

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	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



THE



# CANADIAN

# Honey Producer.

Its Reading Columns for the advancement of Honey Producers exclusively.

Vol. 3.

BRANTFORD, MAY, 1889.

No. 3.

## 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,	\$1.75
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

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

### CLUBBING RATES.

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

### PREMIUMS.

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

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

They will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

# OUR BICYCLES FOR 1889.

THE BRANTFORD.

THE BRANTFORD RACER,

THE BRANTFORD SAFETY,

THE WARWICK.

THE WARWICK No. 1.

Every Machine Warranted.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GOULD BICYCLE CO., Limited,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

DEPOTS:—

F. W. DOLL, LONDON.

S. T. WHITE, HAMILTON.

J. MARTIN, TORONTO.

R. B. BOYCOTT, MONTREAL.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

AGENTS WANTED.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

EDWIN SIMS,

Conveyancer,

Real Estate,

Financial Loan and

Insurance Agent.

LOANS EFFECTED,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED,

MORTGAGES AND NOTES

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 21, George Street,

BRANTFORD.

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey."

## Dadant's Foundation.

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

We guarantee

**EVERY INCH**

OF OUR COMB FOUNDATION

Equal to Sample in every respect.

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

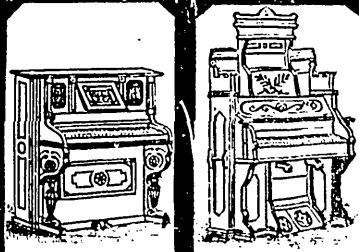
Price List of Bee-Supplies, and Specimen Pages of the new

REVISED LANGSTROTH BOOK,  
EDITION OF 1889.

Address,

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

**"BELL"**



PIANOS & ORGANS  
ARE THE  
LEADING INSTRUMENTS  
FOR PURITY OF TONE  
& DURABILITY.  
CATALOGUES FREE.

**W. BELL & CO. GUELPH, ONT.**

**BEE-KEEPER'S' GUIDE,  
OR  
MANUAL OF THE APIARY.**  
11,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

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

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

A. J. COOK, Author and Publisher,  
State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

**A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.**

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

Bound in cloth, by mail, 75c.

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

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

**HAVE YOU SEEN IT?  
The BEE-KEEPERS' ADVANCE  
and Poultrymen's JOURNAL.**

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

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

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

**BARNES' FOOT POWER  
MACHINERY.**



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

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

In writing mention "The Canadian Honey Producer."

**The Queen Breeders Journal.**

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

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

175 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

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

Is. Why not send for sample and see?  
SAMPLE

**FREE.**

A 32 Page Monthly, 50c. per year.

**RAYS OF LIGHT,**

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

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

**THE BEE-HIVE**

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

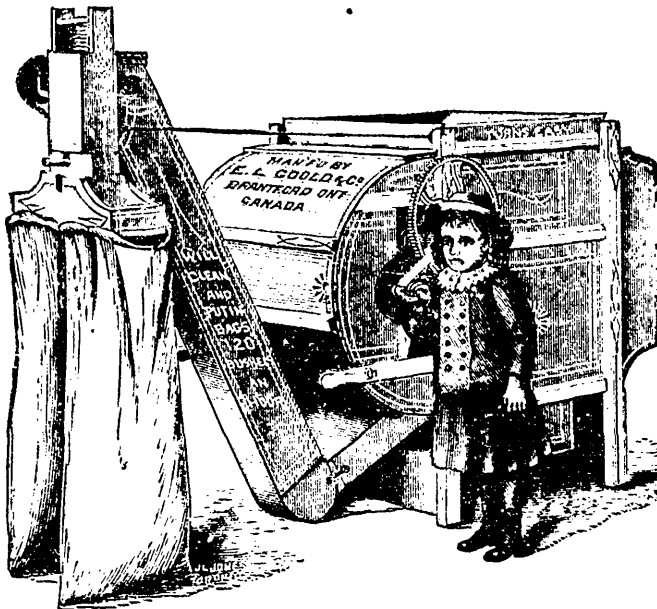
E. H. COOK, Andover, Toll Co., Conn.

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

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

In writing mention "Canadian Honey Producer."

## THE NEW BRANTFORD FANNING MILL, WITH BAGGING ATTACHMENT.



### Something New.

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

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

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

It is a splendid thing when one has no help.

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

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

It will clean and bag up from 60 to 120 bushel per hour. For price and further information write to  
Agents wanted in all }  
unrepresented districts. } **E. L. GOULD & Co.,** BRANTFORD,  
Ont., Canada.

## Tree Guards!

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

Price, 3 Cents Each.

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

**B. GREENING & CO.**  
VICTORIA WIRE MILLS,

HAMILTON,

ONTARIO.

## THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST

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

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

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

## THE POULTERERS' PROFIT.

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

**POULTERERS' PROFIT, YORK PA**

**RELIABLE**  
CATALOGUE  
FREE

# SEEDS

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

## J. A. SIMMERS

SEED MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS  
147 King St. East, Toronto

## Patent WIRED Comb Foundation,

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

**J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,**  
Sole Manufacturers, SproutBrook, N. Y., U. S.

## THE CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER.

Vol. 3. May, 1889. No. 3

We have reports of pollen being brought in as early as the 23rd of March in Ontario. Our bees were working freely on soft maple April 8th, and perhaps earlier.

The *Canadian Honey Producer* is now the only periodical in Canada, devoted entirely to bee-keeping. The *Canadian Bee Journal* has taken poultry under its wing in addition.

We notice by the American Bee-Journal and the C. B. J. that Mr. Ivar S. Young denies having made such charges as stated against some of our American Bee-Keepers as have been made. We were quite correct in reference to the word "ring;" this is an expression we have in America, an expression of a nature perhaps less frequent in other countries than on this continent. Mr. Young states the translation was not exact.

T. G. Newman & Son well known amongst bee-keepers and others as the editors and publishers of the *American Bee Journal* have taken in hand the publication of the *Illustrated Home Journal* a periodical abounding with instructive and interesting first class literature. There is too much poisonous literature at the present day and we congratulate Messrs. Newman upon the appearance of their Journal. The price is \$1.50 per annum. Address, 927 West Madison St.

### OUR OWN APIARY.

The remainder of our bees were taken out of winter quarters all alive and we think strong, the night of April 10th, they having their first fly on the morning of the 11th. Soft maple had

been in blossom for several days and the bees outside working well. As we had to move inside the city limits, they had to be moved at that date and were taken from the cellar right to their new location, about half of the apiary has gone to the country, seven miles from here. We find that the bees on the inner wall of the cellar consumed much more honey than those on the outside, and quietly shifted them the last week in March when we had more room in the cellar.

There were about twelve pounds of dead bees altogether, during the winter, counting that which starved. We found several more colonies just about starved but gave them sufficient honey to revive them and then put bee-candy on top of the frames.

We regret to say that owing to the press of work we were unable to weigh the balance of bees when taking them from the cellar; the fluctuations in loss in weight have been great, some consuming no more than three pounds. We should judge that  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. would be about the average consumption of those next the outer wall. This will tend to prove that a colony may require 25 lbs. of stores for winter, although under favorable circumstances much less may be sufficient. We have learned during the past season more than ever not to extract too closely and keep supers filled with honey until it has been proven that all the colonies in the apiary have sufficient honey.

What slight loss we have had has been through lack of stores and this after a great deal of care to prevent such loss, all of which might have been prevented by having a few more combs of sealed honey.

April 17. We examined our colonies and found nearly all were storing honey in the combs and those set out early were the only ones having capped brood, there was therefore no cellar brood rearing and although the last bees were set out April 10th, and the first nearly a month previous; this year at least it has been an advantage to set bees out early.

Such evidence goes to show that

judgment is required and if possible a foreknowledge of the weather is desirable. We have had no early thunder and lightning, which is always a sign of a cold backward spring and the same late in the fall is a sign of a warm open fall.

### A Way to get Apis Dorsata at last.

Some years ago Mr. D. A. Jones and others made great efforts to secure apis dorsata, but owing to the difficulty of transporting bees when secured they have failed to get them to this country alive. We would suggest that the next enterprising individual take a package of Dr. Mason's egg preservative with him and secure not live ones but drone and worker eggs, preserve them and ship them to America, where they might be put into strong colonies, the drone eggs first and the fertilized egg later, and apis dorsata shall be ours. It is needless to add that we claim a moral right to the idea but will sell it to any responsible party for a half interest.

*For The Canadian Honey Producer.*

### CONTRACTION OF HIVES.

BY J. E. POND.

Hive contraction in certain seasons, may be valuable as an aid to the obtaining of larger quantities of surplus comb honey, but the principle as yet is so little understood, and seasons are so variable that no positive rule as to time when, can be given, and without some such rule, we are lost in the sea of experiment.

But what is the object of contraction? Chiefly as I understand it, to force the stores from the brood chamber into the sections. This is subject to two positive disadvantages, viz.: that honey must be handled twice by the bees, thus giving them much extra labor, and second, the stores that should be left in the brood chamber for winter use, are taken out, and must be replaced by feeding, which of course is not only a matter of difficulty but of danger. I say nothing here of the further danger of going into winter quarters

with unsealed stores, owing to avarice, causing too late feeding to be done.

Now if some plan can be devised by which honey can be forced at once into sections when first gathered, without robbing the brood chamber of its winter stores, a great advance is made. This plan I believe I have discovered, and with myself after several years' trial I find it works always alike. One beauty of this plan is that it requires no new fixtures or complications. It can be used with or adapted to any form of frame hive, and while it may seem at first to cause some extra work, it will be found economical in that respect in the end.

This plan is the one that I have written up for the Journals both at home and abroad, and is that known as the "Close Working Frame" plan. The *modus operandi* is as follows: In early spring, when looking over hives, shave each comb down to just  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in thickness, and replace the frames just bee space apart, in the fall when the honey season is over, spread the frames a little and pack up for winter after seeing stores enough are present to carry the colony through.

As I have given the theory of the above plan many times, I will not load your space with it now, but in a future article will give my reasons for believing in it, and some facts to substantiate my position. In the meantime I look for criticism, and only hope they will be made in a spirit of fairness and kindness.

North Attleboro, April 5th, 1889.

*For The Canadian Honey Producer.*

### The Production of Comb Honey on a Non-swarming Principle.

BY C. W. POST.

During the last two years I have read with much interest the various methods of producing comb honey on a non-swarming principle or in reducing swarming to a minimum in working for comb honey. I think it is generally admitted by all prominent apiarists that no system of management has yet been discovered that the apiarist can carry his bees from the repository and place them on their summer stands and when the honey season arrives put on the section suppers and have the whole apiary bend right to storing honey, and continue so doing throughout the whole

season with no fear nor anxiety of swarms issuing. Now don't understand me to say that my system is infallible, as I have only experimented with it two seasons, but thus far it has given perfect satisfaction. In the season of 1886 I decided to run a portion of my apiary for comb honey, and I set apart 50 strong colonies for that purpose. I prepared 40 colonies to run on the invertable plan. I got out 1 in. strips  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. long x 5-16 in. in thickness and placed one over the ends of top bars and drove  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wire nails down through the ends of the frames thus securing the frames and made the hives invertable. As soon as the honey season commenced I inverted them and put on the sections and twice each week I took off the sections and inverted them, every other time I would turn the rear ends of the hives to the front having  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch blocks under the fronts, and eight hives of the lot I allowed their own sweet will, while the other two I had setting quite close together I exchanged places every day through the honey season.

Now for the results. The first swarming commenced among the eight that were allowed their own way but I had my mind settled that the balance of the lot of forty-two could not swarm, but in about twelve days out popped one from out of the invertable hives, followed by 5 or 6 more the next day and the day following, as I was inverting them three swarms came out at once so I forthwith turned them all right end up and let them swarm, for you see I could not help myself. I hived them on 5 frames with starters (*a la* Hutchinson) and the new swarms built beautiful all worker combs and just at that time the white honey season was closed which left me with sections unfinished and not a particle of honey in the brood nest.

Now for the two that were exchanged places every day; they went right along through the season and filled 36 one pound sections each without showing any signs of swarming. But as this plan was too much right down hard work to suit me, it set me to thinking of some plan to make this changing stands an easy task which resulted in two stands made as follows; Take a good sound post and set it firmly in the ground and saw it off square 4 or 5 inches above the surface, then nail a piece of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. board one foot square, on the top of

the post and with a jack plane and spirit level make it perfectly level both ways, then take a 12 foot plank 1 foot wide x 2 in. thick cross cut it in the center and nail it together, forming a cross + and set it on the foot square board that you nailed on the post and with a  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. bit bore a hole down through the center and put in an iron bolt and you have a turn table stand. There should be then pieces of shingles tacked to the ends of the planks to come down quite close to the ground, there is a 2 in. square piece to put under the back end of each hive to give it the desired pitch forward. Now lift off the stand and tallow the top of the 1 foot square board, replace it and it is ready for the bees.

Now below I will give directions for putting the bees on the stands and how to manage them through the season. You will see that each stand accommodates 4 colonies. Carry them from the repository on a fine bright day and set 4 colonies on each stand (fronts facing out of course) and when they all get flying briskly give the stand a  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn. My hives are exactly alike as all hives should be, and in about an hour or so give them another  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn, in fact you can turn them as often as you please the first day, and at night you will have 4 colonies of bees as perfectly equalized as can be and all on the very best of terms. For the balance of the season all that is required is to go to the stands every morning and give them a  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn. I always turn them with the sun. My experience has been for the two last seasons that bees run on the above plan go right along through the whole season and give me no trouble whatever, and if my home apiary was in a good locality for comb honey I would have 100 colonies on the above stands instead of eight as I have at present.

The apiarist has advantages in running bees in the above system that never can be accomplished in any other way, for instance it is admitted that black bees enter the sections more readily than the Italians. All you have to do to bring out the good qualities of each race is to put 2 colonies of each kind on the same stand and you get the comb builders and honey gatherers in equal force in each hive. I have tested them on that score and they do splendidly. I also tested them in putting a very old queen on one of the stands



to see what they would do in superceding her. This was in 1889. On the 26th of May as I was giving them their turn in the morning I noticed a young queen on the alighting board, I at once opened the hive and found the old queen all right with two queen cells just ready to hatch. I cut them out and found a place for them and closed the hive and by the 15th of June I took 12 cells out of that hive. I then removed the old queen and introduced a young laying queen and during all this time the stand was turned its  $\frac{1}{2}$  turn each day.

Murray, April 17th, 1889.

We wrote to Mr. Post asking if the change could be made upon the stands after setting out and what the effect would be and received the reply below. We may say Mr. Post has had long experience as an extensive bee-keeper, his crop of honey last year being about 5000 lbs., if we remember rightly he had about 200 colonies.—  
ED.

Your card to hand. I should fear bad results if placed on their summer stands very long before putting them on the revolving stands. However the first year that I used those stands I secured 2 black queens the previous Fall to test them with Italians on the same stands, and I put 2 colonies of Italians on when I first commenced to carry out in the morning and the 2 black colonies happened to be in the next tier so I had to wait till I came to them. It soon turned cloudy and I had to stop proceedings for several days before I could finish setting them out and when I set the 2 blacks on the stand (a week after) there was no fighting to amount to any thing, I don't think there was a single bee killed. At this time of the year I think nothing of exchanging colonies to equalise them and I have never yet seen bad results from it. Of course it must be done before the strong colonies have much brood under way. My 8 colonies now on the revolving stands are carrying pollen very fast, and you can turn the stand  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn at any time and the bees will scabble right in the hives and never know the difference.

As I was putting some papers over the frames a few days ago, they commenced robbing a little but I never saw hives defend themselves better than they did, the robbers were dispatched forthwith.

Yours truly,

C. W. Post.

for the Canadian Honey Producer.

## UNDER GROUND WINTERING.

SEASON OF 1888.

BY LACHLAN TAYLOR.

I have no experience in cellar wintering, my bees have always been wintered in clamps packed with straw, outside and above ground, until the past three winters, when on reading an advertisement in the Bee Journal by Josias Bray of Alliston, of a new plan of wintering on the pitting system, I got a model of clamp with printed directions from him and have adopted it with some alterations, the three past winters. The past two seasons my bees have come out strong and healthy, although last spring I opened too early, the weather was cold and I lost a good many by robbing and swarming out of some colonies that were weakened by the robbers. This spring I will try to avoid the same error and when I open the clamps will give you an account of how my bees came out and also my last season's experience, which was a novel and very strange one. I may say here that the past season with us has been the best for the last 12 or 15 years, so far as regards the honey produce, and although the average may seem small, 1400 lbs. from 12 supers, with 4 added after 6th August, and about 60 lbs. comb honey from one more colony, but I only extracted once then left off taking any honey for 5 or 6 weeks.

One would say that bees swarming so late as they did last fall would have a poor chance of coming out alive in spring but I never put in my bees better stocked or filled than I did last fall; I pitted up in the middle of November, they were packed with straw, end of October, so they could not get any frost. I put in 40 colonies.

I was reading an article in one of the No's. of your valuable Journal, the C. H. P., from one of your correspondents who seems to feel perfectly satisfied that he has discovered a way to keep bees from jumping at work like a fresh swarm all the honey season, and I at once agree with him that his plan is good, but I think that the method I have stumbled on is still better. I have never seen a young swarm work as my bees did after taking away their queen and stores. The honey and pollen came in in streams and although I could only find

one frame with queen cell in only one hive, in looking three or four days afterwards I found that many had built *white* rows of them. If my bees come out good when opened and the coming season proves a good one I will try the same method and I think I will have no idle bees and at the same time be able to give a big record in honey taking.

—◆—  
*The Bee-Keepers' Review.*

**The Somber Side of "Contraction"—A Conservative, Conscientious Article.**

DR. C. C. MILLER.

The contraction to be talked about, I understand to be contraction during the honey harvest for the sake of getting honey put in supers instead of in the brood combs. It is practiced mainly, if not entirely, by raisers of comb honey. I have raised comb honey with ten Langstroth combs in the hive eight, seven and six, and in hundreds of cases with four or five, in some cases with three, two and even with but a single comb. In the latter case no queen was in the hive. Strong reasons will probably be given for and against contraction, and some of these reasons are apt to be carried farther, on each side of the question, than facts will warrant.

So long as there is abundance of room in the brood combs, I have not found the bees anxious to leave this empty space unoccupied in the brood-chamber to commence work upon empty sections. If, however, room in the brood-chamber be limited, as soon as it is all occupied, if the honey flow continues, the bees *must* store in the sections. One object of contraction, there, is to force the bees into the sections. I do not lay any particular stress on this. Bees will commence work in sections sooner if coaxed in than driven. A section partly or wholly filled, and then the honey extracted in the fall and the section cleansed out by the bees, makes a *bait* which, put into the central part of a super the following summer, will, at least in my case, start the bees at work in the super just as soon as it is at all desirable to have them there. The seasons of 1887 and 1888 were in my locality, failures. I put on supers giving each an emptied section as bait, and in nearly every case work was commenced in the supers. A very few colonies succeeded in fill-

ing a super, some worked a few sections nearest the bait, but the large majority filled and sealed the bait section and left all the empty sections unworked. The brood-nest was contracted in most of these cases, but is it at all likely that this contraction was just effective enough to start the bees in the bait and no other section?

The objection has been urged that when the brood-nest is contracted the queen is apt to lay in the supers unless a queen-excluder is used. I have not used a queen excluder, between the brood-chamber and the sections merely a Heddon slat honey-board, and I have had no trouble with the queen going into the supers. I think not one section in a thousand has had eggs laid in it. Possibly the case might be different if I did not use separators.

I think the two principle reasons in favor of contraction are, first the white honey is all forced into the sections, giving that much more first-class honey, to be sold, and leaving the brood-chamber to be filled up with a poorer class of honey, or with sugar syrup; and, second, the partial suppression of breeding, so that a large quantity of bees will not be raised too late to be of any service in securing the harvest. As to the second reason, I am skeptical. It is true a bee does not go to work in the field till about 37 days after the egg is laid, from which it hatches, and from this it might be hastily concluded that where the white honey harvest lasts only about five weeks, the laying of the queen during that time would only be the means of bringing forth a lot of consumers ready for work just *after* there ceased to be any work for them to do. But it must not be forgotten that, although 37 days may ordinarily elapse from the laying of the egg before the bee is ready for *field* work, it forms an important element in the *hive* work from the very moment of emerging from its cell, and the more bees there are for *hive* work, the more can be spared to go into the field. Although it is laid down as a general rule that a worker does not go to the field till 16 days old, it must not be supposed that is a fixed time without regard to circumstances. I have seen workers that I know were only five days old carrying in pollen. A queen had been given sealed brood without any bees, and five days later I saw the young workers carrying in pollen.

In this case there were no older bees, and is it not possible that a large force of young bees in the hive might be the means of sending to the field, workers of no greater age than five days? In any case, every egg laid as much as 21 days before the close of the honey harvest may be counted as an addition to the working force. It looks to me reasonable that the fewer eggs laid during the last 21 days of the honey harvest the better, providing no after harvest comes. Still, the bees don't always go by my reasoning, and I must confess that I have observed a number of cases in which the queen had unlimited room right through the whole season, and although at the beginning of the season the colonies were not up to average strength, they accomplished more than average results. So I am rather forced to the belief, without seeing any good reason for it, that it may give a large yield to let the queen have full swing throughout the season.

Whether it is best to force all the white honey in the supers, leaving the bees to be fed later, or to fill up on fall flowers, may depend somewhat on circumstances. If dependence is placed on fall flowers, then is it not important to have as strong a force as possible to store this fall honey? If so, contraction may defeat us. If we are to depend on feeding, then we must count on the extra labor, and I seriously doubt whether bees thus fed, will in general be in as good condition for winter as those which have been allowed to store their own supplies directly from the flowers. From this it seems possible that, even if a larger crop of white honey may be secured this year by contraction and feeding, it may be so much at the expense of next year's crop, that in the long run, contracting may be unprofitable.

All things considered, I am somewhat in doubt as to the whole matter. I do not know that contraction is never profitable, but I know that it involves labor, and like others, I want a minimum of labor, and as I am doubtful as to its good results, I am growing more in favor of the simple plan of letting the bees have full room in the brood-nest all the year round.

Marengo, Ill., April 1st, 1889.

*From The Bee-Keepers' Review.*

### Large Combs with Passageways. "Contraction and Quilts un- desirable." Stimulative Feeding.

J. A. BUCHANAN.

It would be a herculean task to recount the scores of mistakes I have made since engaging in apiculture. My passionate fondness for the pursuit seems never to abate, even under the most trying circumstances; yet it is my decided opinion that I made the greatest mistake of my life by engaging in the business.

The first frame hive I adopted was the old style, eight frame, Quinby, which was equal in capacity to a ten-frame L. Hive. Since that time I have tested hives and frames of every conceivable size and shape, but none have given better satisfaction, either in wintering bees or in amount of honey secured, than has this old Quinby hive. In dropping this hive, if I make no mistake, I am sure I have made no more money by adopting other styles. Passageways were made for the bees by cutting out of the combs, vertically, narrow strips, a little forward of the centre. Then strips of wood were placed in the sides of these openings, leaving a bee-space only, which prevented the bees from closing them. These passageways were valuable, not only for the bees to return directly to the main cluster when sudden changes came, but they also permitted the queens, especially of weak stocks, to pass to the opposite side of a comb in extending brood in cool spring weather. These openings extended from within one inch of top bar to within one and one-half inches of the bottom bar. Bees kept in such hives always seemed to have plenty of stores and did not need such close attention as do those in small or shallow-frame hives. This brings me to the subject of contraction.

Expert bee keepers tell us that we make a great mistake if we don't contract the brood-nest to the laying capacity of the queen, and force all the honey into the supers, supplying the needs of the colony with sugar syrup as the safer food for wintering. Some experiments, that I have conducted on this line, convince me that the claim is based on a false assumption. If it will hold good in more northern latitudes, let its advocates

hold fast to it; but when we count the cost of feeders, the preparation and feeding of sugar, loss in weight by consumption of syrup for the purpose of elaborating wax in sealing the syrup, together with some loss of vitality in the bees that perform the labor, time required to sell the extra amount of honey, when all these points are considered, I believe the scheme will be found unprofitable. But we are asked to believe that this fall feeding induces the bees to rear more brood, which, maturing late, is a great advantage, as these young bees winter better. Another mistake. I find bees hatched during September, or even some earlier, winter best. These older bees are hardened off, and when cold weather comes they settle down to the quiescent state more perfectly.

On the subject of ventilation, I have some facts to record, which seem at variance with much that has been offered on the matter. "See that the quilts and cushions are tucked down closely over the frames in the early spring, that the heat may be retained for the rapid spreading of the brood," is the oft repeated advice given by many. Last spring I was called to examine three colonies that had been wintered on the summer stands, having the supers, (seven wide frames filled with sections which were partly full of comb and some honey,) left on just as they were in the fall. This was at the beginning of apple bloom. When I raised the caps and saw the bees hanging in festons all through the sections, and noticed that new comb was being built, I could but view the sight with wonder and astonishment. To tell the truth I just felt a little jealous over the affair. You see I had been so busy all the spring "tucking down quilts" to get up steam and start brood rearing in my apiaries, and I felt completely licked by this careless old bee-keeper, who had left his bees in such horrible plight. There were more bees in one of his hives than in any three of my best. I know another bee-keeper who practices leaving the supers on all winter, and his bees swarm very early and winter perfectly.

Generally, the advice is not to stimulate bees in the early spring by feeding. If I had ten colonies, five weak, and five strong, I would stimulate the strong by feeding, and when an abundance of young bees had matur-

ed, I would shake one or two frames full of these young bees in front of the weak colonies letting the old bees, that know the way, go back. These young bees will not quarrel with the bees of the weak stock, nor kill the queens. As the season grows warmer, brood from the strong hives may be given the weak ones when all will soon be made strong. The mistake is made in attempting to stimulate the weak stocks.

Holliday's Cove, W. Va., Jan. 27, 1889.

*From The American Apiculturist.*

### MANAGING SWARMS.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

*Clipping wings of queens The Doolittle plan to prevent after-swarms.*

I do not consider myself competent to teach how to manage swarms in the orthodox manner. Right or wrong, I have always had a strong prejudice against following nature in the matter of swarming, and I think I have not averaged hiving a swarm once a year in a regular way. I have tried very hard to prevent swarming, and when by some mischance a swarm with an unclipped queen has come off, the awkward and laborious way in which it has been hived would no doubt be a subject for no little merriment if any of the adepts should be looking on. Some years, I made no attempt to prevent the issuing of swarms, but depended on clipped queens to prevent their going off, and my plan of management may be of use to some.

When a swarm issued, the clipped queen was immediately looked for and was generally found on the ground in front of the hive, although quite often she was found at the back of the hive, for there was an opening for ventilation at the upper part of the back end. The queen was at once caged, and it is not a difficult matter to pick up the hive, carry it to a new location, set an empty hive on the old stand and as soon as the swarm begins to pour into the new hive in good shape, to liberate the queen at the entrance. However this was rarely done. No attention was paid to the swarm, but the caged queen was placed where the bees could take care of her, perhaps on the top of the brood frames or on the bottom of the hive.

A queen caged in a hive is pretty much the

same to the bees as no queen. At any rate, if she be caged for any time, they will start queen cells the same as if no queen were in the hive. After the queen was caged, the swarm was allowed to come back at its pleasure. Sometimes it would come back immediately, sometimes after soaring in the air awhile, and sometimes it would cluster and remain a few minutes to half an hour before returning. With only a few colonies there is little danger that a swarm will not go back to its own hive. If, however, there are so many colonies in the apiary that eight or ten swarms may come out in a day, there is some danger that a swarm on coming out may unite with one that is going back to its hive. While no bees are thus lost, I suppose it is better to have each hive keep its own bees.

The plan that was the most sure to keep the colony intact with no danger of any more swarming, I called the Doolittle plan, as I learned it from him. I do not remember that a colony treated on this plan ever swarmed again, and of course there were no second swarms.

If you want to try this plan, go to the hive five days after the swarm issues and destroy all the queen cells. I do not know that it is important to destroy any but the sealed cells, but I usually made a pretty clean sweep of everything I saw. Shake the bees from each frame so that you will not miss any cells and sometimes a cell may be concealed right in the middle of a brood-frame which you might fail to detect by looking straight at the side of the comb; but by looking edgewise at the comb, that is having the top-bar toward the eye and sighting down toward the bottom-bar, a slight projection will be seen which on closer observation proves to be a queen-cell. The novice will be likely to kill some drone-brood in destroying queen-cells, but that will do no harm.

Leave the queen still caged in the hive, and in five days more, that is ten days from the issuing of the swarm, destroy again all queen-cells and liberate the queen. I do not know of any objection to the above plan, except the labor involved, and that is not so very great when you take into consideration that overhauling the contents of the hive twice is all the treatment that is needed for

the first and for all after swarms. Of course this plan prevents increase.

*Marengo, Ill.*

The best method for preventing after-swarms practised in the Bay State apiary has been the immediate introduction of a young queen. This can be safely performed by the cage system.

*For the Canadian Honey Producer.*

### Stimulative Feeding.

DR. DUNCAN.

In answer to your request in the March No.

1st, Stimulating feeding in spring. I have always found good results from stimulating feeding in spring, if rightly conducted; you will find my method in the March No. for weak swarms, and if applied to strong swarms it will have good results.

2nd, Contraction of brood chamber is very good for small swarms, but as soon as they are crowded increase the brood chamber by giving them empty frames of comb or foundation until the brood chamber is full of bees, then put on the supers; this is only applicable for honey season.

3rd, The time for setting out bees depends on the weather, the usual time is about the middle of April; the best way is to carry on a hand barrow, by one person at each end and set each hive on its old stand.

4th, To prevent robbing first contract the entrance, feed at night and if they start put the bees attacked into the cellar for a few days until they forget. To prevent spring dwindling is sometimes impossible in a cold backward spring: if bees are well wintered they are not troubled much with it; 1st, keep them as warm as possible; 2nd, let them have all the sunshine possible; 3rd, feed good warm honey; 4th, put them into the cellar if a cold spell comes on. You will find very good instructions on this question in Langstroth's new edition by Dadant.

Emb, March 14th, 1889.

### Jottings by Woodleigh.

*Chloroform in the Apiary.*—The article of Mr. Kirby only deals with one colony of bees that had been subjected to the stupefying effects of chloroform as a preventative of swarming;

possibly that particular colony would not have swarmed if the anæsthetic had not been administered to it at all, so that his deduction must be received with caution. If friend Kirby had experimented with a large number of colonies, and it had effaced the swarming fever from the whole apiary, we should have considered his experiment conclusive and a grand addition to our apicultural knowledge. In the matter of uniting I have known its value many years, and bee-keepers who live near me never destroy their bees with sulphur, but administer chloroform to the colonies they intend taking up, and then place those they intend to stand on the stools over the stupefied bees, when they unite without any fighting. This proves what Mr. Kirby says as to moving bees about the apiary. I have never known it used in queen introduction, though I think it a feasible suggestion.—*The British Bee Journal*.

#### Quarterly Meeting of Brant Bee-Keepers' Association.

The above Association met at the Court House, Brantford, Saturday, March 30th, 2 p. m. The President, J. R. Howell in the chair.

After the enrolment of several new members an invitation was extended to the Association to hold its next quarterly meeting at Hatchley, which invitation upon motion was accepted. The Harley Agricultural Society through one of the Directors then asked for a grant from the B. B. K. A. for prizes for honey, &c., upon motion \$5.00 was granted, and \$10.00 of the grant was set aside for the Brant show and Messrs. Howell, Anguish and Holtermann appointed a committee to interview the Directors of the Agricultural Society asking them to contribute dollar for dollar towards the prizes. Individual members contributed an additional sum which would in all make a most creditable amount to be awarded in prizes.

Arrangements were made for securing Judges, and the Secretary instructed to attend to the matter.

Reports were then received from members. The President reported a loss of 4 out of 32, two were starved, two were lost from other causes; he had raised the temperature of the cellar several times by means of a lamp.

Mr. Ramer stated he packed his bees in chaff on their summer stands, the packing was about six inches, he had always wintered well and had lost none during the last winter.

D. Anguish—My bees in the cellar are all alive yet. I put 4 out 10 day ago, 3 had consumed 10 lbs. of stores, another 3 lbs. The temperature is about 48°. I put the four colonies back.

T. Birkett—I put my bees in the cellar in the Fall, 3 have perished out of 56, they were starved. My cellar is dry and too warm to keep potatoes, the bees are very quiet.

Mr. Barber, Hartford—I put 113 away, 35 colonies outside, the balance in the cellar, only one has starved, otherwise I think I have lost none.

Mr. Murray—I winter outside in a shed facing South, I have chaff packing on all sides but the front which I leave for the sun to warm up at times, using a shade board when desired to keep the sun from coaxing out bees. My entrance is 2 in. by  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. I have lost one out of eighteen, caused by an undeveloped queen as there were drones in the hive late last fall.

S. A. Dickie—Put in the cellar 52 colonies, one is dead, the balance appear to be doing well; I never had them more quiet, the temperature is from 44° to 48°.

C. Edmonson—I put four away in sawdust hives, one has been lost from starvation.

W. R. Brown—I put away 12 colonies one is dead, it was weak in the Fall, the balance are nice and dry.

Mr. Morris—I put away 12 colonies, doing nicely. I winter outdoors in clamps, they appear to have lost very few bees.

J. McIntyre—I have 4 colonies outside, they appear all right.

R. F. Holtermann—Winter in cellar, temperature about 43°, bees appear to be in good condition, lost two by starving out of 45 colonies.

The question was asked, Does it pay to give stimulative feeding in Spring?

T. Birkett answered, the faster we can make them take up food the better, if there is plenty of honey in the combs there is no necessity for feeding. If I divide my bees will the queenless colony build a queen cell? Yes, if they have eggs or very young larvae.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President and Secretary at Hatchley.

### Norfolk Bee-Keepers' Association.

A very successful meeting of the Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association, was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Simcoe, on March 13th. Mr. J. P. Ryder of Delhi, President in the chair. Rev. W. F. Clarke of Guelph was present and gave a very interesting talk on bee-keeping generally. He also answered a number of interesting questions on the subject. Bee-keeping bids fair to become one of the leading industries of this country. The meeting was very well attended and great interest was taken in all the discussions. They decided to become affiliated to the O. B. K. A. No doubt but this county will be well represented at the International Convention at Brantford. On motion it was decided to hold the next meeting on Saturday, June 1st, at the residence of Mr. J. P. Ryder, one mile east of Delhi.

C. W. CULVER, Sec'y.

*Haldimand Advocate.*

### HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS.

Cayuga, March 1, 1889.

The annual meeting of the Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association was held at the Town Hall, here, to-day.

Present—Jas. Armstrong, President, in the chair; and Messrs. W. Kindree, D. Anguish, Israel Overholt, M. Schisler, F. Rose, Isaac G. Wismer, O. Fathers, Robt. Coverdale, Jas. Jack, and the Secretary.

Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

The election of officers was the first business, when the following were elected:

President—James Armstrong.

Vice-Pres.—F. Rose.

Sec'y-Treas.—E. O. Campbell.

Directors.—Isaac Overholt, Wm. Kindree, W. Atkinson, F. Mehlenbacher.

The President read extracts from the By-Laws of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, when it was moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Overholt, that the Secretary be authorized to send \$5 to the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association for affiliation with that Society for 1889. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Overholt, that the President correspond with the Secretary of the O. B. K. A. with refer-

ence to securing a lecture from some prominent bee-keeper at our next meeting.

#### PASTURAGE FOR BEES.

Mr. David Anguish, President of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association, read the following short essay on bee pasturage:

I know by experience that there is more in pasturage for bees than there is in the management of the apiarist. The last season's crop of honey will explain what I mean better than I can. You are all aware I got a very fair yield of honey when you all failed here in Haldimand. I don't pretend to say that I am any better apiarist than there is in Haldimand County. Brant County gave a very fair yield of honey, with the exception of a few localities in and around the city of Brantford. There was one bee-keeper in the County of Brant, from one colony in the Spring increased to four, all very strong, and plenty of honey to carry them through, and he got 125 lbs. of surplus comb honey in one pound sections; it was all gathered from the Canadian thistle and buckwheat. For my part I think it would be advisable for every bee-keeper to try some of the Chapman honey plant. I know it would do well on your heavy land, and it comes in bloom when there is nothing else for the bees to work on; and it would be advisable to sow buckwheat, if for nothing else than for the bees. Some may object to this, but I am pretty sure if you would get some of the Japanese buckwheat and try it you would never be sorry that you did so. Buckwheat is like all other honey plants, if the weather is favorable the bees will gather honey very fast. I had one colony gather 11 lbs. in one day from that plant alone.

The President agreed with Mr. Anguish on the necessity of having good pasture for bees, and no matter how good an apiarist you may be if there is no pasture for the bees the result will be a failure.

Mr. Rose moved 32 of his hives up to the County of Norfolk where there was a large quantity of Japanese buckwheat and they gathered sufficient honey to winter 64 colonies. In answer to Mr. Overholt, Mr. Armstrong said that bees gather honey from second crop of red clover when other clover is scarce.

Moved by Mr. Anguish, seconded by Mr. Rose, that the next meeting be held at Cay-

uga, if a lecturer is secured; if not, at Nelles Corners, on the last Tuesday in May.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Mr. Anguish is ex-president of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association.—ED.

#### *Gleanings in Bee Culture.*

Bee are, in law, qualified property, not fully reclaimed from their state; and the only title which can be acquired is actual possession—working in hives—or constructive possession—finding them as strays and with-in view of them. But in case a party find-ing bees not hived, and leaves them not hived and loses sight of them, and another party discovers them, the prior title is abandoned, lost because identity by former finder can not be shown. If A finds a "bee-tree" on B's land, A may hold the bees if B has not discovered it; but as trees partake of the freehold, and the combs being attached to the tree, the comb and honey becomes in law the same as any "fixture," thereby not mov-able or subject to being lost or strayed. Again if A pursues a swarm of bees from his hive he retains his title, constructive possession, so long as he keeps sight of them; but if he lose sight of them he loses his title by reason of losing identity, though he regains title if he finds them unclaimed, and that, too, no matter but if he do damage while pursuing or removing the bees from B's premises, B might recover for the actual damage. Those who gave an opinion to the said question had in view their notion of the equity of the case, the same as a case submitted to arbi-trators. My opinion herewith expressed is based on settled rules of law.

Dr. G. M. Doolittle in *Gleanings* says, If I were to choose any business to go with the bee-business, it would certainly be farming, for the reason that this gives steady employ-ment nearly all the year; and at times when more is to be done along both lines than the bee-keeper could attend to, a man capable of doing farmwork could be hired very easily; while hired help along other lines, which would be at all satisfactory, is something not easily obtained.

The cutting of queen-cells can be so done as to make a success of it, or a complete fail-ure. By the old plan, of waiting only six days after swarming, or when a queen was taken away, it was nearly always a failure; for in this case the bees had plenty of larvæ that were still convertible into queens, and the question of swarming was delayed only a

few days; and as this delay gave them more strength, of course they would swarm all the more. Had he waited eight day, in case of a colony having swarmed, or ten days where the queen had been taken away, before cut-ting the cells, he would have had a perfect thing of it; for in that case the bees could not possibly have reared a queen to go with a swarm.

#### *Gleanings in Bee Culture.*

RAY'S METHOD OF HIVING SWARMS.—When a swarm is about settled on a pear-tree, ever-green, or grapevine, we pick up our swarm-ing-box, throw back the duck top, slip it under the swarm, and then give the limb a few small jerks. We than have about all in our cage. Next we throw back our duck top. We wait a little while till the outside bees can hear, see and scent their little comrades in their wire cage. They will soon settle on the wires, and peep in, I suppose, to see mother. We then pick up our swarm and pour it in front of the hive prepared for them.

Ada, Ohio, July 23, 1888. RAY MURRAY.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Walton, Ont., Feb. 9th 1889.

What do you think of my repository? it is 2 ft. under ground, walls of stone two feet thick and banked up to evetrough, it is 12 ft. x 20 ft. inside measure, faced inside with matched lumber, there is a partition across the centre, one end I use for vegetable and milk house in summer, there is a vat 2 ft. wide, 2 ft. deep and 12 ft. long with a spring flow-ing through it. It is packed over head with saw dust and chaff. I went in yesterday, everything is damp and moulding, about a peck of bees on the flour, it is cement and dry, some colonies are uneasy and noisy the temperature is about 40, there are 30 colonies, I didn't winter very good the last two winters.

There is a ventilator 3x2 within 1 foot of the floor and above the roof which is shingled, then there is another 6 in square comes through the ceiling and goes up to the shingles on the inside of roof, there is six inch square pipe some 40 ft. under ground, and which comes in at the bottom, into the milk house department as we call it. It has a double window banked over, and double door, and is packed with 4 in.



cushions. The bees are in 4 inches chaff hive, with 2 inches sawdust packing and quilts and cushionings on.

I want you to send the C. H. P. right along I may call and see you soon.

DAVID FARQUHARSON.

You appear to have plenty of ventilation.—Ed.

I am well pleased with the *Canadian Honey Producer*, it is an excellent paper.

LACHLAN TAYLOR.

Clavering, March 27th, 1889.

Bees have wintered well with me. I put in cellar 61 combs and on the 8th of April I took out 61 all in good shape except 3 which were rather weak but are all right now; all are carrying in pollen and working strong. I received your price list and the Canadian Honey Producer with thanks for the same.

E. R. PALMER,

Wyecombe P. O., Norfolk Co.

### CONVENTION NOTICE.

The American International Bee-Keepers Association will meet in the Court-House, Brantford, Canada, Dec. 4th to 6th, 1889. All Bee-Keepers are invited to attend. State and District Bee-Keepers' Associations are invited to appoint delegates to attend the meeting. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Any one desirous of becoming a member and receiving the last annual report bound, may do so by forwarding one dollar to the Secretary.

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

### Answers to Queries for May.

No. 67. Do bees relocate themselves upon being set out after being in a winter repository? Are you positive about your reply from your now observation?

1st, Yes. 2nd, Yes.—Will M. Barnum.

1st, Yes. 2nd, Yes siree.—A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio.

They relocate themselves the very first time they fly out, I am positive of that.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

Mine do, but then they have a long confinement.—Dr. C. C. Miller, Maringo, Ill.

As a rule they do, a few may not but little trouble is found in the matter.—J. E. Pond.

Yes. Yes, I am positive—I know it, I have set out hundreds of colonies each spring for several years past.—R. L. Taylor.

After a winter confinement bees will relocate themselves if placed on a new stand in the same apiary, but some will return to the old stand and be lost. It is always best to place each hive back on the stand it previously occupied.—Dr. Tinker.

Yes. Yes.—A. D. Allen.

Cannot give an opinion from my own observation.—Rev. D. P. Niven.

They do. I am quite positive that after bees have wintered 5 months in a repository it makes no difference to them on what stand they are set.—C. W. Post.

Yes, I have often seen them doing so.—Robt. H. Shipman.

They do, I am positive after ten years of experience in setting bees out of winter repository.—Frank A. Eaton, Bluffton, Ohio.

I winter on Smmer stands—Will Ellis, St. Davids, Ont.

We believe so. Almost positive from observation.—ED.

No. 68. Do you think it advisable for Bee-Keepers generally to purchase virgin queens instead of untested or tested? Give reason for answer.

1st, Yes: though not to such an extent as to entirely superceed the old way. The traffic in virgin queens is destined to become quite a business, among those who wish to introduce new blood into their apiary, at the same time avoiding "in-breeding." 2nd, Because you have asked the question.—Will M. Barnum, Angelica, N. Y.

No, because "Bee-keepers generally" will nor be likely to be successful in introducing and because of the liability of loss in mating.

—A. B. Mason.

I don't see any advantage in purchasing virgin queens; it does not improve your stock any, better raise your own queens, they would be equally as good, because both would be mated with your own drones.—Dr. Duncan.

That depends. If my bees were all black, I wouldn't want to buy virgin queens.—Dr. C. C. Miller.

I do not and for the reason that they have neither the means or experience to enable them to fecundate such queens profitably even if they can introduce them successfully. Others differ from me, I only speak for myself.—J. E. Pond.

No. The loss of queens and the resulting continued absence of young brood on account of delay would make it too costly. It is best after procuring one or more good queens to breed from, to rear one's own queens.—R. L. Taylor.

If the bee-keeper has good drones, I think it is, as the virgins may be introduced with about as much safety as laying queens. They should be introduced to full colonies or recently formed nuclei that have been deprived of all eggs and larvæ two or three days and it is better to let the bees liberate the queen by eating a certain quantity of the good candy before getting to her. It is hard to introduce virgin black queens to stocks of yellow bees, but it is easy to introduce virgin yellow queens to black stocks.—Dr. Tinker.

No. When I purchase a queen I do so to import new blood into my apiary. By buying a virgin you only get half new blood and have all the trouble and risk of introduction in the bargain.—A. D. Allen.

Have not experimented in that line.—Rev. D. P. Niven.

For the Specialist perhaps the virgin queens would be best, but for the average Bee-Keeper the untested are preferable. My reasons are, after a virgin queen is 2 days old they are very difficult to introduce and they are very liable to be balled and killed when they fly out to mate.—C. W. Post.

No. (1) Because they would probably be better mated if kept by the queen breeder, (2) because of the difficulty of introducing.—Robt. H. Shipman.

No. I don't think it advisable for bee-keepers generally to purchase virgin queens. Only those who understand how to control the mating of them after they get them.—Frank A. Eaton.

The greatest humbug I have heard of for some time. It might do for experts but the novice will be the loser and don't you forget it. If I wanted new blood in my yard I would by a tested queen raise my own and let them cross. Mixed bees are my favorites. I have lost money tinkering with my bees trying to get them pure.—Will Ellis.

No. Virgin queens unless when emerging from the cell are difficult to introduce, if not to all at least 99 out of 100, they may then mate with un-

desirable drones such as the average locality is stocked with, therefore it does not pay.—ED.

No. 69. How long should the drone cell be capped before I can start to raise queen cells?

Five days.—Will M. Barnum.

At least 15 days.—A. B. Mason.

Better let the drones hatch out and fly around before you start to raise queens.—Dr. Duncan.

Perhaps as soon as capped if weather is suitable.—Dr. C. C. Miller.

The queen emerges from the cell in from 14 to 16 days from the egg. The drone should be 5 or 6 days out from the cell, when the queens fly for mating. I should not start queen cells before the drones were within 5 or 6 days from coming out of the cells.—J. E. Pond.

Let the drones begin to hatch before you start.—R. L. Taylor.

Queen cells may be started at any time after the drone cells are capped, if the queens are to be reared from the egg or just hatching eggs which is always best.—Dr. Tinker.

I think when you have plenty of drone cells capped you will be safe.—A. D. Allen.

Am not a queen breeder.—D. P. Niven.

From a week to ten days. If you start your queens as soon as the drones are capped they will both hatch about the same time.—C. W. Post.

Too deep for me, probably a week or ten days.—Robt. H. Shipman.

Drone cells should be started at least 10 days before starting queen cells.—Frank A. Eaton.

About a week.—Will Ellis.

Say two weeks.—ED.

## SPECIAL OFFERS for 1889.

### WE CLUB

The CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER with the following Papers:

	Regular Price.	Club Rates.
The Weekly Globe and Canadian Honey Producer,	\$1.40	\$115
The Weekly Globe and Rural Canadian (2 \$1 papers) and C.H.P.,		150
The Weekly Mail and Farm and Fireside, and C. H. P.,	1.40	1.15
The Weekly Empire Premium Bust and C. H. P.,	1.40	115

The Montreal Weekly Witness and C. H. P.	1.40	1.00
If the Premium Picture, 'Christ before Pilate,' is desired with the Weekly Witness. 25 cts. extra.		
The Canadian Live Stock Journal and C. H. P.,	1.40	1.15

#### PREMIUMS.

Any one sending us the following number yearly subscriptions for CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER at 40c. per year will receive the following :

8 subs' C.H.P., 1 year Montreal Weekly Witness.		
10 " " " The Weekly Globe.		
10 " " " The Weekly Empire.		
13 " " " Weekly Mail and Farm and Fireside.		
10 " " " Canadian Live Stock Journal.		

For four subscriptions C. H. P. at 40 cts., we will give, 1 package of Bowker's Ammoniated "Food for Flowers." Price, 35 cts.

Six subscriptions C. H. P. at 40 cts., we will give 12 Gladiolus Bulbs, J. A. Simmers' selection of very choice assorted colors for Spring planting. Price, 75 cts.

Eight subscriptions C. H. P. at 40 cts, we will give, J. A. Simmers' collection of choice Flower Seeds, consisting of varieties to bloom the same season after sowing. Price, \$1.00.

Or J. A. Simmers, collection of Vegetable Seeds, containing a complete variety of all latest novelties. Retail, \$1.00.

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

#### DISCOUNTS.

We will give the following discounts for 1889: On all Bee-Keepers' supplies. Jan. 10 per cent; Feb'y, 7 per cent; March, 5 per cent; April, 3 per cent. One half cash with order, balance upon shipment of goods. Discounts from regular list prices.

E. L. GOOLD & Co., Brantford, Canada.

#### A POSTAL CARD

Is all it will cost you to get three copies of the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW. Of the year 1888 we have several hundred volumes, and so long as the supply holds out, we will send free to each applicant, THREE copies selected from these back numbers. This is done to allow Bee-Keepers to become acquainted with the REVIEW, with the hope that the acquaintance may prove of mutual benefit. Price of the REVIEW, 50 cts. a year.

"The productions of Comb Honey" is a neat little book of 45 pages; price 25 cts. This book and the REVIEW one year for 65 cts. The REVIEW two years and the book for \$1.00. Stamps taken, either U. S. or Canadian.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich., U. S.

## DO NOT READ THIS

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

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

Yours truly,

J. & R. H. MYERS,  
STRAFFORD CITY APRIARY.

Box 94.

## 50 Colonies of Bees for sale—L. Frames.

Address,

WILL ELLIS, St. Davids, Ont.

## Foundation Press.

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

Address,

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

## PELHAM FOUNDATION MILL, SECOND HAND.

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

Address,

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

## BEEES FOR SALE.

Twenty Colonies of Bees in first class condition for sale. All or a part may be purchased. Apply,

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

## JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

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

Per bushel, \$2.00; half bushel, \$1.00; quarter bushel, 75 cts.

Orders filled in rotation until exhausted.

**WILLIAM GRANT,**  
 DIRECT IMPORTER OF  
**British and Foreign Dry Goods,**  
 Fine Woollens, Gentlemen's Furnishings, &c.

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

COLBORNE STREET, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Carpets, Oil Cloth,  
 Matting, Curtains,  
 Black & Colored Silks,  
 Satins, Velvets, Brocades.

Fine Wool Dress  
 Fabrics, French  
 Cashmeres, Gloves,  
 Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons.

Corsets, Scarfs,  
 Jerseys, Shawls,  
 Travelling Wraps,  
 Parasols, Fans, Bags.

Waterproof Cloaks,  
 Cottons, Linens,  
 Sheetings, Damasks,  
 Napery, Cretones.

Walking Sticks,  
 Umbrellas, Carpet  
 Bags, Valises, Fine  
 Custom Tailoring, Shirts  
 of all kinds made to measure.

Collars and Cuffs  
 Made to measure.  
 Constantly in stock  
 Fine Underwear in Silk,

Cashmere, Merino,  
 Balbriggan, Lamb's  
 Wool. Gloves in Kid,  
 Dog, Napa, Buck and Lisle.

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

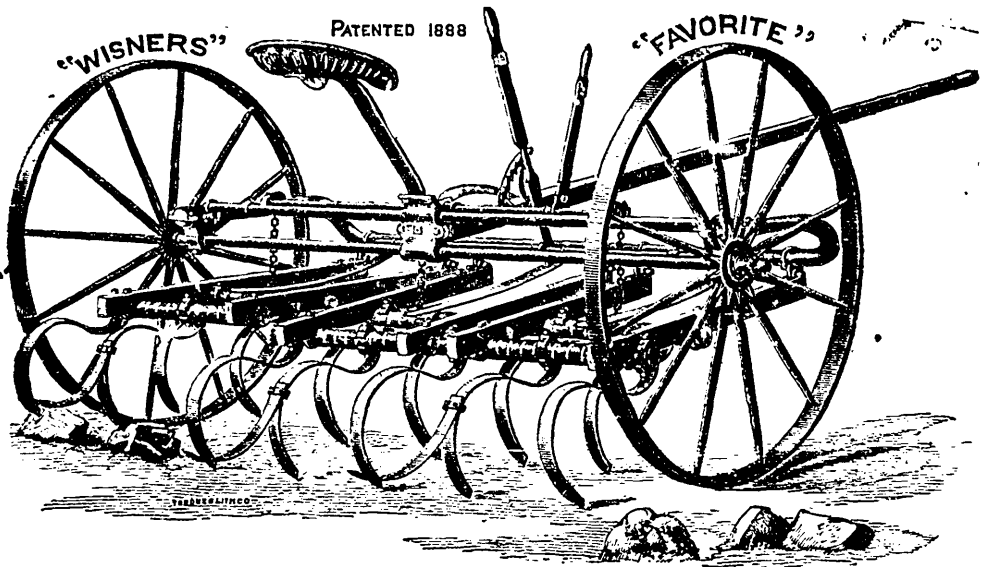
Lawn Tennis, Cricketing,  
 Boating, Bathing Suits,  
 Hats in Felt, Silk and  
 Tweed, Pith Helmets, Caps  
 in cloth, Silk and Lustre.

Manufactured on  
 The Premises,  
 Costumes,  
 Mantles, Millinery.

**FAMILY MOURNING.**

**WILLIAM GRANT,**  
 Brantford, Ont.

# WISNER'S 'FAVORITE,'



Patented and Manufactured only by

**J. O. Wisner, Son & Co.,**

Brantford, Canada.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

**GRAIN DRILLS AND SEEDERS, SULKY HORSE**

**RAKES, HAY TEDDERS,**

**AND SPRING TOOTH HARROWS.**

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE.