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THE CANADIAN

Honey Producer.

Its Reading Columns for the advancement of Honey Producers exclusively.

Vol. I.

BRANTFORD, AUGUST, 1887.

No. 6.

The Canadian Honey Producer,

PUBLISHED BY

E. L. GOULD & Co.,

BRANTFORD, - - - - ONTARIO.

Published Monthly, 40-cents per year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

The Canadian Honey Producer one year with the following Books:

Cook's Manual of the Apiary, cloth,	\$1.25	\$1.50
A. B. C. in Bee Culture, by A. I. Root,	cloth, \$1.25,	1.40

A. B. C. in Bee Culture, A. I. Root, paper,	\$1.00,	1.25
Quimby's New Bee-Keeping, cloth,	\$1.50	1.75
Bees and Honey, by T. G. Newman, cloth,	75 cents,	1.00
Queen Rearing, by Henry Alley, cloth,	\$1	1.00

CLUBBING RATES.

The Canadian Honey Producer		
And Gleanings, semi-monthly,	..	\$1.20
" American Bee Journal, weekly,	..	1.20
" American Apiculturist, monthly,	..	1.10
" Bee-Keepers' Magazine,	"	60
" Rays of Light,	"	85
" British Bee Journal, weekly,	..	2.90
" Poulter's Profit,	..	65

PREMIUMS.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

They will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
1 in.	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.00
2 in.	3.25	5.50	9.00
3 in.	4.75	7.50	12.00
6 in.	8.00	12.00	18.00
7 in.	9.50	13.75	21.00
8 in.	10.50	15.75	24.00

ESTABLISHED 1885.
Beeswax Headquarters.

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

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

JACOB SPENCE,

Handles Honey, wholesale, Comb and Extracted.

Largely supplied by Extensive Producers in Ontario.

Honey Glasses in great variety from Nova Scotia Glass Co., and is agent for

E. L. GOOLD, & Co.'s first class Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

SPENCE'S HONEY DEPOT,
Colborne St., Toronto.

BEEKEEPERS' MAGAZINE.

32 Page monthly.

25 Cents per year.

Sample copy free.

Address,

BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

HOW TO WINTER BEES.

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

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

SEND FOR

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

S. P. HODGSON,
Horning's Mills.

ITALIAN QUEENS for 1887,
FROM HENRY CUPPAGE,
ORILLIA, ONT.

Dealer in Italian Bees, Queens, and Honey.

Agent for E. L. Goold & Co.'s Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

H. CUPPAGE.

Champion's Buggy Tops.
PATENT PROPS.

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

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

TOPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRIMMINGS.

Leather Cushion, Drop Back & Full plain \$10.00

“ “ “ sewed or plain 12.00

Corduroy “ “ plain 8.00

Velveteen “ “ plain 8.50

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

CHARLES CHAMPION,

Hardware and Carriage Goods, Brantford, Ont.

Patented in Canada and United States, 1

THE CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER.

Vol. 1. August, 1887. No. 6

To the Editor of the Canadian Honey Producer.

Sir,—Since it pleases you to criticize the management of the delegates at the Colonial Exhibition, and to condemn them for a course which they did not pursue, I claim the privilege of space for a reply.

In your issue for May, you say, "Dealers kept calling during the exhibition for prices on honey, desiring to retail. The majority of the commissioners, however, decided not to quote them prices, or sell them honey. After the exhibition closed, prices were not quoted to such parties for some time." My reply is that it is not true that the delegates decided not to quote prices to dealers and not to sell them honey during the exhibition, but on the contrary, I speak for three of the delegates, when I say that the wholesale price agreed upon, namely, sixpence per pound for extracted, was freely quoted to dealers. At this price, sales were made to dealers during the exhibition, and at this figure the stock on hand, at the close continued to be sold, till the building we occupied was about to be taken down. As soon as possible after the exhibition closed, I wrote letters to about thirty dealers, whose addresses we had obtained, stating the quantity we had on hand, the kind of package, and the price, still sixpence per pound. This was the price at which the best brands of honey were then being furnished by wholesale houses to retailers and it was not the policy of "the majority of the commissioners" to make little of Canadian honey by offering it at less than market price.

You refer to a "plan of sale" proposed by Mr. Pettit, as being preferable to the one adopted. In reply I have to say that every contributor to the exhibit has been furnished with a card having the addresses of dealers who purchased our honey and they have also a proposal from a respectable commission merchant, to take their honey and sell it on commission. We made enquiry and learned

that his financial position is good and we believe too that he is strictly honorable. If the contributors wish to send their honey to be sold on commission, and notify dealers where it may be obtained, they have the opportunity and all necessary information. I may add that the merchant referred to above is the one alluded to by "Amateur Expert," in a recent number of the Canadian Bee Journal. When we were notified to vacate our building by a certain day, I called on this merchant with a view to induce him to purchase our stock on hand, and to confine his operations in future to Canadian honey exclusively. He was open to such a deal, on condition that he should also have control of Mr. Jones' supplies. I explained Mr. Jones' relations to Canadian beekeepers, both as their representative at the exhibition, and as an editor and supply dealer, and told him it would never do to connect the sale of the contributor's honey with the sale of Mr. Jones' supplies. We sold him no honey.

We had several offers for the whole lot during the exhibition. I consulted Mr. Chipman, Sir Chas. Tupper's chief Sec'y, in regard to one such offer. He said he had no doubt the party I mentioned could pay cash down for all the honey we had. He was not going to say what we must do with our honey, but he was of the opinion that the course we were pursuing, distributing the honey among the greatest possible number of consumers, was decidedly the wisest one, in view of opening up a market in the future. Only a few weeks ago I had a card from a lady in London, enquiring where she could purchase some of our Canadian honey, and one of the most intelligent English bee-keepers we met with, writes that the demand for honey was never more active than it is at present. He attributes the increased demand very much to the stimulus we gave it last fall. I may say too that with his keen eye for business, Prof. Robertson, observing our success, took a leaf from our book, and put up his cheese, sent by the Ontario Government from the College at Guelph, in packages at from two pence up, in order to create a still greater demand for Canadian cheese.

Alluding to our management again in your issue for June, you write: "We would here say that in regard to the Colonial Exhibition

management we have nothing to withdraw and are prepared at the proper time, to prove the statements made in the matter." Your statements made in the matter have now been contradicted by three of the delegates, those who were in charge of the exhibit, not merely for a couple of weeks, but those who stuck to their posts from their arrival till the last pound was sold and the last shilling collected. Whether you choose to face the music or not the public will be apt to think that "the proper time" has now come for you to prove your statements or take the inevitable consequences.

Yours truly,

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, June 20th, 1887.

In reply to Mr. Corneil's communication we would say: That at the last meeting of the directors of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, Mr. Corneil himself at some length dwelt upon the management at the Colonial, and stated that three commissioners had differed from Mr. Pettit, the president, as to the method of sale to be adopted, the former advocated retailing; the latter had suggested selling to dealers only, and added that a good deal could be said in favor of such a policy. In reply, the president stated before the meeting, that Mr. Corneil's statement had in the main been correct with the exception that he—the president—had advocated selling both wholesale and retail. Mr. Corneil accepted this correction before the entire meeting, so much for that. Again, Mr. Corneil does not deny our statement as to the number of days which elapsed after the close of the exhibition before prices were quoted, but writes: "As soon as possible after the exhibition closed, I wrote letters to about thirty dealers." Is the ex-commissioner afraid we may be able to produce evidence of what we have said to thus admit our statement? are the thirty some of those dealers, who insisted on leaving their names or was that the total number who applied for prices during that time? Then to show how completely

this man has become the creature of another, a subject foreign to the one before us is brought in. The C. B. J. is referred to, and let us here say for the benefit of our subscribers who might send in their subscription for back numbers of the paper referred to in hope of finding a market, that the name and address of the dealer referred to is not given by "Amateur Expert." Mr. Jones' supply business is also referred to. We were in a measure compelled in justice to Mr. Corneil to publish a reply from him, he knew this and any unnecessary and foreign reference to a business in competition with our own, a man with a sense of honor would have witheld, this however shows the blind servitude of the writer. There is certainly nothing in the reference to strengthen his position. We are far from denying that the demand for honey has increased but under proper management Canadian Bee-Keepers would have reaped the benefit of it, but at present the prospects are not such. What use is the increased demand if we are not going to take steps to fill it? Only another argument in favor of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association undertaking the work and a promise of the success of such an undertaking.

Then Mr. Corneil makes a clever fence *as he thinks* to find out just how far we have peeped behind the scenes, by asking what we do know and closes by saying "your statements made in the matter have now been contradicted by three of the delegates." Thereby hangs a tale, the fourth does not chime in with the three as will be seen by the readers of bee-papers. Whose evidence shall we accept? that of the three who sowed broadcast the statement that 40 tons of honey was on exhibition, and then the actual figures came out in the British Bee-Journal making it less than 20 tons, a falsehood proven as made by these three representatives of Canadian Bee-Keepers, and a dishonor? Our fourth commissioner, the president of the Association, never made such a statement

however, he esteemed the truth too highly. Again, the day our president, the fourth commissioner, left London, the British Bee-keepers' Association banquitted the representatives of Canada Bee-Keepers, and if ever men should have felt they owed it to those who honored them to give *facts* about their common industry in the land from which they had come, these were the men, and this was the place. We find published in the reports of that meeting such statements by Mr. Jones as that the Heddon hive is "the most popular hive in Canada." Had the statement been made in private the rest might have remained silent, but we find no correction made by these commissioners, they had failed in this, they duped those who befriended them, what right have we to expect it in other places in other circumstances? Shall we then accept the statement of the one whom we cannot impeach, or of the three.

Again in an extract from the *Pall Mall Budget* which was copied and published in leaflet form later, and of which one of our commissioners at the meeting in Toronto boasted so many thousand had been circulated, we find the following :

"THE BEE-KING AND HIS BEES."

"A visitor to the Colonial Exhibition must have noticed within the last day or two the erection of a great trophy of honey near to the colonial market, to the extreme south of the Exhibition. This trophy is the exhibit of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and both for quantity and quality it is probably the most remarkable exhibit of honey that has ever been displayed in this country. It has come over in charge of a deputation from the association, who are at present on a visit to this country with a view to open the English market to the best honey in the world, as they constantly describe the article which they have on view. Mr. Jones, the president of the association, in question, who may not unfairly claim to be described as the Bee King of Canada, inasmuch as he is the largest owner of live stock in the dominion, called at our office by request, in order to furnish the public with some particulars concerning the nature and extent of bee culture in our great American colony."

Mr. Jones, the president of the As-

sociation, was that corrected in any of the following issues by those whose duty it was to thus correct? No.

Again it says :

"It was with peculiar interest that we bade Mr. Jones welcome as he entered our office with two other representatives of the Bee-keepers' Association to give particulars concerning bee culture in Ontario.

We have ten thousand Bee-Keepers in Ontario, owning, on an average, ten hives each, or one hundred thousand together. The net annual profit of each hive we estimate loosely at a sovereign, although in many cases this is very largely exceeded. We reckon the yield of each hive—or colony as we call them in Canada—to be about thirty pounds, taking good years with bad. It is very common for a colony in a good season to yield one hundred pounds, and many produce three hundred, while on one or two occasions it has been known to produce six hundred pounds, or nearly a quarter of a ton of honey in one season. Many have gone into bee-keeping as a livelihood, and follow it exclusively, as other men follow the rearing of sheep. For instance, I have eight apiaries with from 100 to 300 hives in each. Altogether I may reckon that I have a stock of 1,000 hives constantly on hand.

"How many bees do you reckon you have in each of your hives?"

"A good strong stock is from thirty to forty thousand. Some will run as far as sixty thousand, but if you average them all at thirty thousand you will not do badly. So that I have about thirty millions of bees constantly at work. The figure sounds large, but considering that the bee census returns of Ontario show a population of 3000 millions, my stock compared with that total is comparatively insignificant.

And again :

"All our hives are of wood. Wood is cheap with us. We make our hives on the most improved models, with sliding frames, and every arrangement that can be devised for the speedy and easy removal of the comb. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the result of our exertions. We publish a weekly *Bee Journal*, which keeps all our members well informed of the latest appliances for securing the maximum of yield and the minimum of risk.

We have here but a glimpse of what was going on at the Colonial, but how it speaks volumes to us.

How nicely the way is paved for another year for Mr. Jones, the Association is left in the shade for the one man, the *so called* president and his objects. This is no pleasant task for

us, and were it not that the interest of Bee-Keepers demanded that they should see it as it is, it would be a pleasure to close our eyes to these facts, for facts they are, public and undeniable, and we must ask Mr. Corneil one question in closing. The understanding was when commissioners were appointed and Ontario Bee-Keepers contributed honey that these commissioners should devote their time free of charge, expenses only being paid. Did Mr. Corneil in the face of this propose the appropriation to himself of \$100 in payment for his services, did he so appropriate \$100.00?

Apicultural Experiments.

BY NELSON W. MCLAIN, SPECIAL AGENT.

BEE FORAGE.

Mr. C. M. Goodspeed, of Thorn Hill, N. Y., says: "I have grown Alsike on my farm and watched its habits closely. It is very hardy, of extra quality as hay and a heavy seeder, reaching in rare cases 10 bushels per acre. In this locality the second growth seldom yields much honey, but the first growth just swarms with bees for about three weeks, or from the time the rich blossoms open until the seed is ripe. In my locality it begins to yield honey shortly after white clover and continues well into the bass-wood season. It yields twice as much honey as white or red clover." Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Ontario, says: "I think too much can scarcely be said of Alsike as a hay and honey crop; and many of our farmers are waking up to the fact that it is to their interest to cultivate it largely in preference to almost any other crop. Red Clover will soon be a thing of the past, as Alsike seed is now in great demand, not only for seeding purposes but also for use in dyeing. I am informed that large quantities are being shipped to Europe for that use." Mr. A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio, and Mr. L. C. Root, of Mohawk, N. Y., both speak of Alsike as the most valuable variety of clover for hay and pasturage and recommend its cultivation as being of the first importance to bee-keepers. Statements testifying to the unequalled value of Alsike Clover, both for hay and grazing purposes, and as a most valuable honey-

bearing plant, might be indefinitely multiplied. I cannot too strongly urge the bee-keepers of the United States to provide abundance of this forage for their bees, both by sowing the seed on their own premises and also by inducing their neighbors to cultivate this variety of clover as the best for all purposes.

Sweet Clover (*Mellilotus alba*) abounds in this locality. This is a hardy plant, of wondrous persistence, continuing in bloom from about July 1st, until killed by frost. It is adapted to almost any kind of soil.

In this part of Illinois it grows in rich soil by the wayside, or in deserted stone quarries with equal luxuriance. As the plant will grow without any cultivation in by-ways and waste places, wherever the seed can obtain a foothold, and is a perennial, it is rightly reckoned among the number of excellent and cheap bee-forage plants. Sweet Clover will endure drought well. During the long drought of last season bees in this neighborhood would have been entirely without resources for many weeks together had it not been for Sweet Clover. The quality of the honey is excellent, and under ordinary conditions the yield is altogether satisfactory. Much apprehension has been felt among farmers lest it become a noxious weed. Observing how readily the seed is carried in the mud on wagon wheels and horses' feet in the spring, when the roads are bad and the entire space in the highways is used for travel, belief has obtained that the fields would soon be invaded. Careful and continuous observation of the facts for five years past has convinced me that fears of trouble from this source are groundless. In but one instance have I seen Sweet Clover invade a plowed field, and that was for a distance of 3 rods on both sides of an old road leading into the field, and the seed had been carried in on wagon wheels. This plant being a biennial is easily exterminated when desirable. I would recommend bee-keepers to provide abundance of this forage by scattering the seed in waste places and by the roadside. Sweet Clover is much more sightly and useful, and less objectionable, in every way, than the weeds which ordinarily cover the roadsides.

Pleurisy-Root (*Asclepias tuberosa*) is a honey-bearing plant indigenous to nearly all parts

of the United States, but its growth has not been encouraged for the reason that its value to the honey-producer has not been generally known. The plant is a perennial; the top dies and rots, a new growth springing up each year. It is commonly regarded as a harmless prairie weed. The deep red blossoms hang in clusters. The plant is very hardy and of a rugged growth, growing luxuriantly in all kinds of soil. The honey is of the finest quality both as to color and flavor. Mr. James Heddon, of Dowagiac, Mich., speaking of Pleurisy, says: "If there is any plant, to the growing of which good land may be exclusively devoted for the sole purpose of honey production, I think it is this; I would rather have one acre of it than three of Sweet Clover. It blooms through July and the first half of August, and bees never desert Pleurisy for bass-wood or anything else. The blossoms always look bright and fresh and yield honey continuously in wet and dry weather. Bees work on it in the rain, and during the excessive drought of the past season it did not cease to secrete nectar in abundance." I have had some observation and experience with the plant, and, having secured seed, I expect to test it in different kinds of soil next season.

For two years past I have cultivated a plot of Motherwort (*Leonurus cardiaca*), and I prize it highly as a honey plant. Bees work on it continually all day, and every day, unless it is raining quite hard. The summer of 1885 it continued in bloom six weeks. Last summer it bloomed but was soon ruined by drought. In reference to the Chapman Honey Plant the report says: At the annual meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association held in Detroit in December, 1885, a committee, of which I was a member, was appointed by the association to investigate the merits of a new plant being cultivated by Mr. Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., who was present and represented that the plant was of unusual value to honey-producers. Being instructed by you so to do, I met with other members of that committee at Versailles on the 28th of July. I herewith inclose a copy of the report which I prepared in behalf of that committee, together with a letter of Mr. A. E. Manum, president of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association, which

I presented to the North American Bee-Keepers' Association at its annual meeting held in Indianapolis, Ind., October 12, 13, 14, 1886.

My experience with the plants furnished for observation at this station was nearly identical with that of Mr. Manum. Fifty-two plants arrived here by express, fifty-one of which came to maturity. Plants were furnished to Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich.; T. F. Bingham, Abronja, Mich.; W. F. Clarke, Guelph, Ontario, and Mr. Van Dom, Omaha, Nebr.; each of whom highly recommend it as possessing unusual value as a bee-forage plant.

For the Canadian Honey Producer.

I have received a number of letters from Ontario Bee-keepers, asking whether the Association is going to handle our honey and expressing a willingness to send their honey and do all in their power to help the enterprise.

I would answer that it requires united action to make it a success and we all know that that necessary element is wanting.

Without a doubt in my mind in the near future Canadian Bee-keepers will wake up to the sad realization of lost opportunities, and to the fact that the heel of relentless monopoly is upon their necks.

Owing to ill health I have been unable to push the matter as I would have done otherwise, and I must confess that I have felt all along that a good many of our good men did not care very much how things turned out; possibly I was mistaken.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont., July 16th, 1887.

To the Editor of The Canadian Honey Producer.

Dear Sir,

I am indebted to your kindness for a copy of your paper for July; thank you. In your kind notice of my little book I see you ask why I allowed an advertisement to appear stating that there was only one bee journal in Canada. The advertisement was written, received and passed over to the printers before there was more than one bee journal in Canada. The house that did my printing was overburdened with work and were a long time getting out the book, so long

in fact that the book was in press when the first number of the *Canadian Honey Producer* was sent out.

The advertisements were carefully edited before being given to the printers, hence, in reading the proof, no thought was given the matter, except to correct typographical errors.

I assure you I am sorry that anything should have occurred to cause any unpleasantness, that no one is to blame except myself, and my only fault is that in my anxiety to eliminate all typographical errors I forgot for the moment that a new bee journal was springing into existence over in Canada. I beg your pardon.

Fraternally yours,
W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. Hutchinson's explanation is quite satisfactory as our readers will see and we congratulate him upon the success he has already secured in the sale of his little work.—Ed.

Provincial Exhibition Prize List.

The Provincial Exhibition will be held in the City of Ottawa, under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ont., Sept. 19 to 24, 1887.

Sec.		\$	c.
1.	The best display of extracted honey in marketable condition.....	10	00
	2d do	5	00
HONEY, AND APIARY SUPPLIES.			
2.	The best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition	10	00
	2d do	5	00
3.	Honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.....	8	00
	2d do	6	00
	3d do	4	00
4.	Jar of extracted honey.....	4	00
	2d do	2	00
	3d do	1	00
5.	Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs.....	3	00
	2d do	2	00
6.	Beehive.....	3	00
	2d do	2	00
	3d do	1	00
7.	Best wax extractor.....	Diploma	
8.	Best honey extractor.....	Diploma	
9.	Best and largest display of apiarian supplies.....	Silver Medal	
	2d do	4	00

For further particulars, address, Henry Wade, Sec'y and Treas., Agriculture and Art Association of Ont., Toronto.

Grand Dominion and Industrial Exhibition.

The Grand Dominion and Industrial Exhibition will be held in Toronto, Sep't 5th to 17th. \$30,000 in prizes.

HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES.

All honey exhibited must be the production of the exhibitor.

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

As considerable changes are to be made this year in the interior arrangement of the Honey building, intending exhibitors will find it to their advantage to make early application for space.

CLASS 84.

OPEN TO ALL BEEKEEPERS (AGENTS EXCLUDED.)

Sec. (*Entrance Fee, 25 cents each entry.*)

1.	Best display of extracted granulated Honey, in glass, not less than 200 lbs.....	\$12
	2nd do	\$8
	3rd do	\$4
2.	Best display of liquid extracted Honey, not less than 1,000 lbs, of which not less than 500 lbs. must be in glass.....	\$20
	2nd do	15
	3rd do	10
3.	Best and largest assortment of different kinds of extracted Honey, properly named, not less than 3 lbs. of each kind.....	4
	2nd do	3
	3rd do	2
4.	Best display of comb Honey in sections, not less than 1,000 lbs...	20
	2nd do	15
	3rd do	10
5.	Best display of comb honey in .. sections, not less than 20 lbs... (exhibitors in Sec. 4 excluded)	4
	2nd do	3
	3rd do	2

- 6. Best Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs 3
 2nd do 2
 3rd do 1
- 7. Best mode of marketing extracted Honey 3
 2nd do 2
- 8. Best mode of marketing comb Honey 3
 2nd do 2
- 9. Best comb foundation for brood chamber. 3
 2nd do 2
- 10. Best comb foundation for sections 3
 2nd do 2
- 11. Best mode of securing the largest yield of comb Honey 3
 2nd do 2
- 12. Best mode of securing the largest yield of extracted Honey 3
 2nd do 2
- 13. Best and largest display of Apiarian supplies { 1. Bronze Medal.
 { 2. Silver Medal.
- 14. Best style and assortment of tin for retailing extracted Honey Bronze Medal.
- 15. Best style and assortment of glass for retailing extracted Honey Bronze Medal.
- 16. Best section crate for top story and system of manipulating 3
 2nd do 2
- 17. Best and most practical and new invention for the Apiarist 3
 2nd do 2
 3rd do 1
- 18. Best Honey Plants, collection of 4
 2nd do 2
 3rd do 1
- 19. Best assortment of Fruit Preserved in Honey, not less than 5 bottles 5
 2nd do 3
 3rd do 2
- 20. Best Cake or Pastry made with Honey 3
 2nd do 2
 3rd do 1
- 21. Best Honey Vinegar, not less than 1 quart 3
 2nd do 2
 3rd do 1

- 22. Best display of Honey, not less than 500 lbs of which 100 lbs. must be extracted granulated in glass ; 200 lbs. of liquid extracted in glass : and 200 lbs. of comb Honey in sections, in addition to and distinct from other entries, Dominion Silver and Bronze Medals.

PART 2.

OPEN ONLY TO BEE-KEEPERS WHO HAVE NOT HAD OVER 20 COLONIES DURING THE SEASON OF 1887.

- 23. Best 20 lbs. of Linden extracted granulated Honey, in glass 5
 2nd do 3
 3rd do 1
- 24. Best 20 lbs. Linden extracted liquid Honey, in glass 5
 2nd do 3
 3rd do 1
- 25. Best 20 lbs. thistle granulated Honey, in glass 5
 2nd do 3
 3rd do 1
- 26. Best 20 lbs. thistle extracted liquid Honey, in glass 5
 2nd do 3
 3rd do 1
- 27. Best 20 lbs. clover extracted granulated Honey, in glass, 5
 2nd do 3
 3rd do 1
- 28. Best 20 lbs. clover extracted liquid Honey, in glass 5
 2nd do 3
 3rd do 1
- 29. Best 20 lbs. comb Honey, in sections 5
 2nd do 3
 3rd do 1

For Prize list address H.J. Hill, Sec'y and Manager, Toronto.

NOTES TO BEGINNERS.

A beginner may not find it amiss to hear just how our apiary is conducted during the honey season.

We will give briefly our method of taking extracted honey :

The apiary is situated just outside of the corporation of the city of Brantford, and other

duties have this year prevented our giving the bees that close attention which might otherwise be given to advantage. By close attention we do not mean a constant examination of the interior of the hive but we have had a few colonies in strength below the average which we think might to advantage have been built up from the stronger, but this is an open question. However, should we build up such a colony, we would in early spring take from it all surplus combs, put a cushion above them and if possible packing about them and contract the entrance to the hive. If they require stores they should be given combs with honey uncapped. They should not be given brood or young bees from other colonies until a time when their latter colonies are of such strength as to receive no check in brood rearing from such loss.

To take brood, combs should be selected from which the young bees are about to issue. These we can best tell by seeing a bee here and there gnawing its way out of the dark shade to the capping. If young bees are to be added, find the queen in the colony from which you are about to take the bees remaining, after placing the comb whereon she is, in a place where there is no danger of her getting on the other combs, take one of these combs, (those nearest the centre of the hive have most young bees) and by tapping, the old bees will fly from the combs; now shake the remaining bees a few inches from the entrance, (when any remaining old bees will depart) and start the young with a feather or the like, to run into the hive, this process can be repeated if desirable.

There is no use giving cards of brood which require attention when there are but few bees in the hive.

We then examine our bees but little; by looking under the top cloth we can tell pretty accurately if they require storage room. If they are building comb above and along the top bar, and the cells along the top bar have a white, fresh appearance we put on our honey boards and supers. We exercise great care not to leave them as in above described condition long before putting on supers, as they are liable to get the swarming impulse, and giving additional room we find will then rarely check such impulse.

We always use a queen excluder for extract-

ed honey and are careful to allow a bee-space above and below the excluder, and between it and the frames. This is a strong item towards success in its use. Our entire apiary is conducted to keep down the swarming impulse and at the same time to permit increase until within a few weeks of the close of the honey flow and never to allow the bees to be idle for want of store room.

To prevent swarming we find shade and ventilation are important factors. Our attention was first drawn to this by experiments reported in German bee-papers. Our best shade is an oak tree with no limbs below ten feet, and which does not hinder the flight of the bees; our next best shade is a cushion of chaff over the frames and under the lids. Our poorest shade is simply the lid itself, the lids of the hives however are raised at the back by sticking a block under them. This allows a current of air to pass between the lid and top of hive in fact cools the entire hive, ventilating it very well. Then we have ventilators in the bottom boards covered with wire cloth which can be opened or closed at will.

We next give plenty of room for storing; we use the eight frame Langstroth hive, and sometimes have two full upper stories (eight frames each) on, the first is raised as the combs are being capped and an empty story put underneath, when this latter becomes partially capped, we extract the top story and exchange the positions of the two stories and such hives are full of bees and have paid us best, one having given us up to July 12th, 230 lbs. of extracted honey but no increase.

It will be seen by this system of management a colony when it does swarm will generally throw off a very large swarm. We may say we have ceased returning swarms, but when they do swarm give them a new hive with foundation, and place it upon the old stand, and give the parent hive a new locality, by this means the new colony get the entire worker force and with a new energy go on storing honey. The parent hive is so depopulated that there is little danger of after swarms but is generally supplied with stores for winter and in good condition. The upper story is put on the new swarm as soon as they are thoroughly started below. By crowding the bees a little towards the close of the honey season, the brood chamber will

be contracted and more honey stored therein for winter use.

To avoid feeding, set aside sufficient combs to give to colonies short of stores and leave the brood chamber otherwise undisturbed with a full set of combs for winter. Those possessing a few colonies can always place them so as to be sheltered from the sun most of the day. The early morning and sun after 5 p. m. is an advantage, and all should do this.

FOREIGN.

The Deutsche Illustrierte Bienenzeitung has a somewhat lengthy article upon Robber Bees.

A man who has about 400 colonies gives the following experience :

He stated the bees commenced robbing in the spring of the year, he started it by examining them whilst there was no honey flow.

The robbing became so general that he had to place 40 colonies in the cellar. Every known remedy was tried without effect ; as a last resort a thin sugar syrup was made and combs filled with this syrup also vessels with syrup put out some distance from the yard. The bees at once availed themselves of this artificial flow and when it became exhausted they had forgotten all about robbing one another as in any other case where a natural honey flow has checked robbing. He states during the following ten years, (being up to the present time) he has on several occasions tested the matter and always with the most satisfactory results. We would suggest trying the experiment on a small scale if at all, It is generally recommended not to expose any honey as such tends to robbing. Desperate cases may however require desperate remedies.

E. J. H. Gravenhurst, a bee-keeper of world wide reputation, in the same paper writes upon the question as to how many lbs. of honey it takes to make a lb. of wax.

He says authorities differ as to whether it pays or not to give bees comb foundation and as to the quantity. Those who advocate full sheets estimate the number of lbs. required as very high, while those holding that it pays to allow bees to build their entire combs give the number of lbs. of honey required to make

a lb. of wax as very low. He gives an experiment by Ed. Bertrand of the *Bulletin d' Apiculture* which can be considered as fairly accurate, he finds it never pays to let bees build their own comb when the honey flow is good. If only a few combs are put in for the bees to build out, drone comb will be mostly built. If the bees are allowed to build all their comb they will build mostly worker, but the comb will not be built rapidly enough for storing purposes. If the honey flow is a gradual one does it pay? Two colonies were taken under the following conditions :

1st. The colonies worked in their usual manner upon their old stands and were in normal condition.

2nd. The experiment was conducted at a time of year when the temperature was high—17 degrees R.—and bees were inclined to build comb.

3rd. He aimed at conducting the experiment at a time, when the honey flow was somewhat scant to make sure the colonies which had to build and those which had combs alike had sufficient room for storing.

4th. Two colonies were chosen which differed in numbers work and brood but apparently worked with equal energy. A was the stronger, B the weaker, but both were ready for swarming.

5th. A received 7 complete combs, between which he placed the same with full foundation. By means of this he knew the bees would commence to work on the foundation at once but would be cramped neither for room to store honey or raise brood. B received 8 full frames of comb so it had no room for wax.

6th. He made two experiments following one another and each of 8 day's duration ; at the close of 8 days she took out all frames and replaced them with others, but this time B had to build and A had full frames. This was very important as it enabled him to arrive at the difference in results from the same colony.

7th. In conclusion there was noted how much honey each colony had gathered, when they built and when they did not build, as some of the honey was thin and unripe ; ripe honey was taken and water added until of the same consistency as the unripe, the proportion of water required was then deducted from weight of honey secured.

8th. The quantity of brood also varied, but their prolificness always varied, in the hive in which the bees did not build the queen laid 16,064 eggs. The one in which they built laid 16,634. The small difference should be credit to the colony building. As these eggs only commenced to hatch at the close of three days and only commenced to be fed in the larvæ state so there were only 358 larvæ fed, whose requirements must be determined. According to the experiments of Berlepsch the requirements of that number would be 47 grammes. According to his own experiments he found the quantity in weight of pollen and honey required was about equal, say at the highest 25 grammes. In honey was gathered 1 Kilo, 202 grammes (a kilo is 2.2046 lbs. or 15434.02 grammes, 1 gramm is equal to 15.434 grains,) and wax was 191 grammes. The bees required 6.3 grammes honey to produce 1 gramm of wax. By an experiment as above the bees built 8 frames and as the honey flow was light with the exception of the first day they built little but worker comb, he says little as the first day they built some drone comb. (In our weight it will therefore take $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of honey to produce 1 lb. of wax.—Ed)

"It is possible in practice to lead the bees to build worker comb. This can be done by feeding them moderately with honey. To have satisfactory results from this, however, it is necessary, 1st, that the flow is a moderate one. 2nd, To remove frames of brood and replace it with artificial starters, which latter are to be placed alternately with fully built combs. (The brood can be given to weaker colonies.) 3rd, The comb-building should always be done when the temperature is high."

This latter method of securing worker comb would be of no practical value to us, there is too much manipulation and too much feeding. We secure extra combs by placing two combs with starters or foundation in every super as we extract. This gives us two extra combs all around every extracting. The bees generally build worker comb, or at least mostly worker, and they have six remaining combs for storing whilst building out the two. The extra combs secured are used for surplus, &c., for the new swarms. If the colony is peculiarly apt to fill in drone

comb we allow them to retain the full set of combs.—Ed.

USES OF HONEY.

The *Toronto Mail* contains as follows: "It is great cruelty to a horse to allow it to work with sore shoulders," P. C. Whitesides, who is looking after such cases, remarked yesterday. "I have seen animals worked whose shoulders have begun to mortify. The whole thing can be easily remedied if proper steps are taken in time. When a horse's shoulder becomes sore the affected parts should be washed clean with salt and water. Then an ointment should be applied. This is made out of equal parts of honey and resin, mixed with a quantity of hog's lard equal to the bulk of the two. A few applications of this and the animal will be all right. Some people mix stove blacking and hog's lard. That is very injurious, and invariably makes the case worse than before."

Convention Notices.

The Brant Bee-keepers' Association will convene at the Court House, Brantford, on Saturday, Sept. 3rd, 1887, at 2 p. m. All interested in bee-keeping are invited.

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

The Haldimand Bee-keepers' Association will meet in South Cayuga on Saturday, August 27th, next.

The Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association will meet at Simcoe on Saturday, Sept. 3rd. Notice of hour and place will be given later.

C. W. CULVER,
Sec'y-Treas.

The Lampton Bee-keeper's Association will meet in the town of Petrolia, on Thursday Sept. 1st, all interested are requested to attend.

J. R. KITCHEN,
Sec'y.

Sundry Items.

From the Bee-Keepers' Magazine we learn that "Spurgeon and Moody own and handle bees."

Bismarck is a bee-keeper.

The *British Bee Journal* contains as follows: Having an observatory hive, which I can examine in my house, I write to suggest that that the large number of drones in a hive may be accounted for by the necessity of maintaining the heat in a hive. During the summer the workers are out collecting while the drones crawl about over the brood.

Can any correspondent explain why the queen lays her eggs in a semicircle? I would suggest this is also for warmth.—Edward Liddell, The Limes, Watford.

Queries for August Number.

No. 13. Is it advisable to clip queen's wings?—Would it be an additional advantage to clip queen's wings on alternate rows in the apiary.

1, Yes. 2, No.—S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.

I keep all queens wings clipped. Would not think of doing otherwise.—Ira Orvis, Whitby, Ont.

Most decidedly. 1st, it is no injury to the queen. 2nd, it saves much labor and time in hiving swarms. 3rd, it often saves swarms from going off.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Ag. College, Mich.

I think so, and practice it, however many good Bee-keepers think otherwise, either plan may have its advantages. 2, If there is an advantage in clipping there would be to that extent.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip, Ont.

I have done very little clipping. I think I will clip all our queens next spring.—A. D. Allan, Tamworth, Ont.

I would rather not have them clipped.—Robt. H. Shipman, Cannington.

No; I would hardly advise it. Though some of our most prominent apiarists are having good success by so doing—at least they claim so.

I have never tried the plan, but it seems to me it would be a good deal like "looking for a needle in a hay-mow" to try to find the queen if her wings were clipped. Taking both the advantages and disadvantages into consideration, my advice to the beginner is invariably, "Don't yer do it!"—Will M. Baruum, Burr Farm, Angelica N. Y.

Have never clipped queen's wings, as I allow natural swarming. If dividing is follow-

ed altogether, think it would be beneficial.—E. F. Augustine, Anghrim, Ont.

By all means clip the queens wings it is of inestimable benefit, cannot say there would be any advantage in leaving every alternate row unclipped, better clip them all. E. R. Buller, Campbellford, Ont.

I find it of the most importance in swarming time to have the queen's wings clipped. It saves a great deal of trouble and sometimes loss of whole swarms.

I cage the queen when the swarm is coming out put in at the doorway of my hiving box placed close up to the front of the old hive, cover the old hive with a sheet to prevent the swarm going back home, as soon as they commence to light on the cage I liberate her and they enter the box in a short time; when all in I can put the bees in an empty hive or wherever I wish, I don't see any advantage to clip queens on alternate rows.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

I would not clip queen's wings if there are not too many colonies in a yard. I believe queens are injured by clipping but with eighty stocks and over I would clip as it is much easier to manage the swarms.

It would not be advisable to clip on alternate rows as you might have swarms issuing from both rows at the same time and both would follow the unclipped queen.—W. Couse, Streetsville.

Had queens wings clipped one season and found much difficulty in swarms not clustering, they repeatedly attempted to get into other rows of hives; this season we have about twenty queens with their wings clipped. Have had no trouble as to the reason referred to, and when we are present we can have them very readily, but when absent have lost a number of queens by the attendant not having the experience, which can only be gained by practice and being able to detect a queen readily. We would therefore say to the inexperienced, do not clip a queen's wings.

2, If I clipped at all could see nothing gained by doing so in alternate rows.—Ed.

No. 14. I am in a locality which yields but little honey after linden, which ceases to give honey after the 26th July. How late can I permit swarming? I give full sheets of comb foundation but do not wish to feed.

I permit swarming as long as the bees choose to swarm.—S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.

My bees swarm when they like. If they have not enough for winter I feed or double up.—Ira Orvis, Whitby, Ont.

The swarms will not issue after the harvest ceases. They may do so until the bass-wood ceases to furnish nectar. The question is not clear to me.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Ag. College, Mich.

If you do not want to feed, prevent division in time for swarms to get winter supplies.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip, Ont.

They would likely gather honey enough after the 18th July to winter on, you should give one finished comb so they can commence storing honey at once.—A. D. Allan, Tamworth, Ont.

It all depends on the yield from linden but the safest plan will be to prevent all the swarms you can after the clover bloom.—Robt. H. Shipman, Cannington.

Well, if you can prevent swarming when ever you want to, I should try to put on the "breaks" about the 15th of July, judging of course from this locality.—Will M. Barnum, Burr Farm, Angelica, N. Y.

Not later than July 1st.—E. F. Augustine, Anghrim, Ont.

If there is very little bloom in your locality after linden the bees will be apt to settle the swarming question themselves. It would depend on the season however, I am in a poor locality for fall bloom but have some years had swarms when hived on full sheets of foundation or empty combs as late as the 9th of August, build up well for the winter without feeding.—Miss H. F. Buller, Campbellford, Ont.

Swarms are of no use after honey ceases except for the queens, they are the very best if seconds or thirds, the time depends on the season. Basswood was nearly two weeks earlier this season.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

Not long after basswood begins to bloom as it generally lasts about ten days so a swarm would need most of that time to fill up for winter.—W. Couse, Streetsville.

We prevent as far as possible swarming throughout the entire season, but never put swarms back when once issued or prevent them by breaking down queen cells, we think they loose energy, we think at the present price of bees it does not pay to produce colonies, if increase is desired however, let them swarm until about the close, if not you can put them back as lack of energy is of no importance at the close of the honey season.—Ed.

No. 15. Shall I take a comb from the body of the hive, spread the remaining combs and permit the bees to draw out the cells therein for winter stores, or shall I leave the brood chamber untouched?

Leave the brood-chamber untouched. Don't commit any unnecessary fussing and you will save yourself trouble and do your bees a kindness.—S. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont.

Have never done so. You could not put the same number of frames in the hive in spring, as there is generally honey left in top of frames, which is not used in winter which you would have to extract and remove very deep cappings to allow frames to be placed closer together to admit of frames taken out.—E. F. Augustine, Anghrim, Ont.

When extracting is done from supers you do not keep your frames in brood chamber closer than a little over an inch and a half from centre to centre I would leave it untouched. With good strong colonies I winter on 10 frames just as they stand in the summer. Unless honey is being gathered fast bees will not build out combs however far apart they are spread.—Miss H. F. Buller, Campbellford, Ont.

It is not necessary to disturb your hives in the fall if they have plenty of stores, and your hives of the proper size.—Dr. Duncan, Embro, Ont.

Take out a comb.—W. Couse, Streetsville.

Leave the brood chamber untouched till after the honey harvest ceases; then fix it as you like.—Ira Orvis, Whitby.

I should leave the combs as they are. Elongated cells in the brood combs are never desirable.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Ag. College, Mich.

This is hardly practicable till after the honey season is over, and then bees will not

draw out cells, and add stores.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip, Ont.

Leave the brood chamber untouched.—A. D. Allan, Tamworth, Ont.

Leave the brood chamber untouched and supply with sealed combs if they need them.—Robt. H. Shipman, Cannington.

I think I should leave the brood chamber untouched, but of course, it depends a great deal upon circumstances.—Will M. Barnum, Burr Farm, Angelica, N. Y.

We have practised this, bees will not draw out cells after the honey flow is over besides we like to leave the brood chamber untouched it is in our estimation only time spent in a worse than useless manner.—Ed.

Queries for September Number.

No. 16. Two colonies are taken in the spring of equal strength, &c. ; and managed alike with the exception that one is kept from swarming and the other is permitted to swarm once. Which will produce the most honey, the parent and increase or the swarn having cast no swarm ?

No. 17. I require to feed my bees to have sufficient stores for winter. When shall I do so ?

No. 18. I feed syrup (2 parts coffee and granulated sugar to 1 part water) 30 lbs. How much will the colony actually gain in weight or store for winter use ? I feed at dark 5 lbs. and again at bed time 5 lbs each day.

Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich, writes: We have had the poorest season I ever knew here. Almost no white clover and what there was, gave little nectar apparently, bass-wood better but cut short by drought.

Many are not aware that the poison from the bee in stinging is affected by the nature of the blossom from which it gathers honey. This is however the case. The most common instance is buckwheat. The barbs upon buckwheat vines have as we all know somewhat of a poisonous nature, when bees work on the blossom the effect from the sting is correspondingly and noticeably severe. It is also noticeable that when the bees work upon certain swamp flowers the same effect is felt.

Reports from all parts of Ontario show that owing to the severe dry weather the honey flow has been poor, the indications are that there will be only a partial crop of honey. For several years now we have had light honey flow. Surely the next year must be a good year many will say.

The Honey Exhibit at the Toronto Industrial will be found in a part of the Horticultural Hall this year. We believe the former building has been destroyed by fire.

While visiting bee-keepers throughout the county of Haldimand we examined a number of colonies and found a queen with undeveloped wings but otherwise perfect, such a queen is dangerous as she remains unpregnated, and an inexperienced bee-keeper may imagine she is all right. We destroyed the queen and put in a queen cell 12 hours later.

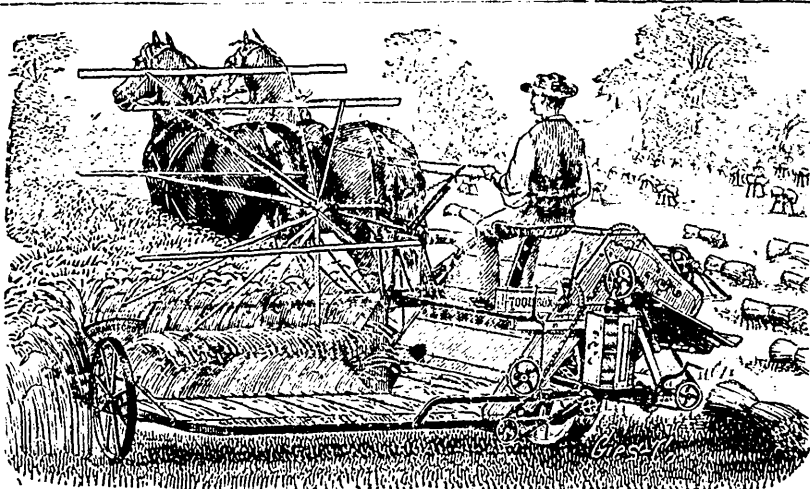
At Blandford, Mr. J. J. Alford, the expert of the Dorset B. K. A., exhibited in Jubilee week in his shop-window in the Market-place a very beautiful work of his bees, which he had caused to form the letters 'F. T. T.' (the initials of a local celebrity,) with comb filled with honey, flanked with the workers in a glass hive. Large crowds of spectators were continually gathered round the window. Mr. Alford had also, exquisitely worked, the word 'Jubilee' in honey in comb, about six inches deep and fifteen inches long, with this declaration in verse—

'My bees unite to swell with me
The universal Jubilee.'

The British Bee Journal.

We see that Mr. Cornell has published his letter to us in another bee-paper published in Canada, with the excuse that it would lack interest by the time our next issue (four days later) reached the public. We trust to permit the public to see both sides of the question as freely as Mr. Cornell's; our reply will be inserted in the same paper. We doubt not that although the matter has appeared "late" it will contain matter of interest to all.

BEES AND ROSES—During this hot, dry weather, we have noticed several hive bees working double roses, but only those that distinctly show the stamens and pistils, such as, of course, are useless for exhibition purposes.—*The British Bee Journal.*



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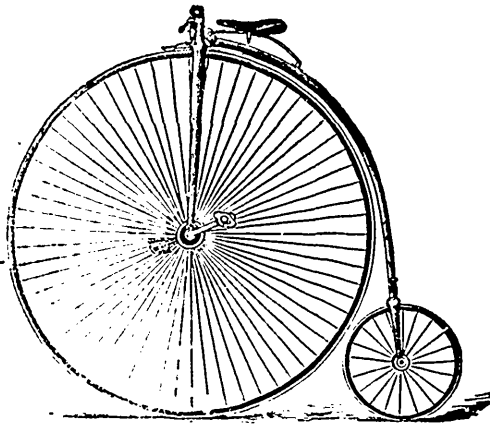
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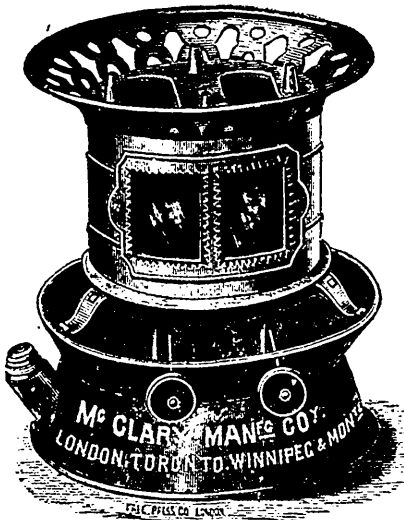
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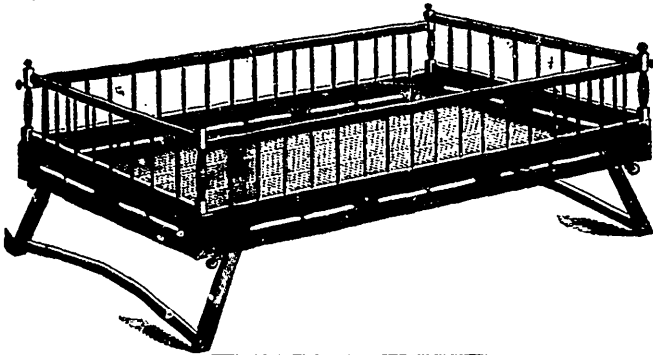
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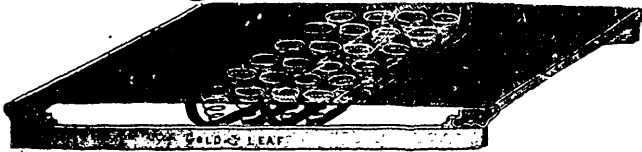


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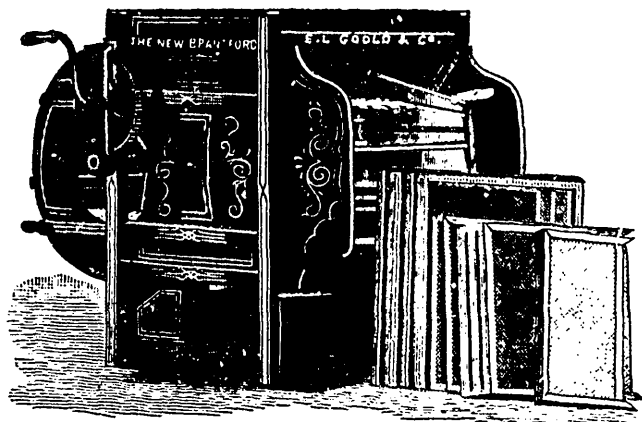
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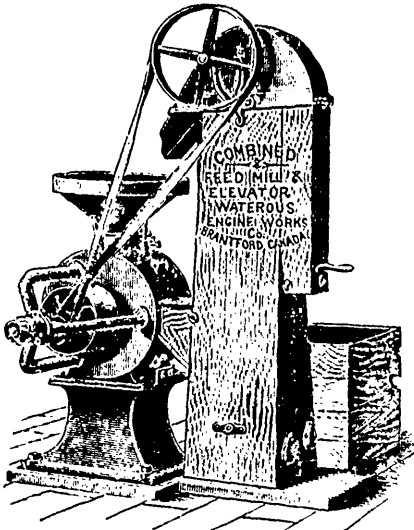
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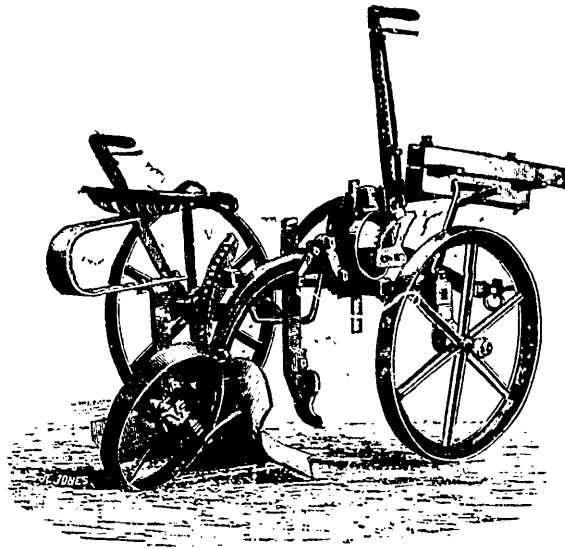
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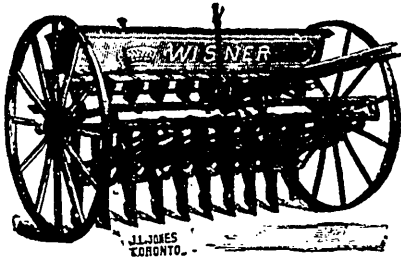
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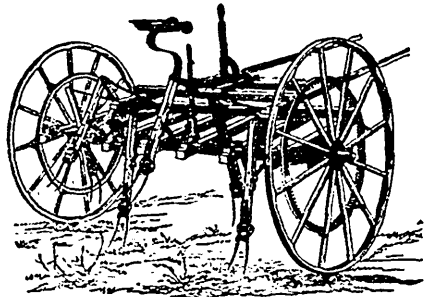
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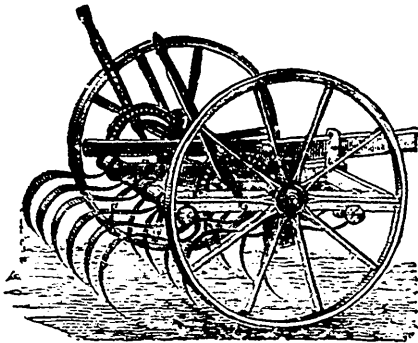


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