

So far as reported, the business of bee-keeping appeared to in a prosperous condition. One member states that he had made an average of \$51 per hive the present season—a remarkable profit, not often secured even in a small apiary.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Of respect to the memory of the late D. Hamlin, of Tennessee, one of the vice-presidents of the society.

2. Of thanks to Ex-President Hoagland; to the R. R. companies and hotel-keepers who encouraged attendance by a reduction of their usual rates; and to the local press.

3. Giving authority to any of the officers of the society to organize auxiliary or branch societies, membership in which shall carry membership in the parent society, provided that the membership fee shall be one dollar annually, and that one-half thereof shall be paid into the treasury of the parent society.

4. Appointing standing committees to check the adulteration of honey by unprincipled dealers; to arrange a system of premiums for the best queens and stocks at the next annual meeting; and to arrange for the meeting next year at Toledo, Ohio.

AN IOWA PLAN OF WINTERING.—An Iowan thus tells how he winters his bees:—In the fall, when preparing bees for winter, I take off the strips from the honey-board and cover the honey-board with corn-cobs; they are pressed closely together so that no bees can escape. Place the cobs three or four double over the space where the surplus boxes were, and contract the entrance, except an inch. Put them in a cool, dry, dark cellar, and they are safe in "winter quarters." I have tacked wire over the entrance to confine the bees, but think it unnecessary, for if the light is excluded the bees will not leave the combs. Last winter we wintered forty colonies, prepared in this way, and did not lose one, and the last, it will be remembered, was a very severe winter on bees, many losing every colony. —*Cor. American Bee Journal.*

BEES AND HONEY. The *Cherry Valley (N. Y.) Gazette* gives Mr. Hetherington the credit of being the largest honey producer in the state. It says: "Mr. Hetherington shipped one day last week a car load (ten tons,) of choice white honey. He had previously sent away about three tons, besides two tons of strained honey. There are yet several lots that have not been brought in, so this year's crop cannot fall much short of 20 tons." One of his partners who had the care of 177 hives of bees, last spring, obtained, in surplus, over 17,000 pounds—box and extracted. He took the pains to weigh accurately the products of one hive that seemed to be doing better than the others. He commenced June 29, and obtained 5 lbs.; July 4, 11 lbs.; July 8, 30 lbs.; July 16, 31 lbs.; July 23, 58 lbs.; July 25, 57 lbs.; July 29, 65 lbs.; August 1, 65 lbs.; August 5, 72 lbs.; August 8, 46 lbs.; August 11, 62 lbs.; August 17, 43 lbs.; August 26, 37 lbs. Total, 585 lbs. in about two months.

CATNIP FOR BEES.—For some years past I have been giving much attention to honey-producing plants, and am constrained to believe that the catnip plant has not received the consideration that its importance justly entitles it to. For three years past, I have been sowing the seed on waste places, in all directions, for the distance of a mile or more from my apiary and I have never seen anything equal it. It commences to bloom here the last week in June, and lasts fully three months, giving a continuous yield from the time the white clover falls, till frost. It thrives in any part of our country; stands our continuous summer droughts better than any other plant, and never fails. Our bees are on it every moment of daylight there is, from one month's end to another; not even a smart rain will drive them from it. Notwithstanding it is now the driest time that has been known here for many years, the bees make a constant roaring over the little catnip field which I am cultivating. We shall plant more of it for cultivation next spring, or rather winter. January and February is the best time to sow it. Quinby says, "if there is any article that I would cultivate especially for honey, it would be catnip. I find nothing to surpass it." —*American Bee Journal.*

1875.

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PUBLISHERS CANADA FARMER,

Toronto.

Toronto, November 2nd, 1874.

1875.

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The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 1, 1874.

THE FARMER FOR 1875.

As will be seen from announcement published elsewhere, it has been resolved that THE CANADA FARMER, during the coming year, shall be published monthly at a dollar *per annum*, instead of fortnightly, as heretofore, at one dollar and fifty cents. This change has been rendered expedient by the exorbitant postage charged for conveying periodicals by mail; and the vexatious discrimination made against publications appearing less frequently than once a week, in contrast with such as appear weekly, semi-weekly or daily. The change has also become advisable from the fact that the cost of a semi-monthly has been found by experience to place it beyond the reach of such Agricultural Societies as desire to supply an agricultural paper to their respective members.

The first number of the new issue will appear on the 1st of January. It will consist of 24 pages somewhat larger than at present; the paper will be of the best quality; and it will be printed from a new found of type. The utmost exertion will be made to render the Journal, during the coming year, more interesting and efficient than it has ever yet been; and we solicit the aid of our friends throughout the Dominion in obtaining for it a very wide circulation.

Most liberal inducements are offered to parties obtaining subscribers for the new issue—full particulars of which can be learned by applying (personally or by letter) to "the Publishers of the Canada Farmer, Toronto."

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.—Our thanks are due the Department of Agriculture at Washington for the Report for 1872. The volume contains over 500 pages of valuable statistical matter, and other interesting agricultural information.