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THE  
**CANADIAN**

# Honey Producer.

Its Reading Columns for the advancement of Honey Producers exclusively.

Vol. 2.                      BRANTFORD, MARCH, 1888.                      No. 1.

**The Canadian Honey  
Producer,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
**E. L. GOOLD & Co.,**  
BRANTFORD, - - - - ONTARIO.

Published Monthly, 40 cents per year.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

The Subscription price of the Canadian Honey Producer is 40 cents a year. 3 subscriptions at one time, \$1.00 to one or more addresses. For further particulars see our Premium List.

Remittances for fractions of a dollar may be made in Stamps, Canadian or American. The receipt for money sent will be given with the address in the next issue of the paper.

When writing to this Office on business, correspondents must not write anything for publication on the same paper, as this causes much confusion and unnecessary trouble. Only one side of the paper should be written upon.

If we fail to credit with a subscription kindly notify us of the fact. There must be a mistake somewhere if any number does not reach you whilst a subscriber; by informing us we will replace the number unless the edition is exhausted.

Always give both name and Post Office when referring to any change in subscription.

**TO CONTRIBUTORS.**

We will always be pleased to forward sample copies to any.

We will thankfully receive for publication items of interest to Bee-Keepers, and we would like to have every issue of the paper contain at least one good article bearing directly upon the management of the Apiary for the coming month.

The Canadian Honey Producer one year with the following Books:

Cook's Manual of the Apiary, cloth, \$1.25	\$1.50
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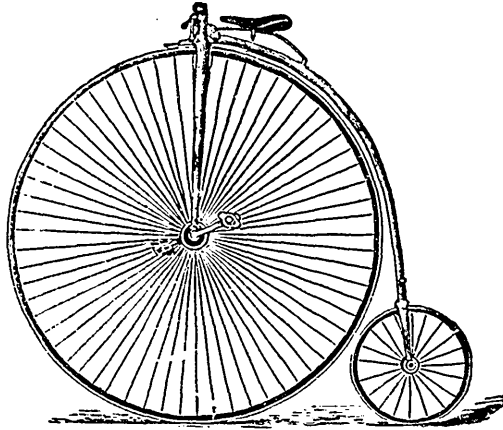
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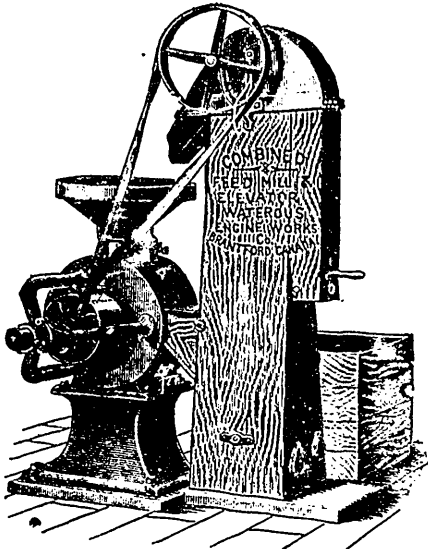
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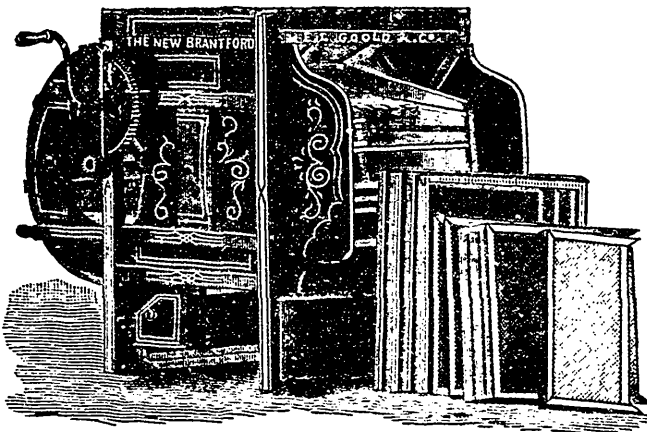
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**E. L. GOOLD & CO.,**

Brantford, Ont.

THE CANADIAN  
HONEY PRODUCER.

Vol. 2. March, 1888. No. 1.

We regret to inform our readers of the death of the wife of Henry Stennet of St. Marys. Mr. and Mrs. Stennet were on their way home from church, when Mrs. Stennet was thrown from the sleigh, through the horses becoming unmanageable. She never spoke after the accident. Mrs. Stennet was one of our most successful lady Bee-Keepers; having secured we believe an average of 225 lbs. of extracted honey from about 50 colonies one season. She has also been very successful at other times. Such accounts bring home to us the uncertainty of our own lives.

We do not intend to give notices of circulars and price lists received. It has always been a mystery to us why bee-journals should give supply dealers, queen breeders, and such like, a free advertisement in the very place where they want them, and who through the generous custom of such papers may often find that they can forgo any further expense in advertising. Those who have advertised with us in part or who are likely to exchange notices will receive notices.

We have neglected acknowledging the receipt of the Report of the late North American Bee-Keepers' Association Convention at Chicago. It is neat and well bound, and published by Thos. G. Newman & Son, 923 West Madison St., Chicago, Ills. Price 25c., post paid.

The Bee-Keepers' Union requires more capital to be in a position to defend Bee-Keepers' interests. Thus far the Union has been managed very judiciously and wisely. It should not be crippled for want of support from those in whose interests it exists.

We must also congratulate Mr. Newman upon the very great improvement in the *American Bee Journal* this year, it was always a first class Journal in his hands, and the improvement should be appreciated.

We shall continue to send the CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER to those who do not order otherwise, this will give ample time for subscribers to send us in a club. Every one almost can get a club of two more besides his own. We have acted in good faith with our subscribers and should like them to make a little effort on our behalf. The more subscribers we get the better paper we can afford to give them.

We should like a few words of interest from any Bee-Keeper, every one knows something of interest.

In another part will be found the Constitution and By-Laws as published by the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association. We were under the impression that clause (8) among other changes had been struck from the By-Laws at the Convention, we spoke about this clause being illegal. In order to be qualified for voting upon such questions as may be brought before the Association, it is necessary to pay the membership fee \$1.00, and we cannot form any By-Laws which will clash with the Agriculture and Arts. We think this is simply an error and the clause is not in the By-Laws as passed by the Association.

We are pleased to note that the Secretary of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association, (after finding the British Bee-Keepers' Association was affiliated with the County Association,) was the first one to publicly advocate affiliation in an article in the *Canadian Bee Journal*, and now the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association is the first Association to so affiliate. Affiliation is a very desirable step and by a proper effort being made, much good can be accomplished.

In a late issue of the *Canadian Bee Journal* a suggestion has been thrown out that the lecturer which the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association has the power to elect should also attend the various Farmers' Institutes and give farmers an insight into the simple questions of bee-keeping.

In the first place the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association passed a resolution that no one should keep bees without adequate knowledge and due qualification for so doing. We do not think those that voted upon the question, considered listening to a lecture would be adequate knowledge, although we are quite willing to admit a man may if qualified commence with one or two colonies and hear a lecture and read sufficiently to keep these colonies successfully. The attendance of a lecturer as proposed, we are inclined to think would not often be paid for by such Farmers' Institutes; this subject does not interest the majority of the farmers as almost any other subject does.

We do not think the majority of the members would favour the appointing of one lecturer for the Association, for this purpose, nor would it be in the best interests of the Association or the country at large. If one man were appointed, he would of necessity have to devote so much time to attending meetings that he would require to have an allowance made for his time as well as his expenses paid. Now we have in almost every part of the country Bee-Keepers who are intelligent and sufficiently well informed to be able to give a lecture at a Farmers' Institute if required, and generally within such a distance that no traveling expenses would be needed. Ours is also only a thought and we shall be pleased to have any other views. With affiliated County or District Associations, there is nothing in the By-Laws to prevent a County Association naming the lecturer they desire; they will then be responsible for their choice and know what expenses they will have to meet in the matter. The

Ontario can then also refuse or accept. This method too will take much unpleasant and unnecessary responsibility from the directors; give us more variety of thought and will be more as one responsible Association should deal with another, and as man to man.

Mr. E. Robinson, London South, writes: Should I not have had a paper of some kind from the O. B. K. A., or did I pay my dollar for the honor of joining. Why do you not make known the advantages of becoming a member as others do; the more members you get the stronger and better the Association should be, but men will not join for empty honor. If the Government grant was to further the interests of the Bee-Keeper at large, the same as the Canadian Fruit Growers' Association, you cannot do better than take a leaf out of their book. Make known the benefits to Bee-Keepers by joining and then distribute the benefits with open hand. If the industry is worth developing, develop it with all your power, if not return the government grant with thanks. Any way do not be afraid to let members know what they are paying a dollar for, and this subject should be the primary one at the very first meeting of County or District Associations. Under such management the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association should double its membership during the coming year.

At the last meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, which has for its primary object, the advancement of Agriculture in all its branches, experimental work in Bee-Keeping has been decided upon. At the next meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association the matter will be brought up and its members consulted as to the best experiments to conduct. In the meantime one experiment in the quality and keeping of honey will be conducted, and perhaps another. We trust in the next issue of our paper to be able to report what the experiments will be, and every Bee-Keeper we hope

will find it in their interest to co-operate and that the matter may be taken in hand by all bee-papers. The secretary of the committee will report experiments decided upon to the various papers and again results of such experiments to such papers as have interested themselves. There is no branch of agriculture which has a greater field for experiment before it, and this opportunity is a good one. We trust the *Canadian Bee Journal* will assist in this work. They have already suggested a good experiment in wintering bees, viz., noting the difference between putting colonies into winter quarters early and late, this would be a good experiment for next fall.

We regret to hear that W. Z. Hutchinson, Editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, has been sick and that the *Review* this month will probably be late in consequence.

We are in receipt of a sample of The Dandy Patent Bag Holder. It is a good article and can be had upon receipt of price, 75 cts.. C. W. Allen & Co., Toronto, are the manufacturers.

*For The Canadian Honey Producer.*

### SPRING MANAGEMENT.

Having brought my bees safely through the winter, the novice in the art of bee-keeping may enquire, "How shall I manage them in the spring so as to have them in good condition, when the honey season comes?" As these remarks are intended for the novice, I will begin at the beginning and say if you winter in the bee-house or cellar do not set your bees out till the swamp willow is in bloom, some say not till the soft maple bloom, but I have not usually waited for that.

Choose a warm sunny day to bring them out of the cellar, and do not open the entrances the full width so that the bees will all rush out helter skelter, as then they are more apt to return to the wrong hive and perhaps some queens may be killed.

The first fine day following, clean off the bottom boards if they require it, and examine them enough to see how they are supplied

with stores, which may be done without much disturbance, if any are short remove some empty combs, and replace with combs of honey if you have any, if not, put a feeder on top, and feed with diluted honey or sugar syrup, fed in the evening. If you spread any of your combs in the fall shove them up to the proper distance and put in division boards, then put on summer quilts, over the quilt two or three thicknesses of paper and over the paper a wadded quilt or sawdust cushion in the cap, as it is very important to keep all the heat in the hive. After this disturb them as little as possible, only adding frames (if they have not the full complement,) as they require them latter on. Never open the hives on cold windy days, and allow only one or two inches open for entrance according to strength of colony, until the honey flow comes. I would not unite any weak colonies in spring, put in division boards and pack them warmly at sides and on top and by and bye a frame or two of brood from your strongest colonies will give them an astonishing start without injuring the strong colonies. This is my method and my colonies never dwindle or swarm out, and I very rarely lose a queen.

MISS H. F. BULLER,

Campbellford, Ont.

*For the Canadian Honey Producer.*

### Manipulation of Hives in Spring.

We will endeavor to give in brief our management, which, we were led to follow by ideas gleaned from various writers on this subject as well as by our own experience. That we may have the right material in the spring, we endeavor in the fall to have young queens in strong colonies with plenty of stores in as few combs as possible.

We winter on summer stands. All hives are in removable outer cases with room for several inches of packing on all sides.

They were prepared in three different ways last fall. Across the frames of some were placed sticks for a bee passage, over this muslin or burlap and above a half story which holds a good thick cushion of chaff or shavings. The hive cover is left off, and over all is the outer hive with space filled with shavings which are well heaped over cushion. The entrances were made small and there is slight upward ventilation through the cushion pack-



ing and the holes in the gable of the outside case. Others were packed the same as the above except an enameled sheet, cloth side down was placed over the porous cloth to prevent upward ventilation and the entrance was left wide open.

The third lot were prepared the same, except instead of the porous cloth the flat hive cover having a bee space underneath were left on just as they were, tightly stuck down with propolis. The same packing was thickly piled over these covers. The entrance is left nearly summer width. These have no upward ventilation but plenty of room at the entrance. The top and sides of inner chamber of all are well protected by a good non-conductor. In the spring after the severe cold is over, we spread an enameled cloth over the burlap, when there is upward ventilation, and replace the cushion and packing.

When there is no upper ventilation we simply make entrance smaller. If any cushion or packing is damp or wet we replace it with dry, or leave off the cover of case, that the sun may dry it out. A few weeks latter we open hives, remove the empty combs outside the cluster, push up the division board and tuck up warm again. We do not break the cluster, and disturb them as little as possible. If bees are flying freely, artificial pollen in the form of rye meal or rye and Indian meal mixed is placed about the Apiary and the bees started to work on it by a bait of comb honey. In an early season this with me is a valuable aid, but if it is cold and backward, as soon as the weather is suitable for frequent flight, natural pollen can be obtained and the meal is left untouched. This was the case here last season.

We are careful not to examine combs until the weather is quite warm and the bees have some new brood, then we see if any are queenless, and such are united with a colony having a queen. Those weak but having a young queen are strengthened enough by bees from other colonies to save the queens. Combs of honey or sugar syrup are then added to brood nest and when the chilly windy weather is over, one half of our large feeder is placed on each colony and syrup or honey given.

In the past we have followed the plan of feeding a little every day but if omitted once or twice brood would be destroyed or laying

suspended. It was considerable trouble. I think it may do just as well to give on a warm day enough at once to fill the combs, and then feed again in the same way a few days or a week later. A good supply in reserve we know is favorable to breeding, and that every time we feed there is considerable excitement caused, bees fly more and there is often considerable loss. Shall try this plan the coming Spring. If not given too often, we do not believe enough will be capped to hinder brood rearing, but it will be quickly used for that purpose. As brood increases we add empty combs outside of brood nest, and between brood and the capped combs of honey, which we always like to have on each side of brood nest. Combs containing much brood has the honey at top and ends uncapped to get it filled solid. Those containing capped honey we move toward the outside. Colonies containing our best young queens we try to keep the strongest.

We find that strong colonies with plenty of stores and a young queen build up fast without much tinkering, but they are also the ones that respond the best to feeding and manipulation, while weak colonies build up slow and can not stand early handling or feeding. We simply see the latter have enough sealed stores, bees enough to keep the queen alive and after tucking them up warm leave them until fruit bloom.

If we had large aparies and depended upon nothing earlier than clover for surplus, we should do very little Spring manipulation, but to get much surplus from fruit bloom and raspberry we find it necessary. Strong colonies which are being fed or are gathering early honey may be allowed to work out frames of foundation in brood nest instead of giving empty combs, this we believe is a great stimulus to their energy and utilizes the wax then secreted. Our bees that are in shallow brood chambers at this time are given cases containing frames of foundation beneath the brood nest.

Later, and before there is danger of the swarming impulse we place underneath all colonies, cases or brood chambers containing only frames with starters, on the Simmin's Plan to prevent swarming. This we tried last year and shall give it a thorough test the coming season. Shall endeavour to keep the progeny of each queen in one hive the entire

season by tiering up in advance of their needs.

We find we must change our management according to the season ; that which was successful and profitable in a warm early Spring, may cause disaster in a late backward season.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN,  
Pawtucket, R. I.

*For The Canadian Honey Producer.*  
**SPRING MANAGEMENT.**

As soon as the weather becomes sufficiently warm, so that bees can be handled, generally when pollen is coming in, I open the hives and see how many frames they can cover. I take out surplus frames and use a dummy or division board as you choose to call it, being sure the bees have sufficient to allow of fast brooding. Be sure not to check brooding by insufficient stores, by crowding the bees over on as few frames as they can cover ; this forces the bees to the ends of the frames, getting as much brood in 3 frames as would be in 4 frames  $\frac{3}{4}$  full. When I find they want more room I draw back the dummy and place an empty comb in the centre and cover up snug and keep as warm as possible, when the hive is nearly full I sometimes put in two combs. You will have to use your own judgment at all times ; experience you will find is the best teacher, but often the tuition is costly. Be careful and do not give too much room ; keep them crowded pretty well. I winter all on Summer stands.

WILL ELLIS.

Feb 14, St. Davids, Ont.

*For The Canadian Honey Producer.*

Embros, Jan. 28th, 1888.

In a few months we will be looking for fine weather, and setting our bees out of winter quarters, and as there are good prospects ahead of a good season and not much loss in wintering, I wish to give a few hints on spring and summer management ; the first being the most essential, as the success of the season depends on having our colonies strong in bees when the honey flow commences. The time when they ought to be taken out of cellars or other winter quarters depends on the weather ; if in a healthy condition let them remain until there are soft maple blossom ;

if uneasy and show signs of disease, put the diseased out for a fly as soon as the snow is off the ground and the weather permits. If there is a very cold spell afterwards put them in again until fine weather ; as soon as they begin to gather pollen, commence to overhaul them, by changing the combs into clean hives, in doing so you will see their condition and also clip young queen's wings. All strong colonies with plenty of stores will take care of themselves, all they want is to contract the entrance and cover well with sawdust cushions, when there are only bees to cover from two to four frames remove all the combs not occupied by the bees, from two to five frames, strength can be protected by putting in a division board on each side and filling up the spaces between division boards and sides of hives with dry-sawdust or any dry porous material.

Put a small nail at the bottom and ends of your division boards to keep them from crowding inwards when the packing is pushed down outside. This ought to be done first in an empty hive, then lift out your comb with the bees into the prepared hive, then pack well above the bees with sawdust cushions. If they require feeding cut a small hole in the quilt over the cluster, put on a feeder that you can fill by a small hole in the top and shuts with button ; keep feeder well covered with cushions, if these small swarms are kept warm and fed regular they will increase rapidly, if they have a good queen which every swarm ought to have. If they get cold and their brood gets chilled they will dwindle away and swarm out the first warm day. These fixed up this way are equal to chaff hives, and far less expense.

When the weather gets warm and the hive begins to get crowded with bees, you may keep giving them more cards of comb until the hive is full ; this must be done by giving them another hive without sawdust where you can spread your division boards. I refer to Langstroth hives of eight frames when full, or any other near that size. As soon as your swarms are strong and honey begins to come in, it will be time to put on your supers either for extracted or comb honey of which I intend to say a few words at some other time

DR. DUNCAN.

*For The Canadian Honey Producer.*

Kintore, Jan. 16th, 1888.

In the Sept. No. of the C. H. P., in answer to Query No. 16.—Two colonies are taken in the Spring of equal strength, &c., and managed alike with the exception that one is kept from swarming, and the other is permitted to swarm once. Which will produce the most honey, the parent and increase, or the swarm having cast no swarm? Dr. Duncan says; "In a good season when there is a good flow from basswood I would get more honey from the one that swarmed once, or if they would not swarm by the first week in June I usually divide, then they are both in good order for storing honey when basswood comes in." Now, if the Dr. had said July, I could agree with him, but my experience of such manipulations in the first or even second, and third weeks of June has been directly the opposite of his. I could divide and increase my stock of bees, but the honey from those stocks never over-stocked the market, judging from the answer quoted above one would suppose that the early swarms gathered the most honey. They may for him, but they never did for me. Any stock which swarms before June 25th I at once mark down as "no honey," and unless it is a very good year "no honey" it is. For instance, last Spring No. 22 was marked "very strong and heavy." On June 17th they swarmed. The queen was a hybrid between the Holy Land and black and was one of the best in the yard. They were hived on combs in a hive of the capacity of the 8 frame Langstroth. Of course according to the Dr's theory they ought to have done as well, or better than any other stock in the yard. I at once marked them down "no honey," and it was correct. Not only did I get no surplus from them, but they did not even till the hive, while from other and weaker stocks which swarmed two weeks later, I got from 10 to 50 lbs. of comb honey. The plan which has given me the best results is,—keep them from swarming until the commencement of the basswood flow, then, if they swarm the swarm will be a large one, and if the honey flow is good, the brood chamber of the new swarm is clogged with honey before the queen gets fairly started to work, and the whole strength of the colony is available for honey gathering, as they have

but little brood to attend to. As for the old hive, as soon as the young bees hatch out, the cells which they occupied are filled with honey. The result is a good crop of honey from the old stock before swarming, and the new one after, and both in good trim for wintering.

Some Apiarists claim that there is never too much brood in a hive, but I could never get a colony in first class trim for winter which raised much brood after the 1st of July. My experience of the Dr's method is that both queens would have full sweep of the brood chambers of their respective hives, and if good ones, would during basswood flow keep from 10 to 15 frames filled with brood, thus consuming a large proportion of the basswood honey in rearing brood, while at the close of the season we would have tremendous colonies of bees and an equally formidable lack of food for them. What any one wants with a half bushel of bees in a hive after the honey season is over, is one of those things I never could find out. My method and the reasons for it are not original with me, but are those given by Mr. G. M. Doolittle. At first I could not believe that Mr. D. had got the right end of the stick, but repeated experiments and the experience of years has convinced me that he is correct. Of course some will say, "you ought to contract the brood chamber and force the basswood honey into the sections or extracting combs and rig them up for winter after that honey flow is over." Well, perhaps it is the best way, but I have found out that the less tinkering I do with that part of the business the better. I never want to see the inside of a hive except to find out whether they have a queen or not.

J. W. WHEATLY.

### Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

Woodstock, Jan. 11th, 1888.

EVENING SESSION

Was held in the Town Hall at 8 o'clock p. m.

President Emigh in the Chair. Meeting called to order.

Moved by Mr. McKnight, seconded by Mr. Hall, That the minutes of 1887 be adopted as read, and that the President and Secretary sign them. Carried.

Mr. McKnight's paper was discussed; Mr. McKnight believes strongly in the larger Bee-

Keepers buying up the honey from the smaller ones.

Mr. Gemmel is also in favor of the same action.

Mr. Parker wishes to know the largest size tin Mr. McKnight would recommend for shipping extracted honey in. He thinks about 20 lbs. the proper size to use.

After a general conversation, it was moved by Mr. McKnight, seconded by Mr. Coleman, that we adjourn.

A meeting was called of the Directors, at the O'Neil House, at 7 p. m., by Pres. Emigh to transact any necessary business. Directors present: Messrs. Gemmel, Hall, McKnight, Couse, and the President.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Gemmel, That W. Couse be the Secretary for 1888, at a salary of \$50. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Gemmel, That Mr. McKnight be the Treasurer for 1888. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKnight, seconded by Mr. Mr. Gemmel, That the President, (Mr. Emigh,) and Mr. Hall be delegates to attend the Annual Meeting of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto. Carried.

Moved by W. Couse, seconded by Mr. Hall, That Mr. McKnight be appointed to correspond with Messrs. Dadants in regard to securing the books for the Association, (Langstroth on the Honey Bee.) Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKnight, seconded by Mr. Hall, That a vote of thanks be tendered Amateur Euperst for his kind suggestion in regard to appointing a person in England to secure books there for our library. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKnight, seconded by Mr. Hall, That we do not continue giving the *Rural Canadian* to members of the Association and that the Editor be notified of the fact. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKnight, seconded by Mr. Hall, That Messrs. Gemmel, Hall, McKnight, Couse, and the President be a sub-committee to attend to any special business. Carried.

Adjourned.

WM. COUSE, Sec'y.

### Third Annual Meeting Brant Bee-Keepers' Association.

The annual meeting of the above association was held in the Court House, Brantford, at 2 p. m., Saturday, 7th inst. The President,

W. R. Brown, in the chair. Among those present were J. Fritch, Princeton; S. Dickie, Brantford; D. Anguish, Mohawk; R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; J. R. Howell, Brantford; T. Birkett, City; Wm. Bueglass, Bright. After the enrollment of members for 1888, the following officers were elected:

Pres., D. Anguish, Mohawk.

Vice-Pres., W. R. Brown, Brantford.

Secy-Treas., R. F. Holtermann, Brantford.

The prize list at the last South Brant Agricultural Association received a pretty lively criticism. In the first place they had put "strained honey" on the list for prize competition "showing that in the bee-keeping line they had evidently not made any progress since the time when our great grand-mothers "brimstoned" colonies in the fall, and cut out the combs, with honey pollen and brood, crushing the comb and then straining the honey out from this unwholesome mass, and not aware that a cleaner and better method was in vogue at the present day, that is, movable combs, which can be removed from the extractor. The cells of honey are uncapped with a knife for the purpose, and then by centrifugal force the honey is separated or extracted from the comb, which latter is replaced in the hive and refilled by the bees, thus lessening the cost of production and giving us a more wholesome product, Extracted Honey. It was therefore decided to make out a prize list in the department, and, provided a competent judge were appointed, the following prizes were offered:

Best 10 lbs. of clover extracted honey—1st prize one hive by E. L. Goold & Co.; 2nd, \$1.00, T. Birkett.

Best 10 lbs. of linden extracted honey—1st prize, one hive by S. Dickie; 2nd, the Canadian Honey Producer by E. L. Goold & Co.

Best 10 lbs. of comb honey in sections—1st prize, one colony of bees by D. Anguish; 2nd, \$1.00 by J. R. Howell.

Best display of honey not less than 300 lbs. of extracted and 100 lbs of comb, quality to govern—1st prize, a swarm taker and Smoker, by R. F. Holtermann; 2nd, \$2.00 to be given by the S. B. Agricultural Association.

This was followed by discussion upon winter and how to raise the temperature of beecellars without injury to bees.

Mr. Fritch gave an interesting and instruct-

ive account of his treatment of foul brood for which he was tendered a vote of thanks by the Association.

#### AFFILIATE WITH THE ONTARIO.

On Saturday, Feby. 4th, 2 p. m., the above Association met at the Court House, Brantford. D. Anguish, Pres., Mohawk, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the desirability of affiliation was discussed. It was moved by R. F. Holtermann, seconded by S. A. Dickie, and carried that we the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association affiliate with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association according to the Constitution and By-Laws passed at their last annual meeting. The list upon the books are D. Anguish, T. Birkett, S. A. Dickie, J. R. Howell, J. E. Heron, R. F. Holtermann, W. R. Brown, G. W. Barber, C. Edmonson, Duncan Campbell, C. Flanders, Elias Mott, S. McKay, Wm. Edmonson, Geo. Vair, John Inksatter, H. Shapley, John Findlay, A. Dawson, O. McAlister. The first six named being members of the Ontario, being one more than the required number.

After discussing the advisability of having a lecturer attend one of our annual meetings, it was decided in view of the fact that they could not select the Bee-Keeper whom they wished, the association did not take any steps in this direction for the present. A motion to this effect was framed by W. R. Brown, seconded by T. Birkett, and carried.

A discussion of honey cured hams followed, and the best method of curing them. C. Flanders appeared to have a very excellent method. Take your hams after cutting in proper shape, place them upon a table, dust salt and pepper upon the flesh, this cleanses the meat and draws out any blood, after this process is completed, and hams are in a good clean condition; smear honey upon all the parts not covered with rind, and give a good coating of salt, this becomes absorbed in about three days, when the operation may be repeated, in a week or ten days hang up to dry and then smoke: dairy salt was the best. T. Birkett, S. Dickie and others objected to the salt petre as being injurious. Mr. Flanders thought a little did not injure.

Questions discussed.—Is it necessary to have passages above the combs in cellar wintering? Ans. If temperature is not too low there is no use for them.

Is it best to leave old quilts on hive in winter in cellar? Ans. If temperature can be 40 ° or over all right, if lower a new quilt and a saw dust or chaff cushion would be better. It was decided that Ladies should be made honorary members and a number will be present at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned until the call of the President and Secretary which will be the second Saturday in April, (14th,) at 2 p. m., in the Court House, Brantford.

### Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be known as the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association and shall be composed of those interested in bee-keeping who become enrolled as members by paying the annual membership fee of one dollar.

II.—A general meeting of the members shall be held once a year and shall be known as the Annual Meeting.

III.—The time and place of holding the Annual Meeting shall be fixed by open vote of the members present at the Annual Meeting previously held.

IV.—The President, Vice President and District Directors shall constitute the Board of Management.

V.—Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—Vacancies on the Board by death or resignation shall be filled by the President.

VII.—Any county or district bee-keepers' association in the Province of Ontario may become affiliated to this Association on payment of five dollars which shall be paid to the Secretary on or before the first day of November in each year, but every local association so affiliated must have on its membership roll at least five members who are also members of the Ontario bee-keepers' Association at the time of its affiliation and must continue to have a like number of its members on the roll of this Association while it remains in affiliation.

VIII.—Every affiliated association shall receive an annual grant out of the funds of this Association. The amount of such grant shall be fixed by the Board from year to year.

IX.—All grants to affiliation associations shall be expended in prizes for honey shows,

or for shows of apiarian appliances, or for lectures on subjects pertaining to bee-culture, or for advertising district or county meetings, or for any or all of these.

x.—Every affiliated association shall report to the Secretary of this Association (on a form to be supplied by the Secretary,) before the first day of January in each year, which report shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the affiliated association.

xi.—This Constitution may be amended at any Annual Meeting by a two-thirds vote of members present.

### BY-LAWS.

(1) It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, to call for reports, to put motions when seconded, to decide upon questions of order and to declare the result of ballots and elections. The President, in connection with the Secretary, shall have power to call special meetings when necessary. The President shall be ex-officio chairman of the Board of Directors and shall call it together when necessary.

(2) In the event of the death or absence of the President, the Vice-President shall discharge his duties.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep and preserve the books of the Association. To call the roll and read the minutes at every meeting of the Association. To conduct all correspondence of the Association. To receive and transfer all moneys received for fees and otherwise to the Treasurer having taken a receipt for the same. To make out a statistical report for the Association and for the Government. To furnish the officers of county and district associations with forms for organization and annual reports and to give notice of Association and board meetings through the press or otherwise.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to furnish two sureties in the sum of \$500 each for the security of the moneys of the Association. To receive from the Secretary all moneys belonging to the Association and to give receipts for the same. To pay them out in order endorsed by the President and Secretary, and to render a written report of all receipts and disbursements at each Annual Meeting.

(5) County or district associations seeking affiliation shall forward to the Secretary an

application according to the following form: "We whose names are written in the accompanying form having organized ourselves into a county (or district) Association to be known as County (or District) Association No.— desire to become affiliated to the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and we agree to conform to the Constitution and By-Laws of said Association."

(6) Every affiliated Association that neglects or refuses to pay the annual affiliation fee, or neglects or refuses to forward to the Secretary the annual report on or before the date fixed may be deprived of their affiliation privileges by the Board.

(7) Each affiliated association shall be entitled to the privileges of two representatives at the Meetings of this Association in addition to those who are already members of this Association, and such representatives shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of this Association.

(8) Each affiliated association shall be entitled to the services of an Association lecturer (when such exists) once in each year. Half the expenses connected with such lecture to be borne by the District or County Association and half by this Association.

(9) Districts or counties where no affiliated association exists, but into which an association lecturer is sent by this Association the whole expenses of such lecturer shall be born by this Association.

(10) The order of business by which the meetings of this Association shall be governed shall be in the discretion of the President but subject to appeal to the meeting when objection is taken, when a majority vote of the members present shall decide on the objection and in such cases the vote of the majority shall be final.

(11) These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at any annual meeting.

### Queries for March.

No. 28. Is the cell in comb honey sealed air tight?

I think so; I have been making some observations with a microscope and have come to the above conclusion.—Will Ellis, St. Davids, Ont.

No, not wholly so, at least that is my impression.—J. E. Pond, North Attlebury.

I don't know. There has been considerable discussion about it, and perhaps the question should be answered in the negative.—Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.

Sometimes, not always.—J. M. Shuck, Des Moines, Ills.

Yes.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

I have always thought so.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip, Ont.

Do not know, but think so.—Wm. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

If it was not the honey would granulate.—A. D. Allen, Tamworth, Ont.

No.—Dr. B. A. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio.

Yes, or the honey would granulate.—John Yoder, Springfield, Ont.

I have an idea that it is in certain conditions of temperature and dryness.—Rev. D. P. Niven, Dromore, Ont.

I don't know, but my experience leads me to think it is.—Ira Orvis, Whitby.

I believe this is a controverted question, and is likely to remain such, because of the difficulty of deciding the matter by ordinary experiment. Speaking in a practical way, I think it is safe to say that the cells are hermetically sealed, or air tight if you prefer it.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky.

In my opinion comb honey is not air tight when newly capped but when on the hive all the season is often coated over with a varnish of propolis which makes it air tight.—Samuel Cushman, Pawtucket, R. I.

Yes.—Will M. Barnum, "Burr Farm," Angelica, N. Y.

I do not think so.—Robt. Shipman, Canington, Ont.

No, I believe not. Else why does comb honey thicken in a dry, warm room, and become thinner after in a damp room.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.

Cheshire Vol. I, "Bees and Bee-Keeping," says: Liquid dyes kept within worker or drone cells for weeks, have not, in any case, strained water lying in surrounding one; which I have never found other than perfect, notwithstanding the extreme thinness of the walls. The bees labour at both sides of the latter, not only scraping the shreds, but rubbing them in complete union with their maxillas and this will account for their freedom

from a different opinion of the sealing of honey cells, which in former years I described as air tight. Most Bee-Keepers have noted that snow-white sealed honey if kept in a damp place, changes color, the sealing appearing to grow transparent. By experiments and a microscopic examination, I have made evident that former ideas were inaccurate, and that no more than ten per cent at most of the sealing of honey is absolutely impervious to air.—ED.

No. 29. Does extracted honey remain liquid if stored in a dark room, if not does it retard granulation?

I cannot say.—Will Ellis, St Davids, Ont.

I have no positive knowledge in the matter as to whether darkness retards granulation or not. I do know that honey with me does granulate in a perfectly dark room.—J. E. Pond,

Light may hasten granulation, but I believe honey will granulate in the dark if other conditions are favorable.—Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.

No, I don't think a dark room even retards granulation.—J. M. Shuck, Des Moines, Ills.

No, very little.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

Have no experience.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip, Ont.

I believe it will remain liquid longer in the dark, but it will granulate sooner or later, according to its condition.—Wm. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

I believe light has no effect on honey.—A. D. Allen, Tamworth, Ont.

It will granulate in the dark as well as in the light, otherwise when it is stored in tin and sealed up so as to exclude the light it would remain liquid, as tin does not admit light storing in a warm room retards granulation for a time.—Miss H. F. Buller, Campbleford, Ont.

No. Yes.—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio.

If in a dark, warm place it will remain liquid longer, but will finally granulate.—John Yoder, Springfield Ont.

I have a bottle yet perfectly liquid, extracted Aug. 6th, 1886, all sealed in comb before extracting and kept in a dark place. Cannot speak for honey not ripe before extracted.—Rev. D. P. Niven, Dromore, Ont.

With me it does not seem to make any difference.—Ira Orvis.

Not according to my experience. Darkness has no tendency to prevent granulation in honey, so far as I have seen, and I have had ample opportunity to test the matter.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky.

Darkness has nothing whatever to do with 'granulation' of honey.—Will M. Barnum, "Burr Farm," Angelica, N. Y.

No, but some reports seem to indicate that granulation is retarded thereby.—Robt. Shipman, Cannington, Ont.

I do not think light has any thing to do with it, temperature does. Sealing air tight will retard and sometimes permit granulation.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.

It does not remain liquid if stored in a dark room, it may retard granulation but light cannot shine through a tin can or keg, and honey will granulate in this about as quickly as in a glass not sealed air tight.—ED.

No. 30. What would be the best experiment Bee-Keepers could join in conducting, one simple and of practical value?

I will leave this for others to say.—Will Ellis, St Davids, Ont.

I may be considered conceited in this answer, but I do think my idea of close-working frames, to cut brood rearing in the brood chamber, and surplus deposited in sections in the upper chamber would be as valuable a single experiment for all to join in as can be adopted.—J. E. Pond,

The Invertible Hive and supers furnish a grand field for investigation to producers of honey.—J. M. Shuck, Des Moines, Ills.

How to exterminate foul brood.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

Ask me something easier. One might be to compare the keeping qualities of honey taken as soon as sealed over and that left in the same hive till the close of the season.—Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.

How best to improve the quality of our honey.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip, Ont.

To see if the Langstroth Hive would answer for a standard.—Wm. Couse, Streetsville.

I cannot say.—A. D. Allen, Tamworth, Ont.

To develop a home market for honey.—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio.

The opening of foreign markets.—John Yoder, Springfield, Ohio.

Try query No. 29. See how long honey ripened in the comb, by being all sealed before extracting will keep in a dark, dry and warm place.—Rev. D. P. Nivin, Dromore, Ont.

I do not know.—Ira Orvis.

I would suggest, the development of the honey market. I do not mean by forcing organizations or any such monopolous schemes. But a systematic effort to introduce honey on the tables of the people in every nook and corner of the land, so as to make honey a "necessity," as much so as butter and molasses.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky.

Perhaps, that to attain the perfect fecundation of queens in confinement.—Will M. Barnum, "Burr Farm," Angelica, N. Y.

Recognizing the fact that people prefer liquid honey I would suggest that we experiment for the most practical means of keeping it liquid.—Robt Shipman, Cannington.

Hard to tell. Perhaps the value of artificial floating for honey.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.

In the clover honey season, take extract nectar or honey from the combs before ripe and capped. Seal a part in jars and evaporate a part. Then again allow some to ripen in the hive, which extract and seal. This will give three distinct samples. Keep all under similar conditions and see which will granulate most rapidly, also note the difference in color, specific gravity, texture and flavor before and after granulating. In an apiary, experiments in shade and ventilation might doubtless be made to advantage.—ED.

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From the British Bee Journal.

### POLLEN FOOD.

BY PASTOR SCHONFIELD OF TENTSCHEL.

In my last article I endeavored to prove that bees are unable to prepare for any length of time the chyle required for the nourishment of the brood, unless they have a supply of nitrogenous food, and that, in the absence of collected pollen, for some reason or other at the commencement of breeding they extract it from old combs which contain an abundance of it. All practical apiarists will have concluded from this that it is well to in-



sert one or two old combs in the neighborhood of the winter quarter of the bees when a colony is without pollen at the end of the season, and when there are only new combs in the hive. By this simple and easy expedient such a colony is very materially assisted in the preparation of the necessary chyle: without it, indeed, the bees would be unable to subsist, for as the brood require albuminous food to build up their body, so the bees require it for their maintenance. It is quite incorrect to suppose that a colony without pollen is able to survive the winter in a perfectly healthy condition as long as it has a plentiful supply of honey. During the whole winter it is impossible to find a single bee the intestinal canal of which is not full of particles of pollen being an undeniable proof that pollen is an indispensable food of bees. Bees found without particles of pollen always, and without exception, belong to a colony which had no pollen, and only newly made combs at the beginning of winter, but such colony would hardly survive the winter. How indispensable albuminous food is to drones I learnt last summer. It is a well-known fact that queens and drones do not consume pollen, but only honey which they take from the cells, the necessary albuminous food being supplied to them in the chyle with which they are fed by the workers. In order to find out how long drones are able to live, if merely fed on honey, I made the following experiment: I took two combs, containing about 2—300 grains each of freshly gathered honey and surrounded each comb with wire-work, a space of  $\frac{1}{2}$  centimetre being left between it and the upper ends of the cells, so as to enable any drones on the combs to move comfortably in every direction. One of the two was protected by a second screen of wire-work, a space of 1 centimetre being left between the two, so that any drones on this honeycomb would be compelled to exist upon honey alone, as they could not possibly receive food from the worker bees on the outside, while the drones on the first honeycomb were not prevented from receiving chyle through the grating.

During a week of cold and rainy weather in June, when the drones showed no particular inclination to leave the hive, I took 200 drones from one large colony, dividing this number equally between the honeycombs,

described as above, and then placed the two combs in the middle of the brood-nest, where I watched them carefully. In the evening of the fourth day the drones in the double cage which could not be fed by worker bees from without, were in such a feeble condition that they seemed to be unable to live much longer. In fact, on the fifth day all were found dead, except four, which were just able to move. The drones on the comb which the workers were able to supply with chyle, remained in perfect health, and flew off briskly when I liberated them a few days afterwards.

What had caused the death of those unfortunate 100 drones which in all respects, save one, were in exactly the same position as the surviving drones on the first comb? Surely it was the want of nitrogenous food alone. Worker bees, subjected to a similar test, remain alive much longer than drones—for though the latter appear most phlegmatic, they are in reality very sensitive creatures—if it were possible to keep worker bees in confinement as long as they are able to exist without nitrogen. In any case, my experiment on drones should be an inducement to beekeepers to satisfy themselves, more than has hitherto been done, that their colonies are not in want of pollen at the commencement of winter.—*Translated from Gravenhorst's Illustrierte Bienenzeitung, December, 1887.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

“*Editor of the Canadian Honey Producer.*”

Christiania, Norway, Nov. 1887.

DEAR SIR:

Will you kindly allow me to express, through your honoured Bee-Journal, my most cordial thanks for all the friendliness and kindness, which were so profusely shown to me during my memorable visit amongst the Canadian and American bee-friends. I will, as long as I live, take delight in thinking of my trip, and never! no never! forget the world's most able Bee Keeper's nor their exceeding hospitality towards me, a stranger.

I only regret, that my time was so limited, that I had no opportunity of personally calling on the many more, whose names were so well known and dear to me from the Bee-Journals

Respectfully yours,  
IVAR S. YOUNG.

Any one who met Mr Young, will appreciate his letter and will not fail to understand the feelings which lead him to express himself as above. We are surd that Canadian Bee-Keepers felt honoured by Mr Young's visit. Mr Young also sends a photograph of himself, the pipe presented to him at Toronto, in hand; it is a very good likeness, and we thank him for it.—Ed.

Jan. 9th, 1888.

We have had a very favorable winter so far for successful Wintering, 10° above zero being the lowest point reached. Bees generally in Welland Co. are in poor condition, as careless Bee-Keepers abound. A man who "cannot afford to take a Bee Journal" came to town day before yesterday to get sawdust to pack his bees, just think of it. Colonies that were properly prepared will I think winter well.—Yours, J. F. DUNN, Ridgeway, Ont.

Dromore, Feb. 3rd, 1888.

DEAR MR. HOLTERMANN.

I have pleasing remembrance of my first visit to Brantford last month, and of the kind hospitality which I enjoyed at your home. Enclose Answers to Queries for March. Trust you may have a successful year for the C. H. P. and all the business of the Firm E. L. Gould & Co.

Bees are doing well so far except a few threatened with dysentery. Temperature of cellar 42° to 50°. I find bees are too lively when I get above 45° and am trying to lower the temperature to-day. Hope to write more soon.

Yours,

D. P. NIVEN.

Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill., Dec. 27th, 1887.  
FRIEND HOLTERMANN;

I must own up that your accusation is just, and it is with some regret that I am obliged to withdraw my name from the very small number of those who make a living exclusively out of bee-keeping. About ten years ago I gave up all other business, but of late the work of my pen has been growing upon me until the past poor season has made it much more profitable than my bees.

In reply to your question about contraction; although I have had considerable experience, I don't feel that I know very much about it

for sure. I only contract once for the season, but clover is my only surplus crop. Still, if I expected a flow from linden or from buck-wheat I doubt if I would contract more than the one time. With best wishes.

Yours truly,

C. C. MILLER.

This is in reply to an editorial on page 237 C. H. P. Even if the Doctor does not make his living entirely out of bee-keeping, he is certainly a Specialist and a very advanced Bee-Keeper.—Ed.

### Unsolicited Testimonials.

We have in the past refrained from putting any notices from subscribers in the C. H. P. but have received a great many encouraging words such as the following:

"You have succeeded in making a good paper of the Canadian Honey Producer."

G. W. DEMAREE,  
Christianburg, Ky.

"I think you are making an excellent paper, and hope you will succeed."

J. M. SHUCK,  
Des Moines, Iowa.

### Convention Notices.]

The first regular Meeting of the Norfolk Bee-Keeper's Association will be held at Dean's Hotel, Simcoo, on Saturday, March, 3rd, at two p. m. All interested in bee-keeping are invited to attend.

C. W. CULVER, Sec.

As we go to press we are in receipt of a communication from Dr. Mason, President of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. The United States Government are about to gather statistics in regard to the Bee-Keeping industry, and we will give this communication space in our next issue. The Ontario Government are already gathering such information, we are pleased to inform our readers.

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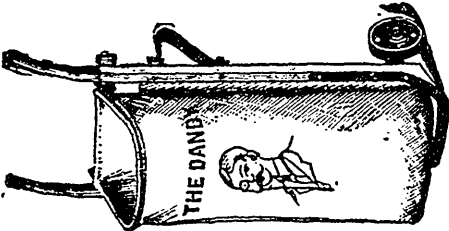
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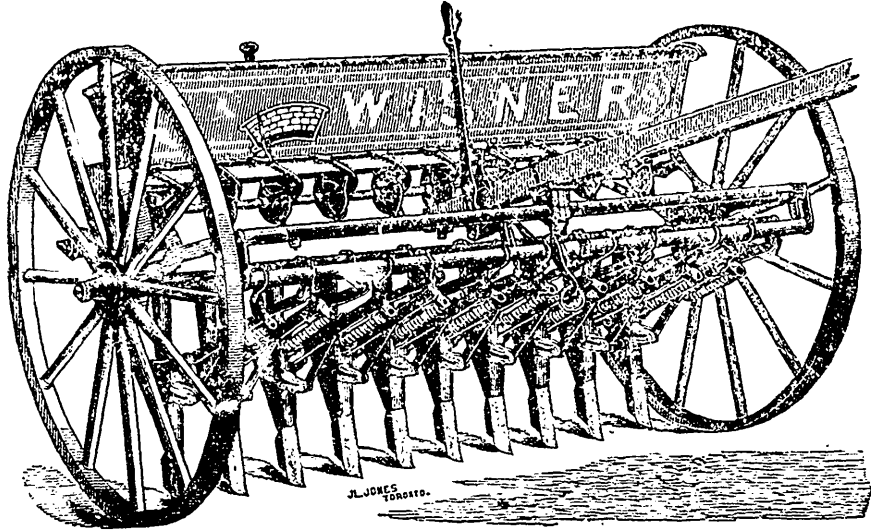
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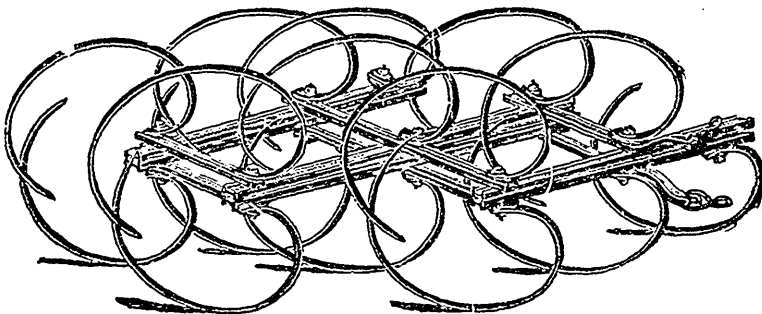
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