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THE

CANADIAN



BEE JOURNAL

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

Vol. IX, No. 1.

BEETON ONT., APRIL 1, 1893.

Whole No. 534.

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23-17

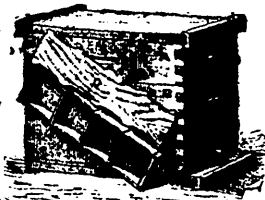
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b 24-1y.

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MENTION THIS JOURNAL

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Tell them the story I give.
When passed chilly winter, and season is vernal
If bees and your servant shall live,
I will take up the breeding of Carnis again;
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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

VOL. IX, No. 1.

BEETON, ONT., APRIL 1, 1893.

WHOLE No. 334.

OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A WORD OF REJOINDER TO MR. HUTCHINSON.

Our friend Hutchinson of *The Review* essays to explain in the last C. B. J. "Why Mr. Pringle's article was not published." The explanation is not satisfactory to me at any rate. I may be obdurate—possibly obtuse—but I am unable to see "eye to eye" with Mr. H. in this matter. He is surprised that I should give the impression to the readers of the C. B. J. that he was not willing to give me a hearing; and suggests that perhaps I had "no intention of giving any such impression." Now I am sorry to have to tell friend Hutchinson that that was exactly my intention, for that was what I believed. If Mr. Hutchinson was willing to give me a hearing why did he not do so? If the *Review* of that issue was full why not have given it in the next or a subsequent issue? I cannot for the life of me see how that friend's letter which accompanied the returned manuscript proves that Mr. H. was willing to give me a hearing. He seems to think it does, and that it was a sort of *supplicatio veri* for me to withhold it. Instead of proving his willingness it appears to me to assert his unwillingness. He returns the manuscript, and says he has "decided that there can be no good in further discussing this sugar-honey matter at present." That is plain enough. But my friend forgot that my article was not on the sugar honey question. It was strictly within the

line of what Mr. Hutchinson had called for in the previous number of the *Review*. He called for articles on what bee-keepers should do to "better their condition." It was in response to that I wrote. The sugar honey question came in prominently though incidentally. I not only told the bee-keepers generally what to do to better their condition; but I ventured to tell our good friends over there particularly what *not* to do in order to avoid *worsing* their condition (I coin that word). This was probably where the shoe pinched. I contend and maintain that my article to the *Review* was entirely in order; and could not, therefore, be reasonably rejected on the ground that the sugar honey discussion was about to stop. Certainly stop it, if need be; but I was writing on the "topic" of the month selected by himself. And, moreover, this was my first contribution to the *Review*. I am not in the habit of having my manuscript returned to me from any quarter, high or low, and quite naturally felt annoyed that the *Bee Keeper's Review* should begin that business. I had been asked time and again by readers and friends of the *Review* to contribute to its columns; but its enterprising and able editor seemed always to have plenty of assistance—lots of exceedingly prolific and entertaining correspondents—and I saw no necessity of tendering assistance which was not needed. If I attended to all the calls on this well-worn quill I might do nothing else, day or night. But there came a time when I felt it a bounden duty to speak through the *Review* on that "sugar honey"

enterprise. The result has not been quite satisfactory.

Mr. Hutchinson evidently feels that he is in a dilemma—if not exactly “between the devil and the deep sea,” between the devil (sugar-honey) and a host of belligerent scribes—and he makes “a suggestion,” actually inviting the very discussion which he is at the same time trying to choke off. He advises every one who wants to write on the subject of “sugar honey” to “go to work and prove that sugar fed to bees does not become changed into honey, just the same as the cane sugar in nectar is changed into honey.” I am a little surprised to see the usually keen and astute editor of the *Review* falling into such a logical absurdity as this. I take it as evidence of a bad case. He wants us to prove “that the sugar fed to bees does not become changed into honey”! Now, “mein freuit,” no man is bound by the rules of logic to prove a *negative*; the affirmative must make out its case. The *onus probandi* rests on your shoulders, Messrs. Hasty, Cook and Hutchinson! When you affirm that sugar fed to bees is changed into honey it is your business to prove that it is, which I think you have not yet done, and which I think you never will do. Do not call upon us to do what you are bound by all the rules of logic to do yourselves.

Selby, Ont.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
UNITING SWARMS TO PREVENT
INCREASE.

It does not look much like swarming here at present, as we have over two feet of snow on the level, and more coming; but it is better to be prepared for swarming before the bees are ready to swarm.

During the summer of 1891, I hived a second swarm on empty frames and they filled their hive about three-quarters full of comb and had honey enough to winter on; but during the spring of 1892 I fed them some, and by swarming time they had their combs full of brood, and were filling up the remainder of the hive with comb.

I thought I would try and unite my first

second swarm of 1892 with them, and see what they would do.

On June the 20th I got a second swarm, and hived them in an empty box, and the next morning I smoked the '91 second swarm at the entrance, and dumped the '92 second swarm in front of the hive, and drove them in with smoke and put on a super of 24 sections. In two weeks they had that filled with nice white clover honey. If I had added another super in time I would have secured two, perhaps three supers of honey from them; but a neighbor wanted to buy a swarm of me, so I let them be, and on July 14th, twenty-three days after I united the second swarm (about three pounds of bees) with them, they cast a swarm weighing over seven pounds. Now, if two small swarms will do that well, why will not two large swarms do better.

This year I am going to try it. When hive No. 1 swarms I will hive them in a new hive, and when No. 2 swarms, hive them in any clean box, and the same evening or (better) next morning, smoke No. 1 (old colony) and unite the swarm of No. 2 with them, and when No. 3 swarms unite them the same way, either with the old colonies of No. 1 or, No. 2, etc.

Last year I united two second swarms; from some I got twenty-four pounds of honey in sections, and they had over thirty-five pounds to winter on. The above may well satisfy the swarming impulse and also prevent increase without outting queen cells. Always put on an empty super with starters of foundation in the sections.

On the old colonies that the swarms are united with, I am going to try the above plan, and will report my success or failure to the C. B. J. next fall.

I put my bees in the cellar last fall on the 12th November. A few of them have diarrhea, but the rest are comparatively quiet.

I like the stand the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL takes on this sugar-honey business.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN M. SEILER.

Chauhassen, Minn., March 1st, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

HOLTERMANN vs. HUTCHINSON.

I regret very much the tone and spirit of Mr. Holtermann's article in the C.B.J. of March 1st. Apart from the merits of the question at issue, there is an air of superciliousness and vindictiveness not to be admired. Mr. Hutchinson's high standing as a beekeeper; his pre-eminent ability as an editor; his frank and manly bearing; and the respectful consideration he has given to the views, convictions and even prejudices of fellow beekeepers, all entitle him to a different line of treatment than he has received at the hands of Mr. Holtermann. If, as I suppose, Prof. Cook is alluded to in the middle paragraph, first column, on page 366, then the same criticisms are applicable to what is said of that gentleman. I am not a slavish follower of Prof. Cook, and do not hesitate to differ from him when I think he is wrong; but I have the greatest respect for him, and feel sorry that a Canadian beekeeper should speak of him in such terms of approbrium. Mr. Hutchinson and Prof. Cook love beekeeping quite as ardently as Mr. Holtermann does, and have rendered it the most eminent service.

I shall venture to say a few words about sugar honey. Mr. Holtermann tells us that his "old friend, Hutchinson," has asserted that it is possible by feeding sugar syrup to bees to "produce an article equal to honey." What kind of honey? permit me to ask. Honey is of various kinds and qualities. The ground taken by Mr. Hutchinson and Prof. Cook, was, and is, that feeding sugar syrup to bees produces an article which may be properly called "sugar honey." It has never been asserted that the product is "equal to honey," understanding by the word the highest quality of floral honey. "Nectar" is simple sweet. It becomes honey by the manipulation it receives from the bees. We have many grades of honey, clover honey, basswood, or preferably, linden honey, thistle honey, buckwheat honey. Last spring we had a great profusion of dandelions, and I had some entire frames

of dandelion honey. It was a long way inferior to clover or linden honey, but much better than buckwheat honey. Sugar syrup is changed from cane sugar to grape sugar when manipulated by bees, and certainly becomes a species of honey. I write this after having carefully read T. W. Cowan's article in *Gleanings for March 1st*. That eminent scientist and beekeeper tells us that sugar syrup does not become honey, but "invert sugar," under the manipulation of the bees, but, by his own showing, the divergence from honey is very slight, and only to be indicated by delicate scientific tests. I doubt if sugar honey can be profitably produced; but experiments will be made, and if, after this tempest in a tea-pot has subsided, Hasty or any one else produces a grade of sugar honey that the public wants and is willing to pay a remunerative price for, calling hard names will not keep it out of the market. This is proved by the history of oleomargarine, which Mr. Holtermann contemptuously calls "hog and beef fat." Leave out the "hog fat," and when it comes to scientific analysis, beef fat is butter fat, and not the most delicate palate can tell the difference between butter made from the fat of an ox, and butter made from the milk of the cow. Oleomargarine butter, distinctly branded as such, has a high market and nutritive value. All grades of honey, like all grades of butter must, and will, in the long run, sell on their merits. Quality rules the market.

There has been far too much of acrimony and passion imported into this discussion. Demosthenes appealed from "Philip drunk to Philip sober." I laugh to myself as I contemplate the hysterical fits into which some beekeepers have wrought themselves on the subject. When they quiet down and can take a calmer view of things they will have a good laugh at themselves. One of the richest treats in life is to have a quiet laugh at one's self when one sees occasion for it; as we all surely do sometimes, and perhaps often.

As for trying to squelch discussion upon this or any other subject pertaining to beekeeping,—well, it can't be done in this age,

except temporarily. You can't make dead corpses of live issues at this period of the world's history. Bigots have tried it in theology, the most sacred of all subjects, but it's "no go." If this matter is ruled out of all the bee journals, mayhap somebody will start the "Sugar Honey Journal;" and if it be true, as the scientists tell us, that some of the most serious diseases of the present day, diabetes and even Bright's disease, are caused by too great a consumption of cane sugar, we may yet be glad to get the bees or the chemists to make "invert sugar" of it to prepare it for human consumption. As for the cal made by some on Mr. Hutchinson and on Prof. Cooke to recant, how can they, as honest men, until convinced that they are wrong? Would you put them in poor Galileo's place, who, having recanted, was compelled to ejaculate "It moves! it moves."? Oh, fie!

Mr. Holtermann may rest assured that Mr. Hutchinson is not the kind of man to resort to "ways that are dark" to uphold any theory; and the bare supposition that he might cook a report to suit his own ends, is no credit to the maker of it. Now that Dr. Wiley's address has appeared as "large as life," Mr. Holtermann is relieved of the unpleasant duty of dropping the REVIEW. This is well for his own sake I commend, so far, the courage shown by Mr. Holtermann in writing above his own signature; nevertheless, I think his valor outran both his discretion and his modesty.

Yours, etc.,

Wm. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Ont. March 9, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

EXPERIENCE WITH CARNIOLANS.

MR. EDITOR:—

While at Beeton last summer you requested me to report on our experience with Carniolan bees. We received on July 6th two tested queens of that race, which were duly introduced, and which produced dark bees of a gray shade. We also received another tested queen early in August which produced quite a number of bees

with three yellow bands, and which were very cross besides. The progeny of the first two queens are excellent bees to handle; they do not dart from the combs nor form in clusters at the lower edges of the frame that is being handled. They cover the brood evenly, and scarcely move about at all while the frame is out of the hive.

In regard to honey gathering, the Carniolans did as well as any colony of like conditions in the apiary. As there was a fair yield from swamp flowers in our locality (Uxbridge, Ont.), during the greater part of August, they drew out foundation rapidly, surpassing all other colonies in that respect.

When the honey flow had almost ceased, we found, that they were eager to rob at all times of day, and that they defended their hives equally as well as Italian bees do.

These are the most noticeable points of the Carniolans brought out with us thus far. It still remains to see how they build up during the spring, how they will act when they become strong enough to swarm, and how they will winter.

These colonies are wintering on summer stands in permanent winter hives, having three inches of oat hull packing about them, and also having the frames raised three inches so as to leave a space beneath them.

Thus far they have wintered nicely, equal to any in the apiary.

If my report, when another season has passed, is worth giving you, I will gladly send it.

I am, yours, etc.

C. W. DAVIDSON.

Vereker, Ont., March 13th, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

CONDEMNING A MAN FOR WHAT HE MAY, CAN OR MIGHT DO.

BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

MR. EDITOR,—Had it not been for one point in friend Holtermann's article in the last C. B. J., I should have seen no occasion to say anything in reply. I have reference to his insinuation that, for the sake of up-

holding my views on sugar honey, I might willfully suppress a part of the Washington report. He then goes on to say that if I should do so and so, then certain punishments ought to be meted out to me. Knowing me, as friend Holtermann says he does, I am the more surprised at this insinuation. If a man is to be tried, condemned and kicked out for crimes that he may commit I fear the time will soon come when there will be no one left to do the "kicking out." Fortunately, my make up is such that I care more for the truth and right than I do for which one is right. By the way, Prof. Wiley did not say at Washington that the chemist could determine the difference between sugar honey and floral honey. He said that *invert sugar* (not sugar honey) at a certain temperature was optically neuter, while pure floral honey was not, and he hoped that this characteristic would yet enable chemists to distinguish between the two substances. Let us have the truth though the heavens fall. Any one who has any doubts on this subject can look up the matter for himself in the report of the Washington convention, where Prof. Wiley gives his views in black and white written by his own hand. There is some difference between hoping to perform a certain act and its final accomplishment. When some chemist does finally succeed in detecting the difference between sugar honey and floral honey I will be just as ready to report the fact as is friend Holtermann.

I beg pardon for this digression. All that I cared particularly to say was that I have probably made mistakes in my past life, and, if so, I must bear the consequences, and I shall try and bear them like a man; but I must enter a protest against the loading upon my shoulders of errors that I may, can or might commit in the future.

But friend Holtermann does not strike a man behind his back and then dodge behind a *nom de plume*; having written, he planks down his "John Hancock," and thereby does much to stone for trying to work up a feeling against a man for the sins that he *might* commit.

Flint, Mich., March, 13.

March 23, 1893.

Since the above was written the C. B. J. for March 15th has come to hand. In it I find that my old friend, Pettit, asks me to take the opinions of scientific men as proof that bees do not change sugar into honey. Profs. Wiley and Riley both disagreed with Prof. Cook in his definition of honey. They thought that one characteristic should be that it came from the flowers. Professor Wiley's chemical analysis failed to point out the difference between sugar and floral honey. This fact Mr. Pettit would have me overlook, and take the Professor's *opinion* instead. A professional man's opinion is not proof. Mr. Cowan I look upon as a learned and scientific beekeeper, but my confidence in him as an authority is just a trifle shaken when he says in *Gleanings* that honey contains no cane sugar at all. That it sometimes contains as much as ten per cent. of cane sugar is so well known that I cannot see how Mr. Cowan could make such an assertion. Perhaps he did not mean to have this expression taken literally. Perhaps he meant that honey is *usually* quite free from cane sugar.

When there is *absolute* scientific proof that bees do not change cane sugar into honey, I shall be as willing to admit it as will any one: but don't ask me to accept mere opinion and assertion as *proof*.

W. Z. H.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

SERIES OF DISCOURAGEMENTS.

MR. EDITOR.—You will see by the following that my experience in beekeeping for the last five years is not very bright. I started in May, 1888, in the town of Niagara, with thirty colonies. Product, honey nil, increase, ten colonies. Sold all and went to Toronto. 1889.—Bought one colony; honey, fifty pounds; increase, two by division. Helped Mr. McArthur that season with fair success. 1890.—Three colonies; honey, four hundred pounds; increase, three. Managed an out apiary of fifty colonies at Dixie, for Mr. McArthur. Honey, eight thousand pounds; increase, ten colonies. 1891.—Started

again in Niagara with nine colonies; honey, two hundred pounds; no increase. 1892:—Started with two weak colonies, the balance having succumbed to dysentery, the cellar being too cold, as the house was unoccupied. Got six pounds of bees from Tennessee, which made two more colonies; honey, ten pounds (buokwheat); increase, one division. You will see by the above that five years give only twelve pounds per colony. You may also note that the product is mostly all from a few colonies in Toronto. Now, as to some of the reasons for failure in Niagara. In the first place I am too near the lake (half a mile); in the 2nd place it is too dry. In the summer our thunder storms mostly come from the west and almost invariably break, part going south by the Queenstown Heights, and part by the lake to the north. This cuts off our clover supply, which is our mainstay. The next is the lack of bush land and wild flowers, we certainly have plenty of trees, principally all fruit, apple, pear, plum, cherry and locust, which seem to yield well for a short time: there are also a good many basswood trees in the town. Peach, the tree mostly grown here, not seem to does yield any; at least, you will rarely see bees working on them. Goldenrod is also very plentiful around the fences of the bad farmers (good luck to them); but take it all through, this is not an A 1 place for raising honey. However, some six or seven miles south of this, in the vicinity of the mountain range, there are lots of broken ground, and all kinds of wild flowers, as well as fruit trees. They also get the benefit of a more copious rainfall, which, I believe, will give good results.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN MCKIMMIE.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
CONVENTIONS.

It is generally conceded that conventions are of no benefit whatever to the practical beekeeper beyond the sociability connected with them. I am sometimes led to believe that they are not of much benefit even to

the novice either. The fact is, there is so much bee talk, and so many conflicting ideas, that it is almost impossible for the beginner to acquire from them any positive knowledge as to which is right and which is wrong. However, if anything is to be gained, looking at it from a practical standpoint, it must certainly be by the novice.

I notice by a recent JOURNAL that Mr Gemmell has advanced some ideas which, if followed up, will make our conventions more valuable. I find that, with local associations, their success, to a great extent, lies with the president and secretary; and I have reason to believe that such is the case generally with all associations. Mr. Gemmell's ideas have not been lying dormant, but the reverse, as is usually the case with individuals who are interested in any special direction.

Some three or four years ago the Lambton Beekeepers' Association decided upon having a two days' meeting, with a concert upon the evening of the first day; but, somehow, the two days' meeting never materialized, nor the concert either. This, we mention, in order to show that others have thought along the same line as Mr. Gemmell. With local associations it would be more difficult to manage anything of this kind than with Provincial or other associations. As a rule, beekeepers who attend local associations do not care to lose more than one day, and expect to get home on the evening of that day. With the Ontario Association it is different; those who attend it expect to be away from home two or three days. The Farmers' Institutes are generally held in our town for a couple of days, and on the night of the second day they have a concert of local talent, with addresses from the members. I cannot see what is to hinder the O.B.A. from following the same course. Could they not go still further, and are there no poets within our ranks, to give us some songs or recitations on bees and honey matters, something that would instruct the public in relation to our pursuit. It is certain that the public should have more instruction or information about bees and

honey. In my rambles among the consumers of honey, I find the people of the United States are better acquainted with the business than ours are. It is not because they are more intelligent, or because they have any better beekeepers, but because the conditions connected with the industry are brought more prominently before them.

Yours, etc.,

J. R. KITCHIN.

Weidmann, March 13th, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PAST AND FUTURE.

I transferred my bees from the cellar to their summer stands on April 15th, 1892, and they carried natural pollen the same day. We had fine weather till May. During May and June the weather was very rainy, still the bees worked well between the showers, and on June 9th began to swarm, and kept on until the middle of July. White clover was very good, but the caterpillars destroyed the basswood both in '91 and '92.

We had some heavy rainstorms during July, but after that we had dry weather. The bees worked well till late in the fall and kept on breeding until they went into winter quarters, with plenty of young bees and plenty of honey.

The bees are quiet so far, and prospects are good for this year, as white clover had a good growth last summer, and the caterpillars nearly all died before spinning their cocoons. There were consequently very few eggs laid as compared with 1891, so we may get some basswood honey this year.

I intend to order my supplies in time this year and enough. Last year I did not order soon enough, and it kept me busy with other work to get hives ready. The bees swarmed more than I expected, so I bought some hives of a neighbor, who had one colony of bees, and had five hives to spare, as the one colony died.

My advice is to order supplies in season.

JOHN M. SEILER.

Chanhasen, Minn., Jan. 11, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. THE AFRICAN BEE.

MR. EDITOR—I should like to be informed through the columns of the C.B.J. how I can get a swarm of bees to build a hive of drone comb without giving them drone foundation for certain purposes. I have asked one person (and it is not Dr. Miller either) who I thought could tell; but he says he doesn't know. Let some one advise us on the subject at once, for there is much to be learned from the honey bee yet. — Here I wish to say a word or two for the poor African bee. A year ago last summer I sent for one of the (so-called Punic) queens, to see what they looked like, and what I could do with them. I had all the other kinds as well as the blacks. In twenty days she was laying, and in due time I had some black and yellow bees to look at. In the fall I brought them home from my apiary, and at the proper time I celled them. I took them out again one fine spring day to examine them and found them all right. Later on I took them back to my apiary. In a week or ten days afterwards I visited them again, and, to my surprise, found the queen dead, leaving some queen cells almost ready to hatch out. After a few days I visited them again, and found a young queen all right. I gave a frame of brood to help things along until she should commence to lay, and then left them to work out their own salvation. When I extracted in the fall I had twenty frames full from top to bottom. Now they are wintering on ten frames of the same hive, packed in chaff, and in a long box with a tin cover for them and four others. So far I must say they are no worse to handle than some Cyprians. They were the best bees I ever had for bringing in honey; they were a little hot to handle; but the worst bee I ever had was the Egyptian.

In the fall, seeing some five-banded bees advertised in the C. B. J., I sent for some, which I shared with my neighbours, who were desirous of trying them. They were really very pretty, and all the bees hatched by one of those queens were five-banded. I soon hope to see them rolling in honey

from the red clover and alsike, for which they won't have to go far. I have ten colonies out now packed in chaff and one in my cellar, with plenty of honey to winter upon, with one three and a half and one four gallon jar in my cellar. They are all doing well, as still as death, and with the temperature at 48° above.

I am a great lover of bees, not merely for the honey and profit they bring, but for the pleasure I find in working with them, and they always bring in a little. Last year, however, was a poor year for them; it was cold and wet in the fore part of the season, but they got enough in the fall, and I had eighty pounds of honey for my share of extracted honey. Of course I am pleased and thankful for my share of the proceeds which I can easily sell for 12½c. per pound at my own home, and that without any bother about adulteration, of which we know nothing here.

My apiary is situated about three miles from my home, in the middle of a basswood, white clover and alsike pasture. This year we did not have three basswood trees in time to bloom, and they did not amount to much. Last year I extracted from twenty-five colonies sixteen hundred pounds of No. 1 white clover honey, and it sold at from ten to twelve cents per pound. Everything looks more favorable for this summer's operations, the ground being well seeded and still covered with snow.

Now, Mr. Editor, don't think I am blowing when I say that the C. B. J. is good and does good. It has put \$18 into my pocket at one stroke. I like to read its articles on foul brood, and I think every beekeeper should take it. I have been taking it ever since it was published, and will continue to do so as long as I keep bees. I would not miss a single number of it for the price of the whole volume, and I trust that both you and your Journal may prosper.

Yours truly,

D. D. DANHER.

Madison, Wis., March, 1893.

Now is the time to subscribe for the C. B. J.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

AN APOLOGY.

I hasten to apologize to Brother Thomas G. Newman for thoughtlessly using his name at the head of the *A. B. J.* after he had sold it. In reference to the appearance in that journal of articles favoring adulteration, it cannot be that Brother Newman thinks that I was charging him with writing articles favoring the adulteration of honey, for my article on page 352 of the *C. B. J.* certainly does not convey that impression. I was simply scolding the *A. B. J.* for its terrible inconsistency in allowing people to sow adulteration seed on one page, while on another the editor is beating his back to the task of hoeing it up. Then, in my article on page 352, of the *C. B. J.* please read the name of George W. York instead of Mr. Newman, and it will be as I should have written it. Brother Newman has always been unflinchingly opposed to adulteration in every form, and far be it from me to say one word that might tarnish his good record. As to Brother York, he has since then come out squarely and manfully, and acknowledged in his journal that he was sorry he ever allowed mucilage articles to be spilled over his pages, and that such things should not occur again, and he stands very much acquitted of any wrong motive.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Feb. March 23, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

WINTERING BEES.

MR. EDITOR.—Much has been said and written on this subject, and yet the end has not been reached. During the last fifty years, much time has been spent, brains taxed, and many experiments tried by men of reputation on both sides of the water. The thorough ventilation matter has received is encouraging; but as regards the successful wintering of bees, even masters of the art are as widely apart in the art to-day as ever. Successful wintering

by artificial heat meets with just as much opposition as successful wintering outdoors in single walled hives.

Brother Miller—our "stray straw Doctor" as he is familiarly dubbed by some—seems to favor artificial heat for successful wintering; but according to his own testimony, which none ought to doubt, his apiary dwindled, during the past winter, from over two hundred colonies down to one hundred and twenty-six. This tells hard against artificial heat wintering, especially as Marengo lies so much further south than many of his more successful brethren whose localities border on Lake Superior. Under our occasional very low temperature some of our fellow beekeepers of the north speak of very good success in their opposite practice.

Successful wintering of our bees therefore cannot depend wholly on artificial heat, dry cellars, clamps or beehives; but the all-important questions might rather be put to every beekeeper of the land—"How did I prepare my bees for winter? How did I begin with the preparations? What sort of winter stores had they to subsist on during their long confinement, and how much?" These questions if thoroughly answered, would most assuredly fill a six months' issue of any monthly or weekly Bee Journal.

No beekeeper can expect his bees to go into winter quarters and winter without loss if the quantity of honey left them is inferior or perhaps honey-dew; nor will his bees pull through all right if preparations are put off until too late in the fall. August and the first part of September is the period to prepare bees for their long winter confinement, and all later tinkering will only prove detrimental to any colony. The all-important necessity of securing each colony sufficient stores for winter must be considered, if a bountiful harvest is to be looked for in the coming season. The writer is sorry to confess that he lost two strong colonies this last fall from sheer neglect of these conditions.

Running my bees for extracted honey, I took off early in the season all upper storeys; but after the honey flow ceased,

forced the bees down to the lower storey. Some were hard to get down, and being in a hurry, did not lift up the hives, at least not all, to ascertain if any needed feeding, or a supply of full frames, and, to my surprise, when in a few days I came around to prepare for winter, I found two colonies dead, starved, as they had stored all their honey upward, and it being extracted the lesser quantity left in the lower storey had been consumed by late breeding. May both reader and writer be benefited by this lesson,

Bees prepared in conformity with proper answers to the above questions will winter safely in any frost proof repository, and even out of doors, with an outside winter case with a filling of sawdust or chaff between the walls.

STEPHEN ROSE.

Maiden Rock, Wis.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
ON SECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR,—I believe we could have a better shaped section than the $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Most of the section cases hold 24, 28 and some 32. I think that is too much room to give an average colony of bees unless you have a lot of unfinished sections of the season before to give them (and I do not like to have that many to bother with) when you begin to tier up there is too much space in the bottom cases, so that the bees leave the outside sections in the upper case to come down in the lower. Four rows of $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ sections take about 17 inches and a fraction, and that is the inside length of a good many section cases for the Langstroth hive manufactured by supply dealers. Now, I think a section $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, has a good many advantages over the $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. That size will give three rows in the cases instead of four, and the cases would hold eighteen, twenty-one or twenty-four, instead of twenty-four, twenty-eight or thirty-two, and just about the same amount of comb honey as the $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ with the same width as the latter, generally seven to the foot, or as the beekeeper fancies.

Now, for some of the advantages of that shaped section :—

Bees will go in them better ; as the top of the section would be one inch nearer the brood chamber, there would be one partition less in the case, less need of separators, fewer unfinished sections at the end of season, easier to get the bees out of the case (every beekeeper, or the majority at least, do not use bee-escapes yet) ; it will ship better, as the comb will be an inch shallower and be better fastened at the bottom of the section. I think a customer would prefer the long section to the square ; but the greatest advantage would be in almost doing away with separators.

I am going to try them this next summer, and I have altered the cases already, which is an easy matter. Any person that uses the Langstroth hive, generally uses the T tin case, the slats, or the Heddon case. Just rip off the top of the case, putting two supports across the bottom, instead of the three, the proper distance apart. Hoping some of the beekeepers will give them a trial. Yours, etc.,

F. MILLARD.

Lalton, Ont., March, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NEW COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,—Your issue of the 15th ult. is just at hand.

In reference to the formation of county associations, etc., you ask "Which will be the next to come to the front before the 1st of May," and my reply is Glengarry, I hope, as I paid a visit to that county on 26th ult., after an absence of forty years, and held a very successful meeting in the old village of Alexandria, about twelve miles from the place of my birth. There I met, for the first time, some of the prominent bee keepers in the country, and was well received by them. They appeared to be most anxious to take front rank as the brave sons of Glengarry always do when necessary. Glengarry is, without a doubt, the home of the Macs. It I mistake not

there are no less than five hotels kept in Alexandria by men named McDonald. Whichever way you turn you are sure to meet the friendly face of a Mac: and Gaelic is by no means a dead language there.

Well, a good local association is started now in Glengarry and another in Prescott. Now, for the "backbone" of the O. B. A., (which some of our orators refer to so often—let them do their share, and get two local associations established in their districts. In this connection I think it would not be out of place for each director to do his share in this line, and organize one local association in each district. I do not see, with proper tact and energy, why a local Beekeepers' Association should not be organized in every County of the Province.

In conversation with Bro. Charbonneau of Plantagenet, I was informed by him that his bees appear to be wintering well. Although the majority of Beekeepers in this vicinity still adhere to the old beehive, the frame hive is coming rapidly into favor. It is generally conceded that the beehive system is bound to vanish.

There appears to be something wrong about the Walkerton picture. I have not received mine yet (March 22nd); but loud complaints are made by others who have received them. One correspondent says: "I got mine the other day, and it is so dark that in many places the hair, beard and clothes are so dark that you cannot tell where one begins and the other ends." Nevertheless, I am sure we all felt repaid by our trip to Walkerton, and I do not think one single individual of our bee men could complain of the treatment he received in that nice little town away back north.

By the way, it appears to me that our jolly old miller has fallen as deeply in love with our editor as if he were a young lady. Now is it not true that that Hasty taffy business was done with; for the more a bad thing is stirred, the worse it gets.

I should like to hear what has been the result of our delegation to Washington; but perhaps I am a little too fast in the matter.

My bees appear to be all wintering well.

Yours, etc.,

W. J. BROWN.

Ghard, Ont., March 22, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ANOTHER ASSOCIATION FORMED.

MR. EDITOR,—I presume you would not mind getting some news from the east end of Ontario. I notice in the editorial of the last JOURNAL an item to the effect that an affiliated association has been organized in Prescott county, so you desired to know which would be next.

Well, sir, for some time past some of the beekeepers of Glengarry county have been considering the advisability of forming an association, so the chief promoters in the scheme issued invitations to the beekeepers of the county to meet at Alexandria for the purpose of organizing. We wrote to W. J. Brown, organiser for district No. 1, inquiring if he would be willing to come so far. The result was that we met in Alexandria for business on the 20th day of March, 1893. Mr. Brown was on hand ready for business, and the following gentlemen were present:—J. W. Calder, C. Alex. Dickson, Lancaster; J. Morrison, C. J. Dickson, Dunvegen; J. Tombs, Alexandria; D. W. Munro, Martintown; R. A. McDonald, Greenfield; D. McCuaig, Glenwhertson; G. J. McKimmon, Laggan.

The meeting was called to order, and after a few minutes the election of officers was next in order and resulted as follows:—J. W. Calder, president; Jas. Tombs, vice-president; Alexander Dickson, secretary-treasurer. The following were appointed directors:—D. W. Munro, D. McCuaig, J. N. McCrimmon, C. A. Dickson. We then had considerable discussion on the management of bees, the best means of curing honey and queen raising, the kind of hives to use. Questions were asked and answered, after which the association then adjourned till next meeting.

We expect to have more members to join us at our next meeting, and you will hear from us later.

Lancaster, March 27th, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NEW BEEKEEPING PATENTS.

The following is the only patent issued to March 17th, 1893, from the United States Patent office, Washington. D. C. ;—

Beehive, Lewis A. Aspinwall, Mich., assignor to the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company, same place.

Claim—1. The combination in a bee hive with the bottom and sides of the end pieces made lower than the sides, the movable frames having top bars that extend over, rest upon, and are supported by the said end pieces, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination in a bee hive with the bottom and sides of the end pieces made lower than the sides and with beveled or concaved edges, the movable frames having top bars that extend over, rest upon and are supported by the said end pieces, the beveled or concaved edges providing room for the fingers in lifting the frames, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of a bee hive with the cover, of the follower board, the movable frames, and the metal pieces upon the respective upper corners of the frames, said metal pieces having ribs four upon their upper faces and upon which the cover in part rests, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The combination in a bee hive with the cover of the movable frames carrying the combs, the metal pieces connected to the respective upper corners of the said frames and having wedge shaped corners three and ribs four, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. The combination with the cover and box in a bee-hive, of the wedge pieces within the box and near the corners of the same, movable frames for the combs setting against such wedge pieces and thereby caused to assume an inclined position, and a follower board and means for pressing the same against the movable frames to confine them in place, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination in a bee hive of the wedge pieces secured to the side of the hive, movable frames having inclined end pieces the follower board and its ends inclined to the face of said board and bearing against the inclined end pieces substantially as set forth.

7. In a bee hive, the movable frames composed of the parallel top bars and lower bars the end pieces having parallel edges and standing at an inclination, and wedge shaped pieces within the hive, with faces at a corresponding inclination,

substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

Beehive, Jackson D. Hawkins and Francis M. Ray, Temple, Tex.

Claim—1. In a bee hive, interchangeable sections containing comb-frames, each having bee entrances, and a bottom provided with bee passages, in combination with a removable supplemental cover composed of two parts, and an intermediate slide or valve having apertures or passages adapted to register or align with apertures or passages in said parts of said cover, said supplemental cover being arranged between the sections, substantially as set forth.

2. In a bee hive, interchangeable sections containing comb frames, each having bee entrances and a raised bottom provided with bee passages, in combination with a removable supplemental cover composed of two parts, one resting in the lower section upon the comb frames, and the other part in the upper section just below its raised bottom, and the aperture slide or valve sliding in a slot or seat between said parts of said cover, substantially as set forth.

3. The beehive, consisting of the separable sections containing comb frames, each having a raised bottom provided with bee passages, one side forming a door, and having a bee alighting platform and entrances, and a removable supplemental cover composed of two parts, one part resting in the lower section upon the comb frames, and the other part in the upper section just below its raised bottom, and the apertured slide seated intermediately of the parts of said cover and adapted for operation, substantially as specified.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

OUR QUESTION DRAWER.

Kindly let me know through your JOURNAL what kind of wood is best to use in making dipping boards for making foundation, pine or maple?

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANS.—Pine, or other wood which has neither knots, shakes nor pitch spots. It must be thoroughly soaked in water. Fitchy or greasy surfaces prevent the water from soaking in, and cause the wax to adhere to the boards, thus destroying the sheets.

I am going to buy a Root ten inch mill,

hexagonal cell. Will it make the Jones sheets wide enough? Have you a new one?

C. M.

Molesworth, Ont.

ANS.—No. Buy a twelve inch mill. Inquire for price of any supply dealer.

Do you prefer Root's round cell or the hexagonal cell, for brood and surplus sections?

C.M.

Molesworth, P.O.

ANS.—Hexagonal.

Please answer following questions in JOURNAL:—

1.—Can unripe honey, extracted from upper storeys late in the season, be fed to bees for wintering upon with safety.

1.—Yes, if properly prepared.

2.—If such honey or even unripened honey, is fed is it liable to granulate in the combs, either capped or uncapped?

2.—Yes.

3.—If liable to granulate when fed pure, would the admixture of sugar syrup prevent it.

3.—Yes; sufficient to allow the bees to use it.

4.—If so, what is the least proportion of syrup which can be used and still prevent granulation.

4.—Mix sugar with it, heating to a boil.

[These questions, Mr. Editor, are a little out of season, but they will be interesting to many, because with honey sales as dull as they were this year, few will care to pay out good cash for sugar if inferior honey can be fed with safety for wintering.]

5.—What are the correct external dimensions of the Quinby hanging frame?

5.—See Cook's Manual, or A.B.C.

6.—In wiring, how many wires should be used, and in what direction, perpendicularly, horizontally or diagonally, either for Quinby or Langstroth frames?

6.—Diagonally.

7.—Is the plan of embedding wires in foundation by a current of electricity a practical one? If so, please give the method.

7.—Have not tested it.

8.—What has happened to the Alpaugh plan of controlling or preventing increase? Is it like the companions of the last rose of summer?

SNOWED IN.

8.—Mr. Alpaugh, its author, should rise and explain.

The Festive Bumble-Bee.

A LITTLE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

When a gentle kind of stirring 'neath a tuft of grass I see,
And I hear the gentle buzzing of a lonely bumble bee,
Then I know that I shall catch it, and my flesh in fancy itches
As I feel its little stinger through the seat of my old breeches.
Every tingle of a shingle has an echo as it hits;
But a thousand burning fancies from a bee-sting always fit;
While a thousand bees and hornets 'neath my coat-tail seemed to swarm,
For there's nothing like a bumble-bee to make a fellow warm.
Away across the meadow I thought the thing had passed,
But soon beneath my coat-tail I felt it sticking fast:
And there it kept a buzzing, and merrily did sing,
And all the time kept working with its dainty little sting.
There was an intermission, and I thought "Now here's my chance!"
And so I struck at Mr. Bee, but only hit my pants.
For that cross bee soon showed me that it could swiftly fly—
For it came around so quickly and stung me in the eye!
It never stopped a moment, but quickly flew aloft,
My eye it swelled to blindness, my other end got soft.
Oh, loving, tender mercy! cast your pitying glances down,
For I'm the worst used fellow in all this Hawkeye town.
I've had of fun and sporting all I ever care to see,
And I never more will monkey with a festive honey bee.
J. E. FULTZ in *Gleanings*.

Experts and Foul Brood.

I do not think we shall get rid of this pest so long as the beekeepers who are called "experts," move about from one bee garden to another, with foul brood in the district, unless proper precautions are taken to thoroughly disinfect the clothing, etc., and so far as I can see, it is next to impossible to take such adequate measures as will sufficiently meet the case. That is, the expert who has visited an infected bee garden and handled foul brood combs, has, in all probability, nay, almost to a certainty, had the spores of the disease so blown amongst his clothing that nothing short of burning it will be sufficient to destroy them, and he becomes a positive source of danger to every hive he approaches, whilst he continues to wear his infected suit. I know it is a serious thing to say or think, that in districts where foul brood exists, the good done by the expert in teaching proper methods of beekeeping is more than counter-balanced by the harm he does in spreading this deadly bee disease. An enthusiastic beekeeper passes his examinations and gets his certificates; he is truly "expert" in bee manipulation, etc., then in the interests of his association he begins paying official visits to the gardens of all its members, showing them the wrong ways and the right ways of sensible, modern beekeeping. True, he had to pass an examination on foul brood, and say, amongst other things, what steps he would take for its eradication; then, save the mark! he does not feel very sorry when the opportunity offers itself of familiarizing himself with actual cases. He is like the young doctor, who secretly rejoices in a difficult case which gives him practice. Indeed, the similarity does not cease there, for when the medical man finds an outbreak of some infectious disease in his district, in dealing with it he cannot help his clothing acting as a vehicle for its spread. He may, like the bee expert, wash his hands with carbolic water, but he, to carry out the simile still further, has much more to do with the spread of zymotic diseases than is generally supposed. What are we to do, then? Because the expert and the doctor are innocently the means of some disease-spreading? Are we to shun their visits? Certainly, if we are free from disease and we know they come fresh from foul cases. It is not much use feeding this or that medicated syrup, or using vapour or camphor, or naphthol, if we are permitting the continued visits of men who come fresh from the source of danger. Preventive measures are always excellent, but

they are inadequate when we invite disaster by admitting—true, well-meaning—people into our bee gardens who bring with them multitudes of fine spores of foul brood clinging amongst their clothes. It remains for us to adopt the very best preventive means we can, and the first signal to be sounded when an outbreak is discovered, seems to me to be the instant stoppage of experts' visits. The time will come when the beekeeper has followed their advice and cured his hives, or killed bees in the attempt; they will be able to resume their good work when the disease has worn itself out. I would not, of course, interfere with such visits to foul-broody gardens as were thought necessary for the purpose of instructing the beekeeper as to what to do, and how to do it in ridding himself of the pest; but I would forbid him manipulating or standing about whilst others manipulated. He should understand what "formites" (wool, clothing, etc.,) are, which act as resting stages for the countless myriads of most minute microscopic spores; the transference of these from place to place, being the main cause of the miorbic diseases so fatal to bees as well as to the *etuis homo*.—R. A. H. Grimshaw in *Beekeeper's Record*.

One object the Ontario Legislature had in view in dividing the province into thirteen districts, with a director for each district, was that the directors of the different societies, incorporated under the Agricultural and Arts Act, might be distributed over the whole province. As the directors are usually chosen from amongst the most active members, all parts of the province are in this way benefitted by their influence. Mr. W. J. Brown, director of the O.B.A. for district No. 1, has been active in promoting the organization of the second local association the present year. This time it is Glengarry—Glengarry and Prescott—the two most easterly counties in the province. Isn't it about time some of the other directors were "getting a move on" in this work? Only one month more for organizing affiliated societies.

Subscribe for the C. B. J.

::: THE :::

Canadian Bee Journal,

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

G. T. SOMERS - MANAGER.

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MR. H. L. JONES, of Goodna, Queensland, is our agent for Australia and adjacent British colonies and will receive subscriptions at the rate of five shillings per annum postpaid.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

In reference to the Sugar Honey question, we have three articles this week, one from Mr. Pringle, another from Mr. Hutchinson, and a third from Prof. Clarke. As we announced in our last issue, we hope to bring this subject to a close with the publication of such articles alone as still remain on hand in reference to it. Whilst we have every regard for the opinions of Messrs. Hutchinson and Clarke as conscientiously expressed by them in relation to the subject, it is nevertheless our duty to state that our convictions are entirely opposed to the opinions which they hold.

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Mr Sam. Wilson of Cosby, Tenn., writes under date, March 10, 1893, to the following effect:—"I want to say to the beekeepers of Canada that they will not have a good yield of white clover honey this year. The conditions are all right for a good flow between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and as far down at the latitude of Kingston, and about

the shores of Georgian Bay. Please don't think that I am anticipating the weather reports; I am only dealing with the fact as to whether the flowers will contain nectar or not. I want you to understand that I have discovered the true cause of flowers failing to have nectar at blooming time."

o o o

Our readers will probably remember that a few weeks back we referred to the fact that it was claimed as a compensating condition for the sting of a bee, that it was an effective agent in the cure of rheumatism and chronic neuralgia. In the last issue of the A.B.J., on pp. 307 and 312, two instances are given by correspondents to that effect. A Mr. W. Stover of Atlantic, Ia., says he has been cured of rheumatism of the hand or arm by a bee sting. A Mr. Barnwell of Cerro Gordo, Ill., who had been "very severely afflicted with rheumatism," was accidentally but thoroughly cured of the complaint by an attack of bees which had got hold of him. About six months afterwards he cured another incipient attack of the disease by submitting himself to the stinging operation. The cure appears to be effected on the principle of *similia similibus curantur*—the pain of the sting being so much greater than that of the rheumatism as completely to efface the sensation of the latter on the part of the patient.

o o o

We are in receipt of 1893 catalogue from the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., of Brantford. It contains considerable information for apiarists.

o o o

Friend A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, writes us—"My bees had a fine cleansing fly during the past few fine days. They are all in excellent condition excepting two colonies."

Mr. Gemmell writes under date March 28th, as follows:—"Went into winter quarters with seventy-two colonies, all alive to-day. More anon."

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Tolmorden, Ontario,

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Red Caps,
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Perfection Cold-Blast Smokers.

Dealers in Honey and Beeswax.

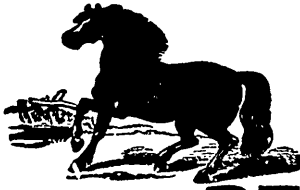
CHAS. F. MUTH & SON CINCINNATI, O.

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Toronto Island. For sale, as early as the season admits, pure bred Queens from Doolittle's Five Banded strain, also Manum's strain mated to pure yellow drones on this Island. Our situation enables us to warrant Untested Queens purely mated. This is no experiment. Send for descriptive circular. Untested, \$1; Tested, \$1.50. Special rates on large orders.

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CATTLE,

SHEEP

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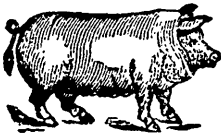
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It is printed in clear, good type on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess, who has anything to do with the care of animals.

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b 71 yr

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35 cts. per lb. in trade for Beeswax. Bees and Queens for sale. Address,

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I am instructed to sell 35 Stocks of Bees, now in first-class condition. They are in hanging frame hives, in which, for several successive winters, the bees have come through in prime condition, attributable to the way the hive is ventilated. On account of their present prosperous condition, these bees will be profitable the coming season, if there is honey to be gathered. Supers for both comb and extracted honey. Bees delivered F. O. B. here any time up to May 25th. Correspondence solicited.

S. CORNEIL
1 tf

Lindsay, March 28, 1893.

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My new Smoker is now ready. I claim the following points of excellence, viz.:— A stronger blast than any ever made; a valve accessible from the outside, and for delicacy of spring exceeded by none. Alfskin leather instead of sheepskin; bellows boards protected against damp by shellac inside and outside; fire-barrel, 3½ x 10 inches, and bellows 6 x 9, spring outside, grate heavy, and riveted in the barrel. Neither ashes nor cinders can possibly get into the bellows. The whole is well constructed. There is not a weak or flimsy spot in the whole machine. Price, \$2.50 each, cash with order. When 3 or more are ordered together express charges will be prepaid.

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Lindsay, March 28, 1893.

1 tf

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bred from pure mothers for the coming season, at a grade of prices to compare with that of honey production; and the utmost care should be taken to have them as good as any man can breed. Carniolans or Italians, untested, each, 75 cts.; 3 untested queens, \$2; 6 untested queens, 3.60; tested queens from either yards, after the 20th of June, each, \$1. All queens that are known to be mismatched will be sold at 50 cents each, including all 'Yellow Carniolans.'

For further particulars send for circular to JOHN ANDREWS, Pattens Mills, Wash. Co., N. Y.

ORDERS TAKEN NOW FOR
TESTED :: ITALIAN :: QUEENS

to be shipped June 1st. Prices as follow: those under one year old \$1.25, under 3 years, \$1 with a discount of 10 per cent for cash on orders received this month. I have been selecting and breeding queens for the past ten years and believe I have bees that are equal to any.

G. A. DEADMAN,
b 21 1 y. Druggist, Apiarist, Etc., Brussels.

- - **GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS.** - -

Bred from Select Mothers for the coming season at a grade of prices to suit the times. Orders booked now. Untested Queens, June, \$1; Untested Queens, July and after, 75 cents; Tested Queens, May, \$1.50; Tested Queens, June, \$1.25; Tested Queens, July and after, \$1; Select Tested Queens, May and June, \$2; Select Tested Queens, July and after, \$1.50. For large quantities, write for prices. All Untested queens warranted purely mated. A. E. SHERRINGTON, Box 270, Walkerton, Ont.

DR. J. W. CRENSHAW,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY, U.S

offers for sale Untested Queens. May and June, \$1; After, 75c. Imported or Doolittle mother, as preferred. Contracts solicited. Root's goods for sale, also, elery plants, July to Sept., at \$2 per thousand. b4 1 y

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FIVE BANDED GOLDEN ITALIANS.

My Five Banded Golden Italians are not excelled by any bees in existence. A fair trial will convince. Queens, after June 1st, \$1 each; 6 for \$5. Special prices on large orders. Safe arrival guaranteed. Send for descriptive circular giving full particulars.

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SEND us fifty cents and get Hutchinson's "Advanced Bee Culture." C 3 | Beeton.

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WE have several bound volumes of Clark's "Birds Eye View" of Beekeeping. Will mail on receipt of 10c CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, Beaton, Ont. b-24-tt

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WILL sell reasonable or exchange for a good greyhound, a cocker spaniel. He is one year and eight months old from pure bred stock. Has no bad habits and is a good bird dog. b22 5.

1893. WRITE now and see how low I can supply you with odd and regular sized Hives and Frames. Also get prices on sections, foundation, Honey Extractors, Knives, smokers, and anything you may need in the apary for 1893. W. A. CHRYSLEB, Box 450 Chatham, Ont.

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1852

1893

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TESTIMONIALS.

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

Respectfully Yours, W. E. CLARK.

Dear Sir—

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.

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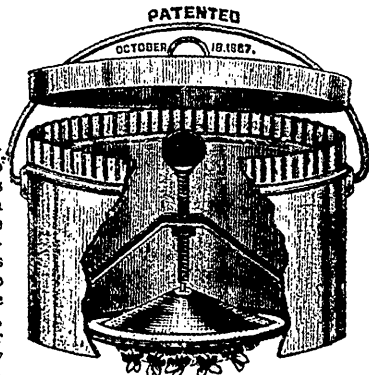


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It is not necessary to turn the crank more than one way in extracting; but if desired it can be turned either way. It is pronounced by experts in extracting to be the most desirable Reversible Extractor yet produced. When ordering send a sample frame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

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M. E. HASTINGS

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