

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					



THE



CANADIAN

Honey Producer.

Its Reading Columns for the advancement of Honey Producers exclusively.

Vol. I.

BRANTFORD, JANUARY, 1888.

No. 11.

The Canadian Honey Producer,

PUBLISHED BY

E. L. GOOLD & Co.,

BRANTFORD, - - - - ONTARIO.

Published Monthly, 40 cents per year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

The Canadian Honey Producer one year with the following Books:

Cook's Manual of the Apiary, cloth,	\$1.25	\$1.50
A. B. 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 cents,	1.00
Queen Rearing, by Henry Alley, cloth,	\$1	1.00

CLUBBING RATES.

The Canadian Honey Producer		
And Gleam, 78, 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
" Poulter's Profit,	65

PREMIUMS.

Single subscriptions are 40 cents per year.— Three subscriptions for one year at one time, \$1.00. In addition to the above, any one sending us 15 subscribers will receive one of Alley's Queen Traps; and to any one sending 25 subscribers we will send one of our No. 1 Smokers. Postage or express must be paid by the recipient of premium. All subscriptions must be for one year. Any one subscribing for two years will count as two subscribers. The largest number of subscriptions sent in by any one up to 1st May, '87, will receive in addition one complete Blackbarns hive for comb and extracted honey. The number of subscriptions must exceed 35.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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.	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.00
2 in.	3.25	5.50	9.00
3 in.	4.75	7.50	12.00
6 in.	8.00	12.90	18.00
7 in.	9.50	13.75	21.00
8 in.	10.50	15.75	24.00

E. SIMS.

J. J. SIMS.

E. SIMS & SON, Bankers, Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents.

Money Loaners on Real Estate at Lowest Current Rates.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MONEYS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

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

Real Estate sold on Lowest Commission.

GEORGE STREET, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Champion's Buggy Tops. PATENT PROPS.

This prop fills a long felt want. It is a device by which either the front or back joints of top may be separately worked from the inside. The driver can throw back the front of top, or lower the back and replace either from his seat—all done from the inside. Any one in the habit of getting in or out of buggies will certainly appreciate this improvement.

My Tops have met with universal satisfaction by the carriage trade, and have taken first prizes and diplomas wherever exhibited.

TOPS.

No. 1—Is a first-class rubber Top with superior quality of heavy brown back rubber, back and side curtains to match. Wrought rails and joints. Top prop nuts and rivets in either black, silver or oroid. Black T. P. nuts sent unless otherwise ordered.—Price \$12.50. With Patent top props and handles extra \$2.00.

No. 2—Is the same as No. 1, with best steel tubular bow sockets. Price \$13.50. With Patent top props and handles extra \$2.00.

No. 3—Is a first-class rubber Top, lined with blue brown or green cloth, steel tubular bow sockets, second growth ash bows, wrought rails and joints. Is a very neat and durable top and will answer all purposes where a rubber top is required

and is the very best top in the market for the money. Price \$16.00. With Patent top props and handles extra \$2.00.

No. 4—Is the same as No. 3 with solid wrought rails. Back valance and lined back curtain, Price \$17.00. With Patent top props and handles, extra \$2.00.

No. 5—Is a superior heavy rubber Top with back valance and lined throughout Solid wrought rails and joints. Hand sewed finish. The best rubber top that can be made. Price \$22.00. With Patent top props and handles, extra \$2.00.

No. 6—Is the same as No. 5 with leather side quarters and back stays, and has the appearance of a first-class leather Top. Price \$28.00. With Patent top props and handles, extra \$2.00.

No. 7—Is an all leather top, of the very best quality and workmanship. Price \$40.00. With Patent top props and handles, extra \$2.00.

TRIMMINGS.

Leather Cushion, Drop Back & Fall plain \$10.00

“ “ “ sewed or leated 12.00

Corduroy “ “ plain 8.00

Velveteen “ “ plain 8.50

HOW TO ORDER TOPS—Send width of seat from out to out on the top of seat.

CHARLES CHAMPION,

Hardware and Carriage Goods, Brantford, Ont.

Patented in Canada and United States,

THE CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER.

Vol. 1. January, 1887. No. 11.

The CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER comes to your homes Xmas Eve with sincere wishes for a Happy Season.

The several departments in the CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER were left out last month in order to give our readers the earliest news of the Convention of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. Two pages were added last month, they have not been deducted for January. It was pleasing to meet with so many Bee-Keepers—some old and some new faces. Thanks to Mr. Newman the editor of the *American Bee Journal*, Chicago, the accommodation was all that could be desired. The second morning of the Convention a party of us paid a flying visit to the office of the *American Bee Journal*, also the museum of Bee-Keepers' supplies and curiosities, and went through the factory and ware rooms of Mr. Newman's supply business. Time would not permit the party to examine all of interest to the bee-keeper and supply dealer, but we felt amply repaid in the information we gained by the inspection of the museum. Mr. Newman was in very poor health at the time of the Convention. His numerous friends will be pleased to hear that he is regaining strength.

We had also the pleasure of meeting Mr. A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, Editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*.—We found Mr. Root just as any one would expect to after reading his paper for several years. No one needs to be afraid to order bees or queens from him on account of foul brood being in his apiary. The bees and queens are not shipped from his apiary.

The *Montreal Weekly Witness* is a very excellent paper, and well worth the price asked for it, \$1.00 per annum. We have, however, for some time felt it would be advisable to conduct its apiarian department in a different manner. The party who has charge of it appears to be painfully ignorant of the fact that it is not an advertising medium, and now also of bee-keeping for in their issue of Nov. 2nd, '87, page 7, 2nd column, a certain firm receives honorable mention, also a certain paper, and to cap all, a beginner is advised to send for a copy of "Bird's eye view of bee-keeping."

The *American Apiculturist* completed its 5th vol. with the December number. It can be secured for the next year by sending 75c. to its editor, Henry Alley, Wenham, Mass. U. S.—It is well worth the money.

The Bee-Keepers' Magazine formerly published by Aspinwall & Treadwell, Barrytown, N. Y., is now in the hands of John Aspinwall of the same place. The annual subscription will be 50c., which may be sent to us in Canada postage if desired. The *Canadian Honey Producer* and the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine* for one year, 80c. This club offer stands for a limited time only.

From the President of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, Doctor A. B. Mason.

Auburndale, Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 8th, 1887.

Friend Holtermann:—The package of the *Honey Producer* came safely to hand, and I will own up that I was prejudiced against it, for I thought one Bee Paper was enough for Canada, for it would divide the field and take off the profits, but as the journals are mediums of advertising their wares, of course they will pay.

If the future numbers shall prove as good as those sent me, you certainly have no reason to fear that it will not be wanted by a goodly number of Bee-Keepers if they should have the opportunity to read a few numbers. If

you don't "get onto" the Canuck craze and make it too "distinctively Canadian" you ought to have a large number of subscribers in the U. S. There is one thing I don't like about it, too many ads. in the back part. I have my Bee-Journals bound, and I don't like to have to pay for binding ads., and then it makes the book larger and the leaves are in the way when looking up any matter; but where they are on both front and back leaves they can be removed before binding. Don't fail to give a good index at the close of the vol.

When I saw in the November number that friend Pettit had been so near my home (only about 60 rods from Wagon Works R. R. Station to our house,) and did not stop and see me because he had not notified me of his coming, I felt very much disappointed, for I should have considered it an honor and it certainly would have been pleasant to be favored with a visit, or even a call from him, and although not acquainted with Mrs. Pettit I'm sure her company would have added to the pleasure and helped to keep her "worsen half" in good trim. They were more particular than Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, for they very kindly called to see us without notifying us of their coming.

Our friends will always find our "latchstring hanging out," and we generally have a place for them to sleep, and enough to eat to stop the gnawings of hunger till a better place is found.

Very truly yours,

A. B. MASON.

Thanks. We have received many encouraging words from Bee-Keepers both by word of mouth and letter. We are desirous to spare no effort to make the *Canadian Honey Producer* a first-class paper and to conduct it in the interests of Bee-Keepers. We shall always be pleased to hear from our readers when they think we fail. Our subscription list in the U. S. is on the increase and we have on our list quite a number of the best Bee-Keepers in the U. S. Every progressive Bee-Keeper there wants to know what is going on in Canada; our paper gives this information fully for 40 cts. a year, so when we add to that general apicultural news and leading items from

British, French and German Bee Papers we feel that when we once get a subscriber we shall retain him.

We contemplate making the change as to the distribution of our advertising shortly but as the paper is not stitched in the ordinary way any page may be removed as desired without losing any other, and the necessity of such a change is we think, quite questionable. —ED.

Inter-National American Bee Association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This organization shall be known as "The Inter-National American Bee-Association," and shall include in its territory all of the United States and Canada.

ARTICLE II —OBJECT.

Its object shall be to promote the general interests of the pursuit of bee-culture throughout the North American continent; to form a fraternal bond of Union for the instruction and protection of its members; to diffuse a general knowledge of the value and uses of honey both for food and medicine; to create a market for this God-given sweet, and to assist in its distribution evenly over the American continent—thereby enhancing its commercial value.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

1. This Association shall consist of its officers, life members, annual members, honorary members, delegates from affiliated local associations, and ex-presidents.
2. Any person interested in apiculture may become a life member, upon the payment to the Secretary of the sum of ten dollars, and receiving a majority vote at any annual meeting of this Association.
3. Any person interested in apiculture may become an annual member upon the payment to the Secretary of one dollar, and receiving a majority vote at any annual meeting. Ladies interested in apiculture may be admitted free upon a majority vote.
4. Annual members shall be entitled to vote, hold office, and discuss any question before the Association, subject to the By-Laws of the Association.

5. Any person interested in bee-culture may become honorary members by a majority vote at any regular meeting.

6. Delegates from affiliated local associations shall be admitted free, and have all the rights of annual members.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and their term of office shall be one year or until their successors shall be elected and installed.

2. The Presidents of all the local associations, in affiliation with the Inter-National Association, shall be "ex-officio" Vice-Presidents of this Association.

ARTICLE V.—AFFILIATION.

Any State, District, Territory or Province in North America may become affiliated, to the "Inter-National American Bee-Association" upon the annual payment of five dollars which shall be due on the first day of January in each year.

ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of this Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at the previous annual meeting. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may engage in discussion, and adjourn until some future day.

ARTICLE VII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called by the President and Secretary, who shall constitute an executive committee.

ARTICLE VIII.—VACANCIES IN OFFICE.

Vacancies in office by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the President until the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, by a two thirds vote of all the members in attendance.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—The officers of this Association shall be elected by a majority ballot; or, if so decided, by a vote of two-third of those present, the officers may be elected by a show of hands.

ART. II.—It shall be the duty of the President to call and preserve order in all meetings of the Association; to call for all reports of officers and standing committees; to put to vote all motions regularly seconded; to de-

cide upon all questions of order, according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, and in accordance with parliamentary usage to provide for counting the votes at all elections; and at the expiration of his term of office, to deliver an address before the Association.

ART. III.—It shall be the duty of the First Vice-President (or in his absence one of the other Vice Presidents), in the absence of the President to perform the duties of that office.

ART. IV.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call the names of the members of the Association at the opening of each annual meeting, and to receive the annual dues; to report all proceedings of the Association, and record the same, when approved, in the Secretary's book; to conduct all correspondence of the association, and to file and preserve all papers belonging to the same; to take and record the name and address of every person who becomes a member of the Association, and transfer the moneys received for dues to the Treasurer, after taking a receipt for the same; to make out and publish annually, as far as practicable, a statistical table showing the number of colonies owned in the spring and fall, the amount of honey and wax produced, together with such information as may be deemed beneficial) by each member of the Association; and to give notice of all regular meetings of the Association in the bee-papers, at least four weeks before the time of such meeting.

ART. V.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive from the Secretary the funds of the Association, and give a receipt for the same; to pay them out upon the order of the executive committee, and to render a written report of all receipts and expenditures of the Association at each annual meeting.

ART. VI.—The Secretary shall have power to choose an Assistant-Secretary, if deemed necessary.

ART. VII.—The Association shall be mainly governed by the following order of business:

Call to Order.

Reading the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting.

Calling the Roll of Officers and Members.

Reception of New Members.

Collection of Annual Dues.

Secretary's Report.

Treasurer's Report.
 Report of Standing Committees.
 Reports from Affiliated Local Associations.
 President's Address.
 Election of Officers.
 Selection of Place and Time of Next Meeting.
 Miscellaneous Business.
 Discussion of Topics.
 Installation of Officers.
 Adjournment.

ART. VIII.—A committee of five shall be elected, who shall have power to organize itself into a "Honey Company," and its duties shall be to inaugurate plans for the marketing and sale of the products of the apiary. Every member of the Inter-National American Bee-Association, and its affiliated branches, shall be entitled to the benefits of the Honey Company, subject to the terms of its By-Laws.

2. This Honey Company shall make annual reports of the state of the market, amount of business done, and of its financial condition to the annual convention of the Inter-National American Bee-Association.

ART. IX.—1. The Secretary of each local affiliated society shall, through its Secretary or President, on the first day of August in each year report, to the Secretary of the Inter-National American Bee-Association, the number of its members, stating the aggregate number of colonies of bees in their apiaries in the previous fall, the number in the spring, the increase since, and the approximate number of pounds of honey produced (stating comb and extracted separately,) and any other desirable information concerning the probable honey-production of those not members of the Society, but within the territory of the affiliated local association.

2. If the annual affiliation fee be not promptly paid, and the local report withheld, the "Inter-National American Bee-Association" may at any time within one month of the dates mentioned withdraw the privileges of affiliation, which comprises the following:

(1.) The President of each affiliated society is "ex officio" a Vice-President of the Inter-National American Bee-Association.

(2.) It shall be entitled to receive from the Inter-National Society, two silver medals to be offered as prizes for honey, open for competition to all its member, one for the best in the comb, and the other for the best out of the comb.

(3.) The members of all the affiliated societies shall be entitled to all the facilities which may be provided from time to time by the Honey Company, for the sale of honey and beeswax, upon the terms stated in the By-Laws of the Company.

(4.) Each affiliated society shall be entitled to the services of a Judge to award premiums at its Bee and Honey Show, upon the payment of his actual railroad and hotel expenses.

(5.) Each affiliated society shall be entitled to elect one delegate to each 25 of its members, or fraction thereof, who may represent it at the annual meeting of the Inter-National American Bee-Association. All expenses of such delegates to be borne by themselves or the local society, or both conjointly, as they may provide. Such delegates shall be entitled to vote, hold office, and take part in all the deliberations of the Inter-National Association.

ART. X.—A Defense Committee of seven shall be appointed for the purpose of considering the applications of members for Defense from unjust lawsuits by those who are prejudiced against the pursuit. This committee shall be the officers annually elected by the National Bee-Keepers' Union, which is hereby declared to be affiliated to the Inter-National American Bee-Association. Its President is hereby made a Vice President of this Association, and its Manager also a delegate to the Inter-National Convention.

ART. XI.—An expert Committee of three shall be annually elected and fully empowered to prepare examination blanks, and make all necessary arrangements for the examination of candidates for Diplomas as Experts in the art of Bee-Keeping. This committee shall be empowered in the name of this Association, to award Diplomas of three grades upon candidates, according to their proficiency in the art of bee-keeping and the management of the apiary.

ART. XII.—1. The Executive Committee of this Association shall cause the Constitution and By-Laws to be printed in appropriate form, and every person joining the Association shall be entitled to a copy of the same.

2. It shall also select subjects for discussion, and appoint members to deliver addresses or read essays, and the same shall be published with the call for the next annual meeting.

3. It shall also provide free Badges for all

members, and procure medals for the honey shows of affiliated associations, and Diplomas for experts.

4. The Executive Committee shall also provide a place of meeting for the annual convention, and see that all necessary arrangements, are made to carry out the demands of the Constitution and By-Laws.

ART. XIII.—No member shall be entitled to the floor more than five minutes in the discussion of any motion, resolution or petition, without obtaining the consent of the Association, nor a second time, unless by the consent of the President, or a majority of the members present.

ART. XIV.—All committees shall be elected by ballot, by a plurality vote, except by special resolution.

ART. XV.—These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting of the Association.

The Constitution and By-Laws will probably be published in all Bee Papers in America, and will be carefully discussed afterwards. In the By-Laws the Art. viii. would be difficult to carry out in an international way, but this would not hinder Canada otherwise entering heartily into the proposed scheme, nor would it be desirable for the U. S. that the Article should be left out.

Art. xi. We should like Mr. Newman to explain to all of us through his American Bee Journal the advantages which are to be derived from these certificates. Are our judges at shows to be chosen from these, or what may the object be?—E.D.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. Editor:

I noticed in your report of our North American Convention, on page 215, that you carry the idea that in answering to the subject handed to me, namely, bee-hives and fixtures, my speech was entirely devoted to the peculiar functions and features of my new hive. Whether intentional or not you have placed me in a false light and one upon which I feel quite sensitive, for I have always opposed making exhibitions of apiarian supplies

at our Conventions, and making these Conventions an advertising medium. The day I left home for the Convention under protest, and most urgent solicitations from several parties, I shipped the hive there to be looked at, never taking a circular or anything else. When I arose to make my speech I told the Convention I had prepared nothing and even if I were capable of covering the ground, it was so broad a field that no Convention could afford me the time it required to go through it all, and that I would resolve myself into a question drawer and answer such questions as might be asked me, in so far as I was capable and from my standpoint of bee-keeping. The very first thing the president said, was "bring that new hive over here"; and I did so and got along the best I could with a volley of questions presented by the members of the Convention, as you very well know, as you were sitting close to me. (See report in American Bee Journal.) Now with all candor, let me ask you what grounds or reason there were for any unpleasantness? I am aware that one member made some very foolish remarks which only showed the Convention that he was intensely envious and jealous of the questions and answers which came as natural as the flowing of a spring from the hillside. You remember that over one half of the time was occupied describing the merits of my honey-board, which I invented about ten years ago. You will also remember how Dr. Miller, A. I. Root, Hutchinson, Dr. Mason, and other leading practical apiarists, praised that honey-board and spoke of the great pleasure and comfort they had enjoyed through its use. You remember how a part of these gentlemen admitted that they had honestly and earnestly opposed this honey-board but at a later period found out their mistake. Now, Mr. Editor, nothing is clearer to me than that this new hive in question, is passing through precisely the same crisis as did that honey board, and that by and by all that can be said about it will be taken as were my remarks concerning the honey-board. Perhaps we shall have to wait till the patent expires however, for human nature is quite selfish.

I hope you did not mean to do me any injustice in your report and more so because our meeting and short acquaintance was a pleasant one and it is the earnest wish of the

undersigned that our relations in our business pursuit shall always be and end as pleasantly as did the beginning of our acquaintance.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich., Dec. 5th, 1887.

In reporting Conventions we always endeavour to place ourselves in a neutral position, in other words to eliminate our individuality. Wherever and whenever we come short of this we fail.

Now the topic assigned you was, "Bee-hives and Fixtures." It certainly was a very broad one. In the description you started in somewhere about the time of the ark. This information was of insufficient practical value to go to Chicago to hear. If we mistake not someone suggested that you "come to the point," you did not propose this we know. You thereupon resolved yourself into a question drawer and the one big question of your hive was taken up, and we believe we are correct in saying the greater portion of your time was taken up with your hive. Now you ask "what grounds or reason there were for any unpleasantness?" Only this, there are others who have their pet hives, some who have designed them, others who have adopted hives of which they are warm advocates, and they felt and we believe with some justice, that the Convention was giving you an undue advantage to advertise an article which you sell, and which enters into competition with theirs, an article too which cannot advance the plea that it is just being introduced, or even that it has not before been brought to the notice of the N. A. B. K. A., for it occupied our time through you at their meeting at Detroit two years ago. One member interrupted you, there were others who remained silent and made their objections after the close of the meeting, but their feeling that an injustice had been done was none the less strong. From your writings and views any one might have known that if you expressed the sentiments of your thoughts, you would speak of the "Heddon hive"

and say it was "the Bee-hive." To retain that harmony and good feeling all around that we as an Association should endeavor to maintain, we think it was inadvisable to introduce the subject. We trust that this may be the end of this matter. You have under this heading, "A Correction" brought in a "puff" for your hive which was quite unnecessary. However, we trust that we have no desire to do you an injustice and that a kindly and proper feeling for one another's welfare may always exist. You were to blame no more than those who asked you the questions and chose the topic upon which you were to speak and those of us who silently consented to the course taken.—ED.

MR. EDITOR :—

In your November issue I notice that the Aylmer Show has strained honey on the prize list. Your pertinent remarks in reference thereto are quite to the point, would they not apply to yourself as well, as I see in the same issue that the Southern Fair held at Brantford also offer a prize for strained honey. The time is drawing near when Bee-Keepers in every section should make it a point to see that the Fair Association in their locality have a correct as well as a liberal prize list for honey and apiarian supplies. It would be well if Bee-men would make out a prize list and mail it to the Secretary of Township or County Fairs in which he resides, providing that they have been not already given good prizes for these goods. This plan was tried in Middlesex and was very successful.—W. H. W.

Your suggestion is a good one. It has been decided to bring a motion before the next Brant Bee-Keepers' Association meeting to make out a prize list and submit it to our County Show Officers. It is also to be hoped that the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will grant county associations' funds to make these prize lists worth competing for. Our Association will probably devote its surplus funds to the same purpose.—ED.

At the Chicago Convention

Mr. M. M. Baldrige, of St. Charles, Ills., read an essay, entitled :

Price of Honey—How to control it.

The published programme of this Society informs me that "Controlling the Price of

Honey" is one of the topics to be considered at this meeting, and that the writer is requested and expected to open the discussion :

Having for the past thirty years had more or less experience in handling honey, and having been satisfactorily successful in "controlling the price" of it, I will at once proceed to *outline* briefly my ideas of how to do it, and how others may do likewise. The plan is so very simple and practical, so it seems to me, that it should readily be understood by others even though it be not indorsed. It is as follows : To fix the price myself and sell only to consumers.

But, says one, that may do with a small crop of honey, but how would you manage with a large crop—one that you could not possibly dispose of, at retail, and through your own individual efforts? In that case I would fix the price myself and sell to consumers through retail agents, and pay the agents a liberal commission for handling the honey and collecting the pay for it. But, says one, why not *sell* the honey outright to retail and wholesale dealers? Simply because that plan delegates to others the right to fix the price on honey to both dealers and consumers. When dealers *buy* honey it then becomes *their* property, and they then have the legal right to sell to others at cost, or at any other price they please. Not so by my plan.

Now let me illustrate my plan more fully, and as follows : Suppose I have, say 1,000 pounds of comb honey in small sections. As soon as the honey is secured, say in July, I would select perhaps five responsible groceries having a good trade, and as near my apiary as possible, and supply each of them with one crate of honey—about 25 pounds at a time, and no more. This would perhaps be enough honey for the month of July.

In August, or as soon as sold, I would supply the same groceries with the same amount of honey, and thus continue from month to month, or from time to time, until all is sold. This would perhaps cover a period of eight months, as each grocer, or retail agent, should sell, on an average, at least one crate of honey per month.

A crop of 2,000 pounds could thus be disposed of, and during the same length of time, by and through ten agents, and a still larger crop by having a proportionate number of retail agents. But my experience teaches

me that honey should be kept on sale, *and in sight*, every month in the year ; that more or less honey is wanted by consumers all the while, and that any grocer, worthy of the name, can get rid of at least one crate of honey during each month. This being the case, the average grocer should be able to sell not less than 300 pounds per year. By dividing the crop of honey in pounds by 300 this would give very nearly the number of retail agents necessary to dispose of any size crop the producer may have, in case he is willing to cover each month of the year.

Now about the pay : This may be collected at the close of each month, or as soon as each crate of honey is sold. By this means the producer runs no heavy risk in having his honey disposed of through retail agents. In case of an assignment, or bankruptcy, on the part of the agent, the honey on hand and unsold at the time belongs to the producer, and he has the power to remove it at his pleasure.

What about the commission for selling the honey and collecting the pay? The retail agent should have a liberal commission, so as to secure his hearty co-operation. As he has however, no *cash* invested in the honey, a liberal and *satisfactory commission* to both parties would perhaps be from 10 to 20 per cent, on the retail price. I can find plenty of retail agents who would be satisfied with 10 per cent, net commission.

Now a few words about the retail price : My judgment, based upon experience, is that comb honey, in small sections, should retail at from 15 to 25 cents per pound, depending upon its quality and general condition, and not upon the weight or size of the package. Dark honey should retail at from 15 to 18 cents, and white honey at from 20 to 25 cents per pound, and the 1-pound, 1½-pound, and 2-pound sections should be sold at the same price per pound, and let consumers take their choice. To me it seems wrong to ask more per pound for the 1-pound section than for larger sizes. My observation is that the consumers are willing, in many cases, to pay as much per pound for a 2-pound section as for the smaller sizes, and that it is economy for them to do so. Honey producers are to blame for encouraging the present difference in price, and should tolerate it no longer,

As the foregoing relates entirely to my plan of supplying consumers with honey by producers, and through their home markets, I will now say a few words about distant markets and the large cities: These should and must be likewise supplied with honey, but none, *save the actual surplus*, after the home markets have been provided for, as herein indicated, should be sent to these markets. And this surplus should not, as in the past, be sent to the present class of commission houses, but to honey houses owned, leased, or controlled by an association of honey producers. Each honey house should then supply the groceries, or retail agents, throughout the city of its location, in precisely the same way that the producer supplies his home markets, so that the system shall be uniform and harmonious everywhere.

The honey house should be strictly a wholesale supply house, and should have, as its manager, a competent and financially responsible agent of a honey producers association. The honey house should have traveling agents, and enough to supply properly the requisite number of responsible groceries, or retail agents, in the city of each location, every month in the year, and likewise one or more to visit other markets in the State, or territory tributary thereto, to see that none are neglected. This plan would perhaps do away with the necessity of having more than one wholesale supply house in any one State. It seems to me that there should be such a honey house in each of the following cities, to-wit: San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, and perhaps a few other large cities.

And now, says one, how are the managers of these supply houses to be paid? Simply by and through a proper commission on the honey sold by and through their retail agents. This would require two commissions in order to reach consumers.

But, says one, I thought you were opposed to commission men, and that you proposed to get rid of them altogether. By no means; for in order to carry out my programme successfully commission men are necessary, and besides I have never advocated their destruction. All I have ever proposed or desired to do was simply to stop patronizing the *self-appointed* commission men who now

sell our honey at wholesale, and who have had in the past, and still have at present, a great deal to do in fixing and manipulating the price of it.

My position is, that the producers are the proper parties to fix the price on honey to consumers, and that this can be done through an intelligent committee appointed by the delegates of an association representing the honey producers of the United States. This committee can and should agree upon a scale of prices for both white and dark honey in sections, and how the same should be graded, and these prices should and would be satisfactory not only to producers, but likewise to consumers.

The disposal and distribution of honey on the plan herein briefly outlined can be, and has been, adopted by *individual* producers, but by no means so successfully and harmoniously as by and through a protective and co-operative association of the *leading* honey producers, and for that reason I am decidedly in favor of organizing, as indicated, at the earliest practicable moment.

M. M. BALDRIDGE.

Mr. Baldrige puts well the importance of supplying our home market first. No effort should be spared to develop our home market as Mr. T. G. Newman said at Chicago Convention and he and others have advocated before. But Mr. Baldrige leaves out very important factors. He cannot induce every Bee-Keeper to combine with him as to the price at which honey shall be sold. Every Bee-Keeper is by no means a wealthy corporation who can say, if I cannot sell my honey in August or September because others are underselling me I will wait until they have sold and I can, and should he be so capable he may find as we do this year that if honey generally is not sold at or below a certain price he cannot sell, in short that honey can and is done without if the scarcity of it places it beyond a certain figure. Next we find that the grocer is by no means over anxious to sell our honey. The profits are not large for handling and cannot be to place it in the consumers hands at a proper figure; we find it difficult enough to induce them to handle it now and by placing any more restrictions upon these it would in many cases result in severing our outlet in that direction.

Mr. Baldrige refrains from quoting the price of extracted honey or suggesting details in the handling of it. Is the Bee-Keeper or the grocer to do the filling into retail packages? His suggestion as to the honey company in large cities is good, this may either be under the auspices of the Association or a board of directors; the readiest method would be the best so long as the producers of honey have it under their control. This company could advertise, spread leaflets on uses and advantages of honey, write little articles for the many newspapers who would receive them, all with the object of being newsworthy and of a nature to develop the honey markets. A cheap case with comb and extracted honey might be left in the grocery stores to which they sell, to place in a conspicuous part and keep honey in view of all. A large retail business should be sought after. Honey cured hams, honey confectionary, ice cream and the like should be on sale. The producer of course should fix the price of his honey, the retailer unless done by himself should then take care of itself. As to the method of retailing proposed in the first part of his paper, we think it unadvisable, we do not want anything which would even tend to cut off our outlet for honey, we rather want to add to them by means of a "Honey Company." When honey is placed in the hands of a commission merchant and we can afford to wait which would be desirable, let him be instructed not to sell below a certain figure. Let us organize and have reports of the honey crop to assist us. If we can control the wholesale price of honey and our own retail price the rest will take care of itself; grocers will not retail it for nothing or even less than nothing, they will make a fair margin on it. If we cannot control the price at which the producer sells, Mr. Baldrige is advocating a wrong policy and the sooner we look about for another method the better.—Ed.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.—At the American Bee-Keepers' Association it was our good fortune to meet with Dr. Miller of Meringo, Ill. There if we mistake not Dr. Miller stated he was one of the few who made his living entirely out of bee-keeping. Has the Doctor not forgotten his book "A year among

the Bees?" It is before us and has been carefully read and must say its style is pleasing and will be read with interest from end to end. It gives in plain words the practical experience of the writer. A few illustrations, notably on page 40, one of the section case, would make the book more readily understood. On page 49 Doctor Miller speaks of the contraction of the brood chamber. In Canada this method has not been in general use. We should be pleased if Dr. Miller would kindly explain if he would contract the brood chamber when he expected a linden flow, again a linden and buckwheat flow, and if he would contract in these cases at what time. The book is well worth the 75 cts asked for it. It is bound in cloth.

A CORRECTION.—Page 214 of your paper T. G. Newman is not properly reported when you say, "He had sold honey this year more easily at 10 cts. than last year at 15 cts." Please correct the blunder as it is a serious one.—M. M. Baldrige, St. Charles, Ill.

The above mistake is a typographical error it should be 5 cts. instead of 15 cts.—Ed.

For The Canadian Honey Producer. THAT "EXPLANATION."

In the C. B. J. for Oct. 12th, there appears "an explanation" brought out by my article in the C. H. P. for October.

The writer gives two reasons for the D. A. Jones Co.—the party referred to—not having had their exhibit in place at the time specified in the rules of the Industrial Exhibition Association. 1st, The space for which they had applied had been given to another exhibitor, and 2nd, The sickness of their helpers. He does not say anything about their reasons for not being at the grounds at all before the 5th, when as stated in my last, the exhibits should have been in place on the 3rd. Had they been there sooner they would probably not have been delayed another day getting explanations from the directors.

In regard to the sickness of their hands, that certainly was a good reason for allowing them more time, but the article referred to was the first intimation I had of that fact. The only reason given me by the judges for allowing more time was "the tardiness of the railway and express companies." Had their explanations to the judges been made before

they (the judges) had come to a decision I would not have had anything to say about it, but when I came so near getting the prize that one of the other exhibitors who was standing near, had already congratulated me, and then Mr. Jones took them aside to make "explanations" such as we were forced to give them. I think I certainly had some grounds for complaint. In regard to their offer to remit the difference between the 1st and 2nd prizes, if I am still dissatisfied, the \$5.00 is but a small portion of the value of the prize and the honor it would be impossible to transfer, and were it otherwise I would not care to take it contrary to the final decision of the judges.

I hope you will excuse me, Mr. Editor, for troubling you again with this matter, I should not have done so but for the fact that the "explanation" referred to has left me rather in the position of complaining without cause, simply because I wanted the prize and failed to get it.

A. G. WILLOWS,
Carlingford, Ont.

Mr. Willows' communication came in too late for the November number and the December number could owing to the convention report find no room for it. There can be no excuse for the exhibitors not being on the grounds earlier and the point which we should desire to gain by the question being brought up at all is that those in authority enforce the rule in this respect. It is not pleasant to have to attend ones exhibit when visitors are few and far between; their experience having been, there is but little to see the first days. Mr. Willows will agree with us that the judges desired to treat all alike and we trust that another season exhibitors may be compelled to abide by the rules, to the advantage of all. If we shall not secure this, a task which has been unpleasant to us, has failed in its object.

—Ed.

Queries For December Number.

No. 25. I winter a number of colonies outside in clamps. The clamps are so situated that a heavy drift of snow would if permitted collect over the clamp. Should I permit this drift of snow to remain or keep the entrance open?

I never used clamps. I think you should leave the snow on them.—A. D. Allen, Tamworth, Ont.

I have no experience, but have heard of bees wintering safely under a snow drift; at other times they all die. It will depend on the condition of the snow; if dry and loose I do not think it injures but rather protects, in the same way as it protects winter wheat.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip.

Slant the hives a trifle towards the front; open the entrances wide, and let the snow "drift."—Willis M. Barnum, Angelica, N. Y.

I have had no experience with clamps, but would lean a board against the front of the hives and allow the snow to remain, taking care to leave an air passage in the event of a sleet storm.—Robt. H. Shipman, Cannington, Ont.

Allow the snow to drift over the clamps as much as it will, but protect the entrance to hives by a storm porch, *i. e.*, a box as wide as the entrance with a flap that closes, or can be raised if it is warm enough for the bees to fly. Hence an angular hole in one end of the box to admit air, enough of which will get through the snow to keep the bees supplied.—H. F. Buller, Campbellford.

I never had any snowed under. Could not say.—Wm. Couse, Streetsville.

If the snow fall is very dry, so that the air can pass through the drift of snow it can do no harm, in fact it ought to act as an additional protection to the bees. But if the snow is wet when it falls as it generally is in this (Kentucky) climate it would do harm if not removed.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky., U. S.

I have had no experience in such wintering. Having the entrance covered with snow might do no harm, but if they were mine I would keep the entrance open.—Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont.

I would leave the snow over them. Have never tried clamps, but with chaff hives I never remove the snow from the entrance except when the weather is warm enough to allow the bees to have a flight.—A. G. Willows, Carlingford, Ont.

Keep the entrance open for ventilation; but allow the rest of the clamps to be banked up with snow.—E. Lunan, Buttonville, Ont.

Keep the snow cleared away from the entrance.—Ellis F. Augustine, Auhrim, Ont.

I don't think the snow drift will do any harm if you have a portico over the entrance,

if not it may fill up the entrance with ice when melting by the heat of the bees.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

The snow may as well remain, but it should never be permitted to melt and run down and then freeze so as to seal the openings to the hives. The question is rather blind. By clamp is usually meant a kind of artificial cellar or burying. Then what is meant by entrance?—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Michigan, U. S.

I would leave it on. The less a person knocks around hives in winter the better—Should it begin to thaw I would then take it away, especially if there was any danger of water soaking in. I am speaking of saw dust clamps. I have before now shoveled a good deal of snow away from my hives and I do not to-day think it did a cents worth of good.—Will Ellis, St. Davids, Ont.

I have left snow so situated with apparently the best of results, have however heard of the loss of bees so situated, from what cause not known however.—E. I.

No. 26. I am compelled to move my apiary half a mile, between Oct. 1st and May 1st. What is the best time to do it; location, Ontario? What precautions shall I take to prevent the return of bees to the old stand?

Move them in October after they have been confined to their hives for a few days by a storm. Shake them well before they begin to fly. Place some object before the hives so as to show they are in a strange place.—A. D. Allen, Tamworth, Ont.

Have no experience.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip.

I would move the bees early in the Spring. Very few of them will return to the old stand.—Will M. Barnum, Angelica, N. Y.

If the bees were wintered in the cellar, I should move them to their new stands before giving them a fly; if on their summer stands, in the spring about 1st May.—Robert H. Shipman, Cannington, Ont.

Move your apiary when you first set the bees out of winter quarters; taking for granted you winter inside.—Wm. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

I would have moved them about 1st Nov., and put them right into their winter quarters either cellar or clamp, As soon as they are taken out in the spring will do. If moved on either of the above dates no precaution

need be taken to prevent returning to old stand.—Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont.

Cannot advise as I have had no experience.—A. G. Willows, Carlingford, Ont.

I have considerable experience moving bees. I moved my apiary twice, only two or three hundred feet, I bought and moved an apiary $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and I moved my entire apiary on another occasion $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. In all these cases I met with no loss that I could perceive. I prefer March for this climate, perhaps April would be best for Ontario. I prefer a day that is a little too cool for bees to fly in the open air. The hives are closed up and moved to their new location, and if the weather becomes warm enough for the bees to fly out they are kept confined to their hives till late in the evening. Some pieces of boards or some shingles are set up in front of the hives so as to draw the attention of the bees when they make their first flight, and cause them to *mark* their new location. The reason I prefer to keep the bees confined till late in the evening is that bees will not leave the hives very far so near the close of the day, and if they once return to the hives all right they will know how to do it again. The best kind of a day to move bees a short distance is any day that is too cool in the morning for the bees to be out, but warm enough in the afternoon for a general flight.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky., U. S.

I think the spring is the best time to move bees. There will be no danger of them returning to the old stand if you smoke them thoroughly on opening the hives so as to cause them to fill themselves with honey.—E. Lunan, Buttonville, Ont.

Would prefer to move them in October when the weather is so cool that the bees will not fly for a few days, when they will not be so likely to return to the old stand. But if left till spring would move then just as soon as they begin to gather first pollen.—Ellis F. Augustine, Aughrim, Ont.

If you are not obliged to move your bees till May first, don't move them until set out in spring, then put them on their new stand, when all the bees except a very few will mark their location when first set out.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

I would do it late in April. Then the hives are lighter and the shaking up can do no harm if carefully done. I think few of the

bees would return to old place. A board leaned for a door against the hive and inclined over entrance would aid in holding bees to their new home.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Michigan, U. S.

I would move them in April. I moved my bees about 75 yards one spring, I think in April, the evening after they had a good cleansing flight. I would like the weather settled so that they could have a fly in a day or two again after moving. *I did not lose any bees by returning.*—Will Ellis, St. Davids, Ont.

Would prefer the spring, first settled mild weather.—ED.

No. 27. Is it advisable for general results to break down queen cells to prevent swarming? Is it advisable to confine the queen with perforated metal at the entrance to prevent swarming?

Yes, but it is a good deal of work in a large apiary. No, they would swarm every day, and return and do nothing else.—A. D. Allen, Tamworth, Ont.

I do not think so. I frequently take off queen cells when returning a swarm.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip.

(1) Yes. (2) I don't think so.—Will M. Brnum, Angelica, N. Y.

My answer to both parts of this question is, No.—Robt. H. Shipman, Cannington, Ont.

Yes; break down the queen cells; but you must also give the bees room to store honey or they will soon rebuild queen cells. No; I would not use perforated metal to close the queen in. I would rather cut her wing.—W. Couse, Streetsville, Ont.

No. No.—Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont.

I think not—it would take much time, as the bees would build more about as fast as you could break them down in an apiary of 50 to 100 colonies. 2nd. It might prevent swarming or rather it would prevent the swarm leaving unless they united with another coming out at the same time, but the bees would hang around the hive and do nothing.—A. G. Willows, Carlingford, Ont.

I do not think it advisable to prevent swarming by any of those methods. There is no method yet that I know of that will wholly prevent swarming, and I am doubtful if there ever will be, for nature must have its course, and if man prevents it in any way he will be the loser instead of the gainer.—E. Lunan, Buttonville, Ont.

It will not pay to proceed in that way to

prevent swarming in a large apiary. The hives would have to be gone over at least once a week, and sometimes swarms issue without the bees starting queen cells. If bees could be prevented from swarming in that way, the swarm fever could not be cured by that remedy, and it is the swarm fever that hurts the honey crop most of all. *After swarms* can be prevented by destroying the cells, but that is a hard way to do it. I prefer the depletion plan to prevent after swarms or to prevent increase. 2nd, Queen guards are a convenience when the apiarist is compelled to be away at intervals during the swarming season, but they will not prevent swarming, they only delay swarming for a short time till the queen cells begin to hatch. When this takes place the bees will kill the old queen if she cannot go with them, and there will be plenty of *after swarms*, as the virgin queens can slip through the perforations about as easy as the workers can. If it is desirable to prevent increase the best way is to let the bees cast one swarm, then manage so as to throw as much of the working force as possible into the swarm and work the swarm for surplus honey, and at the close of the honey harvest unite the swarm with the parent colony.—G. W. Demaree, Christianburg, Ky., U. S.

Breaking down queen cells will not prevent swarming when a colony has once taken the swarming fever. I have seen a swarm issue shortly after all the queen cells were broken down, leaving the old colony queenless until a new one was raised from new laid eggs, something I do not approve of as I like to have a good laying queen through the honey season, have never used perforated metal to prevent swarming.—Ellis F. Augustine, Aughrim, Ont.

The best way to prevent swarming is by giving your bees plenty of room to store honey and removing it by the extractor.—Breaking down queen cells will not prevent them if they have the swarming fever before they commence to build cells, and as soon as you tear or break them down they will build more. Perforated metal or any other traps are only a hinderance to the workers and creates more heat inside your hive, if the queen can't get out they will kill her before the young queens hatch, and your bees don't work so well when they are preparing to swarm.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

Yes, to prevent second swarms. This may be done and is advised by some of our best Bee-Keepers. I should not do it.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Michigan, U.S.

1st, I never do. 2nd, No, Sir.—Will Ellis, St. Davids.

I think not. 2nd, No. It is a wrong principle, when bees have the swarming impulse strong enough for that, gratify it and let them go to work but prevent that impulse if you can.—ED.

At the Chicago Convention.

Cost of the Production of Honey.

In computing the cost of production, figures should show the cost for several years. I find that the cost of production, in my bee-yards, has varied from 2 cents to 50 cents per pound. I inventory my bees at \$5 per colony.

In 1886 I had 200 colonies valued at \$1,000; and empty combs, hives, fixtures, etc., \$300. Interest at 6 per cent., \$78; hired help, rent of apiary, etc., \$72. My own labor five months, at \$30, \$150—total expenses, \$300. I secured 10,000 pounds of honey, at a cost of 3 cents per pound.

1883 my yield was 16,000 pounds from 160 colonies, and the cost per pound was 2 cents. In 1882 my yield from 100 colonies was 200 pounds, with expenses of \$100, or equal to 50 cents per pound as the cost of production. This year the yield is 6,000 pounds, at a cost of 4 cents per pound.

Taking the average for a longer series of years, the cost of production would be 5 cents per pound. The above figures are for extracted honey.

I count my time at five months, for during the remainder of the year a Bee-Keeper may turn his attention to something else *i. e.*, unless he is producing comb honey, when if he prepares his own crates, sections, etc., three months more time should be added, and 50 per cent, should be added to the cost, making the cost of comb honey at least 10 cents per pound.

One of my out-apiaries has the following showing for this season. It contained 50 colonies, and was worked for extracted honey. Expenses, \$40; honey produced, 2,200 pounds; cost 1 6-7 cents per pound.

I find that each year I can drop some of

my old appliances and take a less number of steps. I think that an expert ought to manage 300 colonies if in one yard, with little or no help.

The apiarist having surplus combs for every colony, and working for extracted honey, making only a moderate increase, can handle a large amount of honey with ease.

To get the best profits from bee-keeping, but little help should be employed, and fixtures used to facilitate rapid manipulations. The Bee-Keeper should keep just ahead of the bees, and not spend much time talking to book-agents.

J. H. MARTIN,
Hartford, N. Y.

After the reading of the above, an essay by Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y., was read as follows:

Honey Production—Its First Cost, and how much the Bee-Keeper should obtain for his labor.

Many seem to suppose that an apiarist is entitled to no more pay than the man who cuts wood, carries the hod, or breaks stone upon the highway—men whose working value is about \$1.25 per day. If this be true, whence is the Bee-Keeper to receive compensation for sleepless nights passed in forming plans to be carried out in the apiary during days of toil in the hot sun, only perhaps to find failure at the end, and the whole ground must be gone over again? There are doubtless some before whom this essay is read, who have spent more hours, days, weeks and years studying bee-keeping than the most noted lawyer or physician ever spent over their calling; and yet there are some of our numbers who are so insane as to think the Bee-Keeper can afford to work for the same wages as the hod-carrier—one who has never spent an hour's thought upon his profession.

The dealer who pays us 8 cents per pound for our extracted honey, tells us that he cannot afford to sell it for less than 10 cents per pound, which gives him a profit of 20 per cent; yet the Bee-Keeper must furnish brains, interest on capital invested, rent of lands and buildings, pay taxes on bees, pay for transporting his honey to market, perform one year's hard physical labor—all this for four-fifths of the selling price. There is a wrong

somewhere, and the sooner we realize it the better.

After carefully looking over the ground, I believe that 45 pounds of comb honey per colony is, as a rule, an average crop. Allowing that a man can manage 100 colonies of bees, he will get 4,500 pounds of comb honey as the result of a year's labor. But this is not clear gain, there is interest on bees, \$36; taxes, \$4; sections, \$25; foundation, \$30; shipping crates, \$40; double interest on \$200 invested in hives, which would be needed to keep them in repair, rent of shop and land, \$30; carting honey to the railroad, \$11—all of which makes a cash outlay each year of \$200.

Now, suppose we meekly take the wages of a hod-carrier, \$1.25 per day, or \$391.25 for the 313 working days of a year; to this add the cash outlay of \$200, and we have \$591.25 as the actual cost of 4,500 pounds of comb honey; a trifle over 13 cents per pound.

If we allow that one-half more extracted than comb honey can be secured, we have about $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents as the cost of a pound of extracted honey.

Whoever sells his honey for less than these figures, works for less than \$1.25 per day.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Queries for February.

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

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

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

Queries for March.

No. 31. How many pounds of honey will a colony consume in a year, if they do not swarm?—R. Shipman.

No. 32. Is a spring running through a bee cellar sufficient ventilation?

No. 33. Does honey fed back to the bees granulate in the comb?

For The Canadian Honey Producer.

I have word from all those who have been requested to write essays for O. B. K. A. and I am happy to be able to announce that all have kindly consented to write. As the subjects selected are of great importance, I confidently look for a most interesting meet-

ing. Now friends it seems to me that you can hardly afford to miss this meeting. Of course many other important matters will be taken up and we want you to help dispose of them.

S. T. PETTIT,

Pres. O. B. K. A.

Belmont, Ont., Dec. 19th, 1887.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Brant Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting at the Brantford Court House, Saturday, Jan. 7th, 1888. Meeting to commence at 2 p. m. The election of officers for the coming year will take place, also other important matters will be brought up, therefore a full attendance is desired.

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

The Ontario Bee Keepers' Convention will meet at Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 10th and 11th, 1888, commencing at 1 p. m. on the 10th. Place of meeting, the Court House. Reduced rates can be secured at the O'Neal House. Reduced rates may be secured on railroads by applying for certificates to

WM. COUSE, Sec'y, Treas., Streetsville.

The Ohio State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their fifth Annual Convention in the United States Hotel, cor. High and Town Streets, Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 10th and 11th, 1888. An interesting programme will be arranged. Reduced rates at the above Hotel.

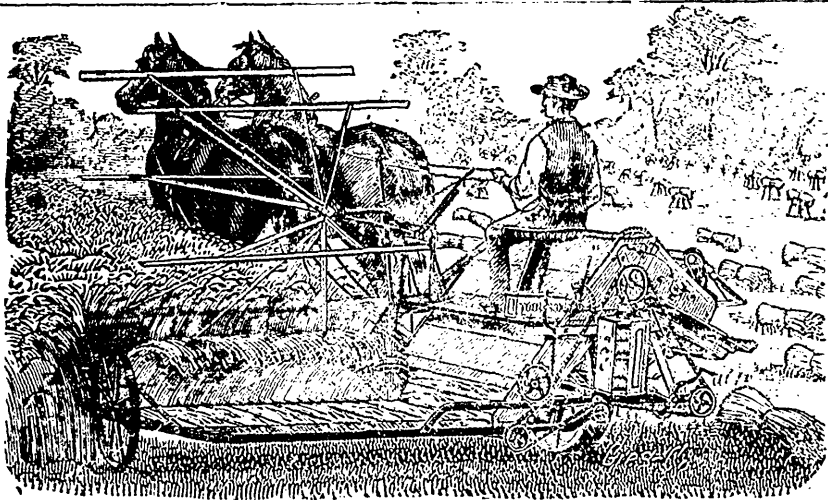
FRANK A. EATON, Sec'y.

SUPPLY DEALERS.

We are prepared to give tenders on Catalogues of Bee-Keepers' Supplies. Any of our Catalogue Cuts may be used if desired. For sample of printing see "Canadian Honey Producer."

E. L. GOOLD & CO.,

Brantford, Ont.



THE BRANTFORD LIGHT STEEL BINDER No. 2.

This Binder is the newest production of "The Age of Steel," and is guaranteed to be the lightest weight and lightest draft Steel Binder in the market. Examine it and you will be convinced that it is the best, simplest and most economical Binder that you can procure. For sale by courteous Agents everywhere. Manufactured only by

A. HARRIS, SON & Co., LIMITED. BRANTFORD, ONT

You have NO IDEA how nice the

Bee-Keepers'

MAGAZINE is. Why not send for sample and see?

SAMPLE

FREE.

A 32 Page Monthly, 50c. per year.

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

RAY'S 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.

WE WANT MEN

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

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Beeswax Headquarters.

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

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

HOW TO WINTER BEES.

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

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

THE BEE-HIVE

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

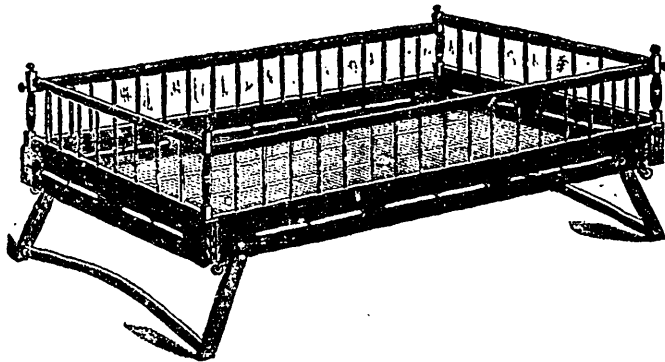
E. H. COOK, Andover, Toll Co., Conn.

2nd HAND MACHINERY.

Catalogues sent on application.

W. H. PETRIE, Machine Dealer.
Brantford, Ont.

LONG BROS., Brantford, Ont.,



MANUFACTURERS OF

Woven Wire

Mattresses,

Children's Folding
Cribs,
Woven Cots,
Upholstered Cots,
and Parlor Folding
Beds, etc.

All purchasers will find
them of the best grades
in the market.

Also manufacturers of the
Brant Creamer,

Used with or without ice, for both summer and winter use. Will positively save their price in one season. Our market Butter carries is the delight of all who use them, will hold from 36 to 100 lbs. according to size. Send for price.

1879. QUEENS AND BEES. 1887.—We are ready to ship Bees and Queens. Nucli and Bees by the lb. a specialty. Over 200 Colonies to draw from. No Circular this season. Untested Queens, \$1.00; six for \$5.00; Bees by the lb. same price. Frames of Broodsame as Queens and Bees Langitroth or Simplicity or Gallop.
Address, T. S. HALL, Corinth, Miss., Alcorn Co.

Lorne Iron Works, Dalhousie Street, Brantford.

E. & F. SCHMIDLIN,

Makes a specialty of Saw Mandrills, and all kinds of Special Machinery.

Send for prices of our Iron Saw Table, rip and cross cut, a complete Machine.

Repairs of every kind promptly attended to.

We make all kinds of Punches and

Dies for Tinware.



E. & F. SCHMIDLIN.

Carpets,
Oil Cloth,
Matting,
Curtains.

SPECIAL :

Black & Colored

Silks, Satins,

Velvets,

Brocades.

—
Fine Wool,
Dress Fabrics,
French
Cashmeres.

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

—
Jerseys,
Shawls,
Travelling
Wraps.

—
Parasols, Fans,
Bags,
Waterproof
Cloaks.

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

Manufactured on the Premises,
COSTUMES,
MANTLES, MILLINERY.

WILLIAM GRANT,

Direct Importer

OF

British & Foreign

DRY GOODS,

Fine Woollens,
Gentlemen's Furnishings, &c.

—o—
MANUFACTURER OF

MILLINERY, MANTLES,
COSTUMES,

Ready-made and Custom Clothing,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c.

—
COLBORNE STREET,
BRANTFORD,
CANADA.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Walking Sticks,
Umbrellas,
Carpet Bags,
Valises.

SPECIAL :

Fine Custom
Tailoring.

—
Shirts of all
kinds made to
Measure.

Collars and Cuffs
made to
Measure.

Constantly in
Stock
Fine Ur . . . r
in Silk,
Cashmere,
Merino,
Balbriggau,
Lamb's Wool.

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

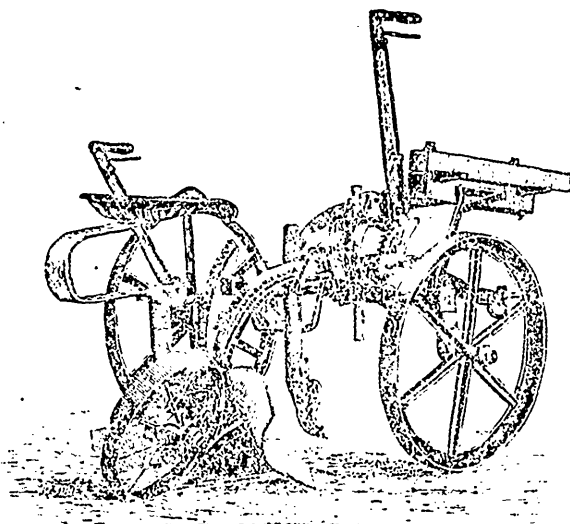
—
Braces,
Scarfs, Bows
Socks, in
Endless Variety

Lawn Tennis,
Criketing,
Boating,
Bathing Suitis.

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

Cockshutt's New "J. G. C." Riding Plow,

Showing Landside view and Rolling Coulter attached.
Covered by Three Patents,
Issued 1883, 1884, and 1885.



NEW DEPARTURE

Involving the King Bolt Principle. Strength, Compactness, Simplicity, the prominent feature.

Send for and read every word of our "J. G. C." Pamphlet,
Issued January 7th, 1887.

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA ONLY BY THE
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Steel Plows, Sulkys and Gangs.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

South Market Street, BRANTFORD, Ontario, Canada.

W. F. COCKSHUTT, President.

I. COCKSHUTT, Vice-President.

J. CHALLEN, Secretary.

J. M. YULE, Treasurer.

GEO. WEDLAKE, Mech. Supt.

BRANCH HOUSES.

A. Harris, Son & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

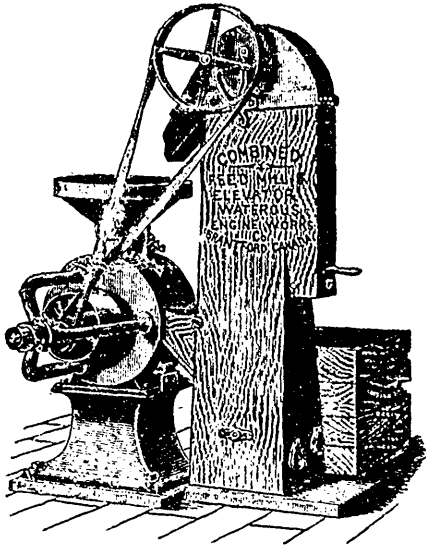
Nicholles & Renouf, Victoria, B. C.

Tippett Burdett & Co., St. John, N. P.

If no Agent selling our Plows in your locality send for our Descriptive Pamphlets to our address,

COCKSHUTT PLOW Co. L'td, BRANTFORD, ONT.

STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS WITH ELEVATORS



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

SAVING WEAR ON STONES.

These Mills use the very finest

FRENCH BUHR STONES

Acknowledged by all the best grain grinders in the world.

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

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

Capacity, 2 to 30 bush. per hour.

Mill Picks and Proof Staff Given Free.

Send for full particulars.

154 St. James St., Montreal.

30 St. Paul Street, Quebec.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co.,

Brantford, Canada.

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

Brantford
Soap Works.

USE

A. Watts & Co's

I V O R Y

B A R

S O A P.

THE POULTERS' PROFIT.

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

POULTERS' PROFIT, YORK PA

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.

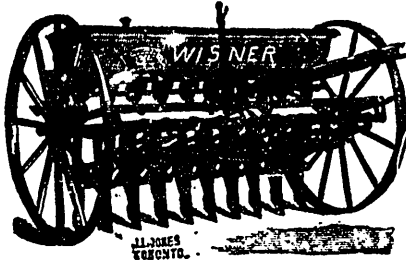
SEND FOR

Our special low rates on Honey Cans Sections, Hives, Foundation, Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

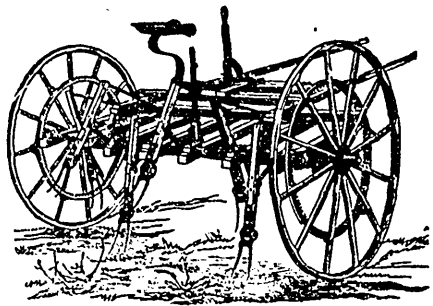
S. P. HODGSON,
Horning's Mills.

The Celebrated "Wisner" Machines.

Tubular Iron Frame.



Patent Spring Hoe.



Wisner Grain Drill.
POSITIVELY UNEQUALLED.
Thousands in use in Canada.

Patent

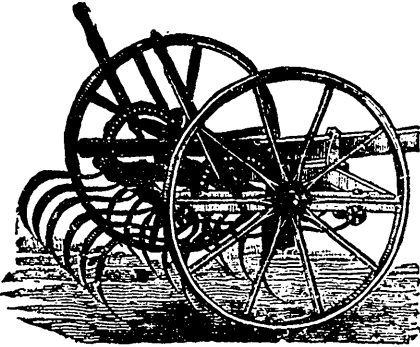
Wisner Tedder.

We guarantee all our Machines to give satisfaction. Send for

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Examine the "Wisner" Machines before purchasing.

In ordering mention Canadian Honey Producer.



Spring Tooth Cultivator.

J. O. Wisner, Son & Co.,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

HONEY CANS. HONEY CANS.

HONEY CANS.

60 lb. each, 50c.; per 10, \$4.80; per 25, \$11.25; per 100, \$42.00 as per catalogue.

Also, 30 lb. cans, 15 lb. cans.

Ross self-sealing cans and screw top cans all sizes.

Labels best on the market.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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