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rather ask them how much they can take at the price named. The business bid must then come from them. Their object in asking the question, "How much honey have you for sale?" is to size up the crop, in order that they may be better enabled to set the price which they will offer. Be careful, therefore, not to give this information too readily. Remember, it is the prerogative of the seller to fix his price, and that of the buyer to accept or reject it. We must not allow ourselves to be stampeded and sell at any old price, because the wholesaler threatens us with a glutted market. Late reports indicate that there will not be the quantity of honey that we first expected from the abundant clover crop. The dry weather has cut it off short. Some places report a good yield, others very poor. In our section of Brant County and some of the neighboring counties the crop is likely to be above the average.

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A merchant in Yorkshire, England, dealing largely in honey wishes to get into touch with sources of supply in Canada. Write the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and refer to No. 1043, Weekly Report No. 287.

Notes and Comments

[By J. L. Byer]

Too busy these days to do any "commenting" on anything; in fact, I have about all I can do to attend to my own business, so will simply give a few "Notes" re the honey season in our "locality." We didn't have a long spell between fruit bloom and clover, as predicted by you, Mr. Editor, as the hot, dry weather that set in during the latter part of May brought the clover on with a rush, and although we had one of the latest springs on record, yet the clover came in with a rush on June 18th, which is earlier than usual for our section. For six days—June 18th till June 24th—we had a wonderful flow; in fact, the heaviest for the early part of the season

that we ever had from clover. The bees in the six days averaged nearly sixty pounds to the colony, these figures, of course, being an estimate, as the honey is on the hives yet, but I am positive that I am well within the mark. Naturally, we began to think of a wonderful yield being in sight, when at the end of the six days the flow about stopped, from the fact of the very severe drouth that we are experiencing. Not even for a whole week, till on the evening of the 2nd of July we had a light shower that laid the dust and seemed to add a little moisture to the air, so for two days since some honey has come in again. However, the clover is about dried up at this date—July 5th—and it can only last for a few days at the most. A medium crop of very choice honey is assured, and, should the basswood do anything, we might yet get a full crop, but, as this source of nectar has only yielded once in the past eight years, naturally we do not bank much on it. One of the lessons gleaned from the peculiar season is the advantage of having the bees very strong when an early flow unexpectedly comes along. Twenty four-frame nuclei that were wintered over have barely stored ten pounds each, and they are now about ready for the flow when it is just over.

Another lesson learned is to have the bees in the supers if possible when the flow comes along, and thus avoid swarming. All told, we have only had twelve swarms to date, and at least two of these were caused by supersedure. We know of some yards where the bees swarmed like fury right in the heavy flow at the start of the season, and naturally that would curtail the surplus. If we are able to hold the bees together now, they should be in great shape for the buck-wheat, which will be sown around us, but unless we get rain soon, prospects will be nil in that line. Certainly there are bushels of bees that could make good use of any flow that might come along.