

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

NEW SERIES
VOL. II, No. 6.

BRANTFORD, ONT., DEC., 1894.

WHOLE No.
358.

In experiments which have recently been conducted with various kinds of comb foundation stress has been

placed upon what foundation the bee accept first. Like Best.

Whilst this is of value it may not be a very important point. The bees do not of necessity store more honey when given the apparently favorite foundation. We think R. L. Taylor, of the Michigan Experimental Apiary is doing very good work, but we regret that he did not succeed in having the different makes of foundation from the same wax and the temperature of milling taken into consideration. If a note was to be taken of the foundation to be first accepted we should think it would also be very important to have every maker use the same lubricant upon the machines.

The fact of primary acceptance may or may not have an effect upon the amount of honey gathered. Fancy is easily lead in one direction or another. We would expect that the bees would take to the heavier foundation most readily but we would also expect, the make up otherwise being the same, that the heavier foundation would leave the greater amount of "fish bone." This fishbone beyond a certain amount is a very objectionable feature. We say *beyond* a certain amount, for we believe that there may be a thickness, beyond the natural comb, but not thick enough to prevent the septum from crumbling, and it is therefore not noticed. In connection with this, doubtless, bee-keepers have noticed that the base of the comb in honey may be quite conspicuous

if eaten when taken from the hive (warm) but the same section when cold shows no such defect, the wax having become brittle. In Mr. Taylor's experiments the merits of individual samples are perhaps brought out as strongly as it is possible to bring them out.

We would engage that we could supply samples of foundation milled upon the same mill set the same way, and yet we can tell beforehand which sample will be accepted first by the bees and which will leave the thinnest septum in the comb.

.

We are tired of seeing some people *creb* the best articles or thoughts from other Bee Papers and then give only

Give Credit. credit by putting in the initials of that paper

which means nothing to a great many people. There is perhaps some excuse when a general revision is made, although even then it would be a difficult matter to draw a line and say in such an article that the full name should appear in another only the initials. If there is a department in which the same Journal is frequently referred to let the full name be given the first time and the Initials after that. In a recent number of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, we find an extract and credit given "A. B. J." and again Brother York's address at the North American Convention, "Disposing of the Honey Crop" got separated from the report in setting up, showing that unintentional mistakes will happen. But we are not speaking of this, we speak of a regular practice, not of accident.

In *Gleanings in Bee Culture* the question of wide frames vs. section holders and nailed or loose separators is brought forward by H. T. Langdon. He says he has just filled 2800 section holders with sections. Mr. Langdon favors nailed separators. Doctor Miller's are sliced and Mr. Langdon's sawed. We have used both and now use only the sawed, they are much better. We object to nailed separators. Wanting only the choicest of honey, therefore, it is important to have the section holders and separators absolutely clean, and we scrape or throw away every separator not answering this description, we used nailed separators but now have them loose.

In conclusion Mr. Langdon says: "A word for the holders. I would not tolerate a wide frame with a top-bar the holders are so much easier emptied." There is no patent on the section holders, every one can make them and everyone should use them. With this arrangement it is a pleasure to take comb honey. It is bound to increase in popularity and thousands of bee-keepers in Canada are taking comb honey with it.

.

From the same Journal we notice that German bee-keepers are feeling depressed, the new tariff law is held Bee-Keeping responsible. About a million dollars worth of honey is sent to that country by Switzerland and America. We do not wish Germany ill, but if honey must be shipped to Germany by the million dollars annually why should Canadians not get a portion of the trade.

.

A prominent Canadian bee-keeper under date Oct. 19th, writes. "I am pleased that you succeeded in getting Toronto 1895. the next tent of the North American Bee-Keeper's Association pitched in Toronto. Let us work with all our might and make the Toronto Convention the best ever held. We

can do it, and we are with you all the way up to our neck to do it." This is only a specimen of a number of letters which have come in to show the delight of Canadian bee-keepers. Several from other provinces than Ontario have already signified their intention to be present.

.

We have a very fine photograph 8x11 showing the members of the North American Convention, as they assembled on the Court House steps at St. Joseph, Mo. It is one of the best convention photographs we have seen. In fact we believe it is the best. It can be secured from W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich., price 75 cts.

.

On another page will be found an engraving of the establishment of A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio. We have

The Root several times visited Medina and brother Root and have always found all connected with the establishment ready to give any information in their power. Here amongst other things, *Gleanings in Bee Culture* is published, the Dovetailed hive and a great variety of bee-keeper's supplies are made, bees are kept and A. I. Root carries on his hobby of "High Pressure Gardening" the wind mill playing no mean part in this important work.

.

Those interested are anxious to have a rousing meeting at Stratford, the president,

A. Pickett, and the secretary, Wm. Couse, Streetsville, are doing every thing in their power

with this end in view. There is a little rivalry as to which can get together the best convention the association ever had. In the January 1895 number of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, we propose publishing a list of those intending to be present. If you are coming or know of any one else coming drop the editor a card. Publishing such a list adds to the interest of the meeting.

Not the least pleasing part in connection with the improvements in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL have been the kind notices we have received from the press generally and other Bee Journals in particular. It is to be hoped that the spirit may never grow, which will demand such notices. We recognize that in no sense have we a right to them, they are entirely voluntary and can be given or withheld without the slightest injustice being done to us.

.

This is the time of year that local and general supply dealers are preparing to get out circulars for the coming year. The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL office is prepared to offer prices on printing such, including the free use of any of Gooold, Shapley & Muir, Co's electros. Any dealer prepared to push the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL in the circular will receive an additional advantage.

Ten Tons of Diamonds.

An astounding statement was made on Wednesday evening at the Society of Arts in the course of a paper by Mr. Bennett H. Broughton "The Mining Industries of South Africa." He said that since 1867, when the diamond fields were first discovered, there have been exported from Cape Colony more than 50,000,000 carats of diamonds, the value of which approached £70,000,000! Their weight would exceed ten tons; a heap of them might form a pyramid with a base nine feet square and six feet high. Putting it another way, they would fill a couple of Pickford's vans. The figures are large, and are, I should fancy, open to correction; but Mr. T. Reunart, who is responsible for the statement, is a man, I believe, who knows what he is talking about.—London World.

One who has lately been a constant reader of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL writes:— "I have been less worried about my bees ever since I subscribed for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL; though my wife complains that I seem to love it more than I do my family, and threatens to bring suit against it for alienating my affections."

Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association.

(Continued.)

A paper on "Bee-Keeping in Canada" was sent by R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Ont., this will be given later. With the exception of a few remarks by R. F. Holtermann, the paper was passed without discussion.

QUESTION DRAWER.

How late in the fall is it desirable to rear brood in the hive?

This brought out quite a discussion, some thought as late as the young bees would be able to have a fly. Some thought that it was important to have the bees stimulated by feed in the fall of the year if they could not gather from natural stores to keep up brood rearing.

Others thought that nature made provision for all these things. When honey came in their was wear and tear and loss of vitality in the swarm and we found under these conditions the bees began brood rearing to make up for the loss of vitality. When no honey came in the bees generally kept quiet and there was but little loss of vitality and the bees did not require to rear brood to replace lost vitality.

Is it advisable to remove honey in the brood nest and supply sugar syrup instead?

As might be expected this brought out a diversity of opinions. Some claimed bees would winter with safety on any stores they would seal, others would remove any honey or stores considered to be inferior and replace them with sugar syrup. It was pretty generally admitted that it did not pay to extract good honey and replace it with sugar syrup stores, the loss in one way and another was too great to make such a transaction paying.

Will it pay to extract and feed back for comb-honey?

Some had found it to pay, others thought the loss in weight and labor was greater than the profit. Others, R. F. Holtermann amongst them, thought that unless the honey was used at once it would granulate in the comb and be likely to make customers dissatisfied with comb honey. Any practice liable to injure the reputation of the product at large would not pay in the long run.

What is an Adel queen?

Mr. Benton explained that there was a term of slightly different spelling, which

meant *noble queen*, it might be a queen of any race.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Thursday evening session was opened by a paper "Honey Resources of the Future" by S. P. Miller, Bluffton, Mo. Mr. Miller thought it important to bear in mind honey producing plant. He spoke of the value of alsike clover in particular. All who spoke upon the paper in the discussion which followed gave high praise to alsike clover as a honey plant.

The secretary Frank Benton, Washington, D. C., followed upon the subject "What Shall we Plant for honey." Mr. Benton in opening stated very correctly that there was no plant which would pay for honey alone, but he suggested the cultivation of a great many things which would not be likely to benefit the bee-keeper. The editor of C. B. J. would prefer no flow at all to a very light and prolonged flow. He suggested amongst many others, that *pis. European chestnut, filbert, chicory, mustard mellons, cucumbers, squashes, gourds, mignonette, hawthorn, black hellebore, red bud, etc. etc.* The members present being invited to an entertainment by the mayor of St. Joseph, left in a body to hear and see. A talking and performing seal was a great treat to the guests of the mayor.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The following paper was read:

BEE-KEEPING IN AUSTRALIA.

The honeybee was first introduced into Tasmania, the late Dr. Wilson, according to the Australian Bee Bulletin, is credited with being the first person to successfully import a colony of black bees into that colony and have them fully established. Swarms from these bees were sold at £5 (\$24.00) each, a number finding their way to various parts of the Australian continent. Some further importations were, of which we have no definite record. The black bee is now to be found wild all over Australia. During seasons of plenty swarms are very numerous, and if an excursion be made through the bush (forest) several may be often seen hanging on the limbs of trees, a fence, or other conspicuous place. Swarms often fly across towns, and it is not an unusual occurrence for them to settle somewhere in a public thoroughfare. The most noteworthy instance that I have seen was last season, when a passing swarm decided that the back seat of a buggy standing in the principal street of W. Maitland, N. S. W., was the most suitable place to settle on, from which place they were successfully, hived in a box by a passer by without removing the horse from

the vehicle. Now and then a swarm will build comb and commence brood rearing on the place where it settles, as the branch of a tree, and there thrive for a while.

In some seasons large quantities of honey are obtained by felling trees containing a nest, the hollow part being from six to fifteen inches in diameter, the combs often extending a distance of six feet along the hollow. It is not unusual for 100 pounds or more of strained honey to be obtained from tree nests.

The black bees in this country have proved to be excessive swarmers during seasons when they could get just sufficient nectar to keep up brood rearing, but when honey was being rapidly stored they seemed to forget about increase and set to work to store. Swarming may commence in August and continue to early in the following March. Swarms can be purchased for 2s 6d (60 cents) each.

Bees are mostly kept in any convenient box that can be found. In some places the joints are so open, through warping and splitting, that the bees and combs can be seen from quite a distance. Sometimes the hives are sheltered with sheets of bark, rough boards, etc.; at other times a shed. After a swarm is placed in a hive no further care is taken of it until the autumn, generally the end of February, when they are driven to another box and allowed to do the best they can for winter. In many localities in a favorable season these driven bees will build complete combs, rear brood and store sufficient honey before winter, which they will come through in very strong condition.

Since the introduction of the frame hive and Italian bee many have adopted the more modern methods of keeping, which is carried on similarly to the American bee keepers. In fact, American bee literature is what is mostly in circulation, and the methods there described seem to suit this country very well when modified to suit our honey flows. Our climate is such that very little attention is given to wintering bees beyond seeing they have about 10 pounds of stores, a good queen, and a water tight cover. In the warmer parts the amount of stores for winter gives no concern as there is generally sufficient food to be obtained from something, as grasses, weeds, underscrub, etc., if there should not be a winter honey flow. To give an idea of what a winter flow is sometimes like, I will cite the following: During the season of 1892 Mr. M. Scoble, of W. Maitland, N. S. W., started the spring with seventeen hives of black and hybrid bees, anticipating favorable weather for the following winter, and noticing the spotted gum trees were

heavy in bud the buds of this tree are from fifteen to eighteen months from time of forming to bursting) he allowed--or rather encouraged his bees to swarm, hived all first and after swarms on comb foundation, and by April had 90 colonies when the trees burst into bloom, and before the end of June 7,000 pounds of honey were extracted. This is very encouraging, is it not? Now for reverses. The past season has been very wet. That same bee-keeper started with 172 colonies, from which he did not get one pound of honey, and then had to feed some of his stocks for winter.

In some seasons the trees seem to arrange their time of blooming to make one continuous flow from August to the following June, with very little break between, and during such a season with proper management, I believe it is quite possible to average 500 pounds of extracted honey per hive. These seasons are scarce, but taking one season with another, an average of 150 pounds per colony in bushy (forest) country and 40 pounds when bees have to depend entirely on cultivation, is obtained. The statistics below do not paint things brightly but it must be remembered that at least 80 per cent. of the hives are boxes, in which a swarm is placed to take its chances.

The hive most generally in use is the Langstroth. With simplicity, size of frame with all its modifications, a large number consider this size of frame too large, and have adopted the three-fourths size, to take six sections instead of eight. The eight-frame hives, with Root-Hoffman frames, is now being very much used. A small number of bee keepers use the Berlepsch hive. The honey produced is mostly extracted, comb honey having very little sale. It is varied in quality. The color varies from water white to the dark color of golden syrup. Flavor may be very mild or very strong. Some of the finest looking honey is so rank in flavor when first extracted as to be almost unpalatable, but this rankness disappears after a time. The quantity of this rank honey produced is small. Most of the honey produced is of excellent quality. The largest quantity and the best qualities are produced during fairly dry seasons. Very little regard is paid by consumers to the color of honey, and when it is put on open market a dark kind of honey will generally realize as much as a lighter colored kind. The price varies with the locality and the state of the market, varying from 2½ to 4d (5 to 8 cents) per pound. It is mostly sold in 60 pound tins.

At present fully as much honey is produced as a market can be found for, but as foreign markets are being opened up our home markets will be much relieved.

The wax produced is of the very finest quality, and is varied in color from a pure white to every shade of dark and canary yellow, and some even has a pinkish color. The white wax direct from the combs is very tough and quite different from that made white by bleaching. What is it that gives wax its color? I frequently find my bees build and seal their stores with wax quite a canary yellow in color. Now, seeing that our honey is so varied in color and that wax is a secretory production, is it not most reasonable to expect that the difference in color is due to the difference in the food rather than impurities?

Propolis the bees must have more or less of, and varies in color and appearance from a dark red to a dirty brown, sometimes granular, hard and brittle, other times soft and sticky, and will draw out in threads several inches long before breaking. I find that only certain colonies do much propolis-ing, and these will gather more propolis than all the rest in the apiary, bridging over all spaces between frames, etc. Where mats are not used I find propolis reduced to a minimum.

Bee keeping as an occupation is quite practicable here. There are a number who follow the pursuit wholly as a business, and others are going into it,

For One-Legged-BeeKeepers

Anson S —, of Shelton Centre, a wooden-legged veteran, set to work to make a frame for the support of his tomato vines. To keep the posts steady while nailing the slats he placed his left, or wooden, leg against them, and drove the nails home with a vim.

After nailing one end he started to go to the next post, but found, to his surprise, he could not move. Visions of paralysis flashed over his mind, but on examining carefully he found he had driven the nail through slat and post into his wooden leg, and that he was nailed fast to the tomato frame.

I have to report a very good crop. From a spring count I have weighed up 1,040 pounds of extracted honey, pure Italian. Pure Carnolian did very much better than crosses this time with me. I had very few swarms. I like Carnolian, only they will swarm. I am packing 12 swarms of Carnolian.

AARON SLY,
Gardener and florist,
Port Hope.

The Result of Caring for or Neglecting Bees in Spring.

(Written for the Journal.)

It never paid me to feed to stimulate my colonies in *early* spring, and when I practiced it many years ago, I wore out the old bees already aged at a rapid rate, and got about one young bee for the loss of three or four old ones. The stimulating of my colonies by feeding them in *early* spring broke the cluster, excited the bees and caused them to fly too much in unsuitable weather when there was nothing for them to gather. By that sort of work I weakened many a good colony and then learned by experience to let all colonies carefully alone in spring until the bees began gathering honey from the willows, wild plum and other early honey producing trees. For several years I have practiced uncapping the honey in brood chambers in warm evenings in spring after the bees had begun gathering honey and I always found that it paid me about the best of anything I ever did. Last spring when my bees began gathering honey I uncapped some of the combs in the brood chambers in warm evenings, and put on the half stories, and a few evenings later on I uncapped the rest of the combs so as to leave no sealed honey in the brood chambers at that time of the year, as I wanted the brood chambers full of brood so as to get the hives very full of bees in time for the honey flow. By uncapping some of the combs one evening and the rest some evenings a little later on, the bees did not have too much to attend to at a time, then they cleaned things up very nicely each night, and as soon as the bees removed the uncapped honey up into the half-stories the queen started laying in the cells, soon after that I found every comb full of brood clear up to, and all along the top bars. About the middle of May wet weather set in and for three weeks we had the wettest time I ever saw. This very wet weather coming at a time when my colonies were so very full of brood and bees was a serious thing as it completely shut off all honey gathering at a time when a good deal was needed to feed the large quantity of brood that the colonies had on hand. Soon after the wet weather set in I examined the brood chambers to see if the bees were taking the unsealed honey down from the half stories fast enough to feed the larvae well. I saw that they were not

and that the larvae was not well fed, and that some of it was going to starve although there was plenty of unsealed honey in the top stories. With no honey coming in, and no *unsealed* stores in the brood chambers and bees hatching out and wandering over the combs putting their little bills into cells here and there in hunt of food, and not finding any. I knew that they would rob the larvae of its food, I then took the combs out of all the half stories and in the evenings fed every colony in the apiary, so that the brood could be well fed. When the wet weather was over and the bees began to gather honey I had the most bees in the hives that I ever saw, and every colony did well for a time. Then just at the time when they were doing their level best at gathering honey from clover, my colonies started swarming at a terrible rate. I never saw anything to equal it. This state of things was the result of the booming and feeding I did at the proper time in spring.

It paid me well the work I put on my bees in spring, even if it did send them into the honey season with a big swarming fever. I got a good crop of honey for a poor season and am sure that I would not have got near the quantity I did if I had not looked closely after my bees during the wet weather we had in the last of May and fore part of June. That long spell of wet weather that set in in the later part of spring when colonies were full of brood, was very hard on all apiaries where the owners did not attend to the wants of their bees. With the honey flow so suddenly shut off, the bees soon used up the *unsealed* honey, and then they did not uncapped the sealed stores fast enough to keep pace with the very large quantity of larvae that required so much feeding, the result was a good deal of starved brood. Soon after that the constitution of many colonies began to go wrong at a rapid rate, queens slacked up in their laying, drones were killed off, brood dragged from the cells and thrown out. Many of the small larvae never got a particle of food and when they died from starvation they looked like little dried worms. Soon of the brood died after it was capped through not being fed enough before it was capped to last it until hatched. The bees in a few cells here and there were a day or two longer than the usual time in hatching and came near starving on the scanty supply of food that was given them before their cells were capped, and when they hatched they were dark in color, slim and very weak, and scarcely able to fly, and were very often considered to be old bees by the owners. I found many colonies in the Province in a horrid state and going

from bad to worse with a lot of dead brood which I said would be sure to follow that sudden and long shut off from all honey gathering during the wet time in May and June when the colonies were full of brood and required a good deal of honey daily to feed the large quantity of brood on hand. This is a dangerous state for brood chambers to get into, and a condition that no bee-keeper should ever let his colonies get into and never would if he would take proper care of his bees and attend to their wants at the proper time. For many years I have warned the bee keepers to watch the sudden checks in honey flows when colonies had large quantities of larvae on hand, and to feed no matter how much old sealed honey the bees might have at the time, because brood is never as well fed as when there is plenty of *unsealed* honey in the brood chambers. Mrs. Hodgson, of Horning's Mills, Grey county, Ont., fed her colonies during the wet time in the last of May when she knew that her hives had plenty of old honey. She said that she fed to prevent her bees from throwing out brood in that wet time in spring. From nine colonies, spring count, Mrs. Hodgson got *twenty one swarms and over one thousand pounds of extracted honey this year*, and when I examined her colonies I found them in fine condition and the most of them supplied with abundance of honey for winter. Mrs. Hodgson kept a booked account of the amount of honey she took and the prices she got for it. The Rev. Father Spratt, of Wolfe Island, who is one of the best bee keepers I ever met, took by far the largest crop of section honey of any man in Ontario this year, and he fed his colonies right along during that wet time in spring when he knew his colonies had plenty of honey, but he did it to boom them so as to get abundance of bees for the honey flow. I was greatly surprised when Father Spratt showed me his large crop of very nice section honey. I was astonished to see such a big crop in a poor year. Mrs. Hodgson, Father Spratt and myself are the only three that I know of that fed every colony during that wet time in spring, and it paid us well to do it. It always paid me to boom my colonies in spring between fruit bloom and clover and to do it in the evenings. W.M. McEvoy.

Woodburn, Oct. 1881.

The American Bee Journal says dandelions were in bloom around Chicago on Oct. 30th. That is nothing. We have them blooming here on Nov. 10th.

A. E. SHERRINGTON.

Walkerton Nov. 10th, 1894.

Curious Trees.

For the following remarkable account of eccentricities in tree life we are indebted to "Harper's Young People."

A thread-and-needle-tree is a step beyond the wax-tree in the way of convenience. It sounds like a fable, but the Mexican maguey-tree furnishes not only a needle and thread all ready for use, but many other conveniences. Just outside the door of a Mexican home the beautiful tree stands, loaded with "clustering pyramids of flowers towering above dark coronals of leaves," and at the tip of each dark green leaf is a slender thorn needle that must be drawn carefully from its sheath, a strong smooth fiber attached to the needle and capable of being drawn out to a great length.

Among its other uses, "the roots of this tree, well prepared, are a most savory dish, with its leaves may be made a thatching fit for a queen; and no prettier sight can be met than the cottages of Mexican peasants so exquisitely crowned. The rich leaves also afford a material for paper, and from the juices is distilled a favorite beverage. From the heavier fibers the natives manufacture strong cords and coarse string cloth."

The human trees of India, although not really trees at all, are at least interesting as a very clever maneuver. The Bheel robbers lurk in lonely places near the mountains and jungles, and are very swift and cunning in eluding capture. They are perfect pests in India, and a band of them will often be pursued by mounted Englishmen. Their first attempt is to reach the jungle, the beginning of which has perhaps been cleared by fire, but there is no time to seek its sheltering depths, for their pursuers are close at hand.

Fortunately for the robbers, some wrecks of small burned trees are also at hand, and, taking off what little clothing they wear, they scatter it around with their stolen goods over the open space, and cover the low piles with their round shields so that they look like low mounds of earth. Then they pick up some blackened tree branches, and get into very uncomfortable attitudes to resemble twisted trunks, keeping perfectly quiet, and greatly enjoying the surprise of their pursuers at their mysterious disappearance. When the coast is clear again they untwist themselves, gather up their possessions, and make off as fast as possible.

It is said that once, before the English had become used to these maneuvers, an officer with a party of horses was chasing a

small body of Bheel robbers and was fast overtaking them. Suddenly the robbers ran behind a rock, or some such obstacle, which hid them for a moment, and when the soldiers came up the men had mysteriously disappeared. After an unavailing search, the officer ordered his men to dismount beside a clump of scorched and withered trees, and, the day being very hot, he took off his helmet and hung it on a branch by which he was standing.

The branch in question turned out to be the leg of a Bheel, who burst into a scream of laughter, and flung the astonished officer to the ground. The clump of scorched trees suddenly became transformed into men; and the whole party dispersed in different directions before the Englishmen could recover from their surprise, carrying with them the officer's helmet by way of a trophy.—The Outlook.

California.

(From *Youths' Companion*.)

"California is the biggest world in the country," wrote a small boy, passing the winter at Coronado, to his nurse in New York. All Californians echo the sentiment, for they, as some one says, "irrigate, cultivate and exaggerate." But then they have stupendous facts upon which to build stories that seem almost too big for belief. Miss Sanborn in her book, "A Truthful Woman in Southern California," tells of a man who got lost in a mustard field, though he was on horseback.

At San Diego she saw a tomato-vine only eight months old which was nineteen feet high and twenty-five feet wide, and loaded full of fruit in January. A man picking the tomatoes on a step ladder added to the effect.

A Gold-of Ophir rose bush at Tasadena had two hundred thousand blossoms vouched for by the owner.

There are pumpkins that weigh two hundred and forty-six pounds and are seven feet in circumference; cucumbers seven feet long; seven beets weighed five hundred pounds; three bites can be taken at a strawberry; and the eucalyptus shoots often grow twenty feet the first year, carrying with them in their rapid ascension the stakes to which they were tied.

At Santa Barbara is the largest Lima bean ranch in the world. Sixteen hundred acres are planted to beans, and last year thirty-six tons of beans were used in planting. The beans do not need to be "poked" for they show no desire to clumb, but lie lazily along the ground. Eleven gang-plows, four plows to a gang, each drawn

by six horses, are started as soon as the spring rains are over. Each gang plow seven acres a day. Harrowing, planting, harvesting and threshing are all done by machinery in the same big way. One hundred and twenty carloads of beans are annually shipped from this ranch, after what is needed has been reserved for seed. The profits are said to be sixty thousand dollars yearly."

By the Oct. 15th, 1891, *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* we see that Prof. A. J. Cook still clings to the idea that honey can be secured from a sugar barrel if only the bees will carry it home. From Claremont, Cal. Sep. 26th, 1891, in an article he writes, "Why not speak the truth, and say the bees digest it, or convert it into honey—a glucose sugar." That smacks like his promise of dropping the question, let us be careful. Hutchinson has for some time stuck to his promise to keep such views in the shade and there is some reason to believe that he will stick to that resolve. The writer of the California article might under the circumstances well add this:—

At Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., there lives a man who writes upon bee-keeping. He can secure an unlimited amount of honey per colony, in fact the amount secured per colony is only gauged by the inclination of the operator. Eight hundred and fifty pounds per colony is quite an ordinary yield. What makes this all the more astonishing is that the honey is gathered from only one source and the season has no effect upon it, making enormous profits absolutely certain. Cold, sunshine, cloud rain, and drought influence not the sugar barrel variety. The only difficulty thus far has been that the bees become paralyzed with overwork, but the gentleman at Pomona expects in time to breed up the bee to the required standard either by enlarging the bee or by toning up the condition in this modern Paradise.

I am glad to see your journal improving all along. Accept my congratulations.

C. THELMANN,
Thielmann, Mo.

"That was a very reasonable request the Rev. Mr. Whitette made last Sunday." "What was it?" "He requested that no buttons be contributed for the heaven without garments attached to them." Herald.

What a perfectly lovely thing it would be. How the world would fill with light. If the "Heavenly Twins" would sail away On "Ships that Pass in the Night"!

Weather Favorable to the Secretion of Nectar.

We frequently see the assertion that hot weather with plenty of rain is the most favorable weather for the secretion of nectar, while occasionally some one claims that a dry hot atmosphere is favorable. Would it not be well to know just what kind of weather is the most favorable? Then the bee-keepers, if provided with the necessary instruments to register the condition of the atmosphere, might be prepared for the harvest. That is, if the instrument showed the proper temperature, moisture, etc., he might put on sections or empty combs as the case might be. How much work, how much section cases, etc., might be saved if we knew just when to act and when not to put them on the hives. Is there not ample room for discussion and consideration on this subject? Would it not even be a good work for experiment stations? So far as I know we only get an occasional hint on this subject through the various bee journals, while it seems to me a wide and unexplored, as well as neglected field for discussion. My own observations, I must confess, have not been sufficiently acute to enable me to handle the subject intelligently, but will venture to offer a theory at least.

All have noticed, no doubt, what a luxuriant growth vegetation will attain when we have frequent showers, alternately with scorching, almost suffocating sunshine. When you can see the humidity in the atmosphere. Why, at such times, one can almost see a corn stalk grow. Is it not then reasonable to suppose that at such times flowers secrete the most nectar? Again, certain flowers seem to furnish abundantly of their treasured sweets when the weather is fair and dry, so long as it does not attain to a real drought. Among these I might mention boneset and aster, while smart weed which blooms at the same time, seems to be partial to plenty of rain.

The above is written, not so much with the intention of imparting knowledge as it is with the hope of bringing out the observations of those who are prepared to handle the subject more intelligently and with the consent of the editor, I hope to see the subject receive the attention it so well deserves. Who can give us more light.

S. E. MILLER,
Bluffton, Mo.

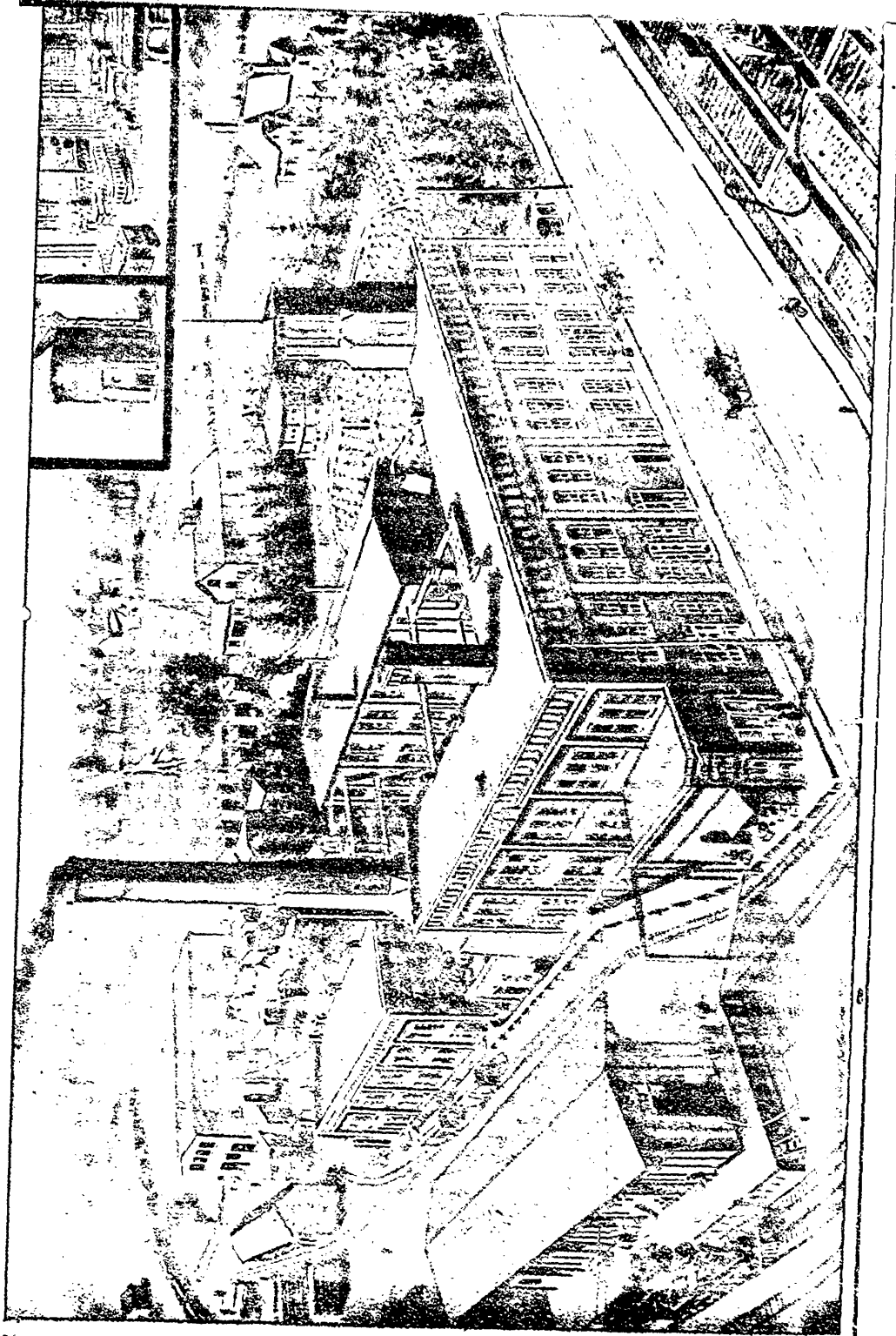
[The flowers of plants which readily give off much moisture, we think, are those which suffer most from drought. The question is one of interest, and yet is it practical. Can we, for instance, prepare our supers when certain atmospheric conditions exist? Must we not prepare to reap the harvest, and hope for the best?

Mr. Miller predicted a good honey flow for Ontario, but we had only half a crop. What do you say now, Friend S. E. Miller?—Ed.]

The Kingston and Ottawa Exhibition.

(Concluded.)

After the close of the Kingston Exhibition I left for Ottawa. The exhibition at Ottawa is good when we take the exhibition as a whole, but the prize list offers but very slight inducements to bee-keepers. This is a matter of regret and I trust it may be remedied in the near future. Honey and bee-keepers' supplies were shown in the dairy building with nothing outside to indicate that honey was shown inside. The Dominion Experimental Farm had a nice exhibit of fruit, vegetables, grains and some very well-filled sections of comb honey, the product of the Experimental Apiary. A dairy was also in full operation. Wm. Alford, Ottawa, and the firm of Goold Shapley & Muir Co. (Ltd.) were the only exhibitors of apiarian products. Mr. Alford as usual had some very fine honey vinegar, and as usual, he did much to make exhibiting pleasant for the stranger, as did also the Dominion Experimental Farm officials. The admiration expressed by visitors and the enquiries made by those keeping bees and those interested, if they could come to the knowledge of the officials of the association, would open their eyes to the importance of a good display of this kind, and would doubtless lead them to offer greater inducements in this department. I spent my evenings at the Dominion Experimental Farm and there saw the best of some of the work undertaken in the apiary for the season of which more may be said at a later date. The honey crop through the Ottawa district has been quite equal to the average of the province, the quality has been very good. Such well known bee-keepers as F. W. Jones, Bedford, Que.; C. O. Jones, Bedford, Que.; and D. Brown, Chard, were visitors at the Exhibition. Bee-keepers within a reasonable distance of Ottawa should make an effort to attend the Exhibition next year.



A Visit to Chas. F. Muth & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S.

[Other Items by the Editor.]

The railroad journey to and from the St. Joseph convention was not a pleasant one. Much as I enjoy new country and meeting people who I know have interests in common, a trip over 2,000 miles, travelling night and day is not enjoyable when that trip has to be made by rail and alone. Within the last few weeks the Michigan Central has begun to run four trains a day into Brantford and four trains out connecting with the main line at Waterford, and they are now building the line through to Hamilton. It is to be in running order by January 5th to Hamilton, and the branches to Toronto and Welland will doubtless be built by the time the North American Bee-Keepers' Association meet in Toronto. When I left for St. Joseph, however, it was necessary to take the Michigan Central at Waterford, leaving Brantford at 8 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 6th. We passed through Detroit, Toledo and Columbus, reaching Cincinnati, O., about 11 p. m. the same night. Here I met, at the station, Mr. Chas. F. Muth, who is well known to bee-keepers in the United States and Canada, and with Mr. Muth and family I made my stay, and a very pleasant one, while in Cincinnati. Mr. Muth with a party was at the Toronto meeting of the International Bee-Keepers Association. Mr. Muth is a German who came to the United States when quite a young man. He has done business at the same stand for thirty-three years, and if he had not the reputation at large of being just and honorable in all his dealings, it would only be necessary to mention this fact. No man could conduct business for thirty-three years amongst old acquaintances and associates without sterling integrity, and when to that fact is added the one that Mr. Muth has established a large business, nothing more need be written. Mr. Muth deals in seeds, bee-keepers' supplies, honey and beeswax. He also sells large quantities of the Muth jar or bottle; the size used is 2 lb., 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. His wholesale trade, aside from supplying bee-keepers and those who retail for table use, is with tobacconists, brewers, rectifiers, pork dealers, bakers, confectioners, and printers, the later using the honey in a composition for printers' rollers.

That honey was being used extensively by these men in the United States I knew,

but the consumption in this direction exceeded all my expectation. In Canada some years ago I induced the Davis Pork Co., of Toronto, to use honey in the curing of pork. They were very successful and took small shipments regularly, but in an evil hour I induced them to buy a barrel of honey. This granulated before it was used and they thought the barrel was not pure honey and asked me take it back. I wrote them, very fully explaining granulation and what they should do, but to no effect. About a year after I met one of the firm personally, an old classmate of mine at Upper Canada College, and in the presence of a mutual friend, R. H. Smith, of St. Thomas, he was convinced, but as far as I know that break ended the honey cured bacon, hams, etc., for that firm, and the undertaking is open to some other firm of enterprise. I also know of several firms making honey jumbles and other sweet cake, who are using quite a quantity, but as yet I believe it is not as generally used as in the United States.

One peculiar and significant thing about those who have regularly used honey in the preparation of these various products is that they wish to keep it an absolute secret and for such a firm to hear that the honey dealer has mentioned their (the users') name to induce others to purchase, means that the dealer will get no more orders. This plainly shows that the value lies in the improved product, not in the fact that people know honey is used in the production. There is a very wide field for the use of honey, and here let me say, when that Saturday edition was brought out of the Toronto Globe, I tried to get those manufacturers who used honey in the preparation of their products to advertise in the same issue to that effect. I thought this would bring the value of their product before the consumer and it would also bring their name before the bee-keepers, but I failed. Perhaps they did not wish other manufacturers to know that they were using honey.

Sunday was spent largely as follows: We went in the morning to the Workhouse and saw the various arrangements there. We arranged to go in time for Divine service. In the afternoon we visited the House of Correction and reached there just in time for service. Here are found little children, and from that up to the age of 18 years. Here can be seen children who have no one to care for them; perhaps their parents are in the workhouse; and again those who are sentenced to the place for various offences. Friend Muth and I had a seat on the platform and quite a few citizens and visitors filled the side aisles leaving the

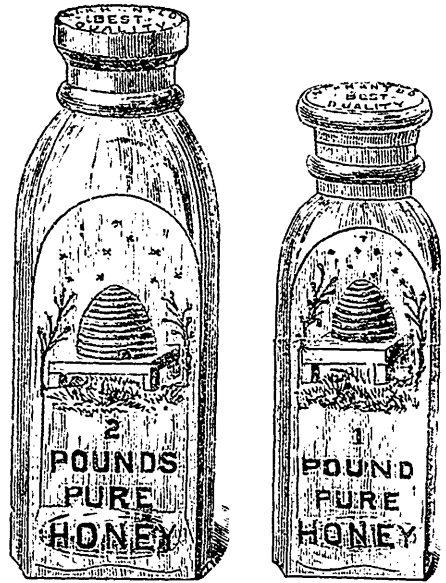
centre aisles and galleries for the inmates. Upon the stroke of the bell and to the music of the organ the children began to march in, headed by a sargeant who is picked for good conduct, they passed in two abreast in uniform, dividing right to left into single column and marching up the right and left aisles. the leaders to meet again in the centre seats of the front row and so on back. Quietly, silently, with the exception of the appropriate marching tune of the organ, they took their seats, beginning with little children not much more than able to walk. It was a solemn sight, and it would take years to efface the recollections of that scene which tugged so hard at the heart strings of those unaccustomed to such a sight. Much as I have thought over and recognized the great responsibility of parents to bring up their children with firmness, system and love, fitting them for useful citizenship and for eternity, it was never so brought home to me as that afternoon at Cincinnati. Service being over we went to the German Protestant Orphans' Home, a beautiful and commodious building. This institution is kept up entirely by private charity, and I believe by German men of means. Mr. Muth is here one of the leading spirits. He has also served in various prominent offices in the other institutions we visited, and I could understand Mr. Muth's reputation for large-heartedness and how well he deserved it.

Monday morning we had a thorough look through the Muths' place of business. The Muth jars and other goods are purchased in car-load lots. Honey is handled in enormous quantities, the freight alone on a shipment running as high as four or five hundred dollars, and one shipment was received of 187 barrels. Whilst there a shipment of a car-load of comb honey was received and over half of it disposed of in three days. Mr. Muth makes regular shipments of honey to Germany. The Pure Food Exposition was in full swing during my stay in Cincinnati, and it was held in a very large and suitable building called the "Music Hall." I visited this Monday evening. Here the old as well as the new varieties of food are shown. The exhibits are neat and attractive. Samples of all kinds are freely distributed. The effect was pleasing and the exhibits more extensive and varied than might be expected. Chas. F. Muth & Son were the only exhibitors of honey. The exhibit was well arranged and most of the time in charge of some member of Mr. Muth's family and it is needless to say under such circumstances business was looked after in the best possible manner. Samples of honey were given from a spoon and circulars distributed.

Not alone were these circulars distributed at the Exposition, but whilst there the firm were distributing through the mails some two hundred thousand. The following are some extracts from the circular :

WHY EAT MUTH'S HONEY.

Because it is good food and medicine. No article of food offered for human consumption is more delicious or more beneficial to the human system.



HONEY IS FOOD

in one of the most concentrated forms; it may not add so much to the growth of muscle as does beefsteak, but it undoubtedly imparts health and vigorous physical and intellectual action.

IT GIVES WARMTH TO THE SYSTEM, arouses nervous energy and gives vigor to all the vital functions. To the laborer it gives strength, to the business man, mental force. Its effects are not like ordinary stimulants, but it produces a healthy action the results are pleasing and permanent. a sweet disposition and a bright intellect.

HONEY AS A MEDICINE.

It is both good as a preventative and to build up the system after loss of vitality through disease. It will soon restore the patient to the usual strength of body and mind. The Elgin, Ills., News says "We know of one family that has eaten freely of honey for a considerable time and when the grippe was so prevalent, while neigh-

bors were suffering, it did not invade that family."

Dr. A. B. Mason says: "There are five in our family. We always have honey on our table; two of us eat honey at every meal, while the other three rarely touch it. The three abstainers have had the grippe, the other two have not."

OUR RECEIPT FOR LA GRIPPE :

In one half tea-cupful of hot honey put the juice of one lemon, and take as a dose, teaspoonful occasionally, or as often as seems necessary, and as hot as can be endured comfortably. In case the stomach is too weak to retain it, two or three teaspoonfuls of milk will remedy it. For coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, sore eyes, sore mouth or like complaints there is nothing better than it, or honey pure and by itse.

WHAT IS HONEY ?

It is a vegetable, not made but gathered from the nectar of flowers, where it is secreted according to the rules of nature's laboratory. Each flower yields honey of

locust, white clover, poplar, linn or bass wood and buckwheat honey, etc., etc.

EACH KIND IS A QUALITY DISTINCTLY BY ITSELF,

differs from the other in color and flavor according to the source from which it is derived, and is easily distinguished by an expert. The extracted honey, as produced by an experienced bee-keeper, is the cleanest and only pure honey possible; honey only being extracted without injury to the combs, the old style of strained honey on the other hand, or what is worse, the so-called Cuba honey, is a mixture of honey from all sources; wax, beebread or pollen, bee glue or propolis, and even animal matter from larvae and young bees.

WE HAVE MADE IT A POINT

ever since our establishment existed to supply our patrons with pure honey in its best forms and have yet to soil our hands by adulteration. We feel justly proud of being the largest handlers of honey in the United States, and we attribute this principally to the fact that we have always supplied what was expected of us.

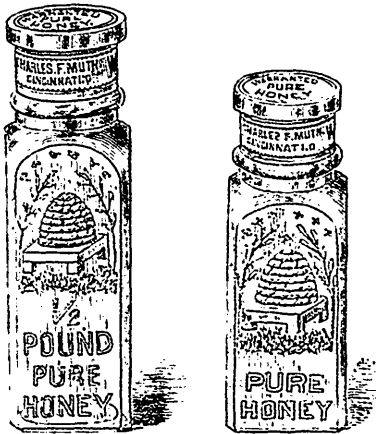
WE PUBLISH A LITTLE BOOK

chock full of valuable information about honey. We tell how it is produced and can be used to delightful advantage in cooking and baking, in cookies and cakes and give many valuable receipts in which it is used for medicine. If you would like a copy of it, send your name and address. Every progressive groceryman keeps our honey. Be sure that every jar has Chas. F. Muth & Son's label on it.

All grocers have a guarantee that our honey is strictly pure, and is at all times subject to inspection by the Pure Food Commission."

A traveller is on the road all the time canvassing the various dealers in the city, and in this way, aside from the large and regular wholesale trade, a large business is done. For the right man there is a good opening in the honey trade in Toronto. I have felt this for years, and after visiting Cincinnati I feel this more than ever. The first good man who starts will have the warm co-operation of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. If no one does start, the firm of Goid Shapley & Muir Co. (Ltd.) may yet have to undertake it, it is in the interests of bee-keepers that the Toronto honey market should be better developed. Having a large business already, the firm would sooner see someone else take this in hand, but it must be undertaken with confidence and energy.

Many other places of interest were visited in Cincinnati. I only wish to mention one



its own peculiar flavor, which is generally easily recognized. We keep separate as nearly as possible, the different kinds of extracted honey not only in our own apiaries, but also make a special condition with every bee-keeper of whom we purchase.

THE CENTRIFUGAL HONEY EXTRACTOR

and the arrangements of movable honey combs have given us the means of keeping separate almost any kind of honey produced, and as the same combs are emptied repeatedly during the season and in fact for years in succession, the quantity of the product is greatly increased. In this part of the country we produce fruit, blossom,

other. The Zoological Gardens, with the exception of New York, are supposed to be the best on the continent, and several hours can well be spent here with profit. Early Tuesday morning saw me on the train for St. Joseph. About an hour's ride brought us to a splendid farm of about 500 acres of Mr. Muth's. He takes great pride in this farm and has upon it a splendid picnicking ground, natural gas, a flowing well and other conveniences. Passing through Indianapolis, we reached the Mississippi River about dark and crossing the bridge and passing through a long tunnel with about as unbearable an atmosphere in it as can well be used to maintain life, we reached the magnificent union depot at St. Louis. I have travelled a good deal, but no building that I have ever seen has the magnificence and beautiful finish of the St. Louis union depot. Taking the famous Burlington Route, St. Joseph is reached about 8 o'clock the following morning. I was surprised to see the fine agricultural country in Missouri. They may have difficulties to contend with that I know not of. The idea I had of the country before I visited it was not favorable, but the recollection I now have is most pleasing. St. Joseph is on the bank of the Missouri River. To see as much of the country as possible, I returned by the Missouri Southern, leaving St. Joseph Friday evening, crossing the Missouri River and passing through Kansas and Kansas City. For hours on Saturday we climbed up and down very steep hills, if not mountains. The train rolled from one side to the other, some of the passengers were seasick from the rolling motion, but the writer rather enjoyed it. For several hours we ran on the border of Indiana and Kentucky. In this country there are plenty of hills for toboggan slides. Entering Canada once more, stopping over at St. Thomas with our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, I reached home on Monday noon. Almost the parting words of Mr. Smith were: "Give us a little about your trip and something of the country you passed through."

Judge—How do you account for the fact that the man's watch was found in your pocket? Prisoner—Your Honor, life is made up of inexplicable mysteries, and I trust your Honor will so instruct the jury.
—Puck.

Mamma (engaged in correcting Johnny)—You know I hate to do it, Johnny. I sympathise with you, but— Johnny—Haven't there been enough sympathetic strikes without your beginning?—Boston Transcript.

Prize List of Honey, etc., at the Toronto Industrial.

(For the Canadian Bee Journal.)

With your permission, Mr Editor, I will offer a few comments and suggestions in THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, regarding the prize list of honey, etc., at the Toronto Industrial. Whatever the Industrial may boast of in the line of perfection, it cannot, as regards its prizes for the products of the apiary. As it now is it is simply a disgrace. Instead of encouraging apiarists all over our land to send down an exhibit of their products, it is the reverse, so that the exhibits are confined chiefly to the same exhibitors year after year. There should be one prize for the display and another for quality. As it now is no one knows how much depends on the quality and how much on the display. There is not one exhibitor this year who took the first prize for his honey can say whether it was for the best or not. Not only this, a number who might wish to exhibit are deterred from doing so, because it would necessitate them going with it, and this is not always possible. It should be with honey as with butter, cheese, and many other articles exhibited, viz:—There should be a man in charge, to whom the honey could be sent, and who would be responsible for its safe return. I refer to honey, etc., to be judged for quality and not that sent for display. Those who wish to compete in display also, would of course take charge of their own. There is need of a change also in the matter of locating the exhibitors. The oldest exhibitors, who have many other decided advantages, have also that in the choice of location, the beginners or new exhibitors being compelled to take the undesirable part of the building. This is of considerable importance when the sale of honey is taken into consideration, and it has a tendency to discourage those who should be encouraged to make an exhibit of their honey. The only fair way that I can see is to decide by lot. So long as exhibitors have the privilege of selling honey they should have equal advantages. It is a consideration also when only display and appearance are taken into account, as a good light gives a better effect. The imperfections of the prize list reaches a climax in Sec. 14, which reads: Largest and best variety of domestic uses to which honey may be put, prepared by the exhibitor or a member of his household, illus-

trated by samples of the different things into which it enters as a component, for example say one or two samples each in canned fruits, cakes, pastry, meats, vinegars, etc. In the above there is no mention made of the exclusive use of honey in preserving or sweetening the various things. So long then as it enters as a "component" the conditions have been fulfilled—of what use is that? A bottle of canned fruits may be made with half a pound of the best sugar and one drop, if you like, of the worst honey, and it will form one of the number to make up the largest exhibit. The same with the cakes, pastry, etc., so long as honey enters as a component no matter how small the quantity nor how much the sugar it is another to swell up the "largest" exhibit upon which the prizes were alone given this year. The first prize being awarded to the one who had the largest variety, so in order to meet this demand there was coffee sweetened with honey, lemonade likewise, ointments and salves containing the necessary "components," and what else I do not know to make up to 23 varieties. When it is once understood that the largest and not the best governs, there need be no limit scarcely and the Druggists and M. D's. would be right "in it" sure. There would be gargles and lotions, plasters and potions, cough remedies and pills and cures for all ills, until the judges would tire of counting. No, no, away with such. The only really practical domestic use of honey is in making honey vinegar. Honey can never take the place of sugar in pastry and cake, and in preserving fruits, not until sugar is double the price it is now, or nearly double that of honey can the latter be profitably employed as a substitute for the former.

The following list is based upon the total amount expended on prizes this year, it being exactly the same amount. This would mean a slight gain to the Society as there are three more entries.

Sec. 1—Best 10 lbs. comb honey in sections, quality and appearance to govern: 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$3.

Sec. 2—Best 500 lbs. Comb Honey in sections, display and appearance to govern: 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$9; 4th, \$6.

Sec. 3—Best 10 lbs. Granulated Clover Honey, quality to govern: 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$3.

Sec. 4—Best 10 lbs. Granulated Linden Honey, quality to govern: 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$3.

Sec. 5—Best 100 lbs. Extracted Granulated Honey in glass, display and appearance to govern: 1st, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$2.

Sec. 6—Best 10 lbs. Extracted Liquid Linden Honey, quality to govern: 1st, \$6;

2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$3.

Sec. 7—Best 10 lbs. extracted liquid clover honey, quality to govern: 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$3.

Sec. 8—Best 10 lbs. extracted liquid buckwheat honey, quality to govern: 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 9—Best 250 lbs extracted liquid linden honey in glass, display and appearance to govern: 1st, \$8; 2nd \$6; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$2.

Sec. 10—Best 250 lbs. extracted liquid clover honey in glass, display and appearance to govern: 1st, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$2.

Sec. 11—Best 250 lbs. extracted honey in tins, wood or paper, display to govern: 1st, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$2.

Sec. 12—Best 10 lbs. beeswax: 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$4; 3rd, \$2.

Sec. 13—Best foundation for brood chamber: 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 14—Best foundation for sections: 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 15—Best Apian supplies: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5.

Sec. 16—Best section super, product to be exhibited in super as left by the bees: 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 17—Best and most practical new invention for the apiarist never shown before at this exhibition: 1st \$5; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 18—Best half gallon honey vinegar made exclusively from honey and water. 1st, \$6; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$2.

Sec. 19—The most tasty and neatly arranged exhibit of honey as contained in sections 2, 5, 9, 10 and 11: 1st, \$12; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$4.

With the view of making this article as short as possible, I will make brief comments on the changes made.

Sec. 1—10 lbs. is as good as 20, and the cost of transportation is less.

Sec. 2, 5, 9 and 10—Appearance as well as display is considered and not the quality except when the quality effects the appearance.

Sec. 3 and 4—These explain themselves, quality alone governs one prize for granulated honey is not sufficient as in the old. To be able to judge correctly you must compare linden with linden and clover with clover.

Sec. 5, 6 and 7—These explain themselves.

Sec. 8—Producers of buckwheat honey are encouraged to show, but as I do not believe that its production is any benefit to the industry I have made the prizes less.

Sec. 9, 10 and 11—These take the place of sec. 2, 5 and 6 in the old, with the old list the same honey could be shown in sec. 5 or 6 as in sec. 2. By increasing the quantity in sec. 5 and 6 and making a separate entry in 7 in wood or paper it simplifies matters.

In sec. 11 I have included wood and paper so as to encourage their use when practical.

Sec. 12—Manufacturers of comb foundation are not excluded

Sec. 15—Silver and bronze medals are omitted.

Sec. 18—Previous comments explains this excepting the clause regarding its manufacture. This is necessary seeing that most of the vinegars in the market is made with the addition of an acid of some kind.

Sec. 19—This takes the place of sec. 16 of the old. This sadly needs revising. Confining the display to sec. 2, 5, 9, 10, and 11 prevents the bringing out honey (as was done this year) that was reserved to sell in order to make up the largest amount. Quality is not mentioned as they have been judged before for quality, and the prizes have been reduced. The prizes under the old in this section have been unreasonably large, as it is unreasonable to suppose that the successful competitors in sections 2, 5, 9, 10 and 11 will secure these also. By consulting other prize lists there may be some changes and additions desirable.

The above is simply a revision of the one now existing. It is important that the changes desired be made known to the manager at as early a date as possible. To this end criticisms and suggestions are in order.

G. A. DEADMAN,
Brussels, Ont.

[We should like to have the opinions of others upon the above questions. It must be remembered that this matter so long as the total amount of prizes awarded is not increased and the amount of honey displayed is not lessened, is largely in the hands of bee-keepers. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition have always shown their willingness to meet our views.—ED.]

Brant Bee-Keepers' Association.

A quarterly meeting of the Brant Bee-keepers' Association took place at the Court House Saturday, Nov. 3rd, 1894. Owing to the roughness of the weather, the attendance was not large, but a profitable time was spent. Amongst those taking part in the discussion were Messrs. F. J. Davis, C. Edmonson, R. L. Patterson and James Shaver, the president, R. F. Holtermann in the chair. The convention opened by disposing of the regular routine business, after which the best method of preparation for outdoor wintering was taken up. Mr. Patterson thought that there was something we had not mastered about wintering. He had no doubt there was a certain

condition required in the hive, but just what that was, it was difficult to say. He had, for instance, left the quilt on the hive, then placed several thicknesses of paper over the quilt and screwed down upon this a board, making the top air tight. Others he had chaff packed. Some appeared to winter well under either condition, others the opposite.

Mr. Shaver—I feel fairly well convinced that too much packing is injurious. In sawdust, two inches is better than four.

Mr. Davidson—You can put on all the chaff you like, but in sawdust you do not want more than two inches.

R. F. Holtermann—I have lately been interested in a book a lady gave me at the St. Joseph, Mo. convention. It is written by Dr. Pierce. He claims that to winter successfully the natural instinct of the bee should be followed and even if not a native of a country, the bee sought that condition which would be more favorable for it to survive. The swarms so generally sought a hollow in a tree that it might be taken for granted that in the tree could be found the most favorable condition. The hollows in the tree varied, but as a rule they were deeper than wide and tapered toward the top and had correspondingly thick walls and thick roofs. This condition allowed the warmth of the hive to reach the stores in its upward course, and next prevented the escape of warmth above. The cooler portions of the hive were further down towards the bottom of the hive. In the hive we use for convenience, this was not the case. The stores were more towards the side and more difficult for the cluster to reach, and next if the snow were allowed to drift over the hive, the snow would melt right over the centre of the cover, showing that the part of the hive which should throw off the least heat was throwing off the most.

Mr. Pierce condemned absorbants because as soon as they became saturated with moisture, they began to readily conduct heat, and advocated paper. It was inexpensive and it gave a great many layers of packing and layers of air between. The plan given was as follows: Leave the board on the hive and place paper on the cover to the depth of about one inch, then take a considerable thickness of paper on top of this and large enough to cover within two inches the sides of the hive when folded over. Pass a string around to keep the paper in place and pack the sides and top of the hive in the ordinary way with leaves, chaff, &c. He intended to try ten colonies for an experiment.

Mr. Edmonson—I remember in Gleannings an illustration of a hive something the

shape of a demi-john, sealed all around with only small entrance at the bottom. The bees always perished in it. He related an instance where the cover blew off a hive and a large portion of the packing blew away exposing the bare top quilt over the hive during intensely cold weather. The bees came through all right. I feel like trying to winter a few swarms with only a quilt and lid on top.

It was thought that in case of a severe winter where the cluster could not break and get at their stores, they would perish. In the general discussion which followed, it was thought by some that the moisture should escape at the top of the hive. Others pointed out that when moisture was so driven off, it must be done at a loss of heat, for the heat went with the moisture, and to generate this heat, the vitality of the cluster underneath was used up, and it might not be the most economic way of wintering. It was also mentioned that the paint on the hives sometimes blistered with water underneath; several of those present had such an experience. Some attributed this to the oil, paint or method of painting.

Mr. Patterson—I think it is important in wintering to contract the brood chamber to suit the size of the cluster.

The question was asked: Is it better to have the swarm on drawn out comb or on sheets of foundation?

It was thought that this would depend somewhat on the season. If a short season, the bees would scarcely have time to get the combs built out before the flow would stop. The general opinion was that beekeepers should avoid as much as possible having bees on sheets of foundation. Whenever opportunity offered, foundation should be given to hives to draw out or at least attach to the sides and build out the side walls enough to have the wax lose the appearance of foundation and take upon itself that of comb.

One member asked. In a ten frame hive contracted to six, in adding combs, is it advisable to give foundation or drawn comb.

Mr. Patterson—It depends. If the bees are gathering well, give foundation, otherwise give full combs. A very profitable meeting was brought to a close by a formal adjournment.

Some of the Coming Items of Interest.

Amongst other items of interest the next number of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will contain an article by C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ills., U. S. Subject: "Quality in Extracted Honey—How Secured." "How to Secure Well Filled Sections, Especially Freedom from 'Pop Holes,'" by the editor.

Convention Notices.

Bruce County Bee-Keeper's Association will hold their annual meeting in the town hall Walkerton, on Thursday Dec. 13th, 1891, for the election of officers and the appointing of delegates to the O. B. K. Association. All interested in bee-keeping are invited to be present. A. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., Nov. 17th, 1891. Sec'y.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 18th and 19th, beginning at 10 a. m. on the 18th. The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture Toronto. T. B. Terry, Hudson, Ohio, a noted agriculturist and author of A. B. C., of Strawberry and Potato Culture, also other works, will be present both days. All interested in agriculture are invited to be present. Buy a full fare ticket on C. P. R. or G. T. R. to Guelph and ask at the same time for a railroad certificate. For further particulars address the secretary.

R. F. HOLTERMANN,
Brantford.

The Middlesex Bee-Keeper's Association will be held at Strathroy, beginning at 10 a. m. Dec. 12th, 1891. All interested in bee-keeping are invited to attend.

F. J. MILLER, Sec'y,
212 Dundas St, London Ont.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Stratford, Ont., on Jan. 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1895. The meeting will be held at the City Hall, the first session beginning at 1 30 p. m., January 22nd. For full particulars address:

WM. COUSE, Sec'y,
Streetsville.

DIRECTOR'S MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Directors and Officers of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association at the City Hall, Stratford, Ont., at 10.30 a. m., January 22nd, 1895. A full meeting is requested.

A. PICKETT, Pres.

Ontario Bee-keepers' Association,
Nassagaw, a, Ont.

BRANT BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Brant Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House, Brantford, at 2 p. m., Saturday, December 13th, 1891. Delegates will be elected to attend the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association Conven-

tion, reports will be received and other business will be transacted.

C. EDMONSON, Secy.
Brantford, Ont.

NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association will be held at Fick's hotel, opposite the market house, Simcoe, Saturday Dec. 1st, at two o'clock sharp.

ROBT. B. EMRICK,
Sec'y.

Tyrell, Ont.

The Secret of Influence.

Perspective is a law of art, a law of life. Without it there cannot be an adjustment of the parts; too great prominence of any one part destroys proportion, perspective. Our relation to our family, to the outside world, to our intellectual and physical development, is balanced only as we follow the law of proportion, as we maintain perspective. "To see life steadily and to see it whole," is to keep true perspective, just relations, such as develop a character that is a tower of strength to others.

What is it we admire in others? Is it not that quality which we term being "self-contained?" How calm and strong that man or woman seems who sees life steadily; who does not turn an incident into an event, an event into an epoch; who never distorts the small affairs that come into the personal or family life into occasions of importance! Such a one sees life as a whole; sees how little that comes into life is important when placed in its true relation. If we would keep a true balance, we must see each person act, incident, in due proportion to the whole of life. People who see life steadily, who see life as a whole, never grow indifferent. They see that life is cumulative; that to-day is yesterday's future and to-morrow's prophecy. Such people are never blinded by prejudice, by self-interest, by feeling. They are the springs in a desert, the mountains from which we gain a vision of what lies beyond our narrow valley.—The Outlook.

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
These happy conditions pertain likewise
To those who persistently advertise.

—Printers Ink.

The man who advertises only once a year has no abiding place in the public memory. It is his rival who reaches the public every day, and whose statements are to be relied upon, who achieves the greater measure of success.—Denver Times-Union.

—John Kendrick Bangs' quaint humor is to enliven the pages of the Ladies' Home Journal with a series of twelve articles depicting the club talk of four men about women's affairs. Mr. Bangs calls this club "The Paradise Club,"—"paradise," he says, "because no woman nor serpent ever entered into it."

A LIBERAL OFFER.

The enterprise of the publishers of the Youth Companion, Boston, Mass., has steadily advanced the paper year by year, keeping it always in the front rank of the best periodicals. It fills to-day as no other publication the popular demand for a practical family paper, one that is equally valued and enjoyed by old and young, and free from all objectionable features.

The best writers of all lands are engaged to write for its columns. Among the famous contributors for the volume for 1895 are two daughters of Queen Victoria; Mr. Gladstone, the most eminent living statesman, who has for the third time written an article expressly for the Companion; Sir Edwin Arnold, W. Clark Russell, Charles Dickens, Frank R. Stockton, J. T. Trowbridge, Mark Twain, C. Warren, the famous locomotive engineer, and more than a hundred other writers who are known throughout the world over.

The Companion appeals to all, whether in the home, in professional or business life, to the educator and laborer in every department of work. Its sound, practical editorials deal frankly, fairly and concisely with the questions of the day. Every utterance may be accepted without reserve. Full prospectus and specimen copies sent free on application.

New Subscribers will receive the Companion free to 1895 if they subscribe at once, sending \$1.75, the year's subscription price. It comes every week finely illustrated.

WANTED—Local and Traveling Salesmen to handle our hardy Canadian-grown Nursery Stock. We guarantee satisfaction to representatives and customers. Our Nurseries are the largest in the Dominion. Over 700 acres. No substitutions in orders. Exclusive territory and liberal terms—whole or part time agents. Write us. STONE & WELLSINGTON, (Head Office), Toronto, Ont.
(The only Nursery in Canada having testing orchards.)

WANTED—First-class comb and extracted honey light or buckwheat. Will pay in Rec-Keeper's Supplies of any kind, bees (queens or full colonies) or bees wax. Address, giving particulars, GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR, CO., (L'rd.), Brantford.

WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLASS CLOVER OR Basswood Honey. Send sample and lowest cash price. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, etc., Brussels, Ont.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND LANGSTROTH Hives in good order, in exchange for thoroughbred fowls, either Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, or Hollands. Also a good honey Extractor (Langstroth or Jones size) and pure beeswax wanted. GEORGE VANDEVORD, Weston, Ont.

A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS BREEDING pen of B. Plymouth Rocks, 6 yearling hens and 1 fine cockerel, 3 S. C. White Leghorn pullets and a number of fine Barred Plymouth Rock, S. C. White Leghorn and Houdan cockerels, in exchange for carpenters' tools or anything useful in apiary. GEORGE VANDEVORD, Weston, Ont.

**THE
CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL**

*Devoted to the Interests of Bee-Keepers,
Published Monthly by*

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.
(LIMITED)
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

F. HOLTERMANN, EDITOR

TERMS:

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

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING—

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

CLUBBING LIST.

We will send CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL with the American Bee Journal, \$1.00 for\$1 75
the American Bee-Keeper, 50 cents for 1 40
Beesings in Bee Culture, \$1.00 1 75
British Bee Journal, \$1.50 2 00
Illustrated Home Journal 1 35

The Lowest Offer!

WILL YOU TAKE IT.

There are over 20,000 Bee-Keepers in Canada who would be many dollars RICHER IN POCKET by taking the

**Canadian
..... Bee
Journal**

So confident are the publishers that THE JOURNAL will MAKE DOLLARS for the careful reader, and that new subscribers will continue to subscribe, that "Strictly Business" makes an unparalleled offer, see page 380.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

**SAMPLE COPIES FREE
ON APPLICATION.**

Address—

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,
Brantford, Ontario,
Canada.

**A. E. MANUM'S
LEATHER-COLORED
ITALIAN QUEENS**

Are superior to all others for business, is the verdict of those who have them. Prices: one untested, \$1; six, \$5.50; twelve, \$10.00. Tested, \$1.50 each. Selected for breeding, \$2.50 each. One yearling, tested, IN JUNE ONLY, \$1.00; six, \$5.50 twelve, \$10.00.

Descriptive catalogue mailed free on application.

A. E. MANUM, Bristol, Vt.

HELDERLEIGH
FRUIT FARMS
NURSERIES

(Four Hundred Acres in Extent)
Established 1882.



There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township.

E. D. SMITH,
Winona, Ontario.

-400-

Cook's Manual,

Latest Revised Edition, FIFTY CENTS.

I have on hand a quantity of these, which were purchased from the late D. A. Jones Co. at a very low rate. Every bee-keeper should have one.

Honey Knives

SIXTY CENTS.

These are the D. A. Jones Honey Knife with ebony handle and polished mirror blade. Price quoted in Catalogue. \$1.25.

Either of the above articles will be mailed in any address in Canada or the United States upon receipt of price mentioned.

Address—

G. T. SOMERS,
Beeton, Ont.

MASTERPIECES

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL COUPON
NOS. I, II, III, IV.

From the Art Galleries of the World

IS A COLLECTION OF THE 300 MOST

Popular Paintings...

OF THE MOST FAMOUS ARTISTS OF EUROPE
AND AMERICA.

WHAT THE WORK IS.

This volume consists of 300 reproductions of famous and popular pictures of the world. Some of the originals have sold for over \$100,000 each. Fifteen of these pictures are in each part, and a separate page is devoted to descriptive matter and sketch of the artist. SINGLE COPIES, 25c. TWENTY PARTS, \$2.00.

To give subscribers to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL a chance to get really valuable works of art, we have arranged to supply the twenty parts at 10c. each, post paid. They are only supplied to subscribers not in arrears. Send a coupon with 10c. for each part.

Address: GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR Co., LTD.

Brantford, Ont.

[The above are good and great value for the money. A better Christmas present cannot be got for the money.—Ed.]