



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

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OUR OWN APIARY.

THE yield from white clover will soon be over and the flow of honey has not been up to our expectations, at least not in this section of country. Some localities have had a fair yield, we believe, but a half crop, where there was no Alsike in the neighborhood, is the average. This season furnishes another proof of the fact that Alsike clover will yield fully double as much honey as white, and yield it, too, frequently when white does not. We have never known Alsike to fail. The fields are just swarming with bees, while white clover is almost forsaken. Basswood is just blooming, and with us it gives fair promise, though in some sections the prospects of a good flow are anything but encouraging.

It has been so dry and hot lately that unless the weather changes and becomes cooler, with frequent showers, we cannot expect a large yield from Canadian thistle. After the yield of thistle is over, about the end of August, we may then consider our honey crop prospects settled, as we seldom have a fall honey flow sufficient to give us much surplus.

THE HEDDON HIVE.

We are having considerable experience with the Heddon hive, and the Heddon principle, and we find that we can accomplish more with them than we perhaps could with any invention we have yet tried, especially for comb

honey when labor is taken into consideration. We can just drive the bees out of the second story and place them down in the first, place one of the new honey-boards, mentioned on page 245, on the first story. The brood-nest is thus so contracted during the honey flow that nearly all the honey gathered goes up in the surplus, there being very little brood reared during the surplus season. In this locality it is a decided advantage. Sometimes you find colonies that will consume nearly all their stores in brood rearing if you give them space. The eggs hatch in twenty-one days, and then it takes about ten days more before the bees commence gathering. It will be seen, then, that unless the eggs are laid just at the commencement of the honey flow, that brood-rearing to excess is objectionable. Those who have "borne the burden and the heat of the day" are worn out and die off before they go into winter quarters, while those hatched a month or six weeks later are young and vigorous, and, of course, the colony is in much better shape to go into winter quarters. Believe it is better not to allow the queen to lay during this season, but it seems they work more vigorously when they have a little brood to care for, and a small amount of brood rearing may be carried on without apparently diminishing the crop.