethren across the border, with whom some of us have had much pleasant intercourse in the past.

The friction is between bodies corporate, and not between individuals. We may condemn people for injudicious acts in public matters without lessening our respect for them as men. This is precisely our position. We feel you have driven us to adopt a course not congenial to our wishes, but which should in no wise interfere with our fraternal feelings, or social relations.

Changing the lines in "Death and Dr. Harnbrook,"

"You took the road that pleased yourself
And sae did we."


But you jostled us into the road we followed.

Personally, I hope your society is still elastic enough to permit me to remain a member. Be this as it may, I expect to attend some of its future meetings if in no other capacity than that of an interested spectator.

I have the honor to remain, Dear Sir,
Yours fraternally,
R. McKnight.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Mr. Lowmaster Rises to Remark.

 R. EDITOR,—In the American Apiculturist, for November, 1891, we read on page 150, in which Alley says, "I know of but few swindlers now in the Queen business. If you read this copy of the Api. carefully, you will have no trouble in locating one of them." Yes if the bee-keepers of this country would read Alley's monthly circulars, they would have no trouble in locating one of them, and before I am through with this article we will see who the swindler is. Then on page 153 of same circular, he says, "This honest man (?) Lowmaster is the Queen dealer who sent me two common black queens for Imported Carniolan mothers. About half of the workers progeny of those queens showed yellow bands, and both queens were inferior. If any readers of the Api. have an idea that this charge is made for this occasion, I call upon Lowmaster to publish my letters to him in reference to this matter." As I have kept all this man Alley's letters and postal cards, I am fully prepared for the occasion, and Mr. Editor by your kind permission we will try and accommodate him, show the readers of your Journal the inconsistency and absurd statements of Alley. I will proceed to notice. On March 15th, 1890, Alley accepted my proposition to carry my one inch ad. in the Api. for six months, and send me 4 dozen drone traps, for two Imported Carniolan queens to be sent him in the Spring and Summer of 1890. I sent him the first queen about

the first of May—a pure Imported Carniolan queen, a first-class queen in every respect, and she never laid an egg that produced a bee that showed any yellow on them. I know what I am talking about, for I had thoroughly tested her. On the date of the same month, May 1890, he (Alley) acknowledged the receipt of said queen thus, "*The queen you sent me, laid about a dozen eggs and died. Send me a good one this time.*" To satisfy him, I sent him another queen gratis, an absolutely pure Imported Carniolan queen, and the bees were uniformly marked, and none of the bees had any yellow bands. On the 25th of June, 1890, he acknowledged the receipt of the duplicate queen thus. "*Yours to hand. The last queen came to hand in good order. She looks to me like one reared this year, as she refuses to lay drone eggs. I think she is a good one. The first one never suited me, too slow and inactive all the time, her bees were not well marked for pure Carniolans. I raised some queens from her and destroyed the drone cells.*" On August 7th, 1890, he writes me and says. "*The first queen you sent me was superseded, the second is likely to go the same way. Mr. Pratt of Marlboro, Mass., was here the other day, I showed him your bees. He laughed and said, they are not good Carniolans bees. My yellow Carniolan bees will sweep the country.*" As I owed Alley one Imported Carniolan queen, or really did not owe him any, I wrote and told him so, and his reply was, "*Why don't you send on your second queen then.*" He knew very well I did not owe him two queens. So about Sept. 1st, 1890, I sent him the last queen. On acknowledging the receipt of the queen, he writes thus: "*About a week ago I received a queen. Supposed it came from you, thought. I would introduce her this morning, when I saw her I pinched her head off, a little mean black queen. She would not live till spring. Yours, H. Alley.*" Then on January 19th, 1891, he writes me in regard to this same queen thus, "*Why did you send me the queen before I said I was ready for her, I lost the queen because I had no place to put her, and was not ready. You must send me another.*" Now then readers you will notice the first queen I sent him, he says, "*laid about a dozen eggs and died; but from those dozen eggs he raised some queens, some bees and the drone cells he destroyed. How many queens cells did he raise from this dozen eggs? How many drone cells did he destroy? How many bees did he get from this dozen eggs that had yellow bands? Can any one explain? It is too complicated for me. The second queen suited him when he acknowledged its receipt.*"

but on the 7th of August, following, he again finds fault with them and says, "The first queen you sent me was superceded, the second is likely to go the same way." How many bees did he get from her to show Pratt or any body else? How many bees did he get that had yellow bands? for this is the queen that half of her bees showed yellow bands, *which is absolutely false*, for I had tested this queen also, and none of her bees had yellow bands, and it is a quite likely story that this queen's bees would have yellow bands after he got her. Away with such fallacy and deception. The last queen I sent him he says on Sep. 16th, 1890, "that he pinched her head off," but on Jan. 19, 1890, he states that he lost the queen because he had no place to put her, and was not ready." You will see that he kept this queen one week before he went to introduce her, then he will say he pinched her head off. How did he know that this queen would not live till spring. You see he wanted me to send him another queen, for that one that on Jan. 19th, 1891, he says he lost because he had no place to put her, and that he pinched her head off on Sep. 16th, 1890. This is one of the queens that he tells his readers on page 153, Nov. No. of his Api., that he says was a common black queen and "About half of her worker progeny showed yellow bands." How many eggs could a queen lay after he had her head pinched off," that would produce yellow banded bees. After he "lost her because he had no place to put her," how many eggs did she lay that the bees had yellow bands. Can any body believe such a man? Who cares to deal with such a man who will make such mean and false statements like the above? His letters and reports are so conflicting that I cannot believe them. Even if they were true he was still willing on the 19th day of Jan., 1891 to be further defrauded by me and asked me to send him another queen, or in his own language, "You must send me another," to take the place of the one whose head he severed from its "Little black" body on the 16th day of September, 1890. The 4th queen I did not send him, neither do I intend to do so because of his conflicting statements. I wrote Alley and asked him why he did not send the drone traps, and his reply was "What about drone traps? We would send them if I knew how many you want." Yours, Alley, 6-25, 1890. The drone traps were never sent for the part pay on those queens he wrote so conflictingly about, and I don't believe he ever intended to send them. I am not the only person with whom this man Alley has thus dealt. He has a good deal to say about the colony of Carniolan bees he got of Andrews and

Lockhart, therefore we will hear from the other side. Mr. F. A. Lockhart writes me April 3rd, 1891, and says, "The Spring of 1889, when I was with Andrews, we sold Alley a colony of Carniolan bees, he made quite a little fuss, he said the bees we sent were pure, not a bee showed any yellow, later he claimed that the queen sent with the colony was not pure, the bees she was shipped with were not her progeny. He said all of her daughter bees showed yellow more or less, and to act mean he tried to make out that the queens he got of us was impure—he believed she had some Italian blood in her."

Dec. 16, 1890, John Andrews writes me and says, "I sent to Alley once for 3 Holy Land queens, this was in the fall, one I lost introducing, another in wintering, and one came through all right, except that she was a drone layer. I expected that Alley would make her good and would volunteer to do it after being informed of the fact, and all I got was: She is worthless kill her; just the five word. A year ago last spring Mr. L. and I sent him (Alley) as clean a swarm of bees as we had in in the yard, not one yellow bee in the hive, and nearly two combs of drone brood, and told him to keep them 4 or 6 weeks and then say himself what they were worth and send us the money. In about thirty days he gave them a big puff in the Apiculturist and gave us three or four ads in the journal, but when we duned him he said that every queen he raised from them gave workers badly marked (yellow workers,) and he would not pay one cent for them." Here you have the testimony of two honest Carniolan queen breeders which need no comments. Mr. J. W. Windu, of New Orleans, La says, under date of Nov. 12th, 1891. "I think Alley is making an ass of himself on the yellow Carniolan controversy, he has owed me for queens sold to him 20 years ago, and the bill has been sent to him many times and always promised to pay, but made some trivial excuse just then. I consider him anything but honest." What! owes for queens for 20 years, then, calls me all the mean names he can lay his tongue to. Yes he promised to pay but never has done it. He promised to send one half dozen drone traps, that he owes me but they have not been sent yet. He sent Mr. Andrews a drone laying queen and would not send a good queen, but says, "Kill her she is worthless," "Pinch her head off a mean little black queen." Now then I will come near home, and see what we will develop here. Mr. Nepolian Crouse of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, sent to Alley once for a Holy Land queen, he got the queen and introduced her safely, and when the bees hatched they proved to be

Italians, Mr. Crouse sent a few bees in a letter and a postal card for a reply, and asked this honest queen breeder Alley what kind of bees they were, or the name of them and Alleys reply was, "The bees are nice, "Only Pure Holy Land Bees in America." Advertises one race of bees then fill orders with I don't know what—any thing he comes to first. Mr. Simon Moses, of Upper Sandusky, writes under date March 2, 1891, and says, "As regards N. Crouse's bees that he got of Alley I would give my opinion that they were not Holy Land—Alley's Golden Carniolans are a fraud same as his \$100 queens." Further I will say that I saw the bees from the queen Mr. Crouse got of Alley for Holy Land queens, and they were neither Syrians nor Palestine bees, and nothing Holy Land about them. If the readers don't believe me they can write to Mr. Crouse, and he will tell you all about his dealing, with Alley.

Mr. Falconer we will next hear from you. Under date of April 22nd, 1891. Mr. Falconer says: "As we wrote you before we believe that the Golden Carniolans are really Hybrids. Our man sent to Alley last season for a Carniolan queen for experiment in our new Apiary, and we are candidly of the opinion that this queen is only a Hybrid Italian, and our bee-keeper who is an old experienced hand, feels certain of it." Alley writes me in a card sometime in September, and says, "If you think you have gained a point by the lie you told in the British Bee Journal, I will handle you without gloves," then on page 150 of his monthly harrangue says: "Lowmaster is about right for the name of any one who can make such base, mean, lying statements as appeared in a late issue of the B. B. J. He said Alley is the man who is selling Carniolans crossed with Italians for Golden Carniolans." Well let us see who is telling the base and the meanest lies. First we will notice Alley's ad, as it appeared in the A. B. K. for 1891. He says "I still have the original Golden Carniolan queen, the first one produced in America." Then on page 136 of the A. B. J., July 30th, 1891, Alley says, "I send you a specimen of a new strain—Golden Carniolans—which were developed in the Bay State Apiary. There is not a particle of any other blood in these but Carniolans." Now then let us turn to page 112 of the Api., for July 1890, and we will find where this so called "Pure Golden Carniolan" was originated which Alley says is, "A new strain of bees that was developed in the Bay State Apiary—Now let me tell you about a new strain of bees we have, and from what this strain was developed.

Last fall when clearing up our nucleus for the

season, we found in our out queen-apiary, (the one used for Carniolan queens,) a muddy-yellow Carniolan queen. She had not been fertilized and could not be by Carniolan drones as we had none, nor did we have but a few Italian drones. It was late in the season, (Oct. 10) to expect a queen to be fertilized, yet I did not despair. We had about fifty fine drones in our \$100 colony. One day when the drones were flying out about fifty were caught, and placed in a nucleus colony which was made all ready to move to the Carniolan apiary on the first day the weather was suitable for drones to mate. After a few days waiting the weather cleared up warm about noon one day and we took the drones and went to the out apiary as quickly as our horse was able to take us there. When we got there the queen was on the wing. The drones were at once released and in a moment's time all were in the air. In less than ten minute the queen returned bearing unmistakable indications of having been fertilized. In less than one hour from the time we started from home we returned with the queen. She was introduced to a weak colony, yet she managed to go through the winter all right, though there were less than a pint of bees this spring. This queen proves to be very prolific, the workers extra good honey gathered, and handsomer marked yellow bees cannot be found. We shall commence at once to rear queens from her eggs, and have all of them fertilized by drones reared from our \$100 queen. If this does not prove to be a good strain of bees we shall be disappointed." Reader here you see that this wonderful strain—Golden Carniolan—has but very little Carniolan blood in them, they are $\frac{2}{3}$ Italians and $\frac{1}{3}$ Carniolan according to his own testimony, E. L. Pratt writes me Sept. 12th, 1890, and says, "We are developing a strain of Golden Carniolans which are very fine, but we cannot claim them strictly pure." Now we have the testimony of both the originators of the G. C. bees, one tells you how they were originated, and the other one says they are not "strictly pure." Now then have I lied when I say that Alley is the man that crosses Carniolans (queens) with Italian (drones), and sells that cross for Pure Golden Carniolans. Again Alley says, "There is a man in Austria, advertising Golden Carniolans, and several queens are expected from him in June (1891). Under date of Jan. 19th, 1891, Alley writes and says, "Benton never sent a pure Carniolan queen to this country, all show more or less yellow bees." Why are they not pure? He says because, "All show more or less yellow bees." Further more if Bentons Car-

niolan queens that he sent to this country were not pure because "All showed more or less yellow bees," it is evident that none other can be pure where the bees show "More or less yellow." What inconsistency! The very idea of Alley stating that Benton never sent a pure Carniolan queen to this country, because the "bees showed more or less yellow," and then have the cheek to tell bee-keepers that he has them and they are all yellow, it is ridiculous. Mr. Pauly a Carniolan queen breeder, a native of Western Austria, writes me August 1891, and says, "If Alley says, that there is a man in Carniola who represents his bees as Golden Carniolans, he lies. There is no such thing in Carniola. Everybody knows that pure genuine yellow Carniolan bees do not exist. I give you my word of honor, that such a breeder is not in existence here in Carniola, and nobody knows anything of Golden Carniolan bees. Please tell Mr. Alley that if he is making such representations regarding his Golden Carniolan bees he is a grand swindler." Mr. Pauly further says that "It is often the case that bees in Krain (Carniola) have yellow rings, but only on the south side of Carniola, toward Italy, and they are a mixed race of Carniolans and Italians. For the present I give you only such information concerning the genuine pure Carniolan bees, they have been in existence since unknown times. They are a gray hairy bee the other bees brought into the market in Carniola are a mixed race of Italians and Carniolans. The pure Carniolan bee has positively nothing yellow about it." Mr. Schusterschitz writes me and says, "The original Carniolan bee is gray with a light gray ring which can be noticed easy on the young bees. The Germans claim the Carniolan bees are an offspring of the black bees, but I will not treat this as the proof is missing, but if this should have been the case, then it must have been several hundred years ago, for the Carniolan bees existed in the same condition as now. I also can say that the Carniolan bees had to suffer from the Italians bees for goodness knows how long." Mr. Dragon a noted Carniolan queen breeder, writes me in 1891, and says, "Why some of our bees have yellow rings is from the fact, that some of the settlers in the far past have brought those bees with them. Centuries ago when some Italians settled here they brought the yellow bees along, but only a small mixture occurred as our Alpine valleys are mostly populated with native Carniolan, where no yellow bees existed. When Mr. Alley says that the Krainer bees came from a yellow race of bees he is telling what is incorrect. The original Carniolans are gray as I told you before."

The above is proof enough to convince any one that the original Carniolans are gray and not yellow and that the bees with yellow rings are a mixture of Italians and Carniolans. It also proves that this so called Pure Golden Carniolans are nothing but hybrids. Some will say where can we get any pure Carniolan bees then? I will say in Upper Carniola, in the Valleys of the Alpine Mountains, there they exist in their purity. In Lower Carniola and along the boundary line of Carniola and Italy, there the bees are a mixture of Italians and Carniolans and are not pure. Now then readers who is the liar and swindler?

Yours truly,

L. A. LOWMASTER.

Belle Vernon, Ohio.

The Man or The Hive—Which?

DOOLITTLE GIVES SOME OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL BEE-KEEPING.

FROM the many questions from different correspondents which I receive nearly every day, and from the many who are seeking after the best hive, a hive which will "give big results" every time, it would seem that all one has to do is to procure a Root Dovetailed, a Heddon divisible, Hoffman Langstroth, Gallup, or some other good hive, to meet with certain success in apiculture. No matter how little thought is given to the field, location, or securing the bees in time for the harvest, or how poorly attended to, if we have only a good hive we certainly shall have honey. From the many failures in the bee-business, and the shipwreck ending in disaster of so many who started out joyously when embarking in the business, it would seem as if they depended simply on using, or having in their bee-yard, good hives. While a good hive has very much to do with the results of bee-keeping, the man has much more to do with success or failure, so far as dollars and cents are concerned. Does a man buy a choice lot of poultry, put them in a nice, well-finished building and inclosure for the same, and let them take care of themselves, expecting a large profit from them? No: the man spares no pains to have them properly cared for, and gives them every chance in his power which will tend toward success. Yet this very same individual, or many very similar to him, will expect a large income from the same number of colonies of bees if they only have them in good hives, no matter whether they do anything for them once in six months or not. The idea that "bees work for nothing and board themselves" must be banished from our thoughts before we secure much profit from them, and yet this very

idea seems to take possession of very many when they embark in the bee-business. Work, for a man with brains enough to know that he must leave no stone unturned that tends toward success, is what successful bee-keeping means. A good hive in the hands of such a man is a power which can be used to roll up tons of honey, and show to the masses of the people that there is money in the bee-business. Such a man will have his bees in readiness for the honey harvest whether that harvest comes from white clover, basswood, or fall flowers, and he will do things in just the right time to secure the best results.

I am often asked, "What advantage has a movable-frame hive over a box hive?" Much, every way, in the hands of the skillful apiarist, but none at all with the man who does not take advantage of its principles or of the benefits derived by a judicious use of the same, such as knowing in the spring that each colony has sufficient stores to last till flowers bloom, or in the fall that he has plenty of stores for winter, or that each colony has a good profitable queen, or giving stores to the needy by taking them from those having an abundance, etc. What are the movable frames good for if not for the above purpose? and yet we have those all over the land who do not take a frame out of a hive once in a year, yet call themselves bee-keepers, and wonder why they do not succeed in securing some profit from their bees as do some of their more successful neighbors. They have the same hives, they are sure. They are like some persons I know of, who, when asked how the bees prosper, "Pretty well, I guess; the hives were all heavy when I set them out of the cellar, and I guess they are yet. Here is a good one, I have lifted it several times, and it is always heavy. That one will give me lots of honey this year." We step to the entrance, and there is scarcely a bee flying, while from others near by, the working force shows three times their numbers. Upon asking about one of these the owner lifts the hive, and, when finding it much lighter than the other, says, "That is lighter, and I do not think it is as good as the other." we next ask if each has a good queen and plenty of brood as it is now near the tenth of May, and are met with the reply, "I can't tell; I have not had the frames out of the hive since the bees were put in it. I do not believe in fussing with my bees as some do.

Thus we find plenty of bee-keepers, or those calling themselves such, all over the land. Is it any wonder that we have plenty of candidates for blasted hopes? These men do not seem to realize that it is just this "fussing,"

as they call it, which makes the success of the prosperous ones about them. I do not want to be understood that a person is to be continually overhauling his hives (as most of the readers of Gleanings are aware, from what I have written during the immediate past), that such a person may be successful. No, not that. What I mean is, that, when a gain is to be made by looking inside of a hive, do it, and do it at just the time it is needed. Tend to the bees in the spring in just the right time; put on the sections in the right time; see that all colonies have good prolific queens at the time they are needed, and so on with all the work of the apiary. Do not keep any more colonies of bees than you can care for and have every thing done in good order. Better results can be secured from twenty-five colonies properly attended to than with one hundred colonies left to care for themselves. What I wish to impress on the minds of every reader of this article is this: That a thorough, practical apiarist will succeed with almost any of the frame hive now in use, while a careless, "go as you please" man, will not pay his way with the best hive ever invented; and it is for the reader of this to know to which of these classes he or she belongs. If to the latter class, reform should be the motto to be pasted in your hat.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

—Gleanings.

Borodino, N. Y., Jan. 14.

A bound volume of Clark's Birdseye View of Bee-Keeping mailed on receipt of 10c.—C. B. J., Beeton.

"Bee-Keepers' Pamphlets," by D. A. Jones, mailed on receipt of 5c. Address, THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

I have bought the dies belonging to the D. A. Jones Co. and will keep in stock, until my merchandise is sold, Perforated Queen Excluding Metal. Prices according to quantity ordered and the amount of waste.—E. T. STRANGWAYS, Beeton, Ont.

I have bought from the D. A. Jones Co. the following sizes of sections, which I offer for sale at \$1.00 per M. F. O. B. in Beeton. All of them will fit the 8 or 9 frame Jones' Hive—Double slotted:— $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

We have a few automatical charts in stock. They explain the anatomy and physiology of the honey bee, and its relations to the flowering plants. The illustrations are colored, well executed, and not only useful, but ornamental. Their measurements are too long to pass the mail, but we will express them securely boxed for \$1.50.—C. B. J., Beeton.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A Report from Bruce County.

THE Bruce Co. B.K.A., will hold a session some time in February or March, but time and place of meeting will be sent to the JOURNAL in time for publication. I would write some for the Journal but I am afraid if W. F. Clark was to see it he would say that my grammar was decidedly bad, but I will try however, to keep you posted on what is going on here. My bees are very quiet in their winter quarters, and in conversing with other bee-keepers they report the same, which, I think, is a good sign of their wintering well.

A BRUCE BEE-KEEPER.

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

APICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.

THE experiment conducted was, Testing to what extent, if any, the bees thin out the septum, or base of comb foundation before storing the honey in the comb, and what effect various thicknesses of foundation has upon the thickness of base finally left by the bees. The object of this was to see if heavy grades of foundation would leave an undue amount of wax in the comb, making it unpleasant to the consumer, and injuring the sale of comb honey; or if it might be drawn out into the cell walls by the bees. The foundation was supplied free of all charges to the ones agreeing to conduct the experiments. There were three grades sent out, being 6 foot to the pound, 10 feet to the pound, and 12 feet to the pound, known as medium brood, thin surplus, and extra thin surplus. The sections were marked accordingly before putting into the hive, and instructions given to place all over centre of brood chamber to give all an alike favorable position or otherwise for drawing out and building on the foundation. Owing to the very unfavorable honey season generally, some were unable to get the foundation drawn out at all. These we hope to secure next season. In testing for sections which had the thinnest base, the three samples were taken without looking at the number of feet per pound marked on wood, and by looking through base of section and taking a piece of each comb in mouth, the order of thickness was found, and in almost every instance the order was the same as when the foundation was placed in the sections. In no case was the least difficulty experienced in discovering that the foundation 6 feet to the pound was the heavier—the base and also the wall was heavy, and the feeling, when eaten with honey in the mouth, decidedly unpleasant. In No. 8

experiment a heavy honey flow was secured artificially, by putting a feeder on top of the hive, holding about 15 pounds, and the bees built the comb out very quickly. In this lot, when the honey was extracted and the wax was cold, the cell wall built on by the bees was broken away, and underneath the foundation was found in almost if not exactly the same condition as when put in the sections. The general results tend to show that comb foundation in sections is not thinned by bees as is generally supposed. Twenty four applied for material, out of which the following number reported, as follows:

By Whom Con- DUCTED.	P. O.	HONEY FLOW.	ORDER OF THICKNESS.			REMARKS.
			6 feet.	10 feet.	12 feet.	
1 Dr. Geo. Dugan..	Embro, Ont.	Light	1	3	2	A scarcely perceptible difference between 2 and 3. A very marked difference.
2 E. L. Goold & Co.	Brantford.	Medium.	1	2	3	
3 Geo. E. Adams....	"	Medium.	1	2	3	
4 Wm. Mobery.....	Sarnia Boxists	Medium.	1	2	3	
5 Edgar M. Husband	Carleton Place.	Medium.	1	2	3	
6 Miss H. F. Buller..	Cambridge.	Medium.	1	2	3	
7 Wm. German.....	Beachville.	Medium.	1	2	3	
8 R. E. Holtermann..	Brantford.	Heavy.	1	2	3	
9 Geo. Barber.....	Hartford.	Light.	1	2	3	
10 S. Richtigmeyer....	Wooler.	Light.	1	2	3	
11 W. Haight.....	Wellington.	Medium.	1	2	2	
12 Jas. Shaw.....	Kemble.	Medium.	1	2	3	

EDGAR M. HUSBAND,
W. HAIGAT,
R. F. HOLTERMANN,
Apianian Committee.

— THE —

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BEETON, ONT.

EDITORIAL.

Look at your bees in winter quarters and if you find the entrances are closed, take a crooked wire and quietly remove the dead bees so as not to disturb the cluster.

* * *

Members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will please look at their Bee Journal and see if the subscription No. is correct. See that you are credited one year free from date of your last payment. Be particular about this.

* * *

We see by the *British Bee Journal* that Mr. Hewitt, of Punic bee fame and known to bee-keepers as "A Hallamshire Bee-Keeper," is about to enter an action for libel against Messrs. Cowan & Carr, the publishers of the B. B. J. If these gentlemen in conducting their journal have come in conflict with Mr. Hewitt in his Punic wonders it augurs badly for Mr. Hewitt. The publishers of the B. B. J. are gentlemen above suspicion, and any thing they say will bear investigation.

* * *

Gleanings says, "as a body it can sue any packing houses in any state, where the laws are strict enough &c., &c. *vide* article. Incorporation is not required for a suit. The party swindled has by law the right to bring the offender to task, the swindled has the only right to obtain damages. The N. A. B. K. A. could not recover damages unless they made the purchase. It is also questionable if a meeting of stock holders of the

N. A. B. K. A. will be as interesting as a convention of members of the same, for in the one case the stock holders would be tied down to rules and regulations governing Stock Cos., in the other case conventionality rules the meeting.

* * *

We are asked by more than one subscriber from the Lower Provinces to give them some information about the O. B. K. A. We do not think there is an association in any other province except Ontario. The O. B. K. A. charge an admission fee of \$1.00. They receive a grant from the Provincial Government annually, and give to each of their members some article, book, or other literature concerning the bee, the value of which, when you add the time, trouble and cost of mailing or expressing, is equal to the fee. Last year they offered a standard work on "The Bee." The year before, we think, they gave a smoker, and this year they offer free to every member joining, who remits his \$ to the Secy., Wm. Couse, Streetsville, the C. B. J. for one year *free*, and every member now a subscriber, a years extension of his subscription. The benefits are great—we need not enumerate them. The annual gathering is a treat to any apiarist. Arrangements are made for cheap railroad fares and accommodation. Prizes are offered by them for exhibits, and they will control and oversee any intended exhibit or exhibition for the World's Fair. The O. B. K. A. will attend to the minutæ if the exhibitor supplies the exhibit.

* * *

Two more issues and Vol VII will be finished. Our issue of April 1st will be No. 1 of Vol. VIII, whole number 309. For the past year the C. B. J. has had a hard struggle for existence, not *per se*, but the losses in the other branches of the business carried on by the D. A. Jones Co. clung to the publishing department like barnacles on a vessel. Since the new syndicate took charge the Journal has been published on time with the exception of one number which we held back to give a full report of the O. B. K. A. After being printed it takes a day to fold and two days to trim, address and mail. Subscribers at a distance and many of those in adjoining counties cannot get the Journal for at

least three days after mailing, owing to peculiarities in the mail. Some towns only a few miles west of Beeton, geographically speaking, receive their mail from Toronto, we send to Toronto to be forwarded and thereby lose a day. Despite the many disadvantages under which the C. B. J. labored, our subscription list has vastly increased. We will add a colored cover in April, we are arranging for subject matter, and we will, bar accidents, go to press on the 1st and 15th of each month. Notwithstanding the utmost care on our part journals will get lost in the mail bags—wrappers and names will rub off and subscribers become wearied and disgusted with a Journal—always behind, and sometimes lost. We want this stopped. If you do not get your Journal within a reasonable time after the 1st or 15th of each month, drop us a postal card. We will remail the missing number or any back number. We keep an office employe for that purpose.

To Our Subscribers.

WE have either adopted the clumsiest form of mailing our journals or else our explanations of it in late issues are not understood. Look at your BEE JOURNAL. This issue is No. 306. Look at the list given below. If the number of your wrapper in front of your name is less than 306 you are behind in your subscription. If it is greater than 306 you are paid up to the printed number. For example: 313 will be issued 1st June, '92, 319, Sept. 1st, '92, 327, Jan. 1st, '93, and 332 the last number of vol. 8. Any subscriber finding his number less than any on the appended list, owes for two years. This is surely long enough credit.

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Snow an Outdoor Wintering.

THE heavy fall of snow which we have just had is very favorable for outdoor wintering, and we would advise our readers not to shove it away from the hives, but if you have time put a little more on with a snow shovel. We would much rather have ten feet of snow over hives than none at all.

A friend of ours once told us how he made a great mistake by digging away the snow from some of his hives, but at the same time learned a valuable lesson. His apiary was situated in somewhat of a valley, and one morning after a heavy fall of snow which had been considerably drifted, he looked out and was dismayed to see his entire apiary buried beneath the fleecy flakes. One portion, however, was much worse than the other—that at the north end being buried in some places ten feet deep. The south end was not so bad, and so he determined to clear what he could and leave the rest to perish, as he supposed. After considerable shoveling he got about 25 colonies pretty well cleared off, and by dint of hard work managed to keep them clear till spring. When warm weather came these 25 colonies were flying in and out, while the snow was still lying upon the other portion. Thinking the latter were dead he paid no attention to them till quite late in the spring, when the tops of some of them began to show above the snow, and what was his surprise and delight to discover every colony in splendid condition, some of them filled with brood, and all ready for a good season's work, while at the same time they had not consumed nearly so much stores as those he kept clear of snow! Upon investigation he discovered that the heat from the bees had melted spaces about the hives varying in size from a square foot to a square yard, and the air

from the hives became purified by contact with the snow, while at the same time the temperature was kept so even and was so little affected by the cold breezes of winter that very little stores were consumed.

This method of purifying air is one which is taken advantage of by some of our native animals. We have often amused ourselves by watching the otter who will stay underneath the ice for hours together engaged in fishing, and when finding it necessary to breathe will place his nose against the ice, expel the air from his lungs when it forms a bubble between ice and water, and then inhale it again.

Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association.

THE Haldimand Bee-Keepers held their annual meeting at Cayuga, on Saturday Jan. 30th, 1892.

Present—Israel Overholt, President, in the chair, and Messrs. Jas. Armstrong, F. A. Rose Isaac Wismer, Owen Fathers, J. Winger, J. Jack, Robert Coverdale, Alex. Stewart, James Booker, John Booker, A. Meadows, and the Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The following officers were elected for the current year:

President—Israel Overholt.

Vice-President, Robert Coverdale.

Sec. Treasurer, E. C. Campbell.

Directors—Jas. Armstrong, F. A. Rose, Owen Fathers, M. Richardson and W. Kindree.

Auditors—Jas Jack and Alex. Stewart.

Mr. Rose asked whether bees wintered better in separate clamps or a number of colonies in one clamp.

Mr. Armstrong thought bees wintered better in separate clamps, and were more convenient to handle.

Mr. Stewart wintered his bees in single clamps, and had never lost any.

In answer to Mr. Jack, Mr. Armstrong said he left his bees in clamps as long as he possibly could, so as to prevent chilling in the spring.

The President asked whether in an ordinary season he would get a better yield of honey by preventing swarming or by allowing one swarm.

The opinion of the meeting was in favor of allowing one swarm, as the bees worked better.

Moved by Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Jack, that this Association be affiliated with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association and that the Secretary send the necessary fee of \$5.

Moved by Mr. Coverdale, seconded by Mr. Rose that the next meeting be held at Nelles Corners on the last Saturday in May. Carried.

E. C. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

We are somewhere now between sixteen and twenty-one, yet we can hardly bear to publish "the blushing honors" that often appear in contemporary journals touching ourself. The clipping from the A. B. J. appended speaks for itself:

Mr. D. A. JONES stated at the Ontario Convention that his entire publishing business, including the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL had passed into the hands of a new company; and the new publishers say that they intend to improve it in many ways. This change was not unexpected, since the recent heavy losses sustained by friend Jones. We sympathize with him. It will be remembered that Mr. Jones spent a small fortune in Asia looking for new races of bees. He was also the first life member of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and the only one in Canada.

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We wish to inform the bee-keepers of Canada that we have now in full blast one of the largest Bee-Hive Factories in Canada, and are manufacturing the finest section in the Dominion. Don't fail to get sample of our section before you place your order for 1892, and we will call your special attention to our Dovetailed Langstroth Hive, also comb toudation fastner, and section folder, made by W. O. Leach. Send for our new price list of 1892 now.

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I refer by permission to the Editor of this journal who has purchased a number of Queens from me.

W. H. LAWS,

b 23 7m.

Lavaca, Ark., U. S. A.

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ONTARIO Bee-Keepers' Association.

Organized Sept. 17th, 1880.

Incorporated March 1886

OFFICERS FOR 1892.

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- District No. 6.—Wm. Couse, Streetsville.—York, Ontario, Peel, Cardwell and Toronto.
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- District No. 11.—J. B. Aches, Poplar Hill.—Perth, Middlesex and London.
- District No. 12.—E. A. Jones, Kertch.—Essex, Kent and Lambton.
- District No. 13.—D. A. Jones, Beeton.—Algoma, Simcoe, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

A General meeting of the members shall be held once a year and shall be known as the Annual meeting.

Every Affiliated Association shall receive an annual grant out of the funds of this Association. The amount of such grant shall be fixed by the board from year to year.

Each Affiliated Association shall be entitled to the privilege of two representatives at the meetings of this Association in addition to those who are already members of this Association, and such representatives shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of this Association.

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.

County and District Associations seeking affiliation should notify the Sec'y, Wm. Couse.

All members of this Association will receive the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL gratis.

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I expect to continue the breeding of Choice Carnolian Queens next season, and orders will be booked from date. No more sent until queens are ready to ship. JOHN ANDREWS, Paten's Mills, Wash. Co. N.Y.

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