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THE CANADIAN

Honey Producer.

Its Reading Columns for the advancement of Honey Producers exclusively.

Vol. 2.

BRANTFORD, NOVEMBER, 1888.

No. 9.

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.

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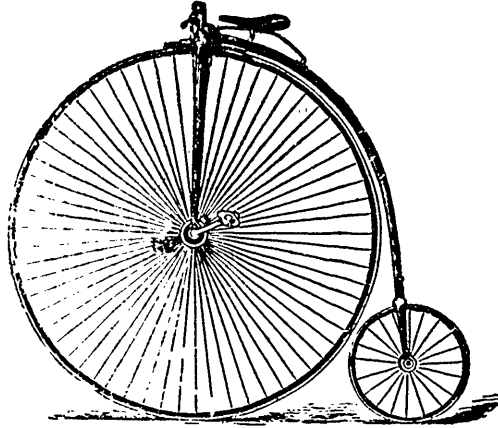
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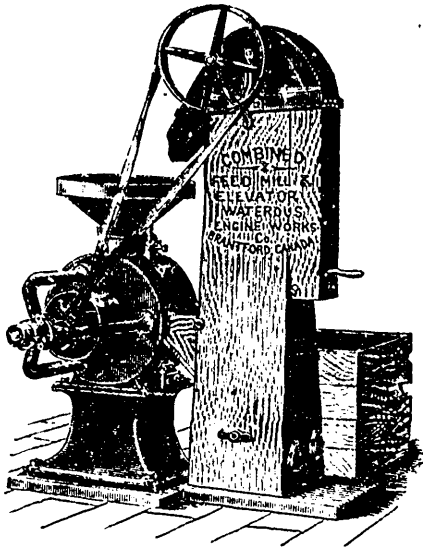
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THE CANADIAN
HONEY PRODUCER.

Vol. 2. November, 1888. No. 9.

Prof. Cook who has taken an interest in Experimental Work for some years and approves of united experiments in Apiculture writes under date of Oct. 10th, 1888, as follows :

I am very busy, but suggest one or two points :

1. Feeding some sugar syrup, others none.
2. Set some in cellar in October, others in November.
3. Leave all pollen out of some, give pollen to others.
4. Feed some colonies only light honey, others dark.
5. Give one or two colonies honey dew.

These experiments I have tried and am trying.

Yours truly,

A. J. COOK.

Some of these it is too late to try this season, others not. The setting in can be done ; date of setting in should be recorded ; the weight of the hive when put in, date of setting out and weight also. Do not place all the colonies set in early the lowest, those later higher, but give each kind about an equally advantageous position.

Allow us to predict no very settled cold weather until December 1st—in short an open Fall.

The Ohio State Centennial
 Exhibition.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Association held its meeting at Columbus, Ohio, this year on account of the above State Fair being held at the time. We examined the display of Honey and Bee-Keepers' supplies.—The building is erected specially for Bees and Honey. The entire display is perhaps one third larger than that at Toronto Exhibition 1888. The

building has no floor and very little roof. Now Dr. Mason, the Superintendent, will object to this, and say this is an exaggeration and perhaps it is, but not so very much. The roof leaked, and one of the nights we spent in the buildings, Dr. Mason was prowling about at all hours removing exhibits from underneath leaky spots, and just about that time Dr. Mason would not be so ready to defend the roof as he may be now when he is excited. The quantity of extracted honey was not as great as that of Toronto this year. The comb honey was better and more of it than Toronto. Mr. A. I. Root had a very good exhibit of Apiarian supplies, honey and bees. He had a young man, Mr. W. B. Weed, in charge; also Mr. Arthur Pulsifer in Power Hall, in charge of the section machines, and we must say Mr. Root is to be congratulated upon his representatives, who were courteous and gentlemanly, and what is of still greater value both were christians.

A brisk trade was driven in honey jumbles, 5c. packages. What business was done in a wholesale line we are not in a position to say. We can testify that the jumbles were excellent, and we should say less injurious than much of the cake and pastry so many already overloaded digestive organs are taxed with.

Every line of Bee-Keepers' supplies was exhibited. It did appear a little strange to us to see a chaff hive on exhibition in Canada, such has not been seen at our leading Exhibitions for some time. Mr. Root also exhibited in Power Hall four machines for making sections ; these machines did all the work after planing the wood to its proper thickness and cutting them to lengths. We saw enough here to repay us for our trip to Columbus. The workmanship is very good, but to describe the manufacture would take too long and would not be of any value to our readers.

In the Honey Hall Dr. Mason's display of comb and extracted honey, honey cake, honey vinegar, bees and

neatly mounted honey plants deserve special mention, we believe it was the best.

Dr. Tinker showed a line of sections, queen traps, hives and queen excluders, the workmanship of which has no rival in Canada at present.

There were a number of other exhibitors. Frank A. Eaton of Bluffton, Ohio, we believe being one, but their extreme modesty forbade their attaching their names to their exhibits, and they lost the opportunity of having a good advertisement, as doubtless there were others in the same position as ourselves,—unable to tell who were the owners.

One feature we liked very much about the exhibit was that the Superintendent and those in charge of the exhibits could live in the building. Any one visiting the place would not suppose it, but behind the high shelves there was sufficient room for the purpose and several availed themselves of the privilege. It saved the Exhibition the expense of a watchman and a policeman as well, and afforded the Exhibitors advantages which those having exhibited only can appreciate. This advantage we believe is owing to Dr. Mason's efforts.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Association.

The meeting of the above Association took place at Columbus, Ohio. When we consider the exceedingly poor season Bee-keepers have passed through it was a surprise to many that the attendance was so good. Several States were represented, among them being Florida, New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio. Canada also was represented.

The enterprising Bee-Journals were *The American Bee-Journal*, *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, *The Bee-Keepers' Review* and *The Canadian Honey Producer*. Not only is the paper represented able to give a report of the proceedings, but at these conventions new and original thoughts are given to members not to report but which offer food for investigation and reflection for the coming year and o

course the paper is in a better position to be conducted in a manner advantageous to subscribers.

Mr. Thos. G. Newman, editor *American Bee-Journal*, Mr. A. I. Root, his son Earnest, and son-in-law Mr. John Calvert, of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich., editor *Bee Keepers' Review*, were present. *The Canadian Honey Producer* was represented by its editor.

We were very much pleased to meet the above and not the least of our pleasure was to make the acquaintance of Mr. Calvert, he is a Canadian, having been with Mr. Root about six years. His manner is frank and pleasing and he is a fine christian character, one who knows him well said, "He deserves all the good things he gets."

The meeting was a most harmonious and pleasant one throughout. Brantford, Canada, has been selected for the next place of meeting. Canadian Bee-Keepers will be rejoiced to hear of this decision and no doubt there will be a turnout of bee-keepers such as has never been before. Canadians will go a long way to meet with leading apiarist of whom they have heard so much. The Brant Bee-Keepers' Association may pride itself upon having been instrumental in bringing about this meeting but they must be indebted not to themselves but the North American Association for laying aside individual interests and voting for the place which they thought would give them the best meeting. We must now make every effort throughout the coming year to make a success of the meeting. Talk it up at every opportunity at every local meeting and Provincial and State meeting and we have no doubt by hearty co-operation we shall have a muster of 300 to 500 strong and the most profitable gathering ever held.

North American Bee-Keepers' Association Convention.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 3rd.

The meeting opened with the Pres. Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Toledo, Ohio, in the chair.

Prof. A. J. Cook opened the meeting with prayer, asking God's blessing upon the proceedings and a blessing upon bee-keepers. A general discussion followed upon the

experiences of the season. Dr. Tinker, Ohio, Mr. R. L. Taylor, Mich., Miss Bennet, Ohio, and R. F. Holterman, Ontario, stated the season had been very poor.

Mrs. Mary McPherson, Flushing, Ohio, stated she had secured 800 lbs. of salable comb honey from 32 colonies. J. Y. Detweiler, Florida, secured 3600 lbs. of extracted honey from 85 colonies.

Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich., Dr. Tinker, New Philidelpha, Ohio, and R. F. Holtermann, Brantford were appointed a committee on programme.

AFTERNOON.

After opening by prayer the members sang as follows :

Bee-Keepers' Reunion Song.

The labors of Summer are ended,
 Its triumphs and failures are past,
 The work of the bee is suspended,
 The season of rest comes at last.
 We meet in reunion as brothers,
 As spirits made kindred by toil,
 Each grasps the warm hand of the other
 With pleasure that knows no recoil.
 We meet as brothers,
 Our labours have made us as one,
 But meet in convention as brothers,
 Greet with kind feelings all others
 Who meet us when labor is done.

We think of the mercies unnumbered,
 Vouchased by our Father above,
 Whose watchfulness never has slumbered
 Whose banner above us is love.
 As each from his field of endeavor,
 Has come to this brotherly feast,
 May the poison of envy forever
 Be banished and good-will increased.
 We sing His mercy,
 Recall we his watch-care so great,
 We sing of His numberless mercies,
 Sing of good fellowship, brothers,
 And banish the discord of hate.

As nature doth yield up her treasures
 To patient, industrious bees,
 So they who are seeking the pleasures
 Of friendship among such as these,
 Shall find heart responsive and open
 To welcome with brotherly love,—
 Shall find in reunion a token
 Of happy reunion above.

Shall find hearts open

To welcome with brotherly love—
 Shall find hearts responsive and open,
 Find in reunion a token
 Of happy reunion above.

An organ had been provided and the words which were compiled by Eugene Secor were set to music by Dr. C. C. Miller and all published by A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio. The piece complete we think can be secured from Mr. Root.

The first question upon the programme was

THE BEST AGE FOR BEES TO GO INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

The delicate question was opened by Dr. Tinker. The Dr. stated in his locality he favored having young bees to go into winter quarters, November 10th.

Dr. C. C. Miller, Meringo, Ills.—In hard winters we find that the old people and little children suffer the most. A bee nearly worn out was no use. He questioned the advisability of having very young bees. One very young was not as strong as those older. Nature although not always to be followed yet pointed by cessation of queen laying—in the direction of not having very young bees.

R. L. Taylor, Lapear, Mich., agreed with Dr. Miller in what he had said, he would like to know the best time to cease brood-rearing and the time the bees should stop hatching.

Dr. Miller thought nothing very much could be done to regulate this, he would like them to stop hatching before October 1st.

Mr. Taylor said he thought about Sept. 15th, one year he induced breeding by feeding up to Nov. 1st, at which time there was quite a little brood. That winter his bees did very well.

A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.—It used to be the fashion to feed late to induce breeding, he practiced it, he also tested some that did not breed late and even queenless colonies, and found that all wintered.

R. F. Holtermann gave the instance of A. G. Willows with the caged queen as already given in the C. H. P.

Prof. Cook thought it was not essential that they should have hatching bees after Sept. 1st; he would not even desire to have it after that time.

Ernest Root.—In 1886-7 we wintered 200 colonies without a loss, they were mostly old bees.

The president wanted his to quit brooding about the last of September, he wants the young bees to get hardened before going into winter quarters, the queen should cease laying about Sept. 1st.

Mr. A. I. Root asked

HOW LONG CAN A COLONY GO WITHOUT REARING BROOD?

Dr. Miller.—I am satisfied, six months.

Prof. Cook.—If in July no brood was reared I should feed to make them breed up to September. In 1871 the year we lost so heavily they stopped early. I know bees to have wintered well when there was no breeding from Sept. 1st to April 7th or 8th.

H. Hastey, Ohio.—I had my bees breeding Feb'y, latter part. Drones were flying Easter Sunday and secured 50 lbs. per colony from Alsike clover.

Prof. Cook thought that would prove nothing, his bees were strong enough for the honey flow.

Mr. Taylor does not want bees to breed in the cellar. He found they lost heart when set out.

The question was then put. Is it desirable to have bees start to breed more than four weeks before clover comes into bloom. It is desirable was carried by one of a majority.

It was unanimously thought as not desirable to have the queen deposit eggs in the latitude of Columbus and North after Sept. 1st.

A paper by Prof. Webster, Lake Helan, Florida was now read, of which we shall treat later.

John Y. Detweiller, Florida.—Orange, Mangrove and Palmetto honey are classed as Southern Honey in quotations. This is an injustice, the former is superior, the latter is often even strained honey, and he would like the matter set right and in future each quoted separately, he asked the editors of papers to do this.

Mr. A. I. Root, lead in promising to secure quotations upon this basis and Mr. Detweiller carried his point.

THE LESSONS OF THE SEASON.

Have had two very bad seasons, started

last year with 360 colonies, last year in fall had 300 and fed 4000 lbs., this spring had 135, have nine to feed and secured 1500 lbs. honey. Financially of course and in other respects the year has been a disastrous one but I have learned to enjoy life more, to enjoy God's presence more and depend more upon Him and the outward failures have been blessings and I thank God for them.

Ernest Root.—From 200 colonies we secured 50 lbs. of honey and will probably feed in all about a ton of honey. I think more and more that perhaps it is well to combine bee-keeping with other pursuits.

A. I. Root.—The last two and even three seasons have given us some check upon the bright prospects and perhaps it is as well that we should learn that bee-keeping is not all sunshine.

R. F. Holtermann —We are learning that anyone intending to make a living from bee-keeping alone should have enough money to get a complete outfit and have enough ahead to be able to live for an entire season should he get no return.

Dr. Miller thought he required enough for two years now.

Prof. Cook felt more and more inclined to combine bee-keeping with other pursuits, for instance farming and bee-keeping he thought might be advisable. He knew of a number who had moved their bees and thus secured a good crop and thought perhaps there was yet something to learn in this direction.

The proceedings were interspersed with another song:

"DOT HAPPY BEE-MAN."

(Copies of the song may be secured from A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.)

WHEN TO PUT BEES IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Dr. Mason, the president stated he had put his bees last year into winter quarters at two different times, the first lot Oct. 19th, the second Nov. 10th. They were in about equal condition in the spring, he thought those put in early used slightly less stores. This year he intended putting them in about the 23rd of October. In wintering he found his bees never used more than 9 lbs. He weighed every colony as it went into the cellar and again as they came out.

Prof. Cook.—I find outside they use 12 to 15 lbs., in cellar 5 to 8 lbs. As to wintering with light he found that in some instances it had been a success.

Let us caution our readers against neglecting to furnish each colony with 20 to 25 lbs. of stores for winter, it may work and even generally does, but it may not. Your colony may perish through some unusual condition or a late spring and you cannot afford to run the chances of course, spring is not taken into consideration at all.—Ed.

A discussion followed as to where the next place of meeting should be. The Secretary of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association on its behalf extended a hearty invitation to the Association, promising them reduced hotel rates and a free hall to meet in.

An invitation was received from Florida, Minneapolis, Detroit, and other places were suggested. After some discussion Brantford, Canada, was selected with but one dissenting voice.

EVENING SESSION.

Oct. 3rd.

SHALL SECTIONS BE OPENED ON ALL SIDES ?

Dr. Tinker stated he had used open sided sections for over seven years. Honey he found would ripen in them more easily, the ventilation being more perfect, which was very important. He also claimed that they were better filled and less easily broken away from the section, and that with closed side section the comb was rounding at the side not built out straight.

Dr. Miller said his bees did not so build out the comb on his closed side sections, they were not all Italian. Dr. Tinker claimed that with the open sided sections the bees filled all the sections in super evenly, they filled up all or left all unfinished.

A. I. Root.—A great many times but not always are the combs so filled.

R. L. Taylor.—Would it not be better to get a bee, not all Italian, which would fill the sides of the closed side sections.

A discussion then arose on the shape of the sections when some valuable suggestions were made to make the sections of such a shape that they would not injure the comb

in drawing them out. A suggestion was also made to make every one of the four pieces of a section alike.

HOW CAN WE SECURE SAFETY IN MATING QUEENS.

A. I. Root.—Hives should be pretty well apart, they should have a difference in appearance. King birds were troublesome, he found that young queens could frequently not fly and therefore were useless, he teased them by throwing them up in the air.

W. Z. Hutchinson thought Mr. Root had covered the point pretty well.

Prof. Cook.—I find that bees note the larger surrounding objects more than the appearance of the hive. My house for instance is exactly the same in build as the one next to me and I find the bees go to the relative position of the next house frequently instead of their hives. The bees noticed trees, they had a variety of evergreens on their lawn.

Mr. Taylor thought the color of the hive had but little to do with marking their location.

Dr. Miller had a Langstroth hive with six compartments, in two at each end, one at each side, and he found no difficulty about losing queens, every entrance was different and bees had no trouble. Distance did not matter but difference in position. He set his hives in pairs for the same reason.

Mr. Holtermann stated he had been waiting to go for the Doctor about this. He set his hives out in pairs according to Doctor Miller's book. His man in the apiary told him that about half an hour after making one of the colonies in the pair, queenless, they started marching into the one that had the queen, he had himself seen several instances where this took place since and they had to put a board between the two colonies.

Dr. Miller said since writing the book this had happened once or twice.

Mr. Holtermann, stated that the hives were on broad stands and the stands touched and this might have occasioned it.

Dr. Miller said that he remembered that was the case with those colonies that tried to enter their neighbors hives.

Mr. Holtermann, stated that he kept his hives for mating under some trees which would of course vary in shape and enable the

bees to mark their location, in addition, at the entrance, blocks of different colors were placed and the fronts made to assume different appearances.

Mr. Root gave an instance in transferring bees, the new white-hive the bees did not take to at all, but when a portion of the old box hive was placed in front of the new hive the bees crawled under it and went into their new quarters.

Dr. Mason wanted larger objects to enable the bees to mark the location of their hives in relation to these.

SHALL WE USE CHAFF HIVES IN AMERICA?

A. I. Root.—Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern States cellar wintering predominates. Lower down it is about equally decided between cellar and outside wintering. Virginia and parallel latitudes and south outside wintering is practiced.

In Medina, Ohio, chaff hives worked successfully. The last 5 or 6 winters he had found his bees wintered without loss or nearly so. No doubt location must be taken into consideration, chaff hives were a protection in spring and fall. It required more skill in cellar wintering. It might be said that they were heavy, bulky and clumsy, but for all that they were better.

Dr. Tinker claimed that less stores would be consumed in springing bees and that the difference was very decided and the extra cost of hive would be more than paid for in one season.

R. L. Taylor, Mich.—Theoretically they may be a little saving in honey, but I do not know it. I cannot endure chaff hives and I cannot see how any one else can, it gave so much unnecessary labor, to take comb honey successfully. I wanted to be able to put on about 100 sections at a time, if season was good the chaff hive would not allow me to do this. The same with extracted honey. Then I sometimes move my bees twenty miles and what a time I would have had then. This enabled me to get honey this year.

John Calvert (son-in-law of A. I. Root).—A one story chaff hive will give you the means of securing all the room you require, your hive must be different in construction to our chaff hives.

Mr. Root said the hive should be constructed properly, this made all the difference.

Frank Eaton, Bluffton, Ohio, asked who has had

EXPERIENCE IN EARLY TAKING IN OF BEES?

Dr. Mason gave his experience in early taking in, he thought bees had perhaps been left out too late in the fall.

Dr. Miller.—I think that we have in the past had the time of putting bees in and taking them out too close. I would move them farther apart putting them in earlier and taking them out later.

It was suggested that members take a certain time to visit the State Centennial Exposition and all visit the grounds at the same time or the interest in the meeting would be marred. Thursday morning was suggested, but finally Friday was selected.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Oct. 4th.

After opening by prayer the question WHAT WIDTH OF SECTIONS SHALL WE USE? was discussed.

Mr. Smith said they made the kind their customers wanted $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{8}$, 7 to the foot, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{8}$, 1 15-16 and 2 in. they had call for ten of $1\frac{1}{8}$ to one of any other size.

Earnest Root.—Their customers required 1 15-16 or $1\frac{1}{8}$ the former would shrink a little and make about the latter.

Dr. Tinker.— $1\frac{1}{8}$ holds as nearly a pound as one can calculate and that is what is required.

Frank A. Eaton.—With separators $1\frac{1}{8}$ without seven to the foot.

E. L. Goold & Co.—We sell mostly $1\frac{1}{8}$ but without separators we do not know, but it would be an advantage to have them even a little less. They are capped even more quickly and are perhaps a little better filled, of course your market must be considered.

In ours $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. section sells to better advantage than 1 lb. and anything over a pound is a loss and not wanted.

Dr. C. C. Miller.—I want a section not quite 2 in., $1\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 15-16.

Dr. Tinker advocated having a wider bee-space left at the ends and sides of sections and claimed that the bees liked them that way better, the ventilation was better, the

honey ripened in the sections faster and it was a decided advantage in every way.

WHEN SHALL WE SET BEES OUT OF WINTER
QUARTERS ?

Mr. Moore.—When the bees can work freely on pollen.

Dr. Miller.—About two weeks after the right time. I find soft maple is no guide for me, further than that I must never put the bees out before they blossom, it may however be too early and I now use my judgment and if the season is backward at this time I allow them to remain for sometime and put them out when the indications are favorable. I think 150 days is the longest time I have had bees in their winter repositories.

The question was asked who thought they had left their bees too long in the cellar? none thought they had, a number thought on the other hand they had taken their bees out too early.

The committee of constitution was asked to report but having done nothing in the matter were unable. The committee were; Prof. Cook, W. Z. Hutchinson, A. I. Root.

Dr. Miller, thought that they had local, state and sectional societies now and should either make the International what it was or kill it. The local societies should elect their representatives and send them to the International and try and help him with funds to go.

Prof. A. J. Cook said that no one had any intention of doing away with the International, he however was afraid Dr. Miller's scheme was not practical, the reason the committee had done nothing was because they had not seen their way towards doing anything in that direction, the country it covered was too large. A programme could be made out and the papers read at the convention would in a measure answer just as well and be representative in their character. Mr. Detweiler agreed with Prof. Cook. Upon motion it was carried that local and state societies should be invited to send representatives to the International Bee-Keepers' Association.

EXPERIMENTS IN APICULTURE.

Prof. Cook now gave an address upon the above subject. He stated that in 1878 they started to teach bee-keeping at the Agricul-

tural College, Mich. For some time very little was done to assist bee-keepers. He urged the claims of bee-keepers and whilst those in authority agreed that it was an important matter the time had passed by without the College being in a position to do anything. His duties were too numerous to enable him to do much. Every year he had gone before the board to light the matter but he had been unable to secure any one but an inexperienced hand. A year ago however they had decided to build a larger place for bees and enlarge the department. They had now a good building and everything in apple pie order. A few experiments had been conducted. They had tried pollen and not pollen for winter. Each state gave \$15,000 for experiments and he had secured a part of this grant for experiments in bee-keeping. So far as he knew there were no other Agricultural Colleges working in this direction and only one or two States. There were great problems which wanted working out and he was about to give the plan of work he proposed following and he desired the friendly criticism of bee-keepers.

He was crossing Syrian and Carniolian bees, the latter were gentle good comb honey builders, the former energetic and prolific and he was receiving encouragement and thought something could be done which would give good results. In crossing the objections which found ground with cattle and the like could not be advanced in bees, cattle had strains followed up for generations in the way of milk or bee production, two distinct objects whilst the objects with bees were less distinct.

With the strain of bees spoken of he had been experimenting for five years.

He wanted to get a man to work who could spend hour after hour down close to a hive of bees, closely observing them.

That was aim No. 1. *Can I get a better Bee?* He believed next that something could be done in the direction of special planting for bees. There might be nothing in it but he thought there was. They had a large area in Chapman Honey Plants and Melisa. He was also trying Rocky Mt. Bee Plant also Pleuraty Root. There might be nothing in it but it would be better for the country for him to try it than for bee-keepers to try a little and each fail.

He next stated that he was satisfied honey went upon the market pure and the chemists could not as yet detect when it was not, he proposed making investigations in that direction.

Many present might think this was undertaking too much to do well, but he thought it could be done and if those present thought the plan was not desirable they should say so.

The question was asked, how Prof. Cook knew he was breeding with his own strain of bees?

Prof. stated he did not know but there were no other bees within three miles and they were getting in pure stock of the kind desired to breed from.

A. I. Root.—I have experimented with honey plants but I do not think it pays, I should think the plants would interfere.

Prof. Cook stated he had selected them to prevent such interference.

Dr. Miller.—I have experimented in the direction of artificial bee pasturage, but the results had not been very encouraging. One defect in the experiment was that a plant that might yield honey well in one location would not in another. He thought the plants should be carefully watched and favorable indications noted.

Thos. G. Newman, Chicago.—I think the experiments proposed very desirable, we should have more experimenting in apiculture; there is much at stake and honey production might be made to be a very important resource of our country, and the government should do more to assist in developing it. If Prof. Cook can do something to prolong our honey season a very valuable work will be done.

A paper was now read by R. F. Holtermann.

UNITED EXPERIMENT IN APICULTURE.

Who amongst Bee-keepers does not look back with deep and heartfelt gratitude to such men as Huber, Dzerson, Langstroth, Quinty, and a host of others, and it takes but a moment of reflection to bring to our mind's eye a picture of these men toiling day after day, yes year after year to gain a perfect and reliable knowledge of the natural history and habits of the honey bee. What vast benefits apiculture has derived and what great strides

it has made to make it an important branch of agriculture, not only the Bee-keeper but every well informed citizen knows. Why is it that so much credit is due these men? Because they stand out and above other men of their day, because they were leaders and benefactors. True they stood comparatively alone and had to follow their researches too often unaided and not only with no one to cheer and help them but rather with those about them to sneer and misunderstand. Now these men are leaving and have left a rich legacy to posterity. They have not followed their own selfish aims and ambitions but in some instances have gained no temporal advancement, and for our benefit.

Are we then making the best use of our advantages, are we doing our duty faithfully, are we making use of that intelligence which we so rightfully claim as characteristic of bee-keepers and are we with these advantages—so much greater in our age than those of our fathers—preparing a legacy for posterity? We are doing much but not all that we might. The manager of our Bee-Keepers' Union uses the old and true motto, "In Union there is strength"; this is pre-eminently true of researches or experiments. We have not the plea that our fore-fathers had, we have numbers who are only waiting to do such work in union and we have organization and means of advertising and reaching them that our fathers never had. Let us then organize and do the most that skill and energy can devise. Every branch in apiculture is ahead of us. Now many associations are performing experiments through its members. Let us then cast aside in this matter, all other motives and together aim at the elevation and perfections of our chosen pursuit, laying aside all petty jealousies, all desires to self elevation, and in union conduct the experiments decided upon to investigate, no matter who may have lead us in that direction.

I believe one of our greatest failures has been coming to conclusions too rapidly. A new and (as far as theory goes) grand idea strikes us or the result of one season's experience leads us to believe we have made a discovery which will immortalize our names, and we advance and defend that discovery only to lead others and ourselves astray. Now if we want to be of the greatest use, we

must keep under these our sanguine and selfish dispositions and in the calm light of reason and lofty desire to advance and elevate apiculture, unite and decide upon some line of experiment, and right here is the difficult question to decide, what shall that be? I had the honor of being appointed one of a committee by the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union to decide upon a line of experiment for those of its members interested in bee-keeping. After careful study the committee felt that so important was it to decide upon the most practical and easily conducted experiments, that we decided upon consulting the members of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association and the members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association in convention before taking any decided step in the matter.

The thought was to have two or three lines of experimentation, and these for the different seasons of the year. For instance we have men who are able and have the time and means at their disposal, to make minute and scientific researches of practical value. Again we have those who have many colonies who can conduct researches, where a large number of colonies are advantageous but who cannot undertake anything which will require a great outlay of time.

Again those who have fewer colonies, who are plain practical men and could conduct ordinarily careful experiments, in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and those again who could only conduct them one or more of these seasons. Every opportunity should be given to every bee-keeper to join in something. In wintering especially there should be no drones in the hive. I hesitate to set forth what we shall experiment upon, my desire is rather to rivit your attention upon the grand possibilities before us, knowing that practical minds here, will do the rest.

Of course we can never take the place of a man who can devote his life's energies to experimental work, and can secure what necessary means are required to conduct his labors properly, at the same time we can attain results that he never can, and in a shorter time.

In closing, let us loose no time, let a line of work be decided upon for the coming winter and the coming year.

How vast a work can we accomplish, how great our sphere of usefulness by honest, careful and conscientious work.

In one year, in certain directions, we can make more progress by this method, than before in ten. But I need not point out to a bee-keeper the advantage to be secured by united, whole-souled organization to accomplish any work; no more fitting example of this can be found than in the homes the occupants of which we are called "masters."

REPORT FOR ONTARIO.

The winter was passed fairly well. Spring dwindling was excessive owing to severe weather. Clover yield was a total failure in most localities, linden ditto, and at its close showers and warm weather gave us some thistle honey in buckwheat localities; the fall flow was fairly good. On an average not sufficient honey has been secured for winter, yet colonies are otherwise in good condition. Whilst the average is so low we hear of isolated cases where a yield of 30,40 and even 60 lbs. per colony have been obtained, and on the other hand colonies had to be fed in the height of the honey season. Increase has been but slight, and all colonies remaining should be carefully preserved and cared for. There has been practically no comb honey taken and the extracted honey will be off the market before the end of October.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, Vice Pres.

In closing Mr. Holtermann remarked that during their discussions it had already been suggested that experiments be conducted in the way of setting bees into winter quarters early, and he would suggest that a committee of Prof. Cook, Dr. Miller and R. L. Taylor, be appointed to make out a basis upon which to arrive at results which would establish some facts in this direction, and submit the same to the convention before closing. It was objected that there would not be sufficient time and the matter should be done through the Journals later.

Mr. Holtermann objected saying, if this were done a whole year would be lost.

The meeting adjourned for dinner. A committee on vice-presidents being appointed by Dr. Mason the President, the committee being Messrs. Detweiler, Ernest Root and Holtermann.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Frank A. Eaton, Bluffton, Ohio, showed a method of making honey glasses with slip covers, honey tight; he parted a narrow rim of paper over glass and tin about upper edge of the glass, the package thus became quite free from leakage.

The election of officers now took place and resulted as follows:

President, Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio.

Secretary, R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Canada.

Treasurer, Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.

The Committee on Vice-Presidents reported, giving a number of States not represented by members present or having joined the Association, these had therefore to be struck from the list leaving the list as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Ills., Thos. G. Newman, Chicago.

Fla., Prof. G. W. Webster, Lake Helan.

Iowa, J. P. Nysewander, Des. Moines.

Mich., R. L. Taylor, Lapeer.

N. Y., O. L. Hershiser, Jamestown.

Ontario, Martin Emigh, Holbrook.

Ohio, Frank A. Eaton, Bluffton.

Wis. F. Minrick, Bessemer.

COMB HONEY.

The discussion was opened by Dr. C. C. Miller:—I do not believe much in contraction, although I have experimented in this direction, however I have no very decided views as yet in either direction.

Dr. Tinker.—I use a hive 8 frames in the brood chamber about 7 inches deep and 17 inches long. I consider this ample for a brood chamber, and consider it the best size as it gives me a chance to have a suitable crate for sections for supers.

Ernest Root now took two photographs of the members in convention, the light was rather unfavorable however and Mr. Root appeared to have some doubt as to the success of the undertaking, if he succeeds they will appear in *Gleanings*.

SWARMING.

The above subject was introduced by Dr. Tinker.—He said, you will find it impossible

to control swarming entirely unless a system of management can be devised, and a hive constructed which will answer the purpose. A eight hundred and thirty square inch surface brood chamber will answer the purpose and I have adopted a new system of management.

My first swarm I put into a new brood chamber, placing it upon the new stand putting to one side the old one, I now place the surplus chamber belonging to the old hive upon the new, and cover up the old hive to prevent bees from going in there. At my leisure during the day I shake all bees from the combs in the old hive into the new and distribute the brood between other colonies or put it on top of another colony, when the brood emerges from the combs it makes the colony very strong. If I want the queen cells I leave them in the upper stories until I am prepared to cut them out a metal and wood queen excluder, being of course between the upper and lower stories, I may here say that I use this excluder for either comb or extracted honey. At the close of the season there will be no increase of colonies although an increase of brood chambers. The bees will put honey into the combs as the brood hatches from them. With the metal and wood queen excluders there will be no brace combs in any part of the hive. There is no necessity for reversing combs, they will be attached to the bottom bars. The queen cells above if allowed to hatch out cannot get down to mate. If the excluder is not perfect she will find the defect and pass down, in that case the young queen invariably kills the old one, for what reason she always comes off victorious I do not know.

By means of a proper honey board immense advantages can be secured. In the brood chamber I use half a sheet of comb foundation and get good straight worker combs. I have succeeded to a great extent even with starters, but I secure better results with half sheets. The great secret in success is to keep colonies strong during the honey season. In reply to a question Dr. Tinker stated: I shake the bees from the old colony in front of the new, these combs can be placed on top of a strong colony, the queen excluder being between them and the brood

chamber, as fast as this brood hatches out the bees fill them with honey. The surplus arrangement is placed above these extra brood chambers.

Dr. Tinker was asked to give his method of introducing virgin queens. Dr. Tinker.—I put any cells I desire into nurseries, and use them when desired. I find bees do not consider themselves absolutely queenless as long as they have eggs or larvæ and they value larvæ more than a young queen. I remove what they value more and they take the queen.

RAISING QUEENS.

Dr. Tinker—Take a full colony, remove the old queen, remove all brood, at least unsealed. Then take a comb with eggs from a colony you wish to raise queens from, cut a strip of eggs from the comb in right condition, shave down the cell walls and cut the strips in pieces leaving an egg in each piece, these little cups attach to the bottom side of a top bar with beeswax. You will have a very fine lot of cells.

I raise 15 to 20 cells in a colony. Black bees are not good for queen rearing, they may only raise one or two cells and remove the eggs from the balance. Italians are good.

A. I. Root.—In introducing queens I find that to remove eggs and larvæ sometimes fails. To put a comb with queen and bees upon it right into the centre of the hive I find about the surest.

Prof. Cook.—We have tried the Simmon's plan frequently and with success. The queen is taken away during the day and at night after having left her without food for about half an hour allow her to run in at the entrance,

Dr. Miller.—I can go to any colony in the apiary, remove the card with queen and adhering bees and put it into a queenless colony with success, of course this must be done when the bees are gathering honey.

Dr. Miller mentioned that a very kind letter had been received from Mr. Thos. Wm. Cowan acknowledging the receipt of a communication informing him that he had been elected an honorary member of the International, and expressing his gratitude and pleasure.

Thos. G. Newman, Chicago, Ills., manager

of the Bee-Keeper's Union now gave an address upon the

OBJECTS, AIMS, AND SUCCESSES OF THE BEE-KEEPER'S UNION.

As much of this has already been given to our readers we shall not repeat.—ED.

At the close of the address it was unanimously resolved, that it is the sense of this Association that the Bee-Keeper's Union has been of good service, and requires and should have the hearty support financially and otherwise of every Bee-Keeper. The annual membership fee is \$1.00 and may be sent to Thos. G. Newman, Manager of Bee Keeper's Union, Chicago, Ills., U. S.

WHAT IS OVERSTOCKING?

From the discussion which followed, it was clearly shown that it was impossible to define what overstocking was, it depended upon the locality and season, however judging by the actions of those who had many colonies and established out apiaries, 100 colonies was all that any apiary could contain to advantage.

By some means the President stated the fact that in selecting Judges he made it a point to never have a Judge on honey who uses tobacco, he considered it was impossible for a man to have the fine sense of taste required to act as a Judge on honey and use this strong narcotic.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The first 20 minutes were spent in touching up our friend Root, Editor of Gleanings, in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio. It appeared he had without knowing it under honey, a quotation from St Louis for extracted manufactured stock, it was evidently intended for manufacturing stock, to be used in packing, curing hams and the like but of course although serious enough, the joke on Mr. Root was too good. It was moved and seconded that he be expelled from the International Bee-Keeper's Association and "question" loudly called for, Mr. Root until that moment knew nothing about it and could hardly believe his eyes when he saw the quotation, he had to look again and again to re-assure himself that it was really in the paper. Mr. Root was finally let off by promising to make

a handsome apology in the next issue of his paper. The quotation may be found on page 748.

THE ADVISABILITY OF A REPRESENTATIVE ORGANIZED ASSOCIATION FOR NORTH AMERICA.

This subject brought up the entire question of adopting the Constitution and By-Laws as drafted by Mr. Newnan.

The President thought there was nothing in the Constitution and By-Laws that could be an injury, good might result and it would give other associations an opportunity to affiliate and send representatives. After a brief discussion it was adopted.

Mr. Holtermann stated that now their list of officers did not comply with the new Constitution and By-Laws. Would it not be well to make a motion that the Constitution and By-Laws come into force at the next annual meeting. Time was short and the proper officers could not be elected.

It was decided that the required change in officers should be made at the next annual meeting.

The best temperature for winter repositories was discussed, 45° was thought about right.

An invitation was received to join the Ohio State Horticultural Society in convention in an adjoining hall at 9 o'clock, as the Hall used by the International required to be used for other purposes at that time. It was decided to accept the invitation. After the usual vote of thanks the International adjourned to meet at Brantford, Canada, next year.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

DAYTON, O, Oct. 2. 1888.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—I am very sorry to say that I cannot be present at your meeting at Columbus. I have taken such a heavy cold that it will not be safe for me to leave home. It oppresses me so much that I cannot even commit to paper the essay which I have prepared.

I am more disappointed than I can well express, for I was looking forward to a happy time in seeing again many of my old friends.

Wishing you a pleasant and profitable meeting, and desiring to be kindly remembered to you all, I remain very sincerely your friend,

L. L. LANGSTROTH.

PEORIA, Ills., Oct. 3, 1888

I regret exceedingly that I am not meeting with you to-day. My poor health would not justify the outlay of strength necessary to travel all night to reach Columbus. I hope that Father Langstroth is there. I imagine I see him now, with his hand upon his cane, with his benignant face beaming upon all.

MRS L. HARRISON.

FOREST CITY, IOWA, Oct. 1, 1888.

Travel, reading, observation and conversation with bee-keepers in various parts of the State lead me to think that the crop of honey is light in Iowa this year. While the season has been better than last as regards the condition in which the bees will be at the beginning of winter, and perhaps also as to the quantity of surplus, it is mostly fall honey and off color, though the quality is good.

The severe drouth of 1888 so killed the white clover that it required all this season to regain its foothold in the pastures. I doubt if it is fully reestablished now. So we got no white clover worth speaking of. Basswood (linden, if you like the word better) blossomed very full in 1887. This was its off year, and the yield light. The fall flowers yielded fairly well. Bees seem to be in good condition. I have not heard of any foul brood.

The Chapman honey-plant was tried to some extent. There is no doubt about the fondness of bees for it, but whether it would pay to cultivate for honey, is another question. A fine exhibit of bees, honey and implements was made at our State Fair, and at some of the local fairs. The Art of bee-keeping seems to be keeping step to the music of progress in other departments of rural life.

EUGENE SECOR.

The Report of the Ohio State Convention.

The Ohio State Bee-Keepers' Association held its sixth annual meeting in conjunction with the North American Bee-Keepers' Society on Oct. 3, 4, and 5, 1888, at Columbus, O. A special business session was held on Oct. 4, for the election of officers for the coming year, which resulted as follows :

President, H. R. Boardman of East Townsend; Vice-President, John Calvert, of Medina; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Dema Bennett, of Bedford.

On motion the convention adjourned to hold the next annual meeting at Cleveland, O., on the call of the executive committee.

FRANK A. EATON, SECY.

THE HIBERNATION THEORY.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 15.—Dr. H. S. Tanner, who became famous eight years ago by fasting for 40 days, arrived here yesterday from New Mexico. He is apparently in perfect health. At present he eats two meals a day in summer, and one meal a day in winter. In an interview he said he had been in New Mexico for four years pursuing into the subject of suspended animation or counterfeit death. He is convinced that large numbers of people are annually buried alive all over the world, and from his study of various cases, and the records of societies on the subject in Holland and elsewhere, he is convinced that so subtle is the principle of life that no one can undertake to say that it is extinct until decomposition, the only sure sign, has set in. He declares that the dead in this country are buried with indecent, almost criminal haste, and that burials of persons who are not absolutely dead are murders. The doctor is also pursuing another branch of semi-suspended animation, viz, hibernation. He declares that bears and other hibernating animals do not use their lungs during the hibernating season. He is convinced that man can hibernate. He refers to the long trances of the Hindoo adepts, accomplished through long seasons of fasting, and declares it to be his belief that these trances are merely seasons of hibernation. The doctor says he is studying with a view to making some experiments on the line, and that the time may come when he may permit himself to be sealed up in an air-tight coffin and laid away until such time as he shall designate for it to be opened. Some of the Columbus friends were enquiring about Mr. W. F. Clarke. Perhaps he has sacrificed himself to hibernation and the above may explain. Mr. Clarke is however no friend of fasting.

QUERIES FOR DECEMBER.

No. 52. Can you tell if a colony is about to starve in the cellar? If so what are the symptoms? What had I better do in such a case?

No. 53. Is buckwheat honey good for wintering?

No. 54. Will dry sugar answer to winter on, providing I keep a moist sponge at the entrance of the hive?

JANUARY.

No. 55. My cellar is damp, the walls have drops of water upon them, the bees appear all right, can I risk leaving them alone?

No. 56. Should bees commence rearing brood before being taken out of winter quarters?

No. 57. What time should bees be taken out of winter quarters?

FEBRUARY.

No. 58. My bees have dysentery—Shall I take them out to have a fly and return them to the cellar, or leave them out?—The date is March 20th.

No. 59. Will any kind of sweet, say courser sugars, maple-syrup and the like do to feed the last two weeks to a starving colony in the cellar?

No. 60. Do you recommend stimulative feeding in the Spring? If so how shall it be done?

MARCH.

No. 61. Are bees more inclined to swarm with a large or contracted brood nest?

No. 62. Will feeding in the fall for winter stores, when a little honey may be gathered, prevent them foraging for it?

63. Is there no other way to get bees off the frames without shaking? because when there is new honey in the combs it will splash out.

64. What thickness of straw or chaff packing, or dead air, would be required for protection round a hive, with the temperature at zero or a little below? Would an arrangement that gave three inches of dead air around the sides and ends of the hives, and room for a cushion five inches thick over the frames be sufficient?

I have been somewhat disappointed that the columns of the *Journal* have given so little evidence of the great disaster that has fallen upon us this year, everywhere the inclement weather, the low temperature and the cold rains, have brought dismay to the hearts of bee-keepers and emptiness to their hives. This morning I received an order for a hundred pounds of honey, which I am quite unable to execute. Methinks many a young and some old bee-keepers will find their experience considerably enlarged before the season of 1888 closes.—*B. B. Journal.*

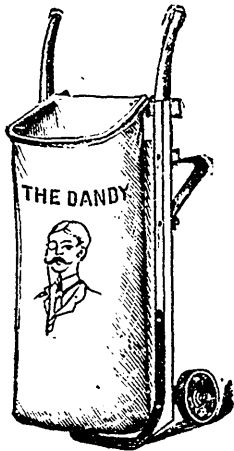
LOOK HERE ? Good News ?

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.



"THE DANDY" PATENT BAGHOLDER,

Which costs only 75c. may be obtained of Mr. J. Proper, Brantford, or Mr. Wm. Tennant, Falkland, sole agents for County of Brant.

Agents still wanted in some other Counties.

C. W. ALLEN & CO.,
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In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

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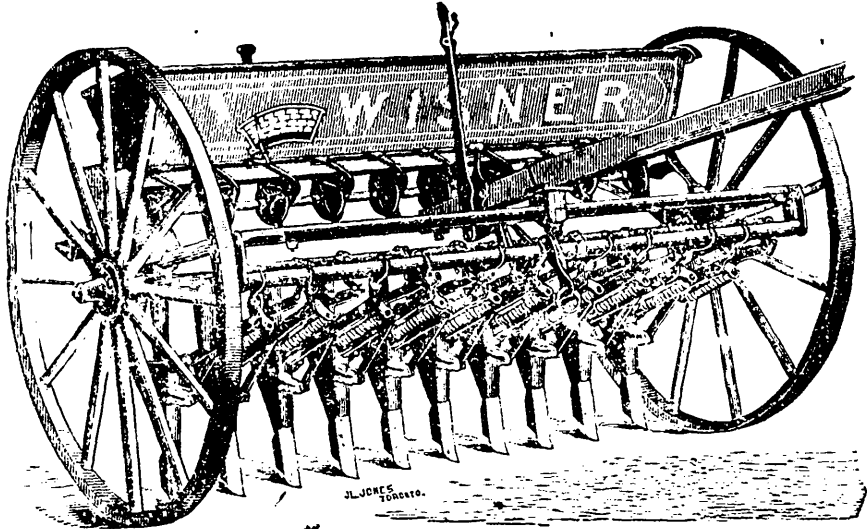
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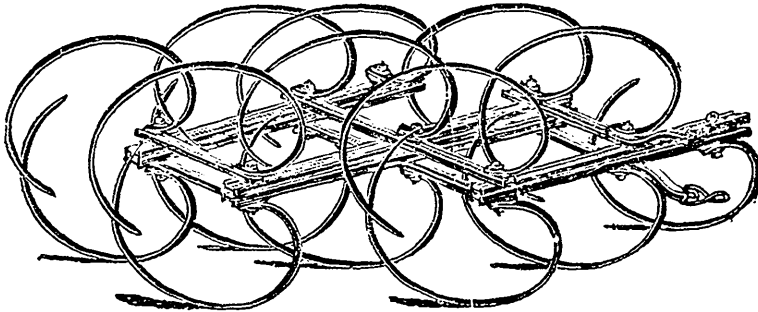
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