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THE



CANADIAN

Honey Producer.

Its Reading Columns for the advancement of Honey Producers exclusively.

Vol. 3.

BRANTFORD, NOVEMBER, 1889.

No. 9.

The Canadian Honey Producer,

PUBLISHED BY
E. L. GOOLD & Co.,
BRANTFORD, - - - - ONTARIO.

Published Monthly, 40 cents per year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Subscription price of the Canadian Honey Producer is 40 cents a year. 3 subscriptions at one time, \$1.00 to one or more addresses.

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

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. 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

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" American Apiculturist, monthly,	1.10
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" Rays of Light, "	85
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" Bee-Keepers' Advance,	80

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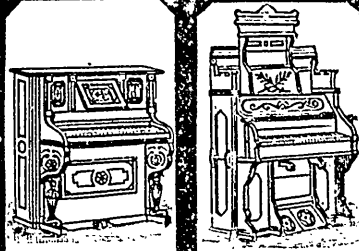
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The twelfth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. 2,000 sold the past year. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th addition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in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

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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.

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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.

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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."

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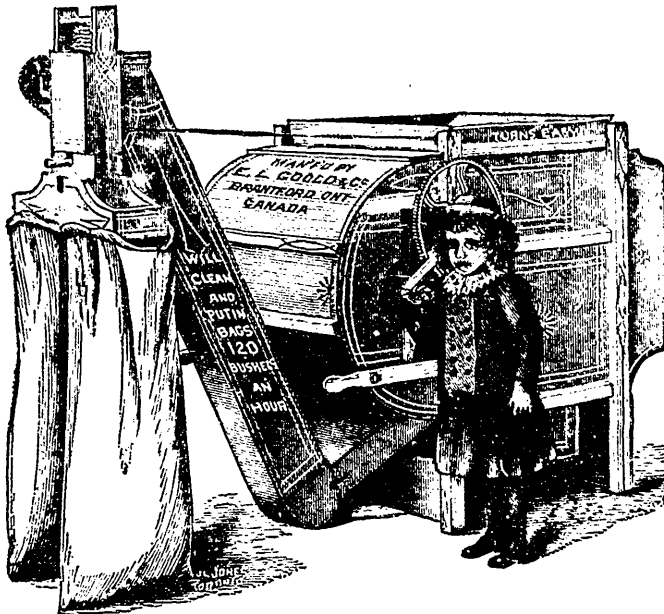
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Something New.



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

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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,
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THE CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER.

Vol. 3. November, 1889. No. 9.

In another column will be found the copy of a proof sent to us by friend E. Root. Brantford was selected as the place of meeting because the Association was invited to that place, that reason surely still holds good. The Secretary was selected afterwards doubtless because he lived at Brantford, but that is different. Then in passing we may say, *The Canadian Honey Producer* is still published, but even if not, this would not influence the meeting. The vote proposed has no value as far as legality is concerned. The change of place cannot be effected in such a way. Personally, Buffalo N. Y. would suit very well, but the change is we think not in the interests of the Association, and above all it is too late in the day. Of course we must excuse the errors in friend E. R. Root's letter to Dr. Mason, the President, as he has so many things on his mind we can see he might forget why Brantford was selected; might not notice or remember that our change of Post Office was given, and that he should think the *Canadian Honey Producer* had ceased publication, yet we cannot understand how any one can imagine that at this late date the place of meeting can be changed. There is one pleasant feature about the matter that we must give every one credit for wishing to serve the best interests of the Association.

Later.—Oct. 30th. We have had a very pleasant, friendly letter from our friend Ernest Root, stating he thought Canadians were willing to make the proposed change and that was why he had endorsed the change as the matter was a misunderstanding. The idea has been dropped and we shall be pleased to meet friend Root at Brantford.

Our readers are doubtless aware there has been a change of residence of the Editor of the *Canadian Honey Producer*. This makes the continuation of publication a more difficult matter. The Postal Authorities have also given notice that postage will in future have to be charged upon the *Canadian Honey Producer*. Under these circumstances it has been decided to discontinue its publication at the close of the year. In order to do full justice to our readers we have made the following arrangements.

No further subscriptions will be taken, any sent from this date out will be returned. Those whose subscriptions do not expire with the end of the year may have the amount of unexpired subscription returned, or if they do not take the *American Bee Journal*, or *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, they may select which ever they choose for the unexpired time. In no case will these be sent for more than one year, by this we mean if the *Canadian Honey Producer* is due to a subscriber for more than one year he must be willing to accept this new paper for one year as payment in full.

If the *American Bee Journal* and *Gleanings* have our subscriber on their list already, there is only one way, that is for us to refund the balance of subscription to our subscriber.

If either the *A. B. J.* or *Gleanings* are taken, our subscriber must take the one he does not already subscribe for.

No one can object to this arrangement, it is just and fair. Let us hear at once from every subscriber what they wish done.

Those in arrears will kindly remit balance due, as we must settle the matter in our books, from these no remittances will be accepted beyond the time for the expiration of publication of this Journal, which time will be with the issue of the December number.

We have made arrangements that those of our readers who take both the *American Bee Journal* and *Gleanings*

mgs in Bee Culture may instead of having their money for balance of subscription have the *Bee-Keepers' Review* sent them for unexpired time.

To our friends and patrons we would say, we should like them to continue to favor us with contribution until the end for which we shall be grateful.

To the public generally we may say, that the *C. H. P.* is self-sustaining, and every prospect that its subscription list would increase. Yet as before stated there are difficulties in the way which it would not be easy to surmount. We trust no one will attempt to publish a new Bee Journal. There are enough good Journals at the present day and but little room for more. On the other hand, if the Journals of to-day do not treat their readers properly they must expect competition to step in.

In closing we would here say, we consider we have kept faith with our readers; doubtless we have made mistakes, yet we have made it our aim to publish the *Canadian Honey Producer* in the interests of our readers, therefore any mistakes made we trust will be considered as made unknowingly, and hence all the more readily pardonable. Do not let us be misunderstood, whenever we have seen clearly that we have erred, we have never flinched from correcting the statements made.

E. L. Gould & Co. will still continue in the supply business as usual.

Meeting of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association.

The Brant B. K. A. met at the Court House, Brantford, Saturday, Oct. 12th, 1839. Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from the Ex-Secretary was read and discussed in regard to the International Meeting to be held in the City of Brantford, the 4th, 5th and 6th of December, also a letter from S. T. Pettit, Belmont. The first business was appointing a Committee to arrange for the reception of the International.

Moved by Mr. Edminson, seconded by Mr. Birkett, that Messrs. Barber, Findley, and the

President and Secretary, be the Committee to get a hall and to make other arrangements. The Committee agree to do all they can hoping the Ontario Bee-Keepers will assist to make it a success.

REPORTS OF THE SEASON.

	Spring,	Fall,	Exc'd Honey,	Comb.
Edminson,	3	11	150	50
Birkett,	34	52	1300	300
Findley,	16	47	400	400
Barber,	95	140	6000	500
McIntyre,	4	11	400	100
Birch,	3	12		150
Howell,	22	51	900	50
Secretary,	93	174	3500	500

Preparing bees for winter discussed. Barber thought a young queen, 20 to 30 lbs. of honey, put in cellar, chaff hives or clamps, would insure good success. D. Anguish the same. Edminson enquired what to do if not enough stores. We recommended to feed sugar as soon as possible if he could not get sealed frames of honey.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Mr. Barber asked, what is the reason of so many drones at this time of year?

Ans. The honey coming in slowly late.

Mr. Howell asked what success did you have with the Chapman plant?

Ans. It did not do so well as last year, but it is a good plant for honey, it comes in after basswood and continues until frost.

Mr. Birkett asked, would you put cushions on top before you put your bees in the cellar?

Ans. By Mr. Barber, no, they will cluster better without. Meeting adjourned.

D. ANGUISH, SEC'Y.

The American International Bee-Association.

The coming Convention of the above association at Brantford, certainly promises to be one of the largest and best ever held by that association. We use the terms largest and best after careful consideration. County associations have appointed their delegates in Ontario. The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association has also appointed a delegation and between this and the delegates of County associations an attendance of sixty should alone be secured; then the counties of Haldimand, Norfolk, Simcoe, and Oxford have a great many excellent bee-keepers, many who keep bees

extensively and when we consider those coming from outlying counties and those we already know of as coming from the United States we feel perfectly justified in saying what we have.

Reduced railway rates may be secured by applying to R. F. Holtermann, Romney, Ont., for railway certificates; these are required when you start on your journey to Brantford.

Reduced hotel rates may be secured at the Kirby House, \$1.50 per day being the rate granted. The Commercial Hotel, close to the place of meeting is a good \$1.00 per day house.

The programme as far as completed is as follows:

"Bee-Keeping as an occupation for women," Miss H. F. Buller, Cambellford, Ont.

"Disposing of the Honey Crop," Thos. G. Newman, Chicago, Ills.

"Cellar, vs. Out door Wintering," R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Ont.

"Shipping Queens," F. H. Macpherson, Beeton, Ont.

"Elementary System" or "Apparatus of the Honey Bee," Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.

"Specialist and his relation to progress of the World," S. T. Pettit, Belmont.

"Riding Hobby Horses, Bee-Keeping a reaction from other pursuits and an antidote for disease," Ernest Root, Medina, Ohio.

"Warm Hives—how best attained," S. Cornell, Lindsay, Ont.

Come all that can and there is no doubt a profitable time will be had.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Barrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 26th,

FRIEND HOLTERMANN:

The U. S. and Canada are so closely related in the bee-keeping industry, that whatever benefits one, must to some extent benefit the other. As you no doubt have read, we will probably have a grand World's Fair in New York in 1892. It is important that in that case, our industry should be shown up in its true importance, and to that end I suggest that some one be appointed on the proper committee to look after our industry exclusively. Would it not be well for several conventions, both in this country and in yours, to

noininate some one to serve in the capacity indicated?

If the several conventions will send me their recommendations, I will see that they reach the proper authorities as I am constantly in the city.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN ASPINWALL.

A very good idea. *Gleanings in Bee Culture* proposes Dr. Mason. We know of no one better able to fill so responsible a position, but would the Doctor consent to remain away for so long a time.—Ed.

Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Where shall we hold the next National Bee-keepers' Convention.

SHALL IT BE CHANGED FROM BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, TO BUFFALO, N. Y.?

The *Canadian Bee Journal* for Sept. 18th contained an editorial touching upon a point that I had been thinking of for some time. It reads as follows:

While at Buffalo we lost no opportunity of inviting our American friends to be with us at the coming international convention, to be held at Brantford, in December, and we were encouraged by many promises to be present. We hope that our Canadian bee-keepers will not forget to be present, and give our visitors such a welcome as they deserve. By the way, would it not be mere justice to place the holding of the next convention at Buffalo? The bee-keepers there would like it, and it will give Canadians a good chance of again being present. Besides, the Eastern States are deserving of it in their turn. Think of it, and come prepared to do the matter justice, in the best interest of the association.

This set the ball rolling; and, of course, in view of the foregoing considerations, I could not help giving it another boost by writing the following letter to Dr. Mason, president of the Association, which will explain itself:

Friend Mason:—The last leading editorial in the *Canadian Bee Journal* for Sept. 18th strikes upon a point that I have been thinking of for a long time. The reason the next

international convention was located at Brantford was because its secretary lived there, and could see to all the necessary business; but now I am informed he has moved away, and has been away for some time. The publication of the *Canadian Honey Producer* has also been discontinued. Now, the question comes up, what attraction or what reason is there for having the convention in a small town in Canada, with nothing particularly to call it there now? The population of Brantford is only 13,000, and it is but 70 miles from Buffalo by rail. Why wouldn't it be a good scheme to change the convention to Buffalo, on the border of the two countries, in a city of 250,000 population, and in the vicinity where some of the best bee-keepers in the world are located? We can surely get better rates of travel to Buffalo. Furthermore, there is a good live man by the name of O. L. Hershiser, with whom you are acquainted in that vicinity, and you may be sure he will leave no stone unturned to make the next international a success so far as accommodations, rates of travel, etc., are concerned. Buffalo in the winter time is a place of great resort, on account of the Falls, and I am satisfied that a much larger attendance can be had by some outside attraction than by bees alone. At New Orleans there was the largest attendance at the international in its history; and the reason of it was the World's Exposition. We were interrupted a little, it is true, by those coming in and going out; but I would a great deal rather attend a convention where there is a large attendance, with some interruptions than a small one-horse affair with an international name and no interruptions. Now, my better half and I, and, in fact, the whole of the Roots, want to see Niagara Falls in the winter. For the sake of the women, therefore, and for the sake of securing the presence of the New England and New York bee-keepers, exert your influence in favor of Buffalo, N. Y. The Canadians, according to the *C. B. J.*, will be just as willing to attend. There is nothing at Brantford now to attract the convention, and there is no reason why it should be held there. I will write to Prof. Cook, and also to Mr. Newman, and the secretary, Mr. Holtermann. The latter, under existing circumstances, would, I think, just as soon have it at Buffalo

as at Brantford. We changed our place of meeting last year, and why not change it now? Times and circumstances alter things very materially sometimes. Whatever you may think or say, remember that at Brantford there used to be a bee-journal and an editor of a bee-journal, and a secretary of the International Bee-keepers' Association. These attractions are now all gone.

ERNEST R. ROOT.

Medina, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1889.

Hardly deeming it advisable yet to do anything about it in print, I sent press copies of of this letter to Prof. Cook, who originally proposed meeting at Brantford, and to the editor of the *American Bee-Journal*, Mr. Newman. The following replies were received, all of which seconded the change. The first one is from the president, who writes as follows:

Friend Ernest:—Yes, I am in favor of a change of the place of meeting of the international convention, provided the Canucks so desire. Come to think about it, though, I don't think that it is any of their business, with the exception of Messrs. Jones and Holtermann. I believe they are the only members in Canada. But why not put it at Niagara Falls on the Canadian side, then we should be right where we could all see the "beauty" without leaving the convention. I am willing to go anywhere my funds will allow; and if I am short in December, you'll not see me at the convention: but I hope to be there and Mrs. Mason with me.

A. B. MASON.

Auburndale, O., Oct. 1, 1889.

I think I should still prefer Buffalo as the place of meeting, to Niagara Falls itself. Buffalo, besides being centrally located, is so near and accessible to the Falls that those who so desire can visit them after the date of the convention. If on the other hand, it were held at the Falls, there would be more or less interruptions during the session. In other words: Buffalo would be just near enough to be an attraction, and yet sufficiently removed from the roar of the great cataract to avoid interruptions.

Prof. A. J. Cook writes in this manner:

Dear Friend:—I think your reasons are good. We all only wish the best interests of the society. If they would be best served by changing to Buffalo, as seems likely, then I say Buffalo. I see no objection unless the secretary of the Canadian bee-keepers object.

A. J. COOK.

Agricultural College, Mich., Sept 30, 1889.

Brother Newman indorses it in this vigorous style :

Friend Root :—Yours is received, with press copy of letter to Dr. Mason, which I have read carefully. If the Canadians don't object seriously, I see no reason why the convention should not be held at Buffalo. Our best convention was held at Detroit in 1885, on the border between the U. S. and Canada. The meeting at New Orleans was not one of the National Conventions. It was an *extra*, but it was good, and just as you say. Count me and the *American Bee Journal* in favor of Buffalo, and send me *advanced proofs* of matter for GLEANINGS about the change, and I will *second your motion*, and support it to the best of my ability.

T. G. NEWMAN.

Chicago, Sept. 30, 1889.

Perhaps I should have sent a press copy to the secretary, R. F. Holtermann, now of Fisherville, Ont., Can., but not then remembering his address, it was overlooked until now. I feel quite sure he will endorse the change.

Now then, you have the full facts before you. That we may ascertain the pleasure of the members of the Association and others, I suggest that those who favor the change, and also those who do not favor it, write directly to Thomas G. Newman & Son, 925 West Madison St., Chicago, recording their vote ; and Messrs. Newman, after receiving them, can transmit them to the officers of the society, who will act accordingly.

For The Canadian Honey Producer.

HENRIETTA F. BULLER.

I notice in an article I have just read written by Mr. Heddon, that he is in favor of thin packing for wintering bees out of doors, and painting the boxes dark red or black to attract the heat of the sun when it shines.

The object seems to be to warm the hive

up occasionally and give the bees a chance to thaw out in the day time when the thin packing has caused them to get nearly frozen at night and on cold cloudy days. The saying is, doctors differ and patients die, and so it is with Bee-Keepers, they differ and bees die, sometimes, but live where they get half a chance. From my few years experience I would say keep them warm and comfortable so that they will not need thawing out. One bad thing about the warming up process is, they crawl round on the combs and the sudden change comes when the sun goes off, and a number will be chilled and not get back to the cluster. I do not believe that when bees are properly packed and protected frequent flights are necessary or desirable, and have invariably found that those colonies that manifest least desire to fly during the winter come out strongest in the Spring and have used the least stores. Last winter was so mild that bees might almost have lived out of doors without any packing and very likely Michigan is as mild most seasons as the last was in Northern Ontario ; but in our ordinary winters I would be sorry to depend on less than 4 or 5 inches, 6 is better of pretty fine sawdust packing all round, and a good warm quilt as well, under the cushion. For out door wintering I like the frames to run across the hive, like the Jones hive, but for wintering in a bee house the other way seems to do best.

Besides keeping the hive warmer the frame running across must rather exclude the light. To exclude the light and also the warm rays of the sun striking the entrance, a small box attached to the front of the hive the width of the entrance which should be nearly the width of the hive, with a flap to let down in front, I think very important. A two inch augur hole in one end will admit air and there will be no chance for snow and sleet to block up the front of the hive. When it is warm enough so that the bees fly out at the augur hole, the flap door should be raised and closed again when they do not require to fly.

A Bee-Keeper who found his hives get damp in the packing called on me as he had heard that I was successful, and I found out that he had always put the lid on his hives under the cushion. By the way, the cushion

should be the full size of the box in which the hive is packed, only there should be a space between it and the cover of box, or chaff hive.

Another Bee-Keeper in a small way, who put his bees in his cellar told me this Spring that they were all dead, and on enquiry I found that he too had put the lids on his hives and the consequence was dampness and death to the bees.

Few cellars I imagine are warm enough for bees not to suffer in them, if there is no chance for the moisture to escape from the hives.

Campbellford, Oct. 11th, 1889.

For the Canadian Honey Producer.

A Little Advice to Novices.

BY J. E. POND.

The approaching Winter will soon be among the things that were, and Bee-Keepers will then be looking round for the purpose of replenishing their stock of hives and other supplies. I trust none of them will be led by flaming advertisements of moth proof, or honey making hives with no labor in managing them, to purchase such for they will be sold every time they do so. It is astonishing how many new (?) things in the bee line are being advertised; it is more astonishing however that so many are taken in by such advertisements; that many are so taken in, is proved by the fact that the advertisements continue which would not be the case if they did not pay.

We have had the wonderful "Heddon Hive," the "Shuck" and the "Tinker," but is there any one who can say better average results have been obtained from them, than from the unpatented hives in use, save and except always, the so-called inventors thereof. If so, who are they?

In queen breeding it has for years been supposed that the nucleus plan of rearing was good enough, and breeders have made money in this way at the low price of 75c. each for warranted queens. Now we have another patent for queen breeders, Dr. Tinker has obtained it on his so called plan of rearing queens in quantities in a single hive, by using his perforated zinc excluders.

Now without making any question as to the validity of the Dr's. patent, the question

arises, will it pay? Certainly not to the novice, and I question whether it would to the expert. One thing is certain, queens in order to be first class must be reared by nursing bees, and the nursing bees are always young ones; that is those that have not become foragers. Now the attempt to rear queens in any hive, whether by use of excluders or otherwise cannot be accomplished to the extent of obtaining first class ones, unless young bees in plenty can be obtained to rear them. Fecundation can be accomplished anywhere, and has nothing to do with the strength or value of the queen, aside from the question of purity, which is not an issue in this matter.

Now as a matter of fact again, nurse bees are also wax makers or rather comb builders, and unfortunately, comb building is not carried on in the plan mentioned and by which many queens are raised in one hive, the consequence being, that in such case the queens must be reared by old bees, or not reared at all.

If the Doctor can answer the above assumption satisfactorily, he will have cleared up one difficulty only, but that one is sufficient for this article. I am only writing the above to obtain information, I trust I may obtain it, as it will not only benefit myself but your many thousand readers,

No. Attleboro, Oct. 11th, 1889.

For The Canadian Honey Producer.

D. P. NIVEN.

Mr. Editor:—

It seems so long since I have written anything for your paper that it will be necessary for me to give an account of myself and bee-keeping in general in this vicinity, instead of expatiating in particular upon some point in the subject already discussed and worn out.

Well, to begin with, I am glad to say that after some ten years' of comparative failure in getting honey, we have had a good season at last and have done well, especially those of us who were prepared with all the appliances and ready to take advantage of the flow. Many bee-keepers will have learned a lesson in this respect to be ready and waiting for a haul as I have been for some time past. It is too late to look for the water tub when the shower is pouring down, some of our bee men here were badly caught in the shower. The

honey was flowing in but they had not receptacles sufficient to catch all so that the bees were partly idle for lack of room. There was great excuse however, for this state of unreadiness since in previous years the supplies were in excess of the demand, plenty of room but no honey to fill up, so that we were told that bees were only to look at and for pleasure, but no material profits. The idea of thousands of pounds and tons of honey only lived in the imagination, such reports in our journals were scarcely believed. The old time bee-keepers thought a few hundred pounds of honey was something wonderful and they could even glut the market with that in the unhappy shape in which they presented it for sale. But now what a change has come over the minds of such persons, a cloud of mist has been taken off their eyes, they see through entirely different spectacles. To their great surprise their hands have now handled the thousands of pounds and tons of honey, and seeing is believing. One of our fraternity here, claims to have taken 2,500 pounds from 8 hives, spring count, how does this compare with your locality of boneset which you speak of so favorably? Others with more hives reached a thousand and are well pleased since they never saw so much before, and I may say never expected to see the like. I cannot give you my own figures just yet, as I am late in getting my comb honey off the hives and crated up. Some of us did not rush it on the market like others, and so we were not in a hurry to count up and report. As for myself, as you are aware, I was tempted to go to the fair, and that took time which I could have spent better at home, as far as prizes were concerned. I never went to any show where I was so badly left out in the cold. Alas! how little brotherly affection there is sometimes, even amongst bee-keepers! I was not there in person till the day I saw you, when, like the bee-keeper behind in getting his supplies, it was too late to mend matters. The unalterable decree of the Medes and Persians had gone forth. I then realized the force of a remark made in the September number, that unless an exhibitor was personally present he would not get anything, I did not believe this when I read it, but saw the force of it afterwards.

There is a good deal to be remedied in that honey department of the exhibition, so that

there shall be no respect of persons, but this is not the time nor the place to take it up.

Well now for the winter preparing of bees. I am in the habit of laying away a number of combs to make up brood chamber deficiencies now if required, and to feed any that may be a little short in the spring, and what of this I may not use, I put of course to the surplus honey account.

Hence my delay in giving an exact amount. I shall not be short I think of 3,600 pounds in all and about equal amounts of comb and extracted. If Moses Oates is right in his forecast of the weather I shall leave the bees out till the middle of November, but I heretofore got them in before the end of October. They require to be wrapped up well till then with quilts, and then put on, after getting a fly on a fine day. I find they can be handled then with but little disturbance if a person is careful. My cellar space for wintering is 10x16 feet, and to get the 80 hives in I will put them 18 inches from the floor and then build them up 4 tiers in height.

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For The Canadian Honey Producer.
WINTERING, &c.

WILLIAM DALES.

My bees have done remarkably well this Summer considering the cold wet weather we had in the early part of the season. I thought my bees were booming in the Spring but in reality they did not commence till the first of June, they commenced then in earnest by excessive swarming. Some colonies swarmed no less than four or five times which caused more putting back than I cared about. Now Mr. Editor I suppose you would call this swarming fever in earnest. Now I have read a good many plans of how to prevent swarming but I must acknowledge that they have all failed with me this season. Now I have been very successful in wintering my bees; have wintered four winters and never lost a colony. I winter on the summer stands, and make a rough box with a space of eight inches all around the hive and a space four by eight from entrance out, to give plenty of fresh air and leave entrance open full width all winter. I fill this space all round with dry sawdust well packed. I space my racks two inches from centre to centre in the brood nest and give them thirty lbs. of good

sealed honey and put on A. Hill's device on top of frames, then put on top story with good thick vat chaff cushion, this keeps them nice and dry and I have no trouble with a wet hives or mouldy combs or diarrhoea in the Spring. Now, Mr. Editor, I will have to close as my letter will already take up too much of your space.

Chesley, September 25th, 1889.

The British Bee-Journal.

USEFUL HINTS.

We have read with very great pleasure the following law passed by both houses of the Reichstag, and duly signed and promulgated by the Emperor of Germany, for the regulation of bee-keeping in his empire :—

“ We, William, King of Prussia, &c., decree throughout our Monarchy, by sanction of both Houses, the following, to wit :

1. The privilege of bee-keeping to all inhabitants on their own property.

2. The same right to all renters or leaseholders, by permission of the owner of the property.

3. Apiaries may be established anywhere, against objections of neighbors, by enclosure of at least 2½ metres high ; from April 1st to October 1st, 10 metres high (this is in case of neighbours objecting.)

4. Moving apiaries to forests, buckwheat fields, or any other pasture, each must respect a distance of 200 metres, and 25 metres from any public highway.

5. Near bleaching, dyeing, or tannery establishments, the distance of 50 metres must be observed.

6. Apiaries will be protected by civil right and law.

7. The swarm issuing is the exclusive property of the owner of the parent colony, with the right to capture the same, wherever found, without trespassing.

8. An absconding swarm is ownerless, as soon as sight is lost of the same.

9. Such swarms will be the property of the capturer.

10. In case of swarms uniting, each rightful claimant has a joint interest in the same ; but in case of a disagreement, decision will be made by arbitrary lot, or sale of the same, dividing the proceeds according to the interest of each.

11. If a swarm enters a hive of any other apiarist, inhabited by a colony of bees, all claims on the newly entered swarm by its former owner cease at once.

12. All transgressions of rules 3, 4, 5, will be punished by a fine of 150 marks or six weeks' imprisonment.

13. Any one who wilfully or maliciously in any way destroys (so-called) robber bees by water, fire, steam, or poison, or trap, shall be fined 600 marks, or an imprisonment for one year.

14. A fine of 600 marks will be imposed on any one who sells bees, hives, products, or implements infested by foul brood.

15. A fine of sixty marks, or imprisonment for two weeks will be imposed on any who (a) recklessly sells or gives away hives, boxes, products, or implements, &c. (b) Who carelessly in his apiaries sets up such colonies, or leaves scattered about combs so infested. (c) Who neglects to remove foul-broody, infested hives, or close the entrances of the same.

16. This law is to take effect on and after October 1, 1889 ; after which date all former statutory laws, rules, and regulations relating to bee-keeping will cease to be in power.”

This is a law that should forthwith be incorporated into the statute-book of every nation. Its terseness and straightforwardness are quite refreshing. The tantalising ambiguity of our verbose English Acts is conspicuous by its absence. Sections 3, 4, 5, and the requisite penal section 12, are excellent. No one should be prevented from keeping bees, but we must equally demand that all reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent nervous persons from being annoyed by the bees. In section 7, we take the words ‘without trespassing’ to mean that the act of following a swarm of bees, even on to another man's land, shall not constitute an act of trespass. Had section 13 been on our statute-book, Mrs. Mary Viccars would have found her quondam amusement very much more expensive than she did. We suppose that had Mr. Tarrant lived in Germany he would have been fully compensated for the loss of his bees. The provisions of sections 14 and 15 show that Germany is infested with specimens of that despicable species of humanity which is unfortunately not by any means unknown amongst us. Nothing would give us greater satisfaction than to be able to

inflict the pains and penalties laid down in these sections on certain disreputable persons in this country who have sold infected bees and appliances with a full knowledge of what they were doing.

Would it be too much to hope that the B. B. K. A. could devise some method of stigmatising those who have sold, and who may in the future sell foul-broody bees? We fully appreciate the difficulties surrounding the question, but the B. B. K. A. could at least refuse to allow a person who had been proved guilty of selling foul-broody bees, or not taking proper precautions to free his bees of foul brood, to continue or become a member of the B. B. K. A. We have plenty of honourable dealers,—all honour to them!—then why should we longer hesitate to denounce the wrong doer? Again, much blame has been cast upon experts for spreading foul brood while on their tours, and we have no hesitation in saying that some have not used either proper or sufficient means to obviate the danger. In such cases it is clearly the duty of the B. B. K. A. to withdraw the certificate of efficiency and publicly announce that such and such a person no longer holds the expert's certificate of the B. B. K. A.

American Bee Journal.

UNWIRED COMBS.

SECURING GOOD COMBS WITHOUT WIRING.
EMPTY COMBS.

BY G. W. DEMAREE.

To the practical bee-keeper there are a number of objections to wired combs, but the greatest of these is the cost and high order of skill necessary to procure good wired combs. To perforate the frame stuff accurately, and draw the wire in the frames so as to be tight, without springing up the bottom-bar, must be done by one who is capable of doing a nice mechanical job, and this is more than a majority of practical bee-keepers are supposed to be able to do. It is therefore a desideratum on the part of the generality of bee-keepers, to have a simpler and cheaper way to procure good combs for brood and extracting purposes.

Perhaps it is not generally understood what an advantage it is in obtaining a large

yield of honey, to have on hand a bountiful supply of good combs, to supply every need of the apiary. I have sometimes remarked that the season must be poor indeed if I fail to get a paying crop of honey, taken with the extractor, when supplied with plenty of empty combs.

The first requisite to success in obtaining good combs without wire, is a good article of foundation, and this I have not failed to find in Dadant's manufacture, five or six sheets to the pound of wax. Let the sheets be well fixed to the top-bars, and hang clear in the frames, with a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at the ends, and a half inch at the bottom.

My method of fastening the sheets to the top-bars of the frames, is to press the edge of the sheet fast to the top-bar with a putty knife, and afterward run some melted wax (with a small spoon) on the opposite side from the lap; this prevents the tendency of the sheet to "peel off" when weighted by the bees. I use no mixture for this purpose—as wax can be hardened sufficiently, by pouring it while hot in cold water. The bees object to any foreign substance in wax. The frames thus arranged are placed in tiering supers or cases ready for use.

When the honey season opens in the spring, I place a super of empty combs on each hive to be worked for extracting, and as soon as the combs are pretty well filled with new honey, the case is lifted, and a case filled with the prepared sheets of foundation is placed under it. If the season is good, the foundation will be drawn out in a few days, and may be used to hive swarms on. By proceeding in this way, all the combs needed can be obtained.

If there is any loss to the colonies while drawing out the foundation, it is more than made up by the swarms that profit by the ready-drawn combs. If I do not have empty combs to start with, I use the foundation in their place, as the best thing that I can do.

When a crop of comb honey exclusively, is being taken, it does not pay to set the bees at work drawing out foundation, for in every trial I have made in that direction, the bees have neglected the section-cases in their eagerness to fill the sheets with honey as fast as the cells are drawn out. The plan is only practicable when taking honey with the extractor. Still, if I was producing comb

honey exclusively, I would employ a number of colonies to draw out all the combs needed for the swarms.

It should be known, however, that full sheets of foundation fastened to the top-bars, as described above, may be placed alternately with drawn combs in the brood-chamber, and large swarms may be hived upon them with perfect safety. I have found, by experimenting with sheets of foundation, that they can be made strong enough to bear large swarms, by simply cutting them into two pieces, and lapping the edges together about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and welding them together by pressing a putty-knife on either side, thus forming a rib in the centre of the sheet of sufficient strength to prevent the sheet from sagging.

A piece of fine wire may be inserted between the lapping edges, which will add greatly to the strength of the sheet. I have found that the rib is not in the way of the bees, as they complete the comb right on over it.

How to preserve empty combs when not in use, was once a serious problem with me. The sulphur remedy was never satisfactory in my practice—It is a filthy, disgusting remedy. My plan is this :

In the early Spring, the combs having been subjected to winter freezing, I pack them in bales of ten combs each, inserting a strip of wood at the ends between the combs, to hold them apart, to admit the air between them so as to prevent dampness and mold. The bales of combs are bound together with wrapping-twine to facilitate the handling. Each bale of ten combs is slipped into a cotton bag, and the mouth of the bag is securely tied. They are stored away in any dry place where mice cannot get at them. By this plan, empty combs can be kept free from moth depredation for an indefinite time.

It is highly probable that nice, dry combs would have no tendency to mold if only a sheet of paper is placed between them, in place of the strips of wood. The latter, however, is of no consequence to me, as I use the end pieces of frame-stuff.

Christianburg, Ky.

Our readers should study the Constitution and By-Laws of the International American Bee-Association, see if they would like to make any amendments at the coming meeting, and put

the present reading and proposed change side by side and submit it to the meeting. For the benefit of all we print them.

International American Bee Association,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

This organization shall be known as "The International American Bee-Association," and shall include in its territory all 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—and thereby enhancing its commercial value.

ARTICLE III.—*Membership.*

1. This Association shall consist of its officers, life members, annual members, honorary members, 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 persons 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. These officers shall constitute the executive committee.

2. The President of all the Local Associations, in affiliation with the International 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 "International 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 Annual Convention of this Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at the previous Annual Convention. 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, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall constitute the 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 IX.—*Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended at any Annual Convention, by a two-thirds vote of all 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-thirds 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 decide 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 elec-

tions; 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 his 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, and the amount of honey and wax produced (together with such other information as may be deemed beneficial) by each member of the Association; and to give notice of all meetings of the Association in all 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 Convention.

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.

Calling the Roll of Officers and Members.

Reading the Minutes of the Annual and Special Meetings, if any.

Reception of New Members and the Collection of Annual Dues.

Secretary's Report.

Treasurer's Report.

Report of Standing Committees.

Reports from Affiliated Societies.

President's Address.

Election of Officers.

Selection of the time and place for holding the next Convention.

Miscellaneous Business.

Discussion of Apicultural Topics.

Installation of Officers.

Adjournment.

ART. VIII.—1. A committee of five may 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 International 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 International 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 International 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 "International American Bee-Association" may at any time within one month of the dates mentioned, withdraw the privileges of affiliation, which comprise the following:

(1.) The President of each Affiliated Society is *ex-officio* a Vice-President of the International American Bee-Association.

(2.) It shall be entitled to receive from the International Bee-Association two Silver Medals, to be offered as Prizes for Honey, open for competition to all its members, 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 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 Convention of the International 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 International Bee-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 International American Bee-Association. Its President is hereby made a Vice-President of this Association, and its General Manager also a delegate to the International 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 an 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 annual meeting of the Association,

GOLDEN ROD.

THE PLANT AS A FAMILY YIELDS BUT
LITTLE HONEY.

Written for the American Bee Journal.

BY R. DART.

The golden-rod family is large, and grows in great quantities in the new States and Territories in the West. It is wild, and stands no cultivation.

Mr. Eugene Secor, of Iowa, tells the truth when he says that there is a yellow aster in bloom at the same time with the golden-rod. On river banks and mud lakes this aster grows 5 feet high; on wet marshes it grows close to the water a few inches above, and is of the dwarf species.

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Other trees located miles away, and surrounded by golden rod, when cut, I would find but few pounds of Fall honey. My long experience as a bee-keeper and bee hunter has shown me that the golden-rod family yields but small amounts of honey.

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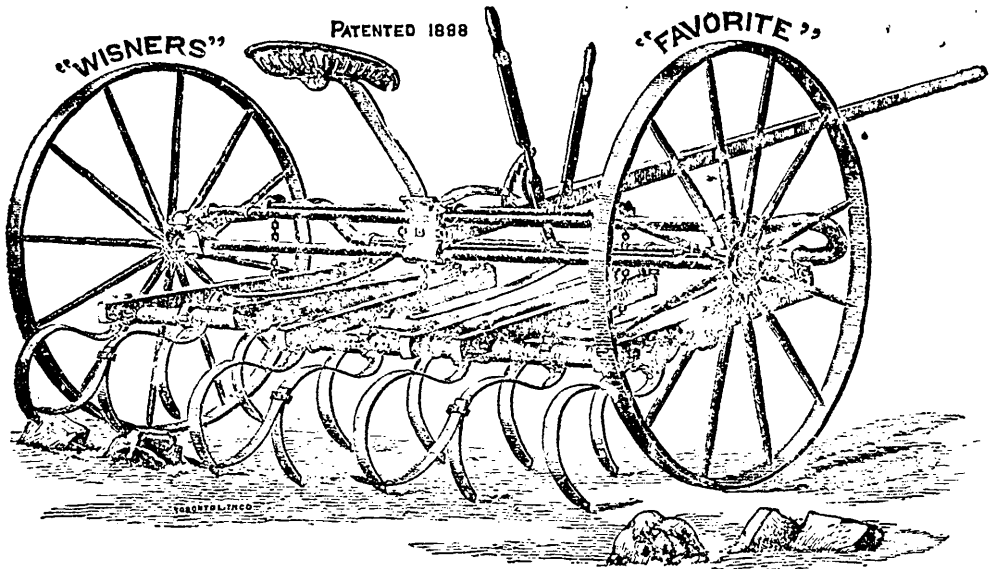
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