

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
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- 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
- 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.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- 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

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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



THE



CANADIAN

Honey Producer.

Its Reading Columns for the advancement of Honey Producers exclusively.

Vol. 2.

BRANTFORD, AUGUST, 1888.

No. 6.

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.

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,	\$1.50
A. B. C. in Bee Culture, by A. Root, cloth,	\$1.25
A. B. C. in Bee Culture, A. I. Root, paper,	1.40
\$1.00,	1.25

Quimby's New Bee-Keeping, cloth,	\$1.50	1.75
Bees and Honey, by T. G. Newman, cloth,	75 cents,	1.00
Queen Rearing, by Henry Alley, cloth,	\$1	1.00

CLUBBING RATES.

The Canadian Honey Producer		
And Gleanings, semi-monthly,	\$1.30
" American Bee Journal, weekly,	1.30
" American Apiculturist, monthly,	1.10
" Bee-Keepers' Magazine, "	80
" Rays of Light, "	85
" British Bee Journal, weekly,	2.90
" Poulterers' Profit, "	65

PREMIUMS.

Single subscriptions are 40 cents per year.— Three subscriptions for one year at one time, \$1.00.

This paper will be sent until an explicit order is received by the publishers for its discontinuance and the payment of all arrearages is made.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all other countries in the postal union, 10 cts. All other countries except Canada and the United States which are free, 25c. per annum. All subscriptions must be for one year. Subscribing for two years will count as two subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Breeders Directory.— Breeders of Bees, Poultry or other live stock may insert a card for the year under this head @ \$2.00; if the card exceeds two lines \$1.00 per line extra.

10 cents per line each insertion, 5 cts. per line each following insertion.

Space will be measured by a scale of solid nonpareil of which 12 lines measure an inch and there are about 9 words to the line.

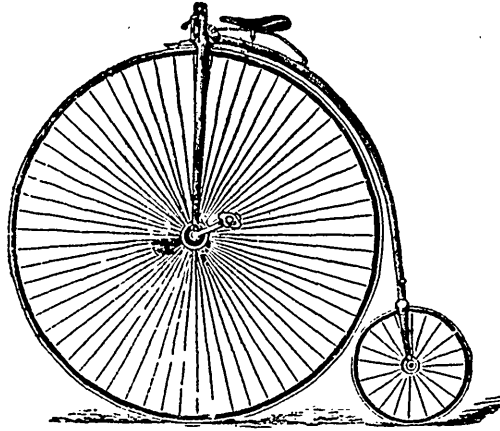
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

They will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
1 in.	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.25	\$ 5.00
2 in.	3.75	5.50	9.00
3 in.	6.00	8.50	11.50
4 in.	7.25	10.50	13.50
5 in.	9.50	13.00	16.00
4 in. double column,	10.00	14.00	17.00
8 in. "	15.00	16.50	25.00

WRITE FOR 1888 CATALOGUE OF
WARWICK BICYCLES.



The only Wheels made with all the latest improvements, every part made of the finest steel.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GOULD BICYCLE CO., Limited,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

E. SIMS.

J. J. SIMS.

E. SIMS & SON,

Bankers, Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,

Money Loaners on Real Estate at Lowest Current Rates.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MONEYS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

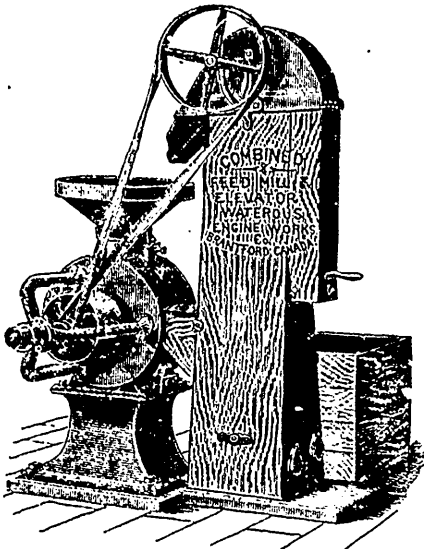
Lists of Farms and City Properties for Sale sent Free on application.

Real Estate sold on Lowest Commission.

GEORGE STREET, - BRANTFORD, ONT.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS WITH ELEVATORS



As shown, are now fitted with a Shaking Screen to take out all Straws, Stones, Nails, Cyl. Teeth, etc.

SAVING WEAR ON STONES.

These Mills use the very finest

FRENCH BUHR STONES

Acknowledged by all the best grain grinders in the world.

12-inch Mill can be run by a 2 to 10-horse power.

20-inch Mill, 6 to 12 H. P.

Capacity, 2 to 30 bush. per hour.

Mill Picks and Proof Staff Given Free.

Send for full particulars.

154 St. James St., Montreal.

30 St. Paul Street, Quebec.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co.,

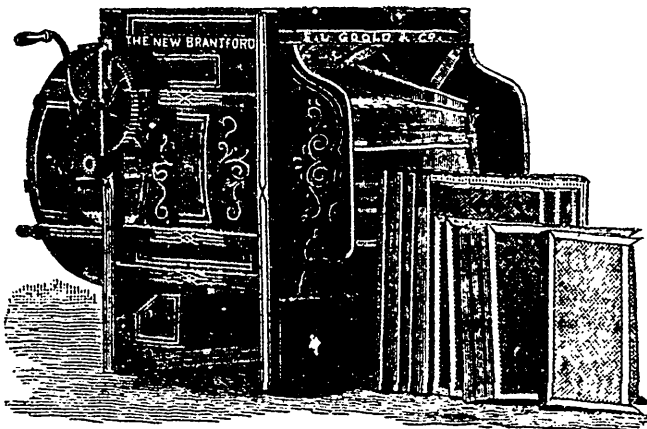
Brantford, Canada.

St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

The Brantford Fanning Mill. 1888.

THE IMPLEMENT,
LIGHTEST RUNNING,



AND MOST DURABLE
FANNING MILL
IN AMERICA.

Thousands will testify to their superiority. It WILL PAY EVERY FARMER TO TRY OUR MILLS BEFORE PURCHASING.

Manufactured by E. L. GOULD & CO, Brantford, Ont., Canada.

FOUND AT LAST.

A preservative that will keep eggs perfectly fresh the year round. It costs a little over a cent a dozen to preserve them. For particulars, address

DR. A. B. MASON,

AUBURNDALE, O., U. S.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

Honey Cans.

We handle the *best self-sealing Honey Can in the Dominion* and can supply them at bottom prices, at lowest freight rates. Prices as follows:

½ lb. per 100,.....	\$ 2.75.
1 lb. per 100,.....	3.75.
2 lb. per 100,.....	5.00.
4 lb. per 100,.....	7.00.
5 lb. per 100,.....	7.50.
8 lb. per 100,.....	10.30.
10 lb. per 100,.....	10.40.

Either packed in boxes suitable to ship honey or in crates which are supplied at cost price. 65 lb. cans best in the market encased in wood, each, 50c.; per 10, \$4.50; per 25, \$10.75; per 50, \$21.; per 100, \$41.

A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.

A work of 128 closely printed pages. Being a talk about some of the implements, plans and practices of a beekeeper of 25 years' experience, who has for 8 years made the production of honey his exclusive business.

Bound in cloth, by mail, 75c.

DR. C. C. MILLER,
Marengo, Ill.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The BEE-KEEPERS' ADVANCE
and Poultrymen's JOURNAL.

Only 50cts per year. Sample copy free. Address,

J. B. MASON & SON,
Mechanic Falls, Maine.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

HOW TO WINTER BEES.

The October Number, 1886, of the AMERICAN APICULTURIST contains ELEVEN ESSAYS on WINTERING BEES, from eleven of the best known Bee-Keepers in the World. Sent free. Address,

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

You have NO IDEA how nice the
Bee-Keepers' Magazine

Is. Why not send for sample and see?

SAMPLE

FREE,

A 32 Page Monthly, 50c. per year.

Canadians wishing to subscribe can do so through the "Canadian Honey Producer."

RAYS OF LIGHT,

Devoted to the interests of the Bee-Keeper and Poultryman. Sample copy Free, Subscription 50 cts. a year. Pure Italian Bees and Queens. Thorough-bred Poultry, Eggs in season. Send for catalogues.

J. J. MARTIN & CO.,
North Manchester, Indiana.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

BEE-KEEPER'S' GUIDE,

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

11,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The twelfth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. 2,000 sold the past year. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th addition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-Keeping.

Price by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to Dealers and to Clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author and Publisher,

State Agricultural College, Lausing, Mich.

THE BEE-HIVE

Contains Questions and Answers, Whit and Yumer (comic) Departments, and is the only Bee-Paper publishing G. M. Doolittle's Method of rearing Queens; being the most natural way yet discovered, and like all of Mr. D.'s writings, practical. 4 Nos. of *Bee-Hive* giving above method, 15c; or *Bee-Hive* and *Canadian Honey Producer* one year for 60c.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Toll Co., Conn.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

THE CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER.

One subscription, 40 cts. per annum.

Three at one time to any post office, \$1.00.

We club with all the leading Bee Papers,

THE CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER.

Vol. 2. August, 1888. No. 6.

THE HONEY MARKET.

A great many things have been said upon the development of our honey markets. Some very good and practical advice has also been given, but on the other hand some advice which cannot be carried out to advantage :

The last two years the honey crop has not been large.

The result has been the price which was heretofore steadily going down remained fixed. Some thought on account of the scarcity of honey prices should materially advance, but in this they were disappointed. Customers will not be general unless it can be procured at about the price at which it has been usually sold. It is not generally looked upon as a necessity in the house and therefore unless the conditions are favorable it will be left alone. The greatest trouble has evidently been that a few not making a business of bee-keeping sell it at a very low price and demoralize the market. The remedy suggested is, buy this man out. The all important point is, is it practical, will a man who has 10,000 lbs. of honey which he has difficulty in selling buy more and run the chances of selling it and his own ; many will hesitate. In the next place many a bee-keeper has his money coming in in the Fall or even has to depend upon the sale of his crop to secure money and may not be able to purchase at all.

Again we find it a not uncommon thing that the man who would sell at 8 cts. per lb. retail will refuse to sell his crop at that price when one party wishes to purchase all. These reasons will prevent such a course. Our only remedy is to have a first class article put upon the market in proper shape and

to push sales whenever opportunity offers and keep pushing it: wherever an opening has once been made.

Put before the public the advantages of honey as a food and by honest dealing secure a market.

Our attention was drawn to a thoughtless and bad mistake made by a bee-keeper. We were upon a market and several were selling honey upon it. One bee-keeper had honey a little dark and inferior in quality, some one pointed up the row to another bee-keepers' honey saying, "that honey up there is very nice looking." Our first bee-keeper anxious to make a sale said, "yes it looks almost too nice to be pure honey." What a mistake, is there not already enough cry of adulteration about honey generally so unjust, why then should bee-keepers help on such a cry when it is sure to recoil on their own head.

FEEDING FOR WINTER.

As many will doubtless have to feed, the all important question will be when, how, and what to feed. A bee-keeper may loose very much by not doing this in the best way. Mr. Demaree and Mr. Chalmers are against feeding sugar. Perhaps in the next issue of our paper they will kindly let us know just what they would do if they did not have sufficient honey of their own production to feed. We quite agree with them that the feeding of sugar is injurious in the way they speak of. It also throws in a good season a vast amount of honey upon the market that may not be disposed of at remunerative prices, and then by extracting honey and feeding syrup we disturb our bees and wear them out with the excitement just as in a honey flow. We also require to feed more pounds of sugar than we secure pounds of honey. Why then shall we do it if unnecessary? It is only fair to add that as far as stores are concerned, syrup from the best granulated sugar is fully as good for winter stores.

EXHIBITIONS.

It may be that there will be less honey than other years, and more that it will be somewhat inferior, but this should not prevent bee-keepers from exhibiting either at the various Exhibitions or at their own Local Fairs. More particularly should this be where the prize list has been augmented by County Associations affiliated with the Ontario. Show, do the best you can, and let directors not be able to say our prizes were larger and the show smaller in this department than in former years. Remember that others have also had a poor season, and your display may compare very well with that of others. It also prevents the consumers of honey from forgetting the article and does good by having attention drawn to it, and will help sales for the following year.

THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

This day, July 23rd, part of a ball is out (about one quarter) in blossom; the bees have already found it and are making constant visits although clover linden and thistle are yielding sufficiently to give a very fair honey flow.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

The membership is now considerably over 200—a very gratifying fact.

THE SEASON IN ENGLAND.

So far the honey season has been a poor one in England.

A partial report of the Bee-Keepers' Union will be found in this issue of *The Canadian Honey Producer*. The Union is doing a truly useful work avoiding lawsuits but still firm in carrying out work necessary to the best interests of Bee-Keepers. It should have a much larger Canadian

membership. Do not know what the Canadian membership is, as the list of members have been omitted this year, an omission which we think undesirable.

We congratulate the manager and officers upon their success during the past year.

We would ask our subscribers who are in arrears to kindly remit. We should like to have them send in one or two additional subscriptions, or they can send in their own for three years—one dollar.

The time of the North American Bee Keepers Convention has not been settled. Sept. is now spoken of.

For The Canadian Honey Producer.

Some Practical Facts and Suggestions.

G. W. DEMAREE.

It is now a settled fact that the yield from white clover will be lighter in the middle States, in fact at every point where the great drought prevailed last year, than in any season in the past fifteen years. I see no reason however, why the linden should not have given good satisfaction wherever this famous honey bearer exists in sufficient quantity to keep the bees busy. Near my apiary there are three linden trees all told, and in June these trees fairly groaned under the weight of scrambling swarms of bees from sunrise up till it was so dark in the evening that they could hardly find the way to their hives. The season has been fairly seasonable up to this date, July 15th, and the young white clover is getting a good hold, and is promising for next year. The prospects now are that no little feeding will have to be resorted to, to put our bees in winter trim, and the question is, what shall we feed our bees? In Kentucky the surplus crop is nearly an entire failure; of course some localities will yield more honey than the general field. Still every well managed apiary ought to be self sustaining, especially if there is rain fall sufficient in August to bring on the fall flowers. I oppose sugar

feeding on the grounds that it is unprofitable and more, because the wholesale feeding for winter stores is casting suspicion on the purity of honey on our markets. I will not use sugar as a food for my bees except in cases of absolute necessity. Sugar feeding has done more harm to the reputation of of the apicultural pursuit than all the "Wiley lies" that have ever been paraded before the public, and it has done more to weigh down the bee business than the "Bee-Keepers' Union" with all its expenditure has done to lift it up.

Any man who does not know that his bees will adulterate a part of his early honey yield if he has fed his bees on sugar syrup for past winter stores, is too ignorant to be responsible; and if he does know it, he is lacking in that very desirable quality we call common honesty. Such adulteration is not a crime in the letter of the law, because of the absence of the "felonious intent," but it is surely a commercial fraud on consumers, because they do not get the article in its virgin purity, for which they pay their money. Just how much sugar syrup goes with the "nice comb honey," carried there by the bees from the brood nest, the Lord only knows. It is a fact that bees prefer freshly gathered nectar before it is evaporated to the consistency of standard honey to carry on brood rearing, and for the immediate use of the hatching bees as they emerge from their cells, and this leads the workers to remove the old stores and carry it above to give room for the operations of the queen, as well as for new honey and pollen. The only safe and honest way is to save enough of the surplus crop to supply the apiary with winter stores. Some conscientious persons have proposed to extract all or any of the syrup left, before the early harvest sets in, but this is impracticable.

When feeding bees for winter stores it is a mistaken plan to divide out a given quantity of stores to the colonies in the apiary leaving many of them in doubtful condition. It pays better to make safe work of it, even if the weaker colonies must be abandoned, for plenty of winter stores means strong colonies in the spring, and here is where the profits come in. Not less than twenty-five pounds of good sealed honey should be given each strong colony. I mean to say that they should have that much honey after all brood

rearing is over in the fall. I have made many mistakes in the past by wintering many colonies on too limited a quantity of stores, barely stinting them through the winter, it don't pay to winter bees in that way, it is better to abridge the business, and do all that is to be done promptly and well.

HANDLING BEES, &C.—The old idea that when bees are "rich" they are spiteful and hard to manage is a great fallacy, it is the reverse of the facts in the case. When bees are prosperous they handle pleasantly and are little disposed to resent any careful manipulations that may be thought necessary by the apiarist. But let the season be poor and the bees out of employment and you will find them ready to resent any intrusion in fact or in fancy.

Strange how tenaciously men stick to error when it once has *age* on its side to back it up. A few days ago a gentleman from the famous wild bee range—the mountains of Southeastern Kentucky—visited my apiary and among other errors he insisted on the old idea that "when bees are rich they are cross and full of fight." I told him that the reverse was the fact, and that a very little experience if intelligently applied would satisfy him of the fact. But the idea was too *old* to be given up by him, besides it would be cruel to upset the faith we had in our fathers' shrewdness.

The present season has been poor for surplus honey and my bees, and all the bees that I have had anything to do with have been cross. With my shallow tiering system for taking surplus, it matters little what mood the bees may be in they are easily managed. By means of the smoker the bees are driven down, the cases are lifted off of the hives and set in the dark closet and left there till the bees pass out at the *bee escape* and return home, after which the cases full of honey and empty of bees are carried to the extracting room. But when taking the combs from standard supers, one at a time, and shaking and brushing the bees off of them, there has been "fun," if it is funny to be "done up" by a lot of sizzling, red hot, angry bees. Being "full of invention," I have by a very simple device overcome this difficulty in a great measure. I made a case about half the width of the surplus supers and the same in depth rabbited to receive the frames, This

case is opened at top and bottom, and when the combs are to be removed for extracting this narrow case is set on one side of the top of standard super, then a comb is lifted from the opened part of the super with adhering bees and hung in the case, now with smoker in one hand and a brush in the other the bees are brushed from each side of the comb and forced to run down into the super below. When the frame is cleared of bees it is shifted to the comb basket, and another frame with bees adhering is placed in the driving case and so on till all the combs ready for the extractor are freed from adhering bees and safely stored in the comb basket. By this simple device the bees are prevented from taking wing. It is a well known fact that bees are harmless as long as they do not take wing, and any plan that will keep the bees in the hive or from taking wing, will make the bees manageable.

Christianburg, K'y.

MISTAKES CORRECTED.

D. CHALMERS.

It is a mistake to set out bees for first flight in the afternoon and face the hive to the east as the sun rays would then strike on side and back of hive and draw the bees thither much more readily than the light from the entrance would attract them to it. When placing on summer stands set them there at the time of day that the sun will be facing the position in which you wish your hives to stand, and never if possible set out during an east wind.

It is a mistake to part the brood nest early in the season and insert a comb in midst (as sometimes advised) to hasten brooding as the weather might become cold and chill the brood; it is more advisable to see that they have enough stores to carry them into honey flow and leave them alone till then. You'll find them best able to judge themselves how far to spread the brood. Right here let me say that I have no doubt but this may be one of the causes of foul brood. I was shown a weak colony of bees this spring to which the party had given a fine card of brood in all stages and although only a day afterwards it was mostly chilled. This is also a mistake, it is not safe to give weak colonies help in that way until you can get brood from stocks that

are about ready to swarm the second time, then give with all adhering bees.

In the use of comb foundation it is a mistake just to put in the handiest way, when in place the side-walls will either be perpendicular or zig-zag. The former according to my impression being the proper way having of late years observed that bees in constructing their own comb build the side walls perpendicular, should be proof positive that it must be the strongest, it may be immaterial but I have a firm conviction that I am correct although it will sag either way if given to bees during a heavy honey flow without being wired.

It is a mistake in the prevention of after-swarms to destroy all queen cells but one, as it might be a blank or perchance contain dead larva, the former is caused by the young queen emerging, the bees replacing the cap and waxing it up again. I have repeatedly found one or two dead workers in such cells. In the case of dead larva I am inclined to believe that it is caused by the pupa becoming too soon detached from the royal jelly. In destroying queen cells I have observed the gnat (after the cell was capped) still going for the royal food "for all it was worth," both ends being still emerged in it while its back and whole body were parted from the jelly. Until lately I considered that dead larva in queen cells was chilled but have found them in parts of the hive where such was impossible; have also found a queen almost matured with her head upwards and not likely to be able to know her way out. For these three reasons I advised deferring the destruction of queen cells until you hear the first piping then liberate a queen and destroy the others.

It is a mistake to say that the queen don't show marks of having mated, the genital organs of the drone adheres to her and when removed that part will remain gaping most, if not all the remainder of that day.

It is a mistake for any one to suppose that he or she will have a big honey harvest the present season, this is my twentieth summer with bees and never before have they failed to give me less or more surplus ere this time. During apple bloom bees here stored considerable honey, since that most all they have gathered has been used by themselves. A number of years ago I introduced alsike clover by giving it to the farmers near by gratis; ever

since they have sowed less or more every year, and although it bloomed fairly well this season it never gave forth the fine aroma of former years, the white clover too is very scarce but is rather gaining. We are now into the brass-wood of which there is a fair bloom, it will close with us about the end of the month, being two weeks later than last year.

It is a mistake to take the honey from the bees and feed sugar syrup for wintering; not but that they may winter as well on it, but to prevent suspicion that we are feeding such to take from them again as honey. In 1884 I fed sugar syrup for wintering, some people looked at it in a different light, and it will take years to erase the impression. If they gather enough of the product of the flowers on which to winter let them have it, and though honey may be scarce this season it might be abundant next and will sell more readily to. We cannot imagine the ideas people who are unaccustomed to bees have about them. I have been asked in the City of London "if they made honey all winter." had I answered in the affirmative the party should justly have surmised that other sweets must be gotten from which to make it.

It is a mistake and worse than childishness to advocate the hibernation of bees, (in the full sense of the term,) as they act equally the same in a cold wettish day in July or August as they do in winter. Uncover the cluster either time and they erect themselves as much as possible, the hind legs being the largest raises that end the highest when their bayonets are presented and on the end of each you can notice a small speck of poison, then again rap on a hive containing bees, summer or winter, and you'll be answered in a similiar manner. The theorist must himself at present be hibernating and better "let sleeping dogs lie."

Poole, July 21st, 1888.

The Farmer's Advocate.

BEE STINGS.

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

The beginner is perhaps troubled with his bees being cross, and a hint as to how to prevent being stung will doubtless be appreciated. First and foremost bees object to offensive odors, one's person should be clean and sweet; if overheated you had better not

go near the bees, they will not only be more apt to sting you but the sting will be more painful. You should have a light straw hat, and cotton or linen clothing; woolly clothing having fuz on it they object to, and you are liable to get stung ten times when wearing it to once when dressed in smooth garments. Next, let your movements be deliberate and do not appear to fear the bees; quick nervous movements the bees resent. If a bee is troublesome and you wish to retreat, put up your hands quietly and shield your face, and as quietly retreat; if you throw up your hands wildly and run, you may be sure you will loose the race and the bee leave his mark. In handling prevent crushing bees, if you crush a bee she gives off the poisonous smell and this irritates her companions and they will become cross. Do not jar the hive, this irritates them. These are the secrets in successful handling. Every worker bee is liable to sting any one, the difference is as given above and in the disposition of the bee. Certain strains of hybrids are very cross; do not breed such strains.

The next thing is what to do when you do get stung. A bee when it stings leaves the scent of poison upon the spot, and if left other bees are liable to attack you. The sting, which is always left in your person, is so constructed that it works in deeper and deeper, and the setting of the muscles about the poison bag which is attached to the sting helps to force the poison into the wound, therefore scrape with your nail sideways the sting away. Do this the moment after you are stung, the sooner the better. After removing the sting, many just give the spot a good smoking, which deadens the poison scent, or if you wish you may wash the spot. Many things are recommended as an antidote to apply to the wound, such as moistened baking powder, blueing and ammonia. Some find one the best, others another; ammonia is perhaps as good as any with most. Apply it at once and do not rub the spot. Very rarely a sting is dangerous. Should anyone have bad symptoms following, such as torpidity and the like, ammonia and water should be taken internally, but be careful not to give it strong enough to choke the patient. Cold water may be applied externally. If horses or other stock on the farm are dangerously stung apply blankets and cold water. Fatal results from bee stings are happily far more rare than attacks from dogs and stock on the farm.

OUR OWN APIARY.

July 9th, Bees since reporting last have done but little, we have been able to prevent all swarming by judiciously shading and ventilating the hives. Linden blossom is opening upon trees exposed to the sun and we are extracting all honey to prevent it mixing with the linden. Now no great injury can result from first class clover honey mixing with first class linden but when the yield has been so little as it has through our clover season we may rest assured that the honey gathered will be somewhat inferior as bees will have worked on other blossoms, and leaving this in the hive would mean if we should get a good linden flow, injuring the quality of the latter.

Although all honey had been extracted from surplus at the commencement of clover season we found as we anticipated, the honey was rather inferior and would have injured any first class honey stored with it. We are loath to confess it but from 49 colonies the large majority of which had upper stories in early fruit bloom we have secured between 200 and 300 lbs. of surplus.

ON THE WING.

The home of Mr. A. G. Willows is situated near Carlingford and is an excellent agricultural district. Close to the apiary is a large mill pond upon a small river (very small) or a large creek and no doubt the adjacent banks give excellent bee-pasturage in dry seasons even. Mr. Willows has been very successful with bees, he has kept himself thoroughly up to the times by taking bee-papers and reading works from the best authors.

The Improved Langstroth frame is used, 10 frames, quite a number of chaff hives are in the apiary and outside and inside wintering has been resorted to with about equally good success. The bees are from Italian down to almost black or as some would perhaps prefer to say, up to almost black. A very good yield was secured last year and in former years some very large yields. We have handled some of the honey from this apiary and can testify to its excellence of quality.

Mr. Willows did not show us the extracting room so we are inclined to think its arrangement is not as convenient as that of Mr.

Stennett's of St. Marys, and we believe it is a room of the house, and of course as such its arrangements are doubtless not as perfect as a house specially constructed for the purpose. Mr. Willows possesses a bicycle and he proposes that we should make a tour in the fall, visiting Bee-Keepers through the country. Such would be very pleasant. Our visit had to be short, and about 6 a. m. we were on the way to Sebringville station a distance of about eight miles.

WEEDS.

Under weeds in the *Canadian Live Stock Journal*, Prof. J. H. Panton, Agricultural College, Guelph, says:

Echium Vulgare (Blueweed.) A very common biennial weed in the vicinity of Guelph, also in other parts of Ontario, especially the county of Glengarry. Few plants have more common names than this. In the Southern States it is called the Canadian thistle, thus showing how little dependence can be put in a common name. It has little or no resemblance to our thistle, but, nevertheless, it has received that name. *Viper's Bugloss* is another name it is known by.

The plant is from one to three feet high and bears several stems. In spring the root leaves spread out close to the ground; they are covered with small tubercles. Soon a centre stem arises, and as development advances, others appear, all bearing about June to August a great number of beautiful blue flowers. Both leaves and stems are rough to handle, especially the latter. This plant is fond of lime, and spreads rapidly in soil containing plenty of this constituent. Being a biennial it cannot withstand a thorough cultivation, but it takes its stand along the roadsides, fence corners, and neglected spots. Its seed often blows long distances on the snow-crust, collecting in quantities in the fence corners and around stone heaps. The following remedies, if adopted, will overcome it:

1. When it is in bloom take some convenient tool and cut it a few inches below the surface. If cut at the surface (a plan followed by some pathmasters) its growth will be aggravated, and where only one stem was, several will appear.

2. Summer following readily gets rid of it, if the ploughing is done carefully and the

large top roots well turned over. It seeds in the second year, and consequently if prevented, the plant must soon become extirpated.

3. Plants in the fence corners can be easily pulled up when the ground is soft. In stony pastures it is sometimes very bad; in such cases pulling and spudding must be resorted to.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

The present season is the worst for bee-keepers ever known in this section of country. There was very little clover, and up to the present time no surplus has been taken. Unless the lindens yield a good supply, many bee-keepers will have to feed in order to save their colonies during the coming winter. The increase of colonies has been exceptional small.—HALDIMAND ADVOCATE.

THE GOOD CANDY.

This candy is made by taking the best powdered white sugar and kneading it with honey until a moist dough is formed. This candy will remain moist for a great length of time and is the food used in cages when shipping short or long distances.

FOREIGN.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BAD WEEDS.—*The Swiss Journal of Agriculture* gives the following: A mixture of 20 parts of quick lime, 200 parts water and two parts sulphur when effervescing. The liquid obtained is sprayed heavily upon the weeds. *The Revue Internationale D'Apiculture* adds, this could be utilized to keep the entrances of hives free from grass or weeds.

ENGLAND.

So far the honey season has been a poor one in England. Scarcity of clover and wet rains have hindered.

A cloth wrung out in a weak solution of carbolic acid is coming into very general use in England. The cloth is placed hastily upon the supers after the quilt is removed and the bees who dislike the odour rush down and leave the super free. If this should work as described it would doubtless be an advantage in removing sections.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Clarksburg, Ont., July 6th, 1888.

Things are looking very gloomy at present for Bee-Keepers in this section of the country, we have had no rain for over a month and the drought is more serious than it was last summer. I have had only seven swarms of bees yet and no prospect of any more. I was over the best of my hives yesterday, and did not see one queen cell. I have only extracted about 100 lbs. of honey. There is another bee man close by here who had sixty swarms in the spring and he has had only five young swarms yet and not a pound of honey.

I have had one hive of bees act very strange for the past three weeks, it was one of the strongest hives I had, in fact I thought it would be the first to swarm, but about the time apple trees were in full bloom this one particular hive would have a lot of dead bees out on the alighting board and they have kept it up till the present week. I have examined every comb in the hive three times, I would see little bunches of bees on the combs the same as if they were balling a queen and when I would blow a little smoke on the bunch of bees they would disperse and there would be a dead bee or partly dead bee in the middle of the ball, they have been reduced from a very strong swarm to a medium one. Now they have a good Hybrid Queen and lots of brood. I blamed one of my neighbors for spraying his apple trees with Paris green water when they were in bloom, but the bees kept on dying till within the last two or three days, and only this one hive. Why you could pick the dead bees up by the handful some mornings and the bees hauling them out like dead robber bees. I could send you a few of the dead bees if you thought you could tell anything about them. They are quite empty and their bags all drawn up together. I would like to hear through the Honey Producer of any one who has had a similar case.

G. H. SHEERES.

We wrote advising Mr. Sheeres to send some of the bees to Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich., also suggested changing the queen and that this would remedy the evil.—Ed.

Edmonton, June 18th.

The bees from you arrived via Calgary and

then by stage to Edmonton (over 200 miles drive,) in bad order, half the bees being dead. The queens are prolific, they were laying next day after arrival. It is our opinion that much of the loss was occasioned by too much air above, they are however working good and there is excellent bee pasturage.

Yours, &c.

H. K.

A trip of 2000 miles or more by rail, at a time, when half the bees are old and have run one winter and with results as given above we think is very satisfactory, and when we add to that 200 miles and over by stage it is almost a miracle. We shall hear from our friends again and give our readers an idea of what the country can do for bee-keeping.—Ed.

Lyn, July 3rd, 1888.

Bees are doing nothing so far this year, unless basswood does something nice we will have no honey.

CHAS. GARDINER.

Carlingford, July 6th, 1888.

The clover is almost done here and I have not extracted any honey yet, basswood is beginning to open but I am afraid it is not going to be very good. So the crop is likely to be short again this season.

A. G. WILLOWS.

Campbellford, June 25th.

We are suffering from a severe local drouth which is affecting the honey flow very much. As showers are going all round have hopes that we may get rain before everything is quite burnt up. I have my bees ready for the honey if it comes—never had them so uniformly strong before.

H. F. BULLER.

Cannington, 12th July, 1888.

July No. of C. H. P. is certainly a good one. I will try to send in answers to queries from this out. Have been very busy and they have been overlooked. The honey crop with us is the poorest I have ever known.—Basswood might give something if we get rain. Cool dry weather is not good for the secretion of honey.

ROBT. H. SHIPMAN.

Upon going to press we are pleased to learn through the *American Bee Journal* that queens are permitted to pass by mail between Canada and the United States at same postal rates as would be charged if passing through their own country]

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION KINGSTON.

Sept. 10th, to 15th, 1888.

CLASS 43.—HONEY, AND APIARY SUPPLIES.

Sec.		\$.	c.
1.	The best display of extracted honey in marketable condition.....	10	00
2d	do	5	00
2.	The best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition.....	10	00
2d	do	5	00
3.	Honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.....	8	00
2d	do	6	00
3d	do	4	00
4.	Jar of extracted honey.....	4	00
2d	do	2	00
3d	do	1	00
5.	Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs... ..	3	00
2d	do	2	00
6.	Bee hive.....	3	00
2d	do	2	00
3d	do	1	00
7.	Best wax extractor.....	Diploma	
8.	Best honey extractor.....	Diploma	
9.	Best and largest display of aparian supplies	Silver Medal	
2nd	do	4	00

Western Fair Prize List London Canada, Sept. 20th to 29th.

HONEY AND APIARY DEPARTMENT.

ENTRIES CLOSE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

Entrance Fees—25 cents each entry.

Entries will be taken after above date, but only upon payment of double the usual entrance fee.

CLASS 52.—BEES, HONEY, AND APIARY SUPPLIES.

Exhibitors showing honey not the product of their own apiary, in competition for prizes shall forfeit any prizes awarded, and be barred from exhibiting for two years thereafter.

Reasonable space will be given exhibitors for a proper display. A fee will be charged those only requiring the privilege of selling honey. Removals from the exhibit must be filled at once from a reserve supply.

Exhibitors are not allowed to sell less than one-pound section of honey.

Queens and colonies cannot compete for more than one premium.

Sec. 1 Display Comb Honey, in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1888. 1st, \$5; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2.

Sec. 2 Display Extracted Honey, in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1888. 1st, \$5; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2.

Sec. 3 Display of Comb Honey, in most

marketable shape, by a lady, product of her own apiary in 1888. 1st, \$5; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2.

Sec. 4 Display of Extracted Honey, in most marketable shape, by a lady, product of her own apiary. 1st, \$5; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 5 Comb Honey, not less than 20 lbs. quality to govern. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 6 Extracted Honey, not less than 20 lbs. in glass, quality to govern. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 7. Best Granulated Honey, in glass, no less than 10 lbs. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 8 Crate Comb Honey, not less than 20 lbs. in best shape for shipping and retailing. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 9 Colony of bees properly named, must be the progeny of one queen, and exhibited in such shape as to be readily seen on two sides. Purity of race, docility, size of bees and numerical strength to be considered. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 10 Display of Queens, to be put in such shape as to be readily seen by visitors—blacks not to compete. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 11 Best mark Queen Bee, bred in Canada. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 12 Greatest variety of Queens, put up in same shape as for display of Queens. Diploma.

Sec. 13 Bee Hive, for all purposes in the apiary. Diploma.

Sec. 14 Best Bee Hive for extracted honey. Diploma.

Sec. 15 Best Bee Hive for comb honey. Diploma.

Sec. 16 Honey Extractor. Diploma.

Sec. 17 Wax Extractor. Diploma.

Sec. 18 Foundation Mill. Diploma.

Sec. 19 Foundation Press. Diploma.

Sec. 20 Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 21 Comb Foundation for surplus honey not less than 10 pounds. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 22 Comb Foundation for brood chambers, not less than 10 pounds. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 23 Comb Foundation Machine, making best foundation for brood chamber on the ground. Bronze Medal.

Sec. 24 Best one-piece section for honey. Diploma.

Sec. 25 Best Dovetailed. Diploma.

Sec. 26 Package for retailing extracted honey, labelled. Diploma.

Sec. 27 Bee Smoker. Diploma.

Sec. 28 Bee Feeder. Diploma.

Sec. 29 Display of aparian supplies, exhibitor's manufacture. Silver Medal.

Sec. 30 Largest and best display of honey-bearing plants, properly named and labeled. Diploma.

Sec. 31 Queen Cage, such as is admitted to the mails by postal laws. Diploma.

Sec. 32 Honey Vinegar, not less than one gallon. 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1.

Sec. 33 Extras.

The above prize list is a peculiar one, and one upon which Bee-Keepers have no reason to congratulate themselves. If some local supply dealer who understood nothing about bees had suggested the list it might appear clear enough, for the prizes on honey and bees might be far better distributed and the prizes on supplies are a disgrace to any exhibition. \$6 00 is the most that can be taken by any one in cash, true there are thirteen or fourteen diplomas, but a diploma is not worth carrying home and medals little better. There has been so much muddling in judging that customers pay no attention to who received the "diploma" but use their own judgment. The local supply dealer would by making out such a list as the above succeed well in preventing any other dealers from exhibiting, as it is not worth their while.

Let us look at the list in detail, Sec. 9, "Colony of bees, purity of race, docility, size of bees, etc." How are we going to find out the difference in size of bee and on a cool day how is the judge going to find out the docility of the bee? Last year and we believe the year before the judges could not even examine the bees.

Sec. 11. Who will tell us what marking is the best for a queen bee? The best judges will at once say it is not color, it is not even size, it is the progeny and the qualities of that progeny. Such a prize list is unfair to a judge, and places him in a difficult position when there is any competition.

Then Sec. 19. We are the only ones who ever exhibited the dies of a press, there are but few in Canada. The press weighs about four hundred lbs. and who is going to take that to London to get a diploma for his trouble.

Sec. 23. The last two years it has been too cold to make foundation, it requires a room at a temperature of about 90° to make it properly, hot baths are also required and in fact, to really make foundation it requires first a tank with melted wax, then boards which have previously been soaked, they are dipped into the melted wax again and again (generally three times for brood) and the board and wax are dipped into a tank of water of the right temperature and the wax sheets separated from the board. The sheets are

generally left until the following day when they are milled. It is really an impossibility for a man to do as Sec. 23 requires him and he has no right to the prize unless he does.

If the North Middlesex Bee-Keepers' cannot secure a better list it would be well not to have the name of getting out such a list, it reflects upon the association however unmerited the reflection may be.—ED.

Third Annual Report of the General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, for the Year ending June 30, 1888.

It becomes the duty of your General Manager, at the end of the third year of the existence of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, to review the important events of the fiscal year just ended, and with special pride he makes the announcement that, so far, the Union has been successful in every case it has undertaken in defense of the pursuit of keeping bees. No decision has yet been obtained inimical to the pursuit of bee-keeping.

The officers were re-elected in July, 1887, by almost an unanimous vote, and during the year they have aided in every possible manner to make the Union triumphantly successful in every case it has undertaken.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution were all carried unanimously, and went into effect on Jan. 1, 1888 :

ARTICLE I.—This organization shall be known as the "National Bee-Keepers' Union," and shall meet annually, or as often as necessity may require.

ARTICLE II.—Its object shall be to protect the interests of bee-keepers, and to defend their rights.

ARTICLE III.—The officers of this Union shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, and a General Manager (who shall also be the Secretary and Treasurer), whose duties shall be those usually performed by such officers. They shall be elected by ballot, and hold their several offices for one year, or until their successors are elected; blank ballots for this purpose to be mailed to every member by the General Manager.

ARTICLE IV.—The officers shall constitute an Advisory Board, which shall determine what action shall be taken by this Union, upon the application of bee-keepers for defence and cause such extra assessments to be made upon the members as may become necessary for

their defense: *provided* that only one assessment shall be made in any one fiscal year, without a majority vote of all the members (upon blanks furnished for that purpose), together with a statement showing why another assessment is desirable.

ARTICLE V.—Any person may become a member by paying to the General Manager an Entrance Fee of ONE DOLLAR for which he shall receive a printed receipt making him a member of this Union, entitled to all its rights and benefits. An annual fee of \$1.00 shall be due on the first day of July in each year, and must be paid within 6 months in order to retain membership in this Union.

ARTICLE VI.—The funds of this Union shall be used for no other purpose than to defend and protect its members in their rights, after such cases are approved by the Advisory Board: and to pay the legitimate expenses of this Union, such as printing, postage, clerk-hire, &c.

ARTICLE VII.—This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of all the members at any time.

The membership of the Union has not increased as much as it was expected, but this may be accounted for in the fact that the drouth of last summer prevented the bees from gathering much honey, and therefore bee-keepers have felt too poor to add to their ordinary expenses. It is to be hoped that a good crop may be obtained this year from basswood and fall flowers, so that all may be able to contribute their *mite* to aid this important adjunct to the pursuit of apiculture.

In several cases your Manager has been consulted as to the best course to pursue when bee-keepers were threatened with lawsuit, by envious or jealous neighbors. After giving due consideration to the detailed facts in each case, they have been advised as to the best course to pursue, and in many cases lawsuits have been averted by the conciliatory measures advised by the Union. In two cases, where the bees were *really an injury* to the neighbors by being too close to the line where sweaty horses were driven almost constantly, the bees have been removed by advice of your General Manager, and thus all trouble has been averted. In other cases compromises have been advised, and the wisdom of such has been seen in the amicable relations now existing, where trouble has been brewing.

After giving various instances in which the Union has been of use it refers to the Clark case as follows :

ARKADELPHIA "NUISANCE" CASE.

This case mentioned in the last Report, will come to trial about July 16, 1888. Meanwhile Mr. Clark has been sent to jail in default of paying a daily fine for maintaining a

nuisance by keeping bees in Arkadelphia, Ark. The "Union" has employed several of the most noted attorneys in that State to defend the case, and confidently expects a decision in favor of the pursuit. It would be very detrimental to the pursuit to allow a decision against bee-keeping to be put upon record on the plea of its being a "nuisance." Mr. Clark gives the following particulars of the case :

I was released on a *habeas corpus* bond on March 2, for my appearance at 10 a. m. next day. I had not been home with my family more than about three hours when I was re-arrested and taken before the Mayor and fined \$14 and costs, and remanded to jail again. Of course it would be nonsense to pay the fine, and go back and have the same thing to go over again the next day.

The Mayor fined me one day when no one had seen any bees about my place. He sent the Marshal to my house to ascertain if he could see any bees—it was cool, and no bees were flying. The Marshal did not see any bees, and swore that he did not, but the Mayor fined me "all the same."

We have appealed all the cases—eleven in number—the first day's fine was \$5.00, and an additional dollar for each day; the last day's fine being \$15.00. He even fined me after we had made affidavit asking for a change of venue, averring that I "could not get a fair trial, and that he was prejudiced," etc. I am confident that if bee-keepers could fully realize my condition, the Bee-keepers' Union would have 10,000 members in 24 hours.

By the enforcement of an unlawful ordinance of the city, Mr. Clark has been deprived of his liberty, and the constitutional rights guaranteed to every citizen of the United States. Even granting that it was wrong in Mr. Clark not to obey the city authorities, he should have had a speedy trial by an *impartial jury*—all of which have been denied him. Even when released under a writ of *habeas corpus*, he was, within three hours, re-arrested and fined. After demanding a change of venue, because of the prejudice of the Mayor, that functionary again fined him, denying him his constitutional rights. Mr. Clark has a strong case, and in justice to the pursuit, ought to be defended. The Union agreed to pay the Hon. S. W. Williams \$250 for defending the case up to and including the trial at the Circuit Court next week.

A member of the Union gives his views of this case in these words :

It is our duty to stand by him, and hold up his hands while he is suffering imprison-

ment, and put to great inconvenience and pecuniary loss in the defence of a principle which is dear to us all. Surely, in a matter of this character, the injury of one is the concern of all. I would willingly pay a dozen assessments rather than have Mr. Clark worsted in this matter.

No extra assessment would be necessary, if but one-tenth of the bee-keepers of America should join the Union. The Manager does not favor an *extra* assessment, and will not consent to such, unless it becomes an absolute necessity. If its devotees will not defend the pursuit, who should do so? The defence should have universal support. A few ought not to bear the burden for all. Donations of any amount will be cheerfully received, but extra assessments are not desirable, because what may be a mere bagatelle to some might prove a *burden* to those less able to contribute their quota.

The only wonder is that there were not 10,000 members of the Union within a few months after its organization. There ought to have been a *general rush* to the defence of the pursuit.

It is a shame that, with 300,000 bee keepers in the United States, so few are willing to defend the pursuit against its enemies. Many are selfish, and think so long as they are not molested, they will not join the Union. But as soon as they are even threatened they rush around for some help, and want the Union to tell them what to do, etc. But the Advisory Board has decided that the Union can defend only those who have become members before they were in trouble of that kind.

It will take nearly two thousand dollars to successfully defend the cases now on hand, and the Union must have two thousand members during the coming year, or it will be obliged to let the cases go by default—and the pursuit will suffer an ignominious *defeat*!

TO THOSE NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

Reader, are you satisfied to accept the latter as the result of your apathy? If not, sit down at once and send us a dollar as a membership fee to the National Bee-keepers' Union. You will get a receipt by return mail, and may have the consolation of knowing that you have done your duty in this case! It is *now* or *never*! Inaction will insure defeat—activity is *life*—energy—power!

Answers to Queries for August.

No. 43. Is it necessary to strain honey through a cloth, from a tank holding 600 lbs., or will all impurities rise to the top?

I prefer straining the honey thoroughly. Too much pains cannot be taken in keeping it pure, clean and neat.—L. C. Root, Stamford, Ct.

Strain the honey when putting in the tank through as fine a cloth as possible, it will improve it.—W. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

It is necessary to strain honey when you put it in your tank and not when you take it out.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

It is best to strain it into the 600 lb. tank as it is extracted.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip, Ont.

Strain as well—D. P. Niven, Dromore, Ont.

No; not generally necessary, since most of the impurities likely to be found in honey are of less density, and so will rise to the top; yet I always strain honey from the extractor into pails holding 50 lbs., which I afterwards empty into tanks holding 600 lbs, from which I fill my honey jars, drawing it off by a honey gate.—Lockhart J. Mullock, Waterdown, Ont.

In order to free the honey from specks &c., I pass it through a cheese cloth strainer as it runs from the honey machine. I never strain it afterwards. It makes honey *syrupy* to strain it after it gets cold.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, K'y.

Strain when putting into the tank, and skim afterward.—Ira Orvis, Whitby, Ont.

I always strain from extractor—A. G. Willows, Carlingford, Ont.

Not from the tank but into when extracting them, there will be no impurities.—John Yoder, Springfield, Ont.

Draw the honey off below.—A. D. Allen, Tamworth, Ont.

It is probably easier and better to strain it than to skim it.—C. C. Miller, Maringo, Ills.

It is not always *necessary* but should prefer to always do it.—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburn-dale, Ohio.

I prefer to strain through cheese cloth, so called.—J. E. Pond, North Attleboro'.

It is not necessary to strain the honey from the large tanks as the impurities or scraps of wax rise to the top and may be skimmed off with the thinnest honey which rises to the surface unless the honey is very well ripened on the hive before extracting. I prefer to strain mine when putting into the large cans from the extractor.—Miss Henrietta F. Buller, Cambellford, Ont.

I always prefer to strain them. I know all particles are eliminated.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.

Honey, if it has been properly taken, cleanliness being observed throughout, should say

that the most of the impurities such as wax, and possibly a few larvae will rise to the top. The thin honey will also rise to the top. There should be no impurities that will sink to the bottom. Great care must now be observed in taking out the honey. If it is drawn off by a tap from the bottom one may easily believe that the top will come last, such is however not the case as the top will be drawn and impurities and thin honey mix.—The more is this the case when you draw the honey off rapidly. We would suggest skimming all impurities and thin honey off first, then draw off your honey from the bottom and you will require no cloth or strainer.—Ed.

No. 44. Can you educate the public to buy granulated honey, or is it preferable to liquify it and sell it in that way?

This will vary in different markets—L. C. Root.

Yes, to a certain extent. I find that I can sell honey now granulated, where a few years ago the liquid was demanded.—W. Couse.

I don't think I can, it must be liquified to sell well.—Dr. Duncan.

The people can be educated to buy granulated, and it is better they should be.—F. Malcolm.

Some prefer it granulated but the generality in the liquid state.—D. P. Niven.

No; better to liquify it. In spite of all you may say to the contrary, the public will think the granulated honey adulterated.—Better avoid all appearance of evil.—Lockhart J. Mullock.

Yes, in the winter time, and it is best to do it, they can be made to understand the reason very easily.—G. W. Demaree.

I sell it both ways—Ira. Orvis.

Sell both ways.—A. G. Willows.

Yes; educate them to eat it granulated, or tell them how to liquify it themselves. If they have confidence in you they will believe what you say—if not you had better quit the business.—John Yoder.

Educate them to liquify it themselves.—A. D. Allen.

That depends. Muth has his customers trained to demand granulation. In other places it is better to liquify it and teach customers how to liquify it.—C. C. Miller.

1. Yes. 2. No.—Dr. A. B. Mason.

I can, and have so done. All that is needed being to prove to customers that your honey is pure. This illustrates the old proverb, "A good reputation is more priceless than rubies."—J. E. Pond.

Yes, but you should always give explicit

directions about liquifying even if you sell it in a liquid state.—Miss Henrietta F. Buller.

Yes, we can educate them, but it often takes much time. Until educated, we must sell in liquid form.—Prof. A. J. Cook.

Do not know, cannot give any definite reply to your question. It is a very discouraging undertaking to educate the public to purchase granulated honey. Even when they know all about it they will give liquid honey the preference frequently and we think generally and it seems hard that we should lose sales even if the public are slowly educated by ones efforts, and one feels almost inclined to say, take what you prefer, and what will be of most benefit to me at the present moment, and let the future take care of itself.—Ed.

No. 45. I have colonies with insufficient stores for winter, and below the average in strength. Shall I feed, and attempt to winter, or brimstone them?

The average person will not be successful in wintering such colonies.—L. C. Root.

If your stocks are very weak and little or no stores, it would be about as profitable to brimstone, but if they are fairly strong and have half enough stores I would feed.—W. Couse.

If you want to increase your stock feed them, if not better winter them with others that have honey.—Dr. Duncan.

It will depend on whether the person is anxious for bees or not.—F. Malcolm.

Double up and feed for winter unless you have more bees than you want to keep.—D. P. Niven.

Try your best to build them up by feeding early. If unsuccessful unite with some stronger colony. By no means brimstone them.—Lockhart J. Mullock.

If you need the bees, winter them by feeding them. There is no need for brimstoning bees, you can close them out just as effectually by taking their stores from them.—G. W. Demaree.

Feed and winter in the cellar.—Ira. Orvis. Brimstone them or unite until strong enough.—A. G. Willows.

If you have bees enough, kill them; if not feed honey and sugar mixed by melting together.—John Yoder.

Put two together and feed.—A. D. Allen. Feed, and perhaps unite.—C. C. Miller. By all means feed if they are good colonies. If light in numbers, unite and feed and do it early in the season.—Dr. A. B. Mason.

It depends upon circumstances. What time and season do you refer to? If it is late fall and you have no extra combs of sealed stores, they will be of little value. If you have such combs, unite using the best queen and feed up. It requires large experience to determine the matter, and a rule cannot be given in the brief space allowable.—J. E. Pond.

That depends on whether you have more colonies than you will care to attend to another

season if you keep them all over. By packing them between division boards small colonies may be wintered on very little and with a good queen and judicious management in the spring will do as well as strong colonies.—Miss H. F. Buller.

I should feed or unite and feed. I do this with nuclei and succeed well.—Prof. A. J. Cook.

Your colonies will probably require as much feed as if strong. Below the average in strength is very indefinite after all. Quite weak colonies often come out best in spring it depends more upon the quality than quantity of bees. Vigorous bees not too old is what is wanted, then good stores. If properly protected from extremes of temperature we should not be afraid to try them. It might be advisable to put a tight division board between them, putting two colonies in a hive. If the queens are not good we should not winter them.—Ed.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

BRANT BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Brant Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House, Brantford, Saturday, Aug. 11th, 2 p. m., 1888. Feeding for winter and preparation for winter will be the special topic for discussion. Ladies are especially invited.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford,
Sec'y-Treas.

HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Fisherville, Saturday, Sept. 29th, 1888.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Cayuga,
Sec'y-Treas.

NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Norfolk Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Simcoe, Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1888.

C. W. CULVER, Simcoe,
Sec'y-Treas.

Queries for September.

No. 46. My colonies require feeding. I have honey to feed back—shall I do this, or feed sugar syrup.

No. 47. Shall I remove the propolized quilt, or leave it glued on in natural way? I winter on summer stands.

No. 48. Shall I remove the propolized quilt, or leave it glued on in natural way? I winter in a cellar; temperature from 35° to 43°.

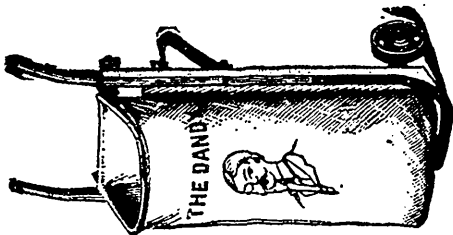
LOOK HERE ? Good News ?

We have made arrangements with
CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Ills.,
FOR SOLE AGENCY FOR CANADA for
their

Comb Foundation.

They are the largest and best manufacturers of this article in the world, shipping large quantities to Europe. In anticipation of our increased orders we shall sell this foundation at ordinary rates leaving us a smaller margin of profit. If you want first-class material, and thorough workmanship at lowest rates write us stating quantity and kind you desire. Early orders are desirable.

E. L. GOOLD & CO.,
BRANTFORD, ONT.



Would any decent Farmer

drag his wife out to the barn, or keep his boy from school, if he knew the "dandy" Patent Bagholder Costs only 75 cts. and will last a life time? Agents still wanted for certain townships. Sample (free by express) on receipt of price. Bagholder and truck (freight free) for \$4.00.

C. W. ALLAN, & CO.,

"World" Building, Toronto.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Beeswax Headquarters.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of Domestic and Imported Bees-wax in original shape, which we offer to manufacturers of Comb Foundation at lowest prices. We guarantee all our bees-wax absolutely pure. Write to us for prices.

Address, **R. ECKERMANN & WILL,**
Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners, Syracuse, N. Y.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS
for Bee-Keepers. Send for catalogue
G. W. Bercau, Fostoria, Ohio.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

Comb Foundation AT HARD PAN PRICES.

WILL ELLIS,

St Davids, Ont.

In writing mention 'Canadian Honey Producer.'

FEEDING BACK.

There was probably never before gathered together so much reliable information upon the above subject as is to be found in

THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW
for July. If you have, or expect to have, unfinished sections, read this number. If you have failed to make a success of "feeding back," its perusal may show you where you make your mistake. The August issue will be a "Fair No."

Price of the *Review* 50 cts. a year. Samples free. Back numbers can be furnished.

The Production of Comb Honey.

A neat little book of 45 pages, price 25 cts. The *REVIEW* and this book for 65 cts. Stamps taken either U. S. or Canadian.

Address, **W. Z. HUTCHINSON,**
Flint, Michigan.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

WE WANT MEN

To sell our family Bibles containing both versions in parallel columns from Genesis to Revelations. We have the best bound, most comprehensive, and cheapest Bibles in the world, will pay big commission to local men, or large salaries to experienced agents.

BRADLEY, GARRETSON & Co., Brantford.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

THE POULTERS' PROFIT.

Is always creating a surprise in the Poultry Fraternity by springing upon them a special prepared issue. Always something new in journalism—Lively, full of vim and fresh—Only 50 cents a year. Address,

POULTERS' PROFIT, YORK PA.

Queens, New Blood.

Italian Queens, postpaid at following prices ;
Virgin, 40cts; Untested, /00c.; Tested,
\$2.00; Selected, \$3.00. 2 at one time, 10
per cent off. 3 at one time 20 per cent off.

Address, **R. F. HOLTERMANN,**

BRANTFORD, ONT.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

Carpets,
Oil Cloth,
Matting,
Curtains.

SPECIAL :

Black & Colored

Silks, Satins,

Velvets,

Brocades.

—
Fine Wool,
Dress Fabrics,
French
Cashmeres.

—
Gloves, Hosiery,
Laces
Ribbons,
Corsets, Scarfs.

—
Jerseys,
Shawls,
Travelling
Wraps.

—
Parasols, Fans,
Bags,
Waterproof
Cloaks.

—
Cottons, Linens,
Sheetings,
Damasks,
Napery,
Cretones.

Manufactured on the Premises,
COSTUMES,
MANTLES, MILLINERY.

WILLIAM GRANT,

Direct Importer

OF

British & Foreign

DRY GOODS,

Fine Woollens,
Gentlemen's Furnishings, &c.

—
MANUFACTURER OF

MILLINERY, MANTLES,

COSTUMES,

Ready-made and Custom Clothing,

SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c.

—
COLBORNE STREET,

BRANTFORD,

CANADA.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Walking Sticks,
Umbrellas,
Carpet Bags,
Valises.

SPECIAL :

Fine Custom
Tailoring.

—
Shirts of all
kinds made to
Measure.

Collars and Cuffs
made to
Measure.

—
Constantly in
Stock
Fine Underwear
in Silk,
Cashmere,
Merino,
Balbriggan,
Lamb's Wool.

—
Gloves
In Kid, Dog,
Napa,
Buck and Lisle.
Handkerchiefs,

—
Braces,
Scarfs, Bows,
Socks, in
Endless Variety.

—
Lawn Tennis,
Cricketing,
Boating,
Bathing Suits.

—
Hats in Felt,
Silk and Tweed,
Pith Helmets,
Caps in Cloth,
Silk and Lustre.

J. O. WISNER.

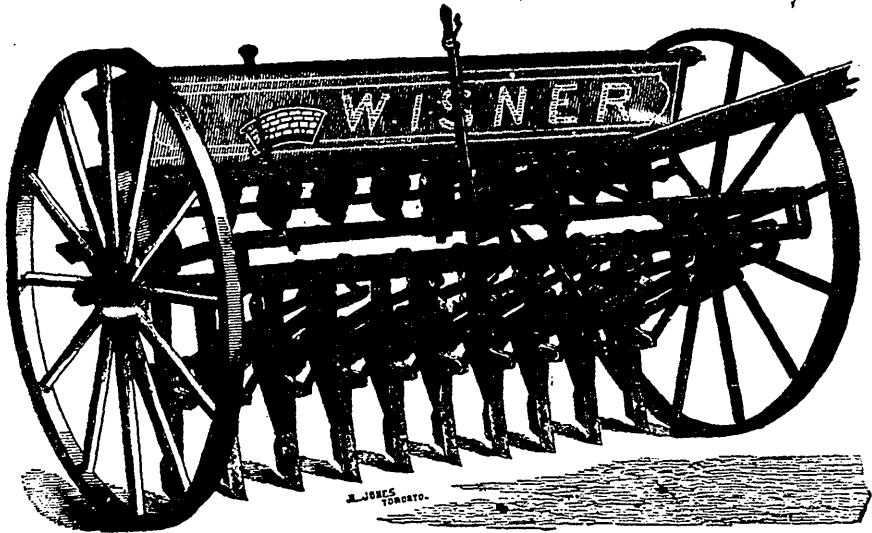
W. S. WISNER.

E. L. GOOLD.

J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford, Ont.,

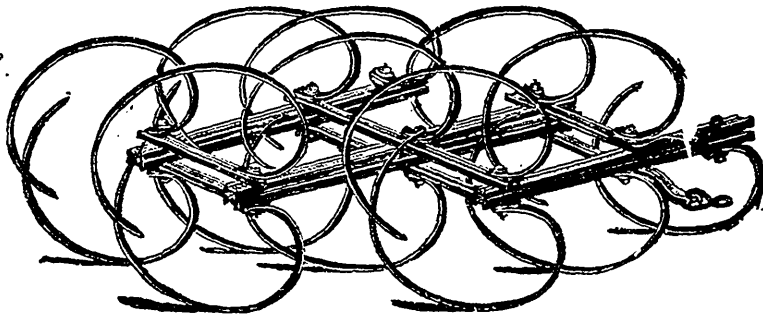
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CELEBRATED IRON FRAME WISNER GRAIN DRILL.



SOMETHING NEW!

THE PATENT
STEEL FRAME SPRING TOOTH HARROW,



(FOLDED FOR SHIPMENT OR STORAGE.)

Fluted Steel Frame of Great Strength; Spring Steel Teeth (Tempered in Oil); Malleable Hinges.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBLAR IRON FRAME SPRING TOOTH SEEDERS,

PATENT SPRING TOOTH CULTIVATORS,

THE "PERFECTION" SULKY HAY RAKE,

THE WISNER HAY TEDDER.

SEND FOR PARTICULARS.

J. O. WISNER, SON & CO., BRANTFORD, ONT.

[In writing, mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."]