

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 riquées
- 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. 3.

BRANTFORD, JULY, 1889.

No. 5.

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	\$1.75
A. E. C. in Bee Culture, by A. I. Root, cloth, \$1.25	1.40
A. B. C. in Bee Culture, A. I. Root, paper, \$1.00	1.25

Quimby's New Bee-Keeping, cloth, \$1.50	1.75
Bees and Honey, by T.G. Newman, cloth, 75 cts.	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
" Bee-Keepers' Advance,	80

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
8 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

OUR BICYCLES FOR 1889.

THE BRANTFORD.

THE BRANTFORD RACER,

THE BRANTFORD SAFETY,

THE WARWICK.

THE WARWICK No. 1.

Every Machine Warranted.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GOULD BICYCLE CO., Limited,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

DEPOTS:—

F. W. DOLL, LONDON.

S. T. WHITE, HAMILTON.

J. MARTIN, TORONTO.

R. B. BOYCOTT, MONTREAL.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

AGENTS WANTED.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

EDWIN SIMS,
Conveyancer,
Real Estate,
Financial Loan and
Insurance Agent.

LOANS EFFECTED,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED,

MORTGAGES AND NOTES

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 21, George Street,

BRANTFORD.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey."

Dadant's Foundation.

It is kept for sale by dealers in the United States, England and France, and in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, Ontario.

We guarantee

EVERY INCH

OF OUR COMB FOUNDATION

Equal to Sample in every respect.

Every one who buys it is pleased with it. Write us for Free Samples unless you are in Canada in which case address, E. L. Gould & Co.

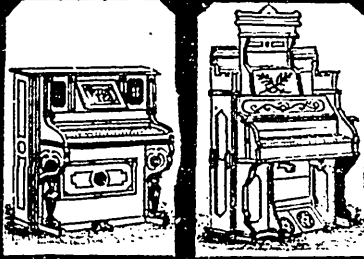
Price List of Bee-Supplies, and Specimen Pages of the new

REVISED LANGSTROTH BOOK,
EDITION OF 1889.

Address,

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
HAMILTON, HANCOCK CO., ILLS.

"BELL"



PIANOS ARE THE ORGANS
LEADING INSTRUMENTS
FOR PURITY OF TONE
& DURABILITY.
CATALOGUE FREE
W. BELL & CO. GUELPH, ONT.

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, Lansing, Mich.

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,
Marango, Ill.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

WANT TO exchange a nice Box Machine nearly as good as new with Tongue and Groover and Swing Saw. Cost when new \$150; also one Root four-piece section machine, cost \$35; one saw bench with arbor and saws and belts, two tables with boring attachment, cost when new \$40, also 20 feet two inch shafting with hangers, 12 cast iron pulleys from 10 to 30 inch, one grindstone, cost \$75, for a nice sound young carriage Horse.

Address, J. B. MASON, Mechanic Falls, Me.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer'.

**BARNES' FOOT POWER
MACHINERY.**



Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 brood frames, 2,000 honey-boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make, and we expect to do it all with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List Free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 745, Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

When more convenient, orders for Barnes' Foot-Power Machinery may be sent to BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE, Barrytown, N. Y.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

The Queen Breeders Journal.

E. L. PRATT, PUB., MARLBORO, MASS.

A 16 page Monthly devoted to Queen Breeders and Queen Rearing. Price 50 cts. a year. Send your name on postal and receive a sample copy of this bright, new journal. Address, The Q. B. Journal,

175 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

**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.

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.

Do it if you dare !

Don't you send us your address unless you want to see a copy of THE BEE HIVE. It has 16 pages monthly, gives all the news in condensed form, costs but 25 cts. a year, offers a big line of bargains each month, and is full of "git up and git."

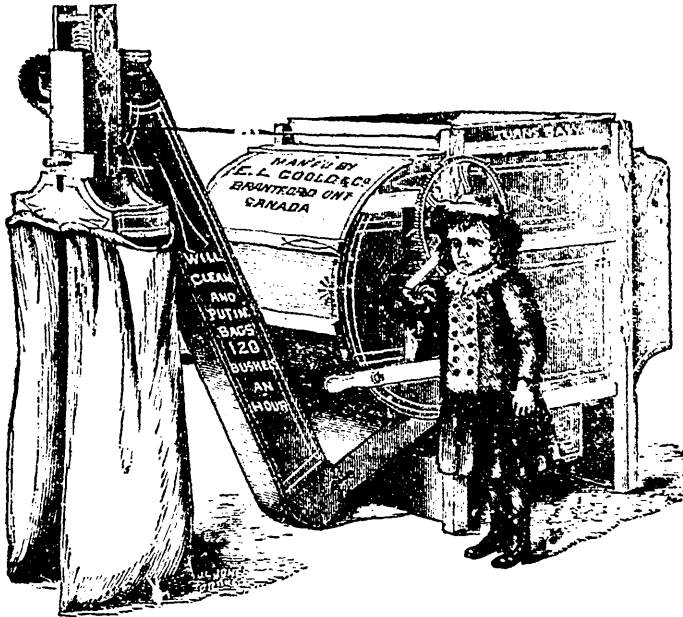
BEE HIVE, Andover, Con.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

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

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer"

THE NEW BRANTFORD FANNING MILL, WITH BAGGING ATTACHMENT.



Something New.

With this attachment on our mills the grain is cleaned and put in bags at the same time.

It saves grain, because it is not allowed to get on the floor.

It saves labor, because it takes less hands to do the work.

It is a splendid thing when one has no help.

It does not take up much more room than without it, and can be taken through the same sized doorway without removing it.

It can be taken off in one minute or put on in the same time.

It will clean and bag up from 60 to 120 bushel per hour. For price and further information write to

Agents wanted in all }
unrepresented districts. }

E. L. GOULD & Co., BRANTFORD, Ont., Canada.

Tree Guards!

Protect your young trees from field mice by using Greening's Woven Wire Tree Guards. Size, 6 inches high by 5 inches in diameter.

Price, 3 Cents Each.

Sent to any address on receipt of price. Send 3 cent stamp for sample guard.

B. GREENING & CO.
VICTORIA WIRE MILLS,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST

Will be sent from October 1, 1888, to January 1, 1890, for 75 cents.

The details of a new method for REARING QUEENS IN FULL COLONIES without removing the queen, will be given to each subscriber. Sent for sample.

Address, **AMERICAN APICULTURIST,**
Wenham, Mass.

THE POULTERERS' 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,

POULTERERS' PROFIT, YORK PA

RELIABLE
CATALOGUE
FREE

SEEDS

Our Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue and Cultivator's Guide **FREE**. It contains all the latest novelties and standard varieties of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, ETC. Every Market Gardener, Florist, Farmer and Amateur should consult it before purchasing. Our stock is fresh pure and reliable. Prices reasonable.

J. A. SIMMERS
SEED MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
147 King St. East, Toronto

Patent WIRED Comb Foundation,
Has no sag in Brood Frames and thin flat-bottom foundation, has no fish bone in Surplus Honey and bring the **CLEANEST**, is usually worked the **QUICKEST** of any foundation made. Circular and Samples free.

J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers, Sprout Brook, N. Y., U. S.

THE CANADIAN
HONEY PRODUCER.

Vol. 3. July, 1899. No. 5

On and after July 1st, all matter for publication should be addressed to R. F. Holtermann, Romney, Ont.

Advertising, subscriptions and all communications of a business nature should be addressed to the publishers and proprietors of the CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER, Brantford, Ont., as before.

Why are our bees so thrifty at present? Because they are living in clover.

We regret to learn that Mrs. D. Anguish, Mohawk, died suddenly, June 1st. Mr. Anguish and his family have our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

With sugar high in price, small fruits scarce through frost, an abundant honey season is all that we require to make the average bee-keeper content from a financial standpoint.

The South Brant Agricultural Society have consented to give \$25.00 in prizes, providing the Brant Bee-Keepers give \$25.00. The amount in prizes will therefore be about \$50.00; pretty good for a county show.

The heavy frost in May has damaged basswood or linden blossom in various localities. The trees which are not touched are loaded with blossom and we hope not many trees have been injured, and the injury is not general.

We must congratulate friend Herscheler upon his success in connection with the prize list for Honey and Bee-Keepers' Supplies at the Buffalo International Fair. We should have liked

to see better and more premiums for bee-keepers' supplies and trust another year the premiums will be very much increased in this direction.

We have at various times noted how angry bees will become after drone brood has been uncapped. We believe various writers have drawn attention to the matter and now believe that there may be a peculiar odor about the decapitated brood which causes this anger. Our memory has lately been refreshed upon this matter by a few touches from the bees.

It does appear a little strange that there should be so many complaints of excessive swarming, East and West and some in this vicinity, yet we have had not one swarm to date, (June 21st.) Yet we have one colony and probably more weighing 92 lbs. and 8 frame Langstroth single wall hive. Last year the same, we got a comparatively good yield, yet out of 48 colonies only about two swarms. We do not claim this is in strain of bees; it cannot be from locality for one not more than 2 miles from here complained about excessive swarming. We do think it is from putting on supers at right time and proper shading of hives. Of course the strain of bees may have some effect on this, yet the other half of bees taken out to Burford we hear have cast several swarms, so do not think we are trying to boom queens.

The Directors of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association have evidently decided to supply each member of the Association with an untested queen. It is to be hoped this scheme will meet with the approval of bee-keepers at large. We should have liked to see a book given to members. Whilst it is by no means said, that the ones who make the lowest tenders are the poorest queen rearers it stands to reason that one who is already doing an extensive business in queens is not likely to send in a low tender. He virtually agrees to let his customers have a

queen and other privileges of membership for \$1.00, when he gets from them not \$1.00 but the figure he tenders for. This would probably mean a considerable reduction to him although more or less compensated for by new custom it is true.

Then with foul brood, too great a precaution cannot be used to prevent the spread of the disease through a medium so general.

In the meanwhile every bee-keeper should become a member of the O. B. K. A., no matter if he takes a queen or not, and we have every confidence that the Directors have tried to serve the best interests of the members of of the Association.

OUR OWN APIARY.

June 3rd.—The last ten days have been very unfavorable for bees; when not raining it has been too cool for them to work. If we had permitted swarming doubtless colonies would have had to be fed, but by placing upper stories on the brood chambers they secured ample room for brood rearing and none have swarmed.

June 4th.—To-day we had a beginner in bee-keeping visit us stating he had three swarms already from one hive, one swarm had perished on the combs asking the reason. We at once concluded they had starved.

June 20th.—For some days a colony not the best but rather above the average has been upon scales, the increase in weight from night to night has been as follows:

June 13th,	5½ lbs.
14th,	7¾ "
15th,	1 "
16th,	3¾ "
17th,	4 "
18th,	0 "
19th,	3½ "
20th,	8 "

Of course this does not give the gain from morning until night which would be much greater as by actual

test during the night following a day where the gain has been say 7 lbs., the loss in weight will be about 2 lbs. This must be accounted for by evaporation of the unripe honey.

It will be seen from this, the honey flows have to date not been heavy here.

On June 27th we propose to leave for our new location, Romney. A car will be taken, this will prevent transshipping of bees at St. Thomas from G. T. R. and Mich. Central R'y. It is our intention to go right in with the bees and watch them the entire distance.

After careful consideration we have decided to do as follows:

Upper stories being put on early we have to date not one swarm yet very strong colonies. On the 5th when bees are flying well the old hive will be moved on a new stand, a hive with a queen cell just about ready to hatch and a full compliment of old combs will be put on the old stand; the worker bees will of course return to the old stand, and we have almost a natural swarm and neither colony too strong to move. A large portico entrance with wire cloth cover will be attached to the hive and a half or full upper story put on each hive covered with wire cloth only half the number of combs will be put in the upper story if any, and one frame less in the lower story. The entrances will of course be closed by means of the portico entrances after they cease flying the evening of the 26th, and loaded on cars 5.30 a. m., 27th. The trip on cars to Tilbery Centre will take about 27 hours. We think at present these precautions will suffice, and they are about all that can be taken unless at great expense and with great outlay of labor. The results will be given.

Of course it is unnecessary to say that all surplus honey will be extracted before shipment, probably two days before as the last day may prove unfavorable for such work.

For The Canadian Honey Producer.

NON-SWARMING BEES.

J. E. FONP.

The attempted production of non-swarming bees if perfected would in my judgment work great harm to the business of bee-keeping. At first thought the idea of non-swarming colonies, might seem to be a matter of great benefit, as a means of ridding the apiary of a large amount of trouble as well as loss of time; but would the benefit, (if such it should prove, which I very much doubt,) compensate for the injury that would follow in other directions?

Do the advocates of "non-swarming bees" fully understand the import of the matter or the certain results that would follow such a state of things? I hardly think they do, and believe if they would pause a moment and consider the matter, from a basis of nature, they would demand strong proof before they would accept the proposition as beneficial. Suppose we could produce an entirely non-swarming strain of bees? what then? Nature always works by invariable rules in the process of reproduction, and any attempt to interfere with those rules has heretofore proved disastrous. Have we any reason to believe that bees are exempt from the conditions of other products of nature? Bees are reproduced in colonies only by swarming. They must live in large colonies in order to be self-sustaining and nature has provided a way by which this can be done; and this way is by swarming. The dividing of colonies, or the forming of nuclei, is only a variation of swarming, and follow the rule without coming quite up to it. We all know that any form of division yet made public does not produce as good results, as come from natural swarming, still in many instances, the saving of time and labour more than compensates for the loss of energy caused by it to the bees. Now if instead of following the rule we boldly break away from and antagonize it, will anything but disaster follow? What we want and what we are all after is some plan by which the greatest amount of honey can be produced by the least number of colonies, and with the least labour, and the circumstances and conditions of each individual apiary will determine whether this can be better done by

allowing natural swarming or using some of the many forms of dividing that have been recommended.

Suppose now instead of this, we attempt to produce non-swarmers?

Whatever form of division is used, has been proved to lessen the energy of the bees. No colony works with the vigor that does a swarm after issuing; this is so well proved that no proofs are required in the matter. It is also proved that divided colonies do not work with the same energy that the old ones do. Swarming is natural; increase of energy and expenditure of force follows it; decrease not clear that non-swarming bees would follow in the same line; and is it not probable that when such a strain is established, that it will have so little energy and force as to prove wholly valueless as honey-producers? I believe the matter is one that is of importance, and that full and complete tests should be made, before the advice is given generally to go in for non-swarming bees.

North Attleboro', Mass. U. S. June, 1889.

For the Canadian Honey Producer

PERFORATED METAL.

ITS USE AND ADVANTAGES.

S. T. PETTIT.

The perforated metal queen excluder, to my mind is one of the greatest helps in bee-culture of the present age. I feel, now that I know its great value, that I could not keep bees without it. Used on top of brood chamber it keeps the queen and brood in their proper place. Brood in the top story is an intolerable nuisance and not only that, but in many instances the brood chamber becomes in a measure deserted and "a house in ruins."

The question as to whether its use increases swarming or not, has been discussed quite recently. In my judgment the answer to this question depends very much upon the size of the hive or brood chamber. If that department is sufficiently large to fully satisfy the queen, then its use, if properly made and applied does not encourage the swarming impulse; but in a hive of smaller or ordinary size in which the queen would lack room in the fullest degree to obey the command, be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, then in that case free access to cards used for

extracting, especially if these be copious, would generally satisfy the stock without swarming. I prefer full sheets to any other as they afford better ventilation—a very necessary condition to the ripening of the honey, and beside that the bees roll through them so freely that they seem to feel no real objection to their presence. I have thought that where the excluder is composed largely of wood that it so obstructed the free passage both of the bees and of the air that it sometimes works up the swarming fever—bees don't like to be bothered or obstructed in any of their operations; anything that annoys them raises their temper which raises their temperature, and this in turn generates the the passion for swarming. So I think it best to use full sheet excluders.

When full sheets of foundation are used in sections and the brood chamber filled with comb not one queen in one hundred will occupy the supers, hence in such cases excluders should not be used.

A very easy and simple method to straighten the curl out of the perforated zinc preparatory to cutting it up into the required size for use, is as follows: place the sheet flat on an even floor and then place some boards upon it to keep it straight, leave it a few hours, say over night, and the kinks and curl will be all gone and the zinc will be as straight and flat as a board.

Now I feel that I should not close this article without stating that my most decided preference is for the metal with round end perforations, it is stronger and stiffer and I feel pretty sure that bees evince their preference by not filling the perforations as badly as they do those with square corners.

Father Langstroth said at Toronto, while speaking of hives, that bees abhor a square corner, and my impression is that they make an effort to round up the corners, and once started they continue until the perforation is quite full.

Belmont, Ont., June 20th, 1889.

For The Canadian Honey Producer.

PAST AND PRESENT.

A. G. WILLOWS.

I have received circular and list of questions re. the prevention of swarming by the use of

chloroform. I will give it a trial as I would like very much to find some way to prevent swarming and have not found any satisfactory plan so far.

I brought about half my bees here last fall, leaving the others at Carlingford. Those that I brought here were placed in the cellar about the second week in December. I had not time to prepare the cellar for them before putting them in and was prevented by sickness from doing anything in that line, as I had intended, until I thought it was too late to be worth while. The cellar was rather damp and the temperature low—never down to freezing—so they were not in very good condition when taken out.

Although fruit trees were in bloom several days before the cold, wet weather commenced they did not seem to yield any honey here, and the strongest colonies failed to store any. It will likely be some time before they will be ready for making experiments to prevent swarming.

The bees left at the Carlingford apiary were wintered in chaff and sawdust on their summer stands and came through in better condition. Fruit-bloom and dandelion yielded well there and all the hives were well filled before the bad weather came. They commenced swarming on the 26th of May and have kept it up whenever the weather has been fit, since.

My brother looks after them and I go out once in a while to see how they are getting along and give instructions. I do not go often enough to be able to experiment with the chloroform there.

The weather has been fine for the last few days but it is raining again to-day. White clover is just getting into bloom and, with fine weather, honey should soon begin to come in.

Lakeside, June 14th, 1889.

**Toronto Industrial Exhibition
to be held Sept. 9th
to 21st.**

HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES.

COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Geo. Vair (Chairman), R. McKnight, A. Picket, C. Bonnick, J. A. Currie, Ald. Woods, J. P. Edwards, H. Glendinning and Ald. Boustead.

All honey exhibited must be the production of the exhibitor.

Exhibitors selling honey during the exhibition (for which right a small fee will be charged) will not be allowed to make any removal from their regular exhibit, but may have a special supply at hand from which their honey sold may be taken.

Exhibitors offering comb honey for sale will not be allowed to cut the sections, but must sell whole sections put up securely in manilla or paste board boxes or bags, and purchasers notified not to eat it in the building.

Exhibitors must not interfere with or attempt to influence the Judges in the execution of their duties.

A breach of these Rules will forfeit any prizes that may be awarded.

CLASS 73.

OPEN TO ALL BEE-KEEPERS, AGENTS EXCLUDED.

Entrance Fee, 25 cents each entry.

SEC. 1. Best display of extracted granulated honey, in glass, not less than 200 lbs.—1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$—

SEC. 2. Best display of liquid extracted honey, not less than 500 lbs., of which not less than 250 lbs. must be in glass, quality to be considered.—\$20, \$15, \$10, \$5.

SEC. 3. Best display of comb honey in sections, not less than 500 lbs., quality to be considered.—\$25, \$20, \$12, \$6.

SEC. 4. Best display of comb honey in sections, not less than 20 lbs., quality to be considered, that is to say, clean sections and best filled.—\$3, \$4, \$2.

SEC. 5. Best display of extracted liquid Linden honey, in glass, quality to be considered, not less than 50 lbs.—\$5, \$3, \$2.

SEC. 6. Best display of extracted liquid clover Honey in glass, quality considered, not less than 50 lbs.—\$5, \$3, \$2.

SEC. 7. Best Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs. (manufacturers of comb foundations excluded.)—\$3, \$2, \$1.

SEC. 8. Best foundation for brood chamber.—\$3, \$2, \$1.

SEC. 9. Best foundation for sections.—\$3, \$2, \$1.

SEC. 10. Best Apiarian supplies.—No prize.

SEC. 11. Best style and assortment of tins for retailing, extracted honey.—Silver Medal; 2nd, Bronze Medal.

SEC. 12. Best style and assortment of glass for retailing extracted honey.—Silver Medal; 2nd, Bronze Medal.

SEC. 13. Best section super for top story and system of manipulating, product to be exhibited in super as left by the bees.—\$3, \$2, \$1.

SEC. 14. Best and most practical new invention for the Apiarist.—\$5, \$3, \$2.

SEC. 15. Best assortment of Fruit preserved in honey, 6 bottles or jars.—\$5, \$3, \$2.

SEC. 16. Best cake or pastry made with honey.—\$3, \$2, \$1.

SEC. 17. Best honey vinegar, not less than 1 quart.—\$3, \$2, \$1.

SEC. 18. Best and most useful Queen nursery cage.—\$2.

SEC. 19. For the most tasty, attractive and neatly arranged exhibit of honey in the Apiarian department, all the honey to be the production of the exhibitor. \$20 of this prize is given by the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.—\$35, \$15, \$10.

PRIZE LIST.

Honey, Bee-Keepers' Supplies, &c. SOUTH BRANT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CLASS 27.

SEC. 1. Best display of comb honey in most marketable shape, product of exhibitor, 200 lbs., quality to govern.—1st prize, \$4; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2.

SEC. 2. Best display of extracted honey in most marketable shape, product of exhibitor, 200 lbs., quality to govern.—1st prize \$4; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, by J. R. Howell, \$2.

SEC. 3. Display of comb and extracted honey, (exhibitors who have entered in Sec. 1 and 2 excluded.) not less than 100 lbs. of each; quality to govern.—1st prize \$3; 2nd, by Brant Bee-Keepers' Association, \$2; 3rd, by S. A. Dickie, \$1.

SEC. 4. Best 10 lbs. of clover extracted honey, in glass.—1st prize, 1 bee hive, (value \$3,) by E. L. Gould & Co.; 2nd, by W. B. Brown, \$1; 3rd, 75c.

SEC.—5. Best 10 lbs. of Linden extracted honey, in glass. 1st prize by Brant Bee-Keepers' Association, \$2; 2nd, T. Birkett, \$1; 3rd, 75c.

SEC. 6. Best 20 lbs. of comb honey, in most marketable shape.—1st prize, (Mr.

Anguish to have the honey,) by D. Anguish, 1 swarm Italian Bees, (value \$7); 2nd, by Brant Bee-Keepers' Association, \$3; 3rd, one tested Italian queen, (value \$2.50,) by R. F. Holtermann, \$2.50.

SEC. 7. Best Honey Vinegar.—1st prize by T. Birkett, \$1; 2nd, by Brant Bee-Keepers' Asso., 75c; 3rd, by Brant B. K. A., 25c.

SEC. 8. Best assortment of fruits, (5 jars,) done up in honey.—1st, by J. R. Howell, \$2; 2nd, by C. Edmonson, \$1; 3rd, Brant Bee-Keepers' Association, 25c.

SEC. 9. Best display of Bee-Keepers' supplies, manufacture of exhibitor.—1st prize, \$5; 2nd, by Brant Bee-Keepers' Asso., \$2.

SEC. 10. Best hive for comb honey.—1st prize, Diploma; 2nd, by B. B. K. A., 50c.

SEC. 11. Best hive for comb honey.—1st, Diploma; 2nd, by B. B. K. A., 50c.

SEC. 12. Best hive for extracted honey.—1st, Diploma; 2nd, by B. B. K. A., 50c.

SEC. 13. Best honey extractor.—1st, Diploma; 2nd, by B. B. K. A., 50c.

LAYING WORKERS.

Getting Rid of these Pests—Concerning Drones.

Written for the American Bee Journal.

BY IRA N. LYMAN.

I had two colonies of bees in exactly the same condition as described on page 308, only I did not make them queenless by putting 2 colonies together, as I do not like to disturb my bees more than is necessary in the working season, or at any time.

My hives were of different patterns, so that I could not change a brood comb from another hive into the queenless hives, and I wanted to keep all of my colonies, for I had but a few, and wanted more. So I would not break up a colony; but to make a colony strong, and get my bees into hives all alike, I sent for Italian queens, so as to Italianize my colonies, as well as to get them into better hives. When the queens came, I took my combs all out that were fit to put into another hive, and put them into the standard Langstroth frames, as they were my choice.

My colonies were very weak, and to give them a good start, after I had got everything else into shape, I put the new queen in her cage into a hive, put the hive in the place of

another strong colony, and left the queen caged 24 hours, when I set her at liberty. They worked right along from the time I put them on the stand. That queen was introduced on Aug. 14th. The bees did first rate, and is a strong colony now, but the queen did not prove to be of a three-banded strain, as I expected to get, but produces bees with two broad bands.

One Italian queen I got last season from New York, to put into a queenless colony that had a drone-laying worker, and the bees were trying to rear a queen from the drone-eggs, I just put the queen into the hive in her cage, after smoking the bees well, kept her in the cage 24 hours, and then let her out. This was on June 25th, 1888. I had no trouble in introducing her, and that colony swarmed on July 30th, and again on Aug. 29th. All are in good condition now, and doing well.

I think that this plan works well if a person has but few bees; it is better than to break up the colony. I like to stir up the bees and confuse them pretty well before putting in the new queen, and then I think that there is no trouble in introducing them, even to a colony that has a drone-laying worker, or any other.

Drones made their appearance in my apiary on May 20th, and quite a number were flying then. I look for swarms soon, if the weather is good. Everything looks promising. Alsike clover is beginning to blossom.

St. Peter, Nebr., May 21st, 1889.

American Apiculturist.

Forming Artificial Colonies.

How to make them.

How can I make an artificial colony equal to a natural one for the production of comb honey?

D. G. L.

If we have a natural swarm, it has of course no combs nor brood; it has many field bees, which have filled their honey-stomach. By the usual way of forming artificial swarms we give them combs and brood, and it is believed that in that way much is gained. By so doing we form no swarm but an old colony, and if made weak enough to prevent this, we cannot expect surplus honey. This is true for my location at least. For more than ten years I

put all my artificial swarms in just the same condition as a natural swarm, giving them frames with starters only. It is not necessary to explain why, because since that time Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Hutchinson advocated the same practice for natural swarms.

I prefer natural swarming, because the hiving of swarms takes less time than making an artificial one, but in my outside apiary I make artificial swarms, to prevent natural swarming. When the main honey flow has passed, I unite my colonies again, to the number I wish to winter. I believe that this practice is best for my location, but would not do in many other locations.

My artificial swarms are formed in different ways.

(1) I remove hive number one, containing a strong colony to a new location in the same apiary and set an empty hive in its place. Now I take out from number one every comb and shake or brush the bees, queen included (for which we need not give any attention) into the old hive number one on the new location and put in frames with starters.

The brood frames are placed in the new hive on the old stand.

(2) Hive number two may contain another strong colony. We look for the queen and if found on a brood frame we place this with bees and all into a new hive, fill this up with frames containing starters only and set this new hive on the place of hive number two. From one or two brood-combs we brush some of the young bees into the new hive. All the other brood-combs with bees are placed in number two, and this hive is moved to a new location in the same apiary. The new swarm on the old place has starters only, except one brood-frame. The next day we remove the brood frame too, giving for it a frame with a starter.

To make this kind of swarm, we can use a strange queen, but it is better to give the old queen to the swarm and a new one to the old colony in the new location.

By the above method we made one swarm from one colony, but if the main honey-flow is very early, a large increase is not to be recommended and then we proceed as follows:

(3) We take a swarm-box (described in "Alley's Handy Book",) and attach a funnel to it expressly constructed for this purpose.

Now we go to our strongest colony, taking out two or three brood-frames. If we are assured that the queen is not on them, we shake or brush the bees through the funnel into the swarm-box. We are careful that the bees fill themselves with honey. After replacing the combs and closing the hive we go to another strong colony and proceed likewise, till we have plenty of bees to form a good sized swarm.

This swarm-box is placed in a cool, and if possible in a dark place, and any queen is given to it when the bees give the sign of queenlessness, letting her run into the swarm-box.

If this swarm can be taken to an apiary about two miles distant from the old location, we have nothing to do but to place it into the new hive like a natural swarm. If the new swarm shall be placed anywhere in the same apiary, it should be confined in the swarm-box about twelve hours with the queen and nearly all of the bees will stay in the new hive.

These swarms can be worked for comb honey, *a la* Hutchinson, like natural swarms, or for extracted honey.

L. STACHELHAUSEN.

Selma, Texas, Jan. 20th, 1889.

The Size of Brood-Chamber.

DADANT STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF
LARGE-SIZED FRAMES.

Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

In the answers on the number of brood-frames in the hives, page 224, we give the larger number, while Messrs. Doolittle, Hasty, and, I could add, Gravenhorst, as per his article, page 210, use the smallest-sized hives. Let me tell how I came to the conclusion that large frames and capacious hives give better results than small ones. When I arrived in this country, 26 years ago, I had never seen shallow hives; so my first hives were made of the same size as the Debeauvoys, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, which was about the same as the American, 9 frames to the hive. A little later I tried the Quinby hanging frame; then enlarged both kinds, to place at the sides glassed surplus boxes, as per the idea of Mr. Jasper Hazen. But seeing that bees were reluctant to work in the side boxes I replaced them with frames. My American was thus

enlarged to 14 frames, and my Quinby to 13. But as my best queens had too much room in these Quinby frames, I reduced them to nine or ten, with one or two partition-boards besides. Yet as I had begun to raise bees for sale, and as most of my customers wanted them in Langstroth ten-frame hives, I had to comply with their preferences, and introduce this size in my apiaries, being thus enabled to experiment on three different kinds of hives. I had begun also to raise Italian queens for sale, using at first small nuclei with combs 5 x 5 inches. But as I had to cut my combs to give brood or honey to these nuclei, I got the idea of dividing a few of my large Quinby frames in two equal parts, which could be taken apart or reunited at once. A small engraving of this device appeared in *GLEANINGS* for March, 1874, page 28. I made 25 such nuclei, every one of 11 half Quinby frames capacity. I used these nuclei with the best results as long as I raised queens for sale. It was an easy matter to keep them strong and well provisioned by borrowing from those of my hives in which I had introduced some of these divisible frames.

In the latter part of summer, as fast as one of these nuclei was deprived of its queen, its bees were given to another, and so on till the eight or ten left had a sufficient number of bees for a good wintering. Yet, while these small hives wintered perfectly, I have been unable to build them up in spring to the strength of my large hives; for at the beginning of June, while my Quinby had, on an average, seven or eight combs full of brood, my nuclei had hardly brood on eight or nine half-combs.

Having narrated these facts lately in the *Revue Internationale*, of February, 1889, its editor, Mr. Bertrand, added in note;

"It is a similar observation, made about ten years ago, which has definitively convinced us of the superiority of the large frames. Supposing that the keeper of one of our apiaries desired to have bees of his own, we gave him a swarm and a few hives, known under the name of Vaudoises, and containing 13 frames 11 x 10 inches. This apiary of our bee-keeper, placed on our own ground, side by side with our own bees, increased in number with time, but these small Vaudoises have never equaled, neither in population nor in

product, our large layers" (14 to 16 frames, of the American size.)

There is in the A. B. C. a very good explanation, with engravings, of the causes why bees raise less brood in the Gallup than in the Langstroth combs, so we can easily understand why Messrs. Doolittle and Gravenhorst think that a good queen can not lay more than 2200 eggs daily, while I have often noticed some laying over 4000 eggs for weeks.

The opinion of Berlepsch on this matter, as given by Mr. Gravenhorst, is of very small account for the frames of the Berlepsch hive are of about the same size as those of Mr. Gravenhorst. I may add, that a great many comparisons have been made in Europe between the 11-Quinby-frame hives and the Berlepsch, and the results were always wonderfully in favor of the large Quinby; in fact, they showed from two or three times as much honey per colony in the Quinby, in the same apiaries. No doubt Mr. W. P. Root, your translator, has noticed these reports in *Revue Internationale* of Switzerland, and in the *Apicoltore* of Milan, Italy. The journal of the Marches, Italy, *I Api e i Fiori* (The Bees and the Flowers,) was founded in view of spreading the wide hive under the name of *arnia marchigiana*. But some bee-keepers in this country, object to large hives for comb honey. My first comparisons were begun about 23 years ago. At that time I used slatted honey-boards, on which my glassed honey-boxes were placed; but after noticing that bees were slow to ascend in the boxes, I dispensed with honey-boards by inventing T supports made of plasterers' laths, under the edge of which I nailed tin strips above, 2 inches wide, to support my boxes directly above the brood-frames.

When—twenty years ago—Adair invented his sectional honey-box he sent me one for a pattern, and I discarded the square glassed boxes. I had an extractor; but as the people were reluctant to buy extracted honey I produced more especially comb honey till a part of the prejudice was overcome. The size of my hives was far from being a hindrance, for I took sometimes 150 lbs. of spring comb honey from my best colonies, although our spring crop is gathered on the white clover exclusively, since we have very few lindens around here.

As our queens have room to lay from 60,000 to 80,000 eggs in 21 days, the population is so large that we do not need to contract the brood-chamber, the workers being too happy to find their room enlarged. We have had swarms containing 60,000 bees or more, if we estimate them by their weight, while Mr. Gravenhorst speaks of uniting two of his swarms to get 44,000 bees.

Our experiments are still continuing on the three kinds—11 frame Quinby, 10-frame Langstroth, and 14-frame American; not on two or three of each kind, but on 50 or more. When we extract we begin with one kind; and when it is done we figure the result, dividing it by the number of colonies. We do the same for the other kind, placed side by side in the same apiary. Then when we say that our large Quinby gives us better results we know there is no mistake. To sum up the above we will say that, according to our quarter-century's experience.

1. In a large hive the queen, in spring, begins to lay earlier, and lays more than in a small one, since the population wintered is larger.

2. At the beginning of the spring crop, the number of bees is so large that, as soon as the surplus boxes are placed, the bees ascend into them without needing contraction.

3. As the queen finds sufficient room to lay, she goes upstairs so seldom that we dispense with queen excluders.

4. If the boxes are furnished with combs and comb foundation, and more room is added before being needed, all swarming will be prevented, except when the bees replace their queens during the honey crop. As we do not get more than two or three per cent of swarms, we dispense with watching our bees closely.

5. As bees swarm but little in well conducted hives, not only the time and work of the bee-keeper are spared, but the day of swarming is more profitably used by bees in going to the fields and getting, according to circumstances, from 5 to 20 lbs. more honey per colony.

6. The few swarms obtained are so large that they need hives of full capacity, and one or two surplus boxes, in which we sometimes harvested 100 lbs. of honey or more.

7. As all the queens have a sufficient space

to lay to their utmost capacity, it is an easy matter to breed from the most prolific, prolificness being the first qualification of a good queen.

8. As we leave about all the honey stored in the brood-chamber, our bees have some spring honey left for winter; and as this honey is of the best quality they winter better on it, while we dispense with the work of feeding.

9. As the laying of our queen is never restricted, her large population has the best chances to reach spring, strong and healthy.

We desire to add, that none of our bee-keepers who oppose large hives have ever tried them, and act under the influence of preconceived ideas; while we speak with the authority that a long experience can give, and are backed by hundreds of European and American bee-keepers who have made the same comparison that we did.

CHAS. DADANT.

Hamilton, Ill., April, 1889.

Mr. Root in a foot note says:

There, friends, we have a valuable article. Now, although it should not seem prudent for us all to adopt the large Quinby frame, I do think it behooves us to think well before we choose a smaller frame than the old standard Langstroth. I have for years been satisfied that we could raise more bees with a frame larger than Langstroth's for the reasons that Dadant has given; but when other things are taken into consideration, especially the matter of securing comb honey and getting sections close to the heart of the brood-nest, I think I would use a frame a little shallower than would otherwise be needed; and then when we reflect that most of us have the Langstroth frame already, it seems to me very good policy to let well enough alone. By the way, one can not well avoid the conclusion that our friend Dadant has some extra-prolific queens, especially those that lay 4000 eggs in 24 hours, and keep it up for weeks. I do not know where he gets his stock to raise queens from at present; but I am inclined to think that it was imported from Italy, not very long ago. Will he please tell us about it? I presume that it will, of course, be of no use to have such large hives unless we also have queens to match.

American Bee Journal.

READ AND THINK.

The Valuable Apicultural Literature of to-Day.

Written for the Alabama State Convention

BY J. M. JENKINS.

The science of Apiculture has received the earnest consideration of philosophers, professors, statesmen and others, men of every station and calling in life, from the most ancient periods of history to the present day; and there have been thousands of volumes of books and periodicals published in the past relating to apiculture. But as the practical, movable frame hive is a modern invention (only about 40 years old,) its manipulation and successful use for honey production, will be described only in the publications of the present age. For the very same reason these books cover the whole ground more completely, their authors having, in addition to previous knowledge of the subject, this grand invention to aid them in their research and experiment. There are several excellent text-books of recent date and moderate price, before the public, and no one attempting to keep bees can afford to blunder along in the dark without one or more of them.

What would you think of a young man, who, no matter how lavishly endowed by nature with brains and reason, should start out without study or preparation, to make a physician of himself on practice and experience alone? That is precisely what a great many bee-keepers (?) do! If he lives long enough, and the stock of patients, or bees, or of medicine, or money does not become exhausted, he may in time make a passable doctor or bee-keeper. But, my friends, what a long life he will need? No, we cannot afford to start at the bottom and set at naught what has required thousands of earnest, thinking men, and thousands of years to accomplish, whether in medicine, apiculture, or other problems of life.

But some one says, "I don't believe in book-farming." Very likely the same person scorns the idea of himself learning from books about bees. He will probably intimate that what he does not know about bees, "ain't worth knowing, for his pap and grandpap before him all kept bees," (but the worms got amongst 'em a few years ago, and killed 'em all out.) He will also inform you that our winters are not cold enough to kill the worms, and for that reason the South is not a good bee-country. He also relates wonderful stories of his ability to charm bees and handle them as so many flies, but fails usually to disclose his charming secret to your charmed senses.

It is not recommended that one follow the books in every minute detail, but to study the theory and the practice, and experiments of others, and modify them to suit your own case; considering the season, your climate, the flora of your vicinity, your market, etc., thereby combining theory and practice.

I feel safe in saying that a man may learn more about bees in one year by careful study of the excellent books available, and the intelligent application and practice of his studies, than he would in twenty years without reading, relying upon his own experience and discoveries for information and success.

Life is too short to be wasted in solving mysteries that have already been solved, and in making discoveries that were given to the world through the printing press long ago. Therefore let us make a "short cut" to proficiency in bee-keeping by reading the best bee-books we can get, and the bee papers, that are published, and at the same time study our bees, visit our neighbor bee-keepers, attend the bee-meetings, talk bees and think.

Wetumpka, Ala.

Haldimand Advocate.

Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association.

The Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association met at Nelles' Corners on Tuesday, May the 28th, pursuant to adjournment. Present, Jas. Armstrong, President, in the chair; and Messrs. W. Kindree, O. Fathers, F. Mehlenbacher, Israel Overholt, E. Gee, W. B. Best, John Forrest, David Forrest, R. Coverdale, F. Rose, D. Anguish, J. Winger and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

The President read a number of cards relative to securing a lecturer for the meeting, and the reasons why one was not secured.

BEST PACKAGE OR CASE FOR COMB HONEY.

The President said the first thing was to get the honey in pound sections and well finished in the hive; they should then put the sections in cases to hold a dozen, glassed on both sides, so that the sections can be seen without opening the case. He also said it was important that the sections should be all of good quality, both front and back.

THE BEST PACKAGE FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

The President said for shipping in large quantities the 60 pound tin was the best he had used; and for small packages the 10

pound pail was preferable. The pail was useful after the honey was taken out; and for retailing in stores he preferred the pint glass jars and jelly glasses with screw tops.

Mr. Kindree agreed with the President as to the packages for shipping honey, but for show purposes he preferred glass.

Several other members expressed themselves in similar terms.

REPORT OF LOSSES.

	Fall.	Spring.
Jas. Armstrong,	80	79
W. Kindree,	42	30
F. Rose,	70	66
O. Fathers,	14	11
F. Mehlenbacher,	18	18
W. B. Best,	19	19
Israel Overholt,	7	7
R. Coverdale,	24	20
E. Gee,	8	6
David Forrest,	4	4
J. Winger,	9	9
E. Kindree,	20	3
E. C. Campbell,	7	5
Phillip High,	8	8
M. Schisler,	6	4
I. G. Wismer,	8	4
Jas. Grogan,	9	4
D. Anguish,	102	100
Total	455	397

It was decided to make the same offer as last year with reference to prizes to be offered for honey and apairian supplies at the Cayuga, Jarvis and Rainham shows, and delegates appointed to attend to the matter.

Moved by Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Gee, that the next meeting be held at Fisherville, on the last Saturday in August.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Answers to Queries for July.

No. 73. Would it be a good plan to put a chamber of empty combs under the brood chamber when the honey season opens, to prevent swarming. The super is to be put on top of the brood chamber for surplus honey. There is to be no perforated metal honey board between the brood chamber and chamber below?

I hardly think your plan would "work," though I have never tried it.—Will M. Barnum, Angelica, N. Y.

No.—A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio.

I think it would do much to prevent swarming.—Dr. C. C. Miller, Meringo, Ills.

I don't think it would answer a good purpose; better put your supers above.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

I do not fancy such a plan at all. The querist would be benefitted by studying some good text book, as this department can't give space to so long an answer as is required to fully explain.—J. E. Pond, North Attleboro'

No it would be very objectionable.—R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.

Yes, but not without the wood-zinc honey board between; in which case the queen should always be placed below the honey board in the added brood chamber. As a measure to prevent swarming, I doubt if there is anything better.—Dr. Tinker, Ohio.

No.—A. D. Allan, Tamworth, Ont.

Have never tried it.—Rev. D. P. Niven, Dromore, Ont.

I have never tried it. It would prevent swarming to some extent, in that it would give the bees more room.—Robt. H. Shipman, Cannington, Ont.

It would be an excellent plan to prevent swarming, also to prevent surplus in the supers.—Frank A. Eaton, Bluffton, Ohio.

I think not, for securing comb honey with so much room below, the bees would not fill the sections readily.—Wm. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

It would not answer in working for comb honey, they would occupy both chambers before they would go in the sections. There are much better ways to prevent swarming.—C. W. Post, Murray, Ont.

Doubtless it would tend strongly in that direction, but the hive would then be too deep to be a success at taking comb honey.—S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.

Think not, the bees would have to go too far for nothing or nearly so.—Ed.

No. 74. Can you suggest any way to advance the interests of Bee-Keepera and make their calling (a) more remunerative, (b) their crops more certain, (c) their losses less frequent in wintering.

National organization.—Will M. Barnum.

(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) Yes.—A. B. Mason.

This query would require more room than a query of this kind would admit of.—Dr. Duncan.

(a) Improve the quality of the honey put on the market. (b) I don't know of anything unless it be planting, and that may and may

not pay. (c) Abundance of stores and no weak colonies.—Dr. C. C. Miller.

Yes, *a b c*, study the theory thoroughly, subscribe for two or three standard journals (the "Producer for one, sure) and practise intelligently the information thus gained.—J. E. Pond.

Perhaps, but it would require one or more lengthy articles.—R. L. Taylor.

The diffusion of practical apicultural knowledge by means of our bee publications has advanced and will continue to advance the interests of all bee-keepers.—Dr. Tinker.

No.—A. D. Allan.

It would take too long an answer.—Rev. D. P. Niven.

(a) Give strict attention to every part of the business in detail. (b) The bee-keeper can do very little here beyond locating in a good locality. (c) Be sure your bees have at least 35 lbs. of well ripened stores by the 1st of September, and if you winter in cellar remove the bottom boards. Temperature 40 to 50 °, the latter preferred. Keep cellar perfectly dark after 1st Feb'y, before that date it makes very little difference.—Robt. H. Shipman.

That is a poser that every bee-keeper in the world with any energy has been trying to solve. I can only suggest, (a) Economize expenses. (b) Plant for a crop. (c) Winter in a good cellar.—Frank A. Eaton.

Tree planting will assist to make their calling more remunerative and crops more certain. My bees have gathered considerable honey this spring from golden willows that were planted along the banks of a stream to protect the banks. One of the strongest colonies gathered 10 lbs. in two days. Always having young queens, dry winter repository, and enough good ripe stores would lessen winter losses.—Wm. Couse.

No, not in as little space as we are allowed in this department. The whole query hinges on Section B, and this might be remedied by planting for honey, but how can some of us plant for honey when we are not so fortunate as to have the land?—C. W. Post.

Oh! Yes, I can tell, I have been just mil-dewing a long time for a chance to tell you all how to do it: just get every body to keep bees. Let every house and every school yard have a few hives of bees, and every difficulty

will vanish under the healthy and self adjusting influence of lots of bees.—S. T. Pettit.

One great step would be not to remove so much honey from the colony leaving more to winter on.—Ed.

No. 75. There are large fields of buckwheat, nearest 4 miles away. I have fifty colonies, a horse and rig, my own time is worth \$1.25 per day. Will it judging from past results pay me to move my bees to this locality?

Depends greatly upon what sort of a locality you have. I *think* it would pay; though I confess I have my doubts about it! One acquainted with the details (like yourself, for instance) could better judge upon such a question.—Will M. Barnum.

"Judging from past results" I can't tell, for sometimes buckwheat yields well, and sometimes it don't yield any honey. If it is the Japanese buckwheat it is more sure to pay than with any other variety.—A. B. Mason.

I think it would pay very well to remove them, better try say $\frac{1}{2}$ your number.—Dr. Duncan.

Rightly managed it might pay well.—Dr. C. C. Miller.

It would not in my locality, with the querist it may be different. Such a question can only be answered after an actual test.—J. E. Pond.

Buckwheat is said to yield largely sometimes, but never in my experience.—R. L. Taylor.

It would not pay in this locality as buckwheat does not yield much honey here.—Dr. Tinker.

No.—Move your bees.—A. D. Allan.

No experience in moving bees for increase of pasture.—Rev. D. P. Niven.

Not in this locality.—Robt. H. Shipman.

I think not.—Frank A. Eaton.

I would say no.—Wm. Couse.

It would pay well in my locality. In the fall of 1887 my home apiary of 150 colonies gave a surplus of 3,700 lbs. of extracted buckwheat honey and 1000 lbs. of section, while an out apiary four miles from home, of 35 colonies rarely got enough to winter on, and another out apiary of 55 colonies, twelve miles from home did not get any.—C. W. Post.

I think it will.—S. T. Pettit.

We think so, it would be worth trying.—Ed.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The International American Bee Association will hold its annual meeting Dec. 4-6, 1889, in the Court House, Brantford. An excellent programme is being prepared which will be published in due time. Any one wishing to become a member may do so by sending \$1.00 to the Secretary. This entitles the sender to the last annual report bound.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, Sec'y,
Brantford, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Two years ago I bought one colony of Italians, now I have eight colonies young and old. A friend of mine called to see them, he has Italians, and says mine are only hybrids, they are very cross, would you advise me to get Italian queens for them, or get a colony of thorough bred Italians. Is there much trouble in introducing new queens into old hives?

I am but a beginner, have had no experience with queens or bees.

Norwood.

A. A. FIFE.

We think the better plan will be to buy untested queens from a reliable dealer, especially if there are many hybrid or black bees about, the drones of which might mate with your queens.

There is little difficulty in introducing fertilized queens to a colony during the honey flow.—Ed.

Aughrim, Ont., June 13th, 1889.

Bees came through winter in very good shape. We had 31 and did not lose any, although one was quite weak and has lost its queen since. The prospects are good for honey. We winter on Summer stands.

A. T. AUGUSTINE.

Bethany, June 13th, 1889.

Is the small red ant injurious in a bee yard or hive; if so please give a remedy for I have a lot of these pests in my apiary, also the tiger beetle.

ROBT. KENNEDY, Sr.

The ants are generally found on top of the quilts; more especially found when several thicknesses are used over the frames of cloth. We treat them as follows:

As soon as seen when raising the lid, pick up the quilt with all the ants upon it and shake them into or upon a hot stove, this soon depopulates them. Others pour hot water into their nests in the ground. Doubtless they go down to eat honey in the hive and are injurious in that way. A. P. Manum in *Gleanings* we believe recommends tar paper. He uses it inside the outer case (not in brood chamber;) the ants he claims leave such hives.

St. netsville, June 14th, 1886.

My bees are doing better the last few days, they are working on white clover and also on alsike: some of them had not two lbs. of honey the other day, so a few more days of cold weather would have starved them out.

WM. COUSE.

Owen Sound, June 21st, 1889.

I extracted 50 lbs. from the top stories of two of my hives in May; then the wet weather set in so the bees were confined to their hives for nearly two weeks during which time they consumed an immense quantity of stores, especially the very strong ones. They are pulling up again during the last few days. Swarming is pretty general around here but I have had none at home yet, but I have had my large surplus on and they are well shaded.

Yours,

R. McKNIGHT.

This appears to be another illustration of non-swarming amongst swarming.—ED.

SPECIAL OFFERS for 1889.

WE CLUB

The CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER with the following Papers:

	Regular Price.	Club Rates.
The Weekly Globe and Canadian Honey Producer,	\$1.40	\$1.15
The Weekly Globe and Rural Canadian (2 \$1 papers) and C.H.P.,		1.50
The Weekly Mail and Farm and Fireside, and C. H. P.,	1.40	1.15
The Weekly Empire Premium Bust and C. H. P.,	1.40	1.15
The Montreal Weekly Witness and C. H. P.	1.40	1.00
If the Premium Picture, 'Christ before Pilate,' is desired with the Weekly Witness, 25 cts. extra.		
The Canadian Live Stock Journal and C. H. P.,	1.40	1.15

PREMIUMS.

Any one sending us the following number

yearly subscriptions for CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER at 40c. per year will receive the following :

- 8 subs's C.H.P., 1 year Montreal Weekly Witness.
- 10 " " " The Weekly Globe.
- 10 " " " The Weekly Empire.
- 13 " " " Weekly Mail and Farm and Fireside.
- 10 " " " Canadiar LiveStock Journal.

NOTICE.—All subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Renewals may count the same as new subscribers. All arrearages must be paid for before advantage can be taken of these premiums.

CHLOROFORM.

Instructions for the introduction of queens with Chloroform ; the only safe method of introducing ; especially virgins ; together with my method of preventing after swarms without cutting out cells, will be sent for the small sum of 50 cts. P. O. orders preferred, U. S. or Canadian Stamps taken where orders cannot be had.

W. H. KIRBY, Oshawa, Ont.

CARNIOLAN BEES.

Pleasantest Bees in the World.
Hardest to Winter.
Best Honey Gatherers.
In order to introduce not only the bees but our paper, "THE ADVANCE," We offer to any one who will send us \$1.25, a copy of our paper and a nice Carniolan queen. The queen alone is worth \$2.00.

Address, "THE ADVANCE," Mechanic Falls, Me

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."

Bee Books AT OR BELOW COST!

	Regular Price.	You can have for.
Quimby New Bee-keeping,	\$2.00	\$1.40
Dzierzous Rational Bee-keeping,	2.00	1.40
Dzierzous Pamphlet,	15	10
The Blessed Bees,	75	50
Bees and Honey, by Newman,	75	50
A. B. C. Bee Culture Paper, (old edition.)	1.00	75
Langstroth on the Honey Bee,	2.00	1.40
Cook's Manual of the Apiary, (old edition.)	1.25	90

We have a small stock of the above books which we are anxious to dispose of. In ordering mention this list unless you desire others.
Address, E. L. GOOLD & CO., Brantford, Ont.

BEEES FOR SALE.

Twenty Colonies of Bees in first class condition for sale. All or a part may be purchased. Apply,
E. L. GOOLD & CO.,
Brantford, Ont.

DO NOT READ THIS

But if you are in need of supplies of any kind send to J. and R. H. Myers for their catalogue, or send 70cts. for 1 Clark "Cold Blast" Smoker, free by mail.

Our Foundation is made from "selected yellow" Bees-wax.

Yours truly,
J. & R. H. MYERS,
STRAFFORD CITY APIARY.

Box 94.

The Bee-Keepers' Review.

A 50c. Monthly that gives the cream of Apicultural Literature ; points out errors and fullarious ideas, and gives each month, the views of leading bee-keepers upon some special topic. *Three samples free.*

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

50 Colonies of Bees for sale—L. Frames.

Address,
WILL ELLIS, St. Davids, Ont.

Foundation Press.

We have for sale a GIVEN FOUNDATION PRESS, DIES PERFECTLY NEW and for the Langstroth Frame. Price on application.

Address,
E. L. GOOLD & CO.,
Brantford, Ont.

PELHAM FOUNDATION MILL, SECOND HAND.

Makes first class foundation. MUST BE SOLD. Price, \$10.00. A bargain.

Address,
E. L. GOOLD & CO.,
Brantford, Ont.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

Bee-keepers we can supply you with a limited amount of the above buckwheat, celebrated as a honey producing plant and producing large and abundant grain per acre.

Per bushel, \$1.75 ; half bnshel, \$1.00 ; quarter bushel, 50 cts.

Orders filled in rotation until exhausted.

WILLIAM GRANT,

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

Fine Woolleas, Gentlemen's Furnishings, &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

Millinery, Mantles, Costumes, Ready-made and
Custom Clothing, Shirts, Collars, &c.

COLBORNE STREET, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Carpets, Oil Cloth,
Matting, Curtains,
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.

Walking Sticks,
Umbrellas, Carpet
Bags, Valises, 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.

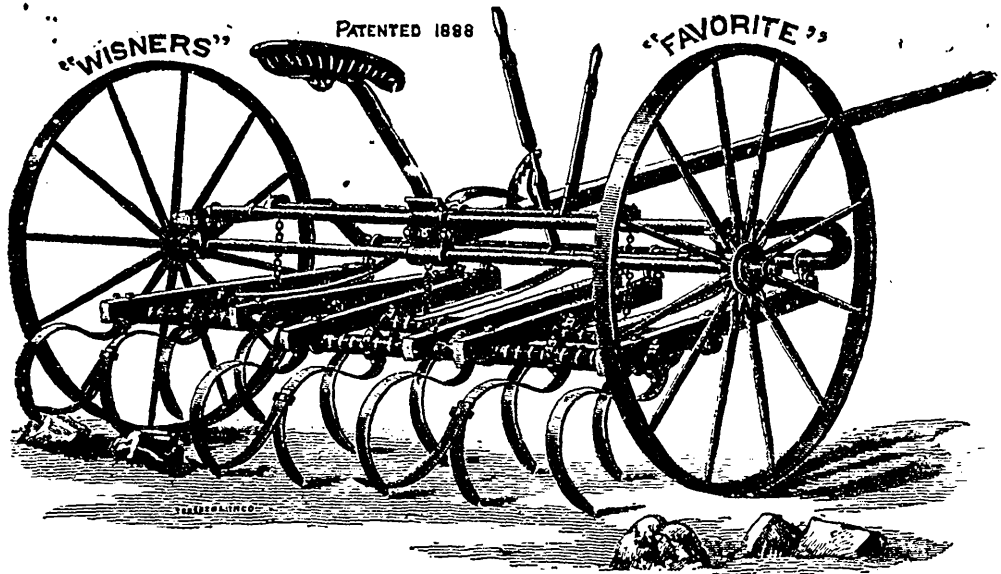
Lawn Tennis, Cricketing,
Boating, Bathing Suits,
Hats in Felt, Silk and
Tweed, Pith Helmets, Caps
in cloth, Silk and Lustre.

Manufactured on
The Premises,
Costumes,
Mantles, Millinery

FAMILY MOURNING.

WILLIAM GRANT,
Brantford, Ont.

WISNER'S 'FAVORITE'



Patented and Manufactured only by

J. O. Wisner, Son & Co.,

Brantford, Canada.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

**GRAIN DRILLS AND SEEDERS, SULKY HORSE
RAKES, HAY TEDDERS,
AND SPRING TOOTH HARROWS.**

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE.