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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POUSTRY WEEKLY.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. V. No. 10

BEETON, ONT., MAY 29, 1889.

WHOLE No. 218

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POUSTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil of which there are twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches—1 Col.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Sixteen inches—1 page....	25.00	40.00	75.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

EXCHANGE & MART.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion—not to exceed five lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is especially intended for those who have bees, poultry, eggs, or other goods for exchange for something else and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, poultry, etc., for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

\$1.00, one line; \$1.50, two lines; \$2.00, three lines per annum.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ld., Beeton,

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to the same address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper, label as soon as possible after receipt.

American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 55 cents per copy, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold lettering.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00.

The number on each wrapper or address-label will show the expiring number of your subscription, and by comparing this with the Whole No. on the JOURNAL you can ascertain your exact standing.

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

When sending in anything intended for the JOURNAL do not mix it up with a business communication. Use different sheets of paper. Both may, however be enclosed in the same envelope.

Reports from subscribers are always welcome. They assist greatly in making the JOURNAL interesting. If any particular system of management has contributed to your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

ERRORS.—We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POUSTRY WEEKLY,

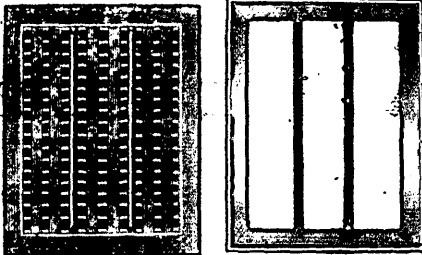
AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
"The Bee-Hive".....	1.45
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.50
"Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	1

Super Arrangements.

We have yet to hear of a single complaint in regard to our new

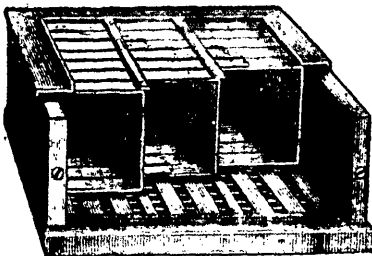
REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND SUPER REVERSER,

And thousands of them were in use last season.



SHOWING REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER.

We make them to suit any hive, but keep in stock only the sizes to fit the Jones Single Walled, Combination and Langstroth (outside measure) hives.



IN THIS ENGRAVING THE SECTIONS ARE SHOWN AS RESTING ON THE HONEY-BOARD WITH THE REVERSER COVERING THE JOINTS OF THE SECTIONS.

For prices apply for our catalogue.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD., Beeton Ont.

WHO WANTS BEES.

100 COLONIES for sale or exchange for anything I can use. All kinds of bee supplies for sale also queens for sale in season.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

FOR SALE.

OUTFITS for making Two-Ounce Shaving Sections, consisting of one For a and a Sample Frame of 29 sections made up, ready to lift-off the form; also enough veneer to make 1,000 Sections. All packed and delivered at the Express Office, for \$1.00.
Address, W. HARMER,
411 Eighth St., MANISTEE, MICH.

In responding to this advt. mention the C. B. J.

BEE SUPPLIES.

Single and double-walled Hives, Frames sections, etc., at lowest prices. Quality and workmanship of the best. Send for price list to

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont., (Box 450).

BROTHER BEE-KEEPERS

IF you wish any supplies or Fdn. made, please drop me a card before you ship, as I am not certain that I can get it out for you. Only brood fdn. made this season. A few Hives, Supers, Brood Frames, and Bees for sale. "Empire State" Potatoes for sale.

WILL ELLIS,
St. David's, Ont.

A CHOICE

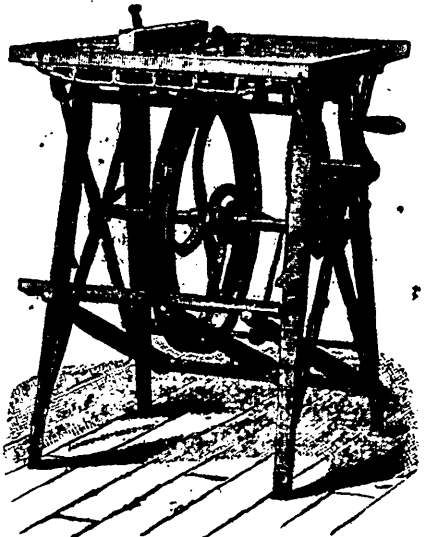
TESTED QUEEN

For \$1. For further particulars, see the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW for May. This number discusses "The Management and Control of Increase" It will be sent free and with it will be sent the May and July numbers for 1888. Price of the REVIEW 50c a year; back No.'s furnished. "The Production of Comb Honey" is a neat little book of 45 pages. Price 25c. This and the REVIEW one year for 65 cents. The book and the REVIEW two years for \$1. Stamps taken, either U. S. and Canadian.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

618 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

Barnes Foot Power Machinery.



See advertisement, on another page. We have just arranged for the sale of these machines, and we can quote a price F.O.B. cars at Toronto (duty and freight paid shere). On application we will forward catalogue and pricelist free.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD
Beeton, Ont

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

25 CENTS pays for a five line advertisement in this column. Five weeks for one dollar Try it.

BEES

20 Colonies of Bees for sale cheap Apply to L. WADE, Angus.

100 COLONIES OF BEES TO SELL.—Send for prices and state number required. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, etc., Brussels, Ont.

40 60-LB HONEY TINS, D A Jones latest make, only 42c in lots of ten, Jones' price, 48c. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, etc., Brussels, Ont.

I HAVE 500 pounds of very nice white Honey on hand for which I solicit offers. ERNEST SCHULZ Kilworthy, Ont.

TO EXCHANGE for bees.—Small portable flour and feed mill, French burr stone. Can be run by 2 H.P. Address, J. OVEROCKER, Melrose, Rens' Co. N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange at reduced value, bee hives, honey extractor and other appliances for the apary; apply to A E GILPIN, 86 Queen st, Halifax, N. S.

FOR SALE—40 or 50 Jones S W hives with from 8 to 12 good combs; hives well pointed for \$1 each, and \$50 in the flat for 70c each; address JOHN R WASSON, Lachute, Que.

1 000 LBS. OF BEES FOR SALE—Will be able to ship 1st of May; 100 colonies of bees, 500 lbs. of Foundation at 40c and 45c. Send for price list. J. A. FOSTER, Tilbury Centre, Ont.

ITALIAN BEES for Sale or Exchange—In spare 8 or 10 colonies in either 3 frame Langstroth or the New Heddon hive, all in prime condition; wax or foundation taken in exchange as cash. F. A. GEMMELL, Stratford, Ont.

25 JONES HIVES for extracting, with 2nd stories; made of good pine lumber and stall painted. Jones' price, \$1.25, without 2nd story. Will sell them so with 2nd story for \$1 each, or 90c if you take the lot. Address, G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, Brussels, Ont.

POULTRY

FOUND AT LAST—How to keep eggs fresh the year round for about a cent a dozen, send for circular to DR A B MASON, Auburndale, O., U.S.

BUFF COCHINS—Have two cockerels very fine in color and shape (one of which was scored 94 by Mr. Bicknell) well worth \$5 each, that I will sell singly with two pullets or hens for \$10; apply at once to F. C. HARE, Whitby, Ont.

FOR SALE—Eggs from grand W. C. B. fish tow's \$2 per doz.; White and Brown Leghorns \$1; Bronze Turkeys, weighing 40 lbs., eggs \$3 per 9; Pekin Ducks, \$2; Langshans \$2. Mastiff dog wanted J. M. CARSON, Lock Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.

BY THE POUND FOR POUND TEST. Golden Seabright Bait tams exceed all other breeds of poultry. Eggs from my celebrated prize winning strain \$1 dozen. HENRY FREEMAN, Milton West, Ont.

EGGS, fresh, fertile, from Standard bred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rock, Light Brahmas balance of the season only \$1 per 13; White Plymouth Rocks \$1.50 per 13. Young stock for sale in Sept. Eight years' experience. Satisfaction given. S. P. YODEB, East Lewistown, Ohio.

TO MAKE room for young stock I offer the following, viz.: A handsome trio of Silver-laced Wyandottes in fine breeding condition \$10. A beautiful pair of rose comb White Leghorns \$6. A pen of very handsome light Brahmas, last June hatch, cockerel and 4 pullets \$15. Also six fine large barred Plymouth Rock hens \$10. Six single comb White Leghorn hens for \$6. All the above are in fine breeding condition. W. C. G. PETER, Angus, Ont.

BIRDS, Parrots, Dogs, Ferrets, Cats, Monkeys, Rabbits, Bird Eyes, Goldfish, Song Restorer, Trap Cages, Distemper and Mange Cure. Wilson's Big Bird Store, Cleveland, Ohio.

WYANDOTTES and other varieties of high-class Poultry. Eggs from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Send for circular. W. T. TAPSCOTT, Brampton, Ont.

HIGH BRED imported, ornamental Bantam eggs of great quality, golden and silver Sobrights, white and black Africans, Pekins, Japanese, white and black Game Bantam eggs, \$3 per setting. White Polish, white Japanese black Japanese and white booted Bantam eggs \$4 per setting. Black tied, red Pyle and yellow Duck wing Game Bantam eggs \$4 per setting. Address, M. KLEASER, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.



BEES FOR SALE.

Colonies, Nuclei, Queens Tested and untested, at living rates. Send for circular and price list to

C. C. VAUGHN & CO.
Columbia, Tenn.

= CANADA =

We have just arranged with Messrs Wakeman & Crocker, Lockport, N. Y., for the sole right of manufacture in Canada, of their



SECTION PRESS

Which we offer at \$2.00 each. We are able to fill orders promptly.

THE D. H. JONES CO., LD.
BEETON, ONT.

HOW TO MANAGE BEES; OR BEE-KEEPING FOR THE "MASSES"

Every farmer, and all beginners in bee-keeping, as well as those more advanced, should have it, as it is especially adapted to their wants. Fully up to date. Price \$1.00 by mail. In beautiful paper covers. Illustrated. Address

W. S. VANDEUFF, Waynesburgh, Pa.

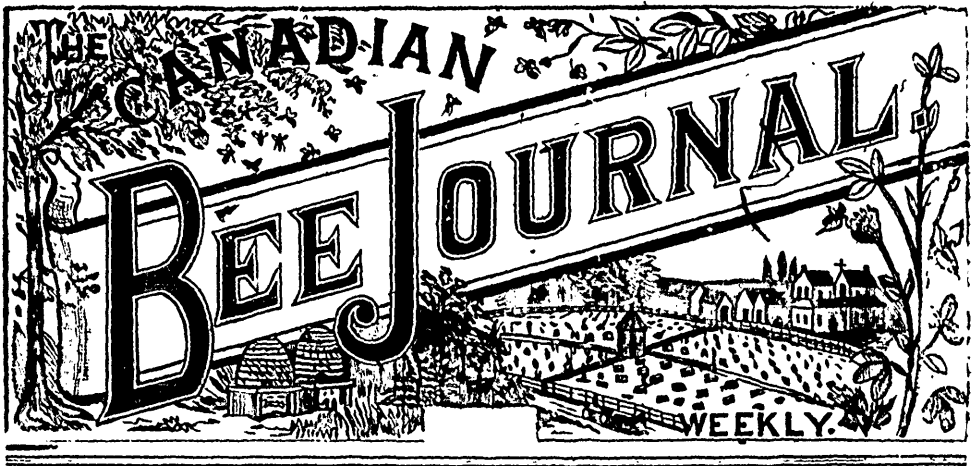
SEND your address on a postal card for samples of Dadant's foundation and specimen pages of "The Hive and Honey-bee," revised by Dadant & Son, edition of '89. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, Ontario.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Illinois

BEES - BEES

YES, all the Bees you want by the pound. Will be able to ship by May 5th to 10th if weather keeps fine. All kinds of Bee Supplies at rock bottom prices. Send for Price List for 1889.

R. E. SMITH,
Box 72, Tilbury Centre.



"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. V. No. 10

BEETON, ONT., MAY 29. 1889.

WHOLE No. 218

EDITORIAL

THE time up to which we promised to furnish "virgin" queens as premiums to subscribers expired on May 1, and we cannot extend the time for several reasons, chief among which is the fact that so many have taken advantage of the offer that we are going to be taxed to our utmost to get them all off. There will, therefore, be no more queens given.

Mr. O. L. Hershisser, who has charge of the Apiarian department of the Buffalo International studied apiculture in Beeton a few years ago.

Mr. A. E. Gilpin, son of Rev. Archdeacon Gilpin of Halifax, N. S., has relinquished bee-keeping and is now devoting his energies to pisciculture. He is desirous of securing specimens of the finny denizens of Ontario streams and will be pleased to hear from those who take an interest in this pursuit.

A commission firm in Sandiago, Cal., estimates the honey crop of Sandiago county for the coming season at from one and a half to two million pounds providing everything continues as favorable as it was the beginning of May.

Another monthly bee journal will appear the 1st June. It will be published

at Placeville, Cal., by Messrs. Watkins & McCalm. It will be devoted especially to bee culture as practised along the Pacific and in the Western States, and should receive such encouragement as will enable its publishers to produce a live journal.

Every little while we scure from some of our subscribers in the U.S. a bulky letter on which they had to pay considerable postage, enclosing a silver dollar, as their subscription to the C.B.J. We do not think it would be much trouble for them to change it for a one dollar bill and thereon lessen postage as well as accommodate ourselves. We accept the money at par, but generally have to keep it a long time before we can make use of it, while were it sent to us in the shape of a bill we could use it at any time. We even prefer postage stamps. We trust hereafter that those who are remitting us will remember this and not send us any more silver.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

MR. John Yoder asks if buckwheat sown at the end of June would bloom in time to give honey? Buckwheat usually blooms five or six weeks after sowing if weather is favorable, but it does not yield much honey for the first and sometimes second week. The young plants do not seem to secrete as do the older and more vigorous.

The hive suggested by Rev. R. W. Rayson, of Lombardy, is virtually the same system as we practised for packing the Jones hive with chaff, using four division boards and turning the frames at right angles to entrance. For wintering on summer stands it is a good hive.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Boyce in last JOURNAL is puzzled about finding capped brood before setting out and on placing hives on summer stands only a few eggs in the combs. We presume the repository or the change in their condition must be the cause, that is when set out for a day or only a few hours they seem to stroll about over the combs and the cluster which is so necessary to carry on brooding in cool weather is dispersed, and they seem to take some time to get down to business. We have usually found that they continued brooding, and those which had not been started were so stimulated by the setting out as to commence. We usually prefer to leave them out until thoroughly settled down and clustered again.

DOOLITTLE ON QUEEN-REARING.

"SCIENTIFIC Queen Rearing" is the title of the latest addition to apicultural literature, by G. M. Doolittle, than whom no one is better qualified to speak on this subject. The volume consists of 160 pages, is well bound and printed, and as a frontispiece has the photograph, which, by the publishers' permission, we are enabled to reproduce.

The first chapter details his first struggles in learning the art of bee-keeping, and though Doolittle senior kept bees on a small scale his son was not stricken with bee fever until confined to the house with a gashed foot, he devoured all the bee books in reach.

On the importance of good queens Mr. Doolittle writes strongly, for as he says: "Upon no other one thing does the honey part of the apiary depend so much as it does upon the queen." To show what can be done in having all the queens in an apiary as near perfection as possible he notes on page 17, that the "variation of yield of honey from different colonies has grown less and less, till, at the present time, the average

yield of honey from each colony in the apiary is very nearly alike, while fifteen years ago some colonies would give 75 per cent. more honey than would others."

The finest queens are raised at a time when the old queen is not destined to live much longer, and in the writer's opinion these are the superior of those raised under the swarming impulse. Says our author: "I have no hesitation in pronouncing queens thus reared of the highest grade," and our experience is the same.

Bearing this important fact in mind Mr. Doolittle, with that perseverance and continued application for which he is noted, studied for six long years to find a plan for rearing queens of quality. That plan he has now perfected, and this valuable book tells just how it is done in language so terse and simple that any apiarian can follow it successfully.

In Chapter V the author deals with the old methods of rearing queens and points out the defects and disadvantages of the small hive nucleus plan. We made hundreds of them and tested them in every possible way and could not succeed in producing the best results. He points out that queens thus reared do not live as long and that they are liable to die suddenly without any apparent cause.

The old style process of placing new comb in a hive on the stand from which a populous colony has been removed in the middle of the day, is discountenanced because by this means only field bees are obtained as nurses. This is in direct opposition to Nature. Some bee-keepers still use this plan, but we agree with Mr. Doolittle that only inferior stock can result from the continuance of such practice.

To be Continued.

Public Lectures on the Honey Bee.

MR. G. B. JONES, now of Toronto, who will be remembered by many of our readers as an enthusiastic beeman at Brantford, is again in the ranks of progressive apiculture, and is opening up and doing important work in a new field. During his late silence as an active bee-keeper he has been making preparations to bring

before the public in a most attractive manner the science, and practice of modern apiculture, and is meeting with great success and encouragement in his efforts to interest outsiders in the honey bee. He has by this time delivered five public lectures in Toronto on "The honey bee, its marvellous anatomy, its interesting life, its important work." These lectures are illustrated by over thirty large colored charts prepared by himself specially for the purpose; large enough to be seen in any hall. A sequel lecture to the above has been delivered once, which explains to the public all the practical management of bees in all departments of our industry, and is illustrated by a full line of supply samples. Its title is "The honey bee as man's servant."

The Toronto press has spoken most highly of these lectures and of Mr. Jones as a public speaker. All who have heard him, say he has a most happy delivery and that he presents his subject in a manner which holds completely the attention of his audience during the two hours which each lecture occupies. His language is simple and easy to follow, and the points of his discourse are presented so deliberately and impressively that they are easily remembered. Scientists, physicians, divines, teachers, lawyers, business men and mechanics have all heard these lectures and have become enthusiastic in their praise. "Bee fever" is becoming an epidemic in Toronto.

Mr. Jones is trying to introduce a special lecture for schools. Already he has delivered it at the Normal School and expects to repeat it at several others. He has been engaged to lecture at Grimsby Park on July 1st and at the Niagara Assembly Grounds on August 5th.

Jones is doing a good work, and we wish him every success. We are sure too, that he will have it for he is well known to hold no secondary place as a practical bee-master, and from the report of his lecture we judge him to have the science of apiculture well in hand. A synopsis of his lecture will be published next week.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Friend Whoaly Rises to Remark.

READING bee journals is sometimes an instructing and sometimes an amusing recreation, the latter especially when Dr. Mason and Mr. McEvoy are the writers. For instance, Mr. McEvoy recently gravely declared that protection in a bee-yard was unnecessary because he had tried it, and then tells us that his apiary is in one of the best sheltered spots in Canada. If he were in my yard on a windy day he would have reason to change his opinion. His style of reasoning is like that of Mr. Jabel Robinson, ex-master of the Dominion Grange who positively asserted that he knew that Shakespeare was the author of the works attributed to him, "for," said he, "I have seen his tombstone." Friend McEvoy is a peculiar genius if we may judge by his writings, but he is not a bad sort of a fellow if you

"Speak him fair

And stroke him canny with the hair."

ADVANTAGE OF MOVABLE BOTTOM BOARD IN SPRING

On p. 111 Mr. Pringle says, "Two other important factors in successful spring management are cleansing the hive and keeping the brood-nest warm and comfortable." This is correct, but he takes rather an odd way of doing it as given in the next two or three sentences. I know that this is the rule given by Mr. D. A. Jones, but I cannot endorse it for all that. Experts or professionals can get along that way or some other way of their own, but green hands cannot and generally will not follow those directions. Another objection is that it dispels all the natural heat of the brood-chamber and disturbs the bees and demoralizes them for the time, giving robbers a good chance to get a start. Besides this you will find that every hive which has had the winter sealing broken, will have a fringe of would-be robbers strung around the edge of the cover for days, and even weeks, frantically trying to force an entrance, and often succeeding. I have had a great deal of trouble and loss from this very cause and have tried several plans to remedy the evil. The best plan I have found is to have a movable bottom board with sides $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and back the same depth. (The bottom board of the Richardson hive is about as near as I can describe it.) In getting them ready for putting in the cellar turn the bottom board over. This gives a clear space under the frames of about three inches, with an entrance of the same depth and the whole width of the hive, thereby securing the requisite mentioned in "Practical bee-keeping," p. 139. "Let the ventilation of the hive be such that there

will be a constant change of air, without draft perceptible to the bees." In setting the hives out in the spring it is only necessary to invert the bottom board again, and all the laborious and dangerous "cleaning out" is done in less than one-tenth of the time, and all danger of robbing or allowing the heat of the cluster to escape averted.

GAINED WEIGHT IN WINTER.

In putting bees in the cellar we are always told: "Put the heaviest stocks in the bottom and the lightest on top." All right, but don't leave them too late without moving them. I left part of my bees in the cellar till the 7th of May.

Fruit trees are in full bloom but the bees are only poking around trying to rob or patiently waiting for Mr. McEvoy's promised honey flow.

J. W. WHEALY.

Kintore, May 20, 1889.

GILBERT M. DOOLITTLE.

BELOW we give a biography of the author of *Scientific Queen Rearing* taken from *Root's A. B. C.* the portrait being loaned by the publisher of the *American Bee Journal*. Gilbert M. Doolittle was born Apr. 14, 1846,



Yours Truly
G. M. Doolittle

when I found the top tier of hives nearly or quite deserted. They were piled four deep and when I came to the last pile I found the top hive empty, having neither bees nor honey. The one below it had a good swarm inside and about two swarms on the outside, while the next below that was a good deal heavier than when put in the cellar. If it were not for starting robbing I could extract 20 or 30 lbs. from it, and then it would have enough to last till midsummer. I have often had bees desert their hives in the cellar, but this is the only time I ever had hives increase in weight when they were in winter quarters.

in Onondaga Co., N.Y. not far from the home of his later years at Borodino, N.Y. During his childhood he often did duty by watching swarms from 10 to 3 o'clock, and at the age of eight was given a second swarm for the hiving. A thief, however, emptied the hive of its contents; and as foul brood prevailed in that region during several of the succeeding years it was not until 1869 he laid the foundation of his present apiary by purchasing two colonies of bees. Like many others he commenced with great enthusiasm, diligently studying all the books and papers obtainable, but, unlike many others, he never allowed his enthusiasm to die out, and is to-day a

diligent student of the ways of the busy bees. It is rare to find any one so familiar with what has been done and written relative to bee-keeping. As a business, Mr. D. has made bee-keeping a success, although he has never kept a large number of colonies, principally if not wholly because he prefers to keep no more than he can manage without outside help. In 1886 he wrote in the American Bee Journal, "From less than 50 colonies of bees (spring count) I have cleared over \$1000 each year for the past 13 years, taken as an average. I have not hired 13 days' labor in that time in the apiary, nor had any apprentices or students to do the work for me, although I have had many applications from those who wished to spend a season with me. Besides my labor with the bees, I take care of my garden and a small farm (20 acres), have charge of my father's estate, run my own shop and steam-engine, sawing sections, hives, honey crates, etc. for myself and my neighbors, write for seven different papers, and answer a host of correspondence." Mr. D. works for comb honey, and also makes quite a business of rearing queens for sale. Although a prolific writer, his fund of information never seems exhausted, and he is uniformly practical and interesting. His writings give evidence of the close and careful thinker. In personal appearance Mr. D. is of commanding presence, being large and well-formed, of sandy complexion, and in manner he is a genial Christian gentleman.

The price of Mr. Doolittle's book is \$1 by mail and may be procured of the publishers, Messrs. Thos. G. Newman & Son, or from this office.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Bees Fighting a Windmill.

DOUBT but you have heard of the farmer who had a cross ram that would butt everything movable, so one evening he tied a maul by a long rope and let it swing from a tree. Next morning the ram had butted itself all away but the tail. I had a very good illustration of the above to-day with the bees.

I have a small windmill up on a pole close to the bee-yard, and when the wind blows it runs rapidly, the bees took to fighting it to-day and would dart savagely at it and be clicked off several feet. Some of them would return to the attack several times before giving up the battle. It was really amusing and something I never noticed before. I did not examine to see if any of them had left their tails.

MORAL.—You had better part Dr. Mason and Mr. McKnight before anything serious happens. Springfield. JOHN YODER.

Improved Methods in Honey Production

ADDISON County, Vermont, celebrated for its pure-bred Merino sheep and horses, also stands high as a honey producing region. The heavy clay soil favors an abundant growth of white clover which usually yields large quantities of the finest honey. Basswood trees also abound. The surplus honey field being of short duration and very heavy, allows quick work by the bees, which insures delicate white comb, and, with good management, completely filled boxes. This, with its fine quality, gives Addison comb honey its justly deserved reputation. Numerous farmers and a few specialists scattered about the country keep bees. In some cases 200 colonies are kept in one yard with good results, while from forty to 100 is the usual number. Many with no love for the pursuit, but who have engaged in it simply for the dollars and cents to be made by following the instructions of leading bee masters, have found it as profitable or more so than any other branch of their farm work, and now market their ton or two of comb honey yearly. The specialists who run a number of large yards in different locations and make it their principal business, have also been successful in securing from ten to twenty tons of honey in a single good season.

The most extensive apiarist in this section and probably the one having the largest number of colonies in New England is A. E. Manum. He commenced in 1870 with two colonies and, although like other bee-keepers he soon found that a good season was usually followed by a poor one, his success led him to extend the business, and in the spring of 1885 he had in five different yards 470 colonies. That season was an unusual one, and he obtained from them nineteen tons of comb honey and three tons of extracted honey, and an increase in bees, making 850 colonies in the fall. This large crop was nearly all gathered in twelve days, and one of the best colonies on scales at Yard No. 2, while working on basswood, gathered in one day thirty-three pounds and in four days 124 pounds. The largest yield from one hive was 228 pounds of comb honey. His greatest yield in 1883 was 312 pounds of comb honey from the bees in one hive. As an offset to this and the previous good years, each season since 1885 has been a poor one, and his bees have not paid expenses. With a few exceptions in favored localities, bee-keepers everywhere have fared the same, although three such poor seasons in succession are unparalleled in the history of the industry in this country. Mr. Manum's out-apiaries are from two to sixteen miles from the home yard. The long row

of symmetrical and neatly painted hives covering a hillside or appearing from among the trees of an orchard, arrest attention and excite interest. At the start Mr. Manum tried all the different hives and studied and experimented to get the best for practical work. By combining, modifying and inventing new features he turned out that which met his ideas and which with a system of management suited to it is now used in all his apiaries and many others. The hive is double-walled and consists of a stand, inner hive or brood chamber and an outer case. The entrance is through the stand underneath the brood-chamber and cannot be clogged by snow, is protected from rain, and by means of a slide can be graduated from two inches long by three-eighths of an inch wide in winter to fourteen inches long by two inches wide—the full summer width when the slide is removed. The outer case is moveable and is in three separate sections. The roof is of clapboards. In each gable is a two-inch augur hole for ventilation. This is protected by a wire cloth funnel projecting outward, which allows the bees to leave one at a time, but not to enter. This is an important proviso when bees are hastily shut in or when surplus honey is removed. The three-inch space between the walls is filled with chaff or sawdust, which is allowed to remain winter and summer. When damp, it can be readily replaced. Having so many loose parts, the hive can be moved without heavy lifting, and when properly packed is sufficient protection from New England winters. The hive stands rest on two lengths of joist to keep them off the ground, and are set perfectly level. Hives once located are not afterward moved unless carried away from the yard.

To be Continued.

A President for the Michigan Agricultural College.

THE State Board of Agriculture, at a meeting held on Tuesday, last, elected Rev. Oscar Clute, President of the Agricultural College. Mr. Clute was formerly a resident of Michigan and a graduate of the Agricultural College, class of 1866, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1865, and occupied the chair of Mathematics and Engineering from 1865 to 1887. He then became a minister of the Unitarian Church, locating at Iowa City, Iowa. Later, he was appointed missionary at large and in that capacity is now in Southern California. Lemuel Clute, of Ionia, who is well known as a publisher, is a brother of the appointee. It is hoped that the board has made a good selection, and that it will contribute to the continued success of the College. The other

parties mentioned for the place were the Hon. John T. Rich, at present occupying the position of State Railway Commissioner, and Dr. R. C. Kedzie, of the College, the senior member of the faculty.—Michigan Farmer.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

Forty Miles for Honey.

QUERY NO. 234.—Having noticed in a Montreal paper an article giving its readers to believe that bees travelled 40 miles to gather honey, will some of our practical bee-men give us some information on this question.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—About three miles is as far as bees travel in Oxford county.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—Consult books of reference for my reply to this question.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—As a usual thing I believe they don't go over two miles,

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—The statement was not worth printing, nor was it worth reading when printed.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOBODINO, N. Y.—Seven miles is about the outside limit of the bee's flight for honey, and more often not over three or four.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—It is on record that when Italians were first introduced they were found seven miles from the apiary where they belonged.

JACOB ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—I do not know how far bees will fly after honey, but I think they will very little more than live if they have to go over two miles to gather honey.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—This is undoubtedly an error. Bees have been known to go six miles. I dare say three miles is about as far as they generally go for honey.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—If bees, during the honey harvest are taken three miles from home, it has been found they do not find their way back. Is not this pretty good proof that they have not been so far for honey.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Usually bees do not go more than three or four miles for their stores. We know by authentic reports that where they are compelled to, they do gather stores double that distance from their hives.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Don't you believe it. Maybe the writer intended it to be understood that the aggregate distance travelled by bees in "a day's work" is 40 miles—if so he may not be far astray.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—I don't know as I can give any information on this question, but I guess there is a (o) added to the right figure in the above, and then I think there would not be much surplus carried.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—I can't give any information about bees having traveled 40 miles to gather honey. If I had any inclination to believe that "yarn," I'd not expose my ignorance by asking such a question.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—Bees gather about all their honey inside of two miles. The nearer an apiary that bees can get honey, the more they will gather. That Montreal paper is mistaken. Bees do very little business over two miles from their hives.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—The story is a humbug; it has no foundation whatever. About three miles is the ordinary length of flight, although we have proof that, under some circumstances bees have flown as far as six miles in search of honey. This distance, however, is an exception, and found under exceptional circumstances.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Only believe a part of what you see, about half of what you read, and nothing at all of what you hear—that is in the realm of the marvelous and improbable—and you will come out about right. That apicultural yarn probably originated in the fertile imagination of some enterprising newspaper reporter.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—I knew a case a long time ago when the Italian bees were first brought to Kentucky, wherein the Italians were traced, when working down a valley on the willow bloom, about six miles. This is the greatest distance I ever knew bees to go from home in search of nectar. When I first imported the Italians to my locality I found them working on an orchard three miles away, and on a white clover field $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. Bees as a rule do not go over two miles at any time; when they go further it is an exception to the rule.

They must be a new variety—a sort of camel bee, with a third stomach to sustain them. It must be a misprint or the writer is under a delusion.

C. BOYD.—My bees came through without loss. Put 31 stocks in winter quarters on summer stand and took 31 out, but found 2 queenless, the queens having died since spring opened. Bees wintered well in this locality where they did not starve, quite a number of stocks however starved during the winter. The weather at present is very favorable and bees are breeding up rapidly on dandelion and fruit bloom; clover is also looking well.

Petrolea, May 16th, 1889.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

HENRY BROWN.—I think the Journal is ever so much better now, as it suits both sides of the house.

Castleton, May 18th, 1889.

WM. McEVoy.—My bees are doing great so far. We are going to have one of the best honey seasons on record. Friend McWhealey is mistaken. I never said last season would be a good one and he cannot find it in the C. B. J. where I did say it would.

Woodburn.

A. FYFE.—My bees are doing exceedingly well. Never had bees so strong at this time of the year. The prospects for a good honey season at present are very promising, still we better not count the young roosters before they hatch.

Harriston, May 20, 1889.

ARTHUR LAING.—In the spring of 1888 I bought ten colonies of bees. Had eleven swarms and returned one, and one young queen failing to mate I doubled up one colony, leaving in all nineteen colonies. I extracted about 75 pounds of honey; sold \$10.80 worth, and fed \$4 worth of sugar. I put nineteen colonies in the cellar and brought out the same number, which on the whole are in good condition. My hives are nearly all filled with brood and honey.

Acton, May 25th.

J. M. GARVY.—Some time ago I noticed an article in the C. B. J. from Mr. G. A. Deadman, in concluding which he promised at some future time to give his method of recording the age of queens, etc. I have waited anxiously to see the article appear. Will you please hurry him up a little in order that we may have a chance to apply our knowledge gained this season. I am sure there are many of your readers as well as myself who would be pleased to see an article from Mr. Deadman on this subject. The Poultry Weekly is a valuable addition to the BEE JOURNAL.

W. J. HONEYFORD.—Last season I commenced with 78 colonies of bees in good shape and got only three swarms and got 730 pounds of extracted honey. Put into winter quarters 81 colonies in good shape last fall with a good supply of honey for winter and spring (because I believe it to be of first importance to have ample stores in spring) and lost one colony and 7 which lost their queens. The rest came through the winter in splendid condition. At the last of April I have drones in about an eight of them. I handled them the last of the first week and found only one hive but had drones flying or nearly hatched, and have considerable work done in drawing out foundation.

May 21st, 1889.

WINTERS UPSTAIRS

WILLIAM NOLAN.—I must tell the readers of the C. B. J. what way I have wintered my bees this last season. I winter them up stairs in a dark room over my sitting room. I put six inches of saw dust on the floor cover it with

boards, hoist the hives up by a crank and pulley fastened to the roof, take them in through the window and pile them six deep all over the room. Last winter I put forty hives in the cellar and forty more up-stairs. I lost one in the cellar and none of the forty up-stairs. I have lost none in seven years that I kept up-stairs. I have lost some since I put them out by spring dwindling and robbing but not many. I had a swarm on the 17th of May. Who can beat that in this climate? I must say that I like the C.B.J. very much. I have not had it long but I would not like to do without it. I think it has improved greatly since it took in the old hen and her chickens. I am in the hen business as well as farming and bees.

Holton, May 22.

DAVID WILLIAMS.—Will a colony of bees swarm before the drones come out of the hive and fly about I mean in the spring. Say the first swarm.

Owen Sound, Ont.

Before a colony is sufficiently strong to swarm they usually hatch drones. We have endeavored to induce them to raise only workers by putting nothing but worker-comb in the hive, but they would always manage before swarming to raise a few drones, even though they had to cut down the worker-cells and build drone cells. They very seldom swarm before the drones fly.

ELIZA J. SMALL.—We had a square box hive with hanging frames filled with foundation in the fall we fed nearly 5 lbs of white sugar we only sent for one lb of bees with queen and did not see queen. Do not believe we got one. We let the hive stay out in the garden close to the house out of the wind until the water began to freeze or crust over, we slightly covered over with cloth at nights till we took them up stairs to an open chamber we covered with a quilt and put a wire screen over the entrance like that in Mr. Jones' hive and in the spring there was some melted sugar in comb and I should think the same quantity of bees in hive all dead. What killed them.

East Monmouth, Kenebec County, Maine.

We think your colony was too small to winter well and the queen may have got killed in transit or after introducing. Small colonies prepared in the fall from nuclei or bees by the lb. do not seem to winter as well as those prepared early. They are very seldom as strong as they should be.

Occasionally we have quite strong colonies die and it requires an expert to examine in order to detect the cause and even then sometimes it is difficult to account for the difference between that and those that have lived and come out in good condition.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

THE COMBINATION HIVE.

We sell more of these than of all our other makes together and we find nearly all of them with the new reversible honey boards and reversers.

SECOND-HAND JONES S. W. HIVES.

We have several hundred of these in stock which we offer complete with 12 frames at 70cts. each f. o. b. cars here. They have been used one and two seasons and many of them are painted.

We wish to say that the prices as found in our catalogue issued last season hold good for 1889. We have a large lot of our last issue yet on hand, and there is so little change in them that it is not worth while throwing them all to one side. Those who have this catalogue will please note this, when ordering, and those who wish a fresh one, please drop us a postal.

THE BOSS SECTION PRESS.

The demand for section presses seems likely to be good. We expect to have the castings complete in about a week's time and immediately we will be able ship the "Wakeman and Crocker" press by return express or freight. Remember that you can easily fold 100 sections in six minutes with one of these machines, and if you have only one or two thousand sections to put together it will pay you to have one of them. The price is \$2.00.

FORCE PUMPS AND SPRAYERS.

Our second order has already been placed for the above. We sell more of these every year and we don't wonder at their growing popularity as nothing nicer than these can be kept about a place. They answer so many purposes as spraying fruit trees, currant bushes, and flowers, watering vegetables and flower beds, washing windows and buggies and last but not least for general use in the apiary. At the low price of \$2.00 no one should do without one.

Special Announcement

WE have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.—T. F.

POULTRY WEEKLY

W. C. G. PETER,

EDITOR.

All communications intended for publication must be sent to W. C. G. Peter, Angus. All advertisements, subscriptions and business letters to be addressed to the Publishers, Beeton.

Dressing Poultry for Market.

IN dressing poultry, care must be taken that the birds do not eat of any green food for at least four days previous to being killed. If they run on grass or get green feed, they will turn color soon after being killed, and will show a most repulsive green color on a large part of the body, which gives the meat a look as if decomposition had set in; to prevent this keep the birds closed up, and give no green food if possible, for a week before killing time. This is worth knowing, and many may have wondered what made the flesh turn so quickly, knowing the birds were only just killed.

DROPPING BOARDS.

I WONDER how many of those who own fowls use this simple and useful contrivance for keeping the poultry house clean. They are intended to catch the droppings from the birds while on the perches, and should extend each side of the perch so that no matter which way the birds heads are, there will be width enough to catch all the manure. To those who do not use them I would say just try it and see what a saving of labor there will be in cleaning the poultry house, for these boards prevent the manure going onto the floor, and very much is caught in the day time, as the birds often go onto them. The boards can be scratched off

very quickly with a hoe every few days, and the droppings put onto the manure pile. This manure as it is taken off the boards is too strong to use, and should be mixed with at least its own bulk of earth, and if this is added as the droppings are put on the pile it will make a rich compost, and the best part of the ammonia be preserved. Do not mix poultry manure with ashes or lime, as they act on it to its detriment by destroying the ammonia to a great extent.

VENTILATION.

THE one great need of the summer season is ventilation in the poultry houses. These are often made without any thought except the one of keeping out the cold in winter, and of course, in the summer season, are much too hot, and in consequence the poor birds suffer terribly from overheating and bad air, which is *awful* when the droppings are not often removed. The inmates breathing this poisoned atmosphere are twice as likely to catch any of the various diseases common to fowl, on the slightest exposure to them, their blood being rendered so bad by the vitiated air they breathe. It is not always safe to leave doors or windows open to the tender mercies of the chicken thief, especially where valuable stock is kept, for the thief would have no compunction about killing the choicest specimen; his object is chickens and nothing else. A good ventilator can be made in the box tube fashion, of boards joined four sides and reaching from the floor to the outside of the roof; have an opening on the front near the floor and bad air will pass out freely. I use these ventilators in my own house; they can be depended upon, and give no draught overhead to

hurt the fowls. Two or three can be put in the one house if needed. I cap them in fall to prevent cold and wet. In midsummer a few panes of glass can be removed and their place filled with lath strips or wire netting, but be sure the window is not just over any roosting place even in summer, as the birds would be having what wind there might be blowing directly upon them.

Breeding for Size.

It may not be generally known that in breeding fowls if a large body is required in the progeny, the size will be largely governed by the mother, and not, as is erroneously supposed, by the sire of the chick. In selecting your breeders, where large size is desired, you must have large hens for the breeding pen, and it is far better that the sire be of medium growth, bred however from a fine large mother. A very heavy male is not so reliable for breeding, and their use will only result in many unfertile eggs. Moreover they injure the hens, and I have seen them often with their ribs laid bare through the heaviness and consequent clumsiness of their partners.

Not long since I was called upon to look at a very handsome large hen whose owner could not tell what was wrong with her. She would continually sit in a corner and refused to walk. On obliging her to move I saw that the feathers round one of her thighs were soiled, and guessed at once what was the matter. She had been torn completely down the right side to the flesh and the whole joint was exposed so that we could see the entire joint in flesh alone. This had been done some days before and the skin was quite dry, so it was of no use to sew it, and as the flesh looked bad I got my friend to pour over the whole part Electric oil and plenty of it. Then we shut her up without a perch and with just a little short straw in her pen—anything that would entangle her feet would, of course, open the sore afresh, or if she had a perch and tried to fly when nearly cured, the sore would open again most likely. However she is well now and as handsome as ever.

Another evil in the use of very heavy males (of course I am speaking of heavy breeds) is that the hens refuse the ad-

vances of their mate oftener than they otherwise would. I believe there is more in that item, than in the heavy breeds of hens being thought so generally to be too fat, when eggs do not hatch. I am speaking from close observation in the matter.

How can I Tell.

SINCE the first number of the *POULTRY WEEKLY* appeared I have been applied to many times by persons desiring to know how they can tell when a bird is pure bred, and "how do you find out what the different varieties ought to look like?" is one of the latest. This latter remark shows that the *POULTRY WEEKLY* is entering into a field where poultry culture is not followed to any great extent, and we must not forget that as an educator of those young in the "fancy" it will be necessary to explain many things which are as a.b.c. to those who have bred poultry even for a few years. Well sir querist, the way to find out what a breed should be, in plumage, weight and style; and also what faults would disqualify a specimen of the breed from competition in the show room, is to buy a copy of the "Standard of Perfection," which fully describes every standard variety of fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, in every detail of plumage, form and weight. You must study it by comparing it with the specimens of the breed you have and note where the bird falls short of the description, always remembering that the Standard by its description, supposes a perfect bird in all its parts. The nearer the specimen approaches that ideal the more perfect it is and if for exhibition the greater its chance of obtaining a prize.

But the great difficulty is, most amateurs take the Standard expecting that the birds will fit in to it just nicely, and if the bird (as it most assuredly will) falls short in some point, they feel discouraged and even disgusted and feel they should have selected some other breed that would be more like the description, such as self-colored birds in either black, white, or buff. But here he would find no escape from blemishes such as bad color, form, comb, size, style, etc. So gentlemen study your

Standard and try to accomplish the breeding of a bird as near as you can to the description contained therein and not keep the Standard in your office drawer, and then (like one I wot of) when told you are breeding disqualified birds run to your Standard that has lain in the drawer to see if you, or your informant are in the right. If you have a Standard you ought to be thoroughly conversant with the characteristics of the breed you keep there is no excuse for you. The "Standard of Perfection" can be procured from this office. Price one dollar. Every poultry man should have it.

Selecting Layers.

YOU will often see advice given as to securing a good laying race of fowls, some will tell you to "choose the long bodied females" or "those with extra large combs," or with "red eyes" or some other feature, supposed to indicate a good layer. But these are not of any practical worth as a guide to a hen's laying qualities.

My advice would be to select from personal observation, those hens for the mothers of the flock of your wished for good layers as are themselves extra good in that desirable point. There is a wonderful difference in the laying qualities of strains, or even individual birds, and every careful breeder takes note of such, and by an intelligent system of selecting and breeding secures a good family of layers, whose trait in this respect is stamped in the breeding of the bird.

A good layer from a good laying mother is more certain to have this inherit tendency to fill the egg basket and as you breed again into the same family the strain of layers becomes fixed in the race. It will pay you to observe and act upon this well grounded advice. It is no theory; any one of our readers has it in his, or her power to perfect a strain of hens that are good layers and to fix those characteristics in the breed they handle, just as we can fix the sitting or non sitting proclivities of a breed by careful selection of the breeders themselves.

So now, too, you will see how nonsensical it is to follow the old time advice of some to set the hens on the

small eggs, if you do so you raise the layers to be layers of small eggs, and as to large eggs not hatching, so well that is another blown up theory and one that we are glad to see "blown up" too. A good laying hen whose eggs are fine in size as well, is worth more than double as a breeder, no matter what variety she is, to one that fails in size of eggs even though a good layer. When you get one, such as can be relied on as giving good sized eggs in plentiful supply you need not fear to keep her for five years as a breeder, and let her enjoy the honor of superannuation at last; she will well have earned her annuity, and should you raise from her a family of pullets these mated to a male from a good laying mother, you are ahead again in establishing the laying qualities of your flock. Such trouble for a few seasons will amply repay any poultry man especially those who are essentially seeking for eggs for market.

In handling fowls remember the advice of Josh Billings "Don't hurry things mi sweet friend, the best time to set a hen iz wen the hen iz reddy."

* * *

The Rev. W. H. Barnes has returned from Baltimore, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The Rev. gentleman is greatly improved in health, but his recent severe illness has caused the silvery hairs to appear.

PRESERVING EGGS.

WILL you kindly through the columns of the POULTRY WEEKLY, give me a good recipe for preserving eggs. Also do you think the month of May too early to pack for winter use.

The two following methods are reliable. But the place the vessels are kept in is very important, it must be dry and cool with no bad odor. And the eggs *must be fresh*, that is of primary importance. A high rate of interest can be obtained by the pickling or preserving of eggs, and it is a fine paying business when all the conditions are mastered there is but little risk, but one should begin slow and gain experience. May is not at all too early, I have often put them down in April; if the eggs are

perfectly fresh they will keep a year by the pickle process. I have proved it.

THE PICKLE PROCESS.

Take twenty-four gallons of water, put in it twelve pounds of unslaked lime and four pounds salt. Stir it well several times a day, and then let it stand and settle until perfectly clear. Then draw off twenty gallons of the clear lime and salt water. By putting a spigot in the barrel about four inches from the bottom you can draw off the clear water and leave the settlings. Then take five ounces baking soda, five ounces cream of tartar, five ounces saltpetre, five ounces borax and one ounce alum; pulverize these, mix and dissolve in a gallon of boiling water, which should be poured into your twenty gallons lime water. This will fill a whisky barrel about half full, and a barrel holds about 150 dozen eggs. Let the water stand one inch above the eggs. Cover with an old cloth, and put a bucket of the settlings over it. Do not let the cloth hang over the barrel. After being in the liquid thirty days the eggs may be taken out and packed in boxes and shipped. Do not use the same pickle but once. You need not wait to get a barrel full, but put in the eggs at any time. As the water evaporates add more, as the eggs must always be covered with the liquid. It does not hurt the eggs to remain in the pickle. It is claimed that this process will keep them a year.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN PROCESS.

Having filled a clean keg or barrel with fresh eggs, cover the eggs with cold salicylic water. The eggs must be kept down by a few small boards floating on the water, and the whole covered with cloth to keep out dust. If set in a cool place the eggs so packed will keep fresh for months, but they must be used as soon as taken out of the brine. To make the salicylic solution, dissolve salicylic acid (which costs about \$3 a pound) in boiling water, one teaspoonful of acid to the gallon. It is not necessary to boil all the water, as the acid will dissolve in a less quantity, and the rest may be added to the solution cold. The solution or brine should at no time come in contact with any metal. In a clean, airy cellar one brine is sufficient for three months or more, otherwise it should be renewed oftener. For that

purpose the kegs, etc., should have a wooden spigot to draw of liquid and replenish the vessel. Butter kneaded in the same solution and packed tight in clean stone jars will keep fresh the whole winter, but must be covered with muslin saturated in the water, renewing it sometimes. Cover the jars with blotting paper saturated with glycerine. Salicylic acid is harmless and yet one of the best and certainly most pleasant disinfectants in existence, with no odor nor taste. The water is an excellent tooth wash and the best gargle to prevent diphtheritic contagion.

Underground Poultry Houses.

MY granery is 18 feet square, and stands with east side over a bank, some five or six feet high, west side low on the ground, (on blocks of course). I intend raising it a couple of feet, putting a concrete wall under it; how will it answer for a hen house? Will it be too warm? How thick should the wall be? How much glass should be in? Would vermin be apt to infest the upper part?

There is a nice spring of water within a few feet of it, and the hens run around, and at present roost some under the granery. It would be a regular bank barn on a small scale. Any suggestions from you would be well received.

JOHN YODER.

Springfield, May 22, 1889.

While not advising the use of underground poultry houses on account of dampness if your place is dry, it should answer well. The only experience I have had with concrete walls is a cellar which is ten inches through. I was farther north then and only once or twice the frost penetrated. Do not make your building too low at the back or rather make it as high as circumstances permit. If you cover the upper part with tarred paper, or apply a coating of tar, you will not be bothered with vermin. Make the roosts movable, as that is where the vermin will collect, and brush them with coal oil now and then. Have plenty of light, as the winter days are so short the birds need as much light as possible, but I do not advocate an entire front of glass, but simply well lighted. Be sure to put in a board floor. After sixteen years of

practical experience, and many trials of other kinds of floors, I am convinced one of boards is by far the best. It is all very well if there is a man able to cart the top off and renew with fresh earth every month or two, to have an earth floor, but it is a laborious process, and one that is almost sure to be neglected, and the odor from it in spring, as soon as the snow begins to go and the earth get warm, is very hurtful to the stock. I do not like either concrete or plaster walls; they strike so cold, although the frost may not be able to effect an entrance, but as you have the warmth of the bank on one side, it will not be so surrounded by the concrete, and the cold will be as it were broken. Don't make the mistake of putting in small windows. Let what you have allow a good flood of light to come in; it has a most wonderful effect on the health (I had almost said the spirits) of the birds. They are so lively and vigorous in the light.

Marking of the Brown Leghorns.

STEPHEN Green: The Brown Leghorn cock's head is short and deep, and his color is a dark bay, shading into a lighter tint of red on the neck. The beak is yellowish and the eyes full and bright, inclining to red. The face is also red, and, unlike many birds, free from wrinkles. The comb is single or rose. If single, it is firm and nicely placed with five or six points. If the comb be a rose, it should be square in front, evenly placed on the head and the top moderately flat. The ear lobes are white and fit closely to the head except where they are pendant, and the wattles are long and thin and the same color as the face. The neck should be lengthy and arched and the hackle well spread over the front upper part of the body. The back must be of medium length the saddle rising in an upward rounded curve toward the tail. The wings are large and well folded; the tail upright, large and handsome. The hen is much like the cock, though not so showy, and is modified about in proportion as the females of other breeds are less pretentious in their dress than the males. A good work for you to obtain on this subject is the American Standard of Excellence, furnished by this office; \$1 postage paid.

If neighbor's hens are troublesome
And steal across the way
Don't let your angry passions rise
But fix a place for them to lay.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Toronto Bantam, Pigeon and Pet Stock Club.

ON TUESDAY, May 21st, 1889, the above club held its usual monthly meeting, the president in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The annual report was handed in by the late secretary and was accepted. Two more specials were given by Mr. A. J. Groves, viz., one for best young Short Face Antwerp and one for best young Barb. There was a good show of Carriers, Barbs, Tumblers and lop ear Rabbits. The prizes were:—Pigeons 1st W. Fox, Dun Carrier hen; 2nd, E. F. Doty, Black Carrier cock; 3rd, A. J. Groves, Black Carrier hen, Rabbits Lop Ear, 1st and 2nd W. Fox. Judges, Messrs. Barber and Donovan. As no further business remained to be transacted, the meeting adjourned.

E. F. DOTY, Secy.

Report of the Poultry Manager of the Government Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

INCUBATOR TRIAL.

ON THE 10th of May last a Bessey Incubator of 100 egg capacity was put into operation with a small number of eggs for our first attempt. Twenty-eight chickens were the result. Three died soon after being hatched. The remaining twenty-five were transferred at the proper time to the brooder and made rapid headway.

CROSSES.

Among the chickens so hatched were five male birds of a cross between a Brahma cockerel and Plymouth Rock hens. This cross was made with the view of ascertaining what sort of market fowl it would produce, and was successful. A cockerel of this cross (hatched on the 31st of May) weighed 6 lbs. 2 oz. on the 17th of October following, showing a gain of nearly 1½ lbs. per month.

Another trial was made of a cross between a Black Cockerel and Black Minorca hens and resulted in the production of several very fine, large dark pullets, which ought to make an excellent fowl for the farmer, embracing as they should the egg laying properties of the Minorca with the hardiness and size of the Brahma. The pullets will lay in a few days.

NEW POULTRY HOUSE COMPLETED.

By the middle of November the new poultry house was completed and the chickens were removed into it. Briefly sketched the building is 100 feet long, running north and south, with a middle compartment 20x29 feet, from which

extend on either side two wings 40 feet each in length, each wing containing five pens 8 by 14 feet and capable of accommodating 20 to 25 fowls if required. There are four windows on the east (coldest) side of each wing and one window in each of the ten pens to the west. The pens are separated by wooden partitions 2½ feet in height, and wire netting of 2½ inch mesh from this to the ceiling, giving the interior a light and cheerful appearance. Entrance to the pens is had from a roomy passage way four feet in width and through neat wire doors which swing inwards and outwards. The pens are furnished with platforms and roosts (which fold away in day time and are let into place again at dusk), nests of neat design, dust bath, box for oyster shells, gravel &c. A slide operated from the passage way opens the way to the runs in the rear of the building. Two large ventilators in each wing are also controlled from the passage way. Above the wings are roomy lofts containing straw and chaff, which are let down to the pens beneath for the poultry to scratch in. A medium size base burner coal stove placed in the centre compartment heats the building as well as the water for soft feed, &c. The central room is also used as an office and for keeping feed. The upper room of the compartment is utilised for storage purposes and a portion is set apart for an hospital for sick fowls. A good dry cellar contains vegetables, gravel and other necessaries for the chickens, as well as coal for the stove. The building is substantially constructed, is fitted with double windows and storm doors, and answers the purpose admirably.

POULTRY LIST.

There are at present in the building birds of the different sorts as per following list:—

LEFT WING.

- Pen 1.—Black Minorca pullets, 10. White Leghorn do 9..... 19
- 2.—Houdan pullets..... 11
- 3.—Black Hamburg pullets, 6; Black-breasted Red Game do, 3; Silver Pencilled Hamburg do, 2; Wyandotte do, 2; Golden B. Polandian do, 3; Dorking do, 3; Andalusian do, 2..... 21
- 4.—White Leghorn hens, 10; Plymouth Rock pullets, 6; Dirigo do, 1; Black Java do, 2; 1 mixed hen..... 20
- 5.—Buff Cochin pullets, 6; Brahma do, 2; Langshan do, 2; Brahma Minorca pullets, 5.....

RIGHT WING

- Pen 1.—White Leghorn cockerels, 8; Andalusian do, 8; Black Minorca do, 7; Brown Leghorn do, 2; B. B. R. Game 1..... 26

2.—Wyandotte cockerels, 4; Buff Cochin do, 5; Houdan do, 5; Silver P. Hamburg do, 3; Black Java do, 1; Black Hamburg do, 1; Dorking do, 1; Derego do, 2;	23
3.—Brahma hens, 7; Dirigo do, 6; Black Minorca do, 1; Black Russian do, 3; Plymouth Rock do, 6.....	23
4.—Plymouth Rock cockerels, 5; Brahma-Plymouth Rock cross, 4; 1 Single Comb Wyandotte....	10
	168
1 Dirigo cock; 1 Black Minorca do....	2
Pen 5.—Wild Geese.....	5
	175
In hospital.....	5
	180

(To be continued.)

"LOUD" ADVERTISING.

HERE are some things about advertising I don't understand. I have puzzled over them until my head has got into a maze, out of which it seems impossible to emerge. I come to the learned editor of the Fanciers' Gazette and the other "chickenologists" of "chickendom" and ask them for a little light on a subject or two, the explanation of which will be thankfully received.

Will you tell me how it is so many breeders have the best stock that treads this terrestrial ball? It appears but reasonable to me that some of their stock is no better than that of some others who make the same claims. Intending no reflection on the stock or the honesty of any breeder, will you tell me how it is that "Jones" of Chicago, "Smith" of Flat Rock, "Brown" of Waukegan, "Robinson" of Rushville, and in fact Tom, Dick and Harry, from Maine to Mexico, all advertise the only champions of their various varieties that can be found in America? Are they all best, or who is best? And more: who can remember to have ever seen where the owners of these mighty champions of the poultry turf have ever exhibited in competition with each other? Take the files of any poultry paper you have, for the last four or five years, and see how many times Chicago, Flat Rock and Waukegan birds have been entered in the same show. I don't think you can find anything of the kind anywhere. H. and I were talking this matter over the other day, and we came to the conclusion some western breeders had a regular circuit laid out, at which A. showed here, B and C somewhere else, and the next season the circuit was reversed, so all could have the benefit of owning

the champions of each place, but in different years. Oh for a show room in which all the champions are gathered from the north, south, east and west, and then let the feathers fly! Then, and then only, will we know on whose banner the laurel wreaths should be hung. With Pierce, Felch or Brown to sit in judgment on the merits of the mighty prodigies of the poultry yards, some one might possibly find out to their amazement that there were other birds as good—or a little better—than they expected to find.

It has been frequently intimated of late that some birds making their home in the west never enter themselves in a show where standard weights are demanded. This is probably uncharitable, but such things unfortunately have weight unless they are disproved.

Then, another thing: how is it that advertisements are kept running year in and year out, giving the scores of birds that won prizes at Atlanta and other places, when the birds have been sold, the money spent and forgotten. It is not legitimate, and is done to catch the unwary—throwing a little fresh salt on the birds' tails, as it were. How is it, anyway? I am sure all we little fishes would be perfectly delighted if some bright luminary from the galaxy of stars which enlighten "chickendom" would enlighten us on these and kindred subjects. If you will, you will earn the everlasting gratitude of your

BRO. JONATHAN.

Baltimore, Md.

There is more truth than poetry in the above which we clip from the *Fanciers Gazette*. In advertising prizes won, it is only right that the breeder should have the bird referred to or one as good in the breeding pen. Borrowing birds to "copper" the shows is another illegal practice, and one that no honorable man will condescend to.

QUERY * DEPARTMENT.

TO INCITE BROODINESS.

MR. EDITOR.—You tell us how to break up a broody biddy, can you tell me how to get one broody? I haven't a chick yet and its the 24th of May. Can't borrow a sitter and am in despair. Hens have laid since February.

Truro, N.S.

A NOVA SCOTIAN.

I cannot give you any certain plan. If I knew that great secret I could easily make a fortune. But you might try with a hen that is not laying and has just left off, as follows:—Make a nest with a door to close and put a few eggs in. Shut the hen in and it may hasten her broodiness; do not let her off more than once daily, and only for ten minutes to feed. If she is content to sit you can give the eggs to be hatched in a few days, but in most cases you will find her like the Dutchman's hen, "sitting sthanded up." A laying hen or one just ready to lay cannot be made to sit.

EGG OR TONIC POWDER.

Can you give me a recipe for a "general condition powder" for my fowls. I live in a town and my birds are cooped up in a small run continually. I see many preparations advertised and wish to use one, the ingredients of which are not a mystery.

J. L. A.

Mount Forest.

A fine mixture for condition and egg powder is made as follows:—Take four pounds of ground meat (dry), two pounds of bone meal, one of each ground oyster shell, and fenugreek, half pound salt half pound ginger; mix all these thoroughly.

In another dish mix one oz each of sulphur, copperas, carbonate soda, saltpetre, hypo-sulphite of soda and red pepper. When these are all well mixed add to the above and mix it well.

Parch two pounds each of ground oats and cracked corn, mix, add all together and mix well. This will make about fifteen pounds of good powder and will only cost about 30c. A desert spoonful to each adult bird daily, mixed with their food. You can use the "Spratts patent foods" which are specially prepared for poultry and thoroughly reliable. These can be procured of Mr. H. B. Donovan, Toronto, their agent for this district.

FITTING FOR FALL SHOWS.

I have some fine obicks, early May hatch, which I want to fit for the fall shows. I am told now is the time to begin. Tell me what to do if you please. I have Brahmas, Houdans, and Rocks. Do the fanciers practise any tricks to make the plumage look glossy?

Mrs. M. T. B.

Eramosa tp.

• Yes! The fanciers practise a host of tricks but they are very simple. The principal one being the way they take care of the chicks from the first. They are well fed five or six times per day on such food as is advised in the articles in the WEEKLY's previous numbers, which please see. Then they are carefully housed in clean, dry quarters littered with clean short straw. They are not allowed to go out too early in the morning to get chilled or wet with the dew; they are fed early and as late as possible, so that the time is as short as may be between meals. They get green food and have plenty of range. Their owner sees that they are dusted occasionally with insect powder, also their good mamma, and does not take the chicks from the latter but lets them run with her as long as she is willing, and you will find that a hen who often hovers her chicks has a finer brood than the one that is continually trailing them about. Another trick of the fanciers is to go so much with his pets that he gets very fond of them and well steal a little milk and meat for them now and then. He puts up a nice place for shade on hot days and keeps lots of cool water ready for them now and then. Just before showing he will wash the dust off their faces and combs, wash their feet and legs wipe them dry, and then apply some sweet oil on a cloth just to take off the dry look the washing gives. He will give a good meal of boiled rice, some wheat and corn, and start them for the show, and the birds that have been treated to these kind of tricks generally "get there" in the prize department.

You have all heard of the hen that got buried under a pile of hay and lived from two weeks to three months, according to the ability of the man telling the story, and then came out somewhat thin in flesh, but nevertheless in first-class health and all right mentally. Well a hen recently had a worse time than that. She accidentally got shut in the store of a man who doesn't advertise, and remained there four weeks. When she was rescued she was a mere wreck, having eaten a peck of dried apples and then drank three or four quarts of kerosene. During her enforced confinement, the owner of the store was making a little trip in the country and painting the fences and bridges with:

By YOR PRUNES: & Etc at, FOSHALL'S GROCERY!

Send 5c for samples of our honey labels.

A Grand Trial Trip.

We want every poultry fancier or breeder in the country on our list of subscribers, and to them we make the following liberal offer:

There are none of you but either have something for "sale or exchange" or some "want," and we offer to all who send us \$1.00, subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY for one year, a

Free Trial Advertisement

in the "Exchange and Mart" column of the C. B. J. & P. W. Upon receipt of One Dollar we will credit you one year ahead on our subscription list, and will insert at any time during the next six months a FIVE-LINE advertisement as above, for two consecutive weeks.

Cash must accompany the order.

If you do not need the advertisement at once we will, on receipt of your remittance, send you a coupon, which will be good at any time during the continuance of this offer.

It applies to anybody and everybody who desires to take advantage of it, and who conforms to the conditions, viz - pays one full year in advance.

Our regular price for such advertisements as this is 25c. per week, per insertion, and should you wish the advertisement longer than two weeks, it will be charged at the above rates or five times for \$1.00.

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

THE D. A. JONES CO. Ltd., Boston,

Poultrymen should note the fact that the JOURNAL issued weekly and that it visits the homes, and the advertisements catch the eye four times as often as the monthlies, at no higher scale of charges. The circulation is rapidly increasing.

TO READERS.—There is one way in which you can materially aid us, whether you are a subscriber or not, and that is in mentioning this WEEKLY when answering advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

POULTRY.

The Renowned Autocrat Strain of Light Brahmas, Langshans, Pea-Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, W. F. Black Spanish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Buff Pekin Bantams and Pekin Ducks.

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURG.

Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Hamburgs \$2.00 per 13. No stock for sale until the fall.

BOX 18, DEER PARK, ONT.

W. C. G. PETER,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

WYANDOTTES

Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb, White & Brown Leghorns,

Single-Comb White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Langshans, B. B. R. and S. D. W. Game Bantams.

My Stock is A1. Eggs in season \$3.00 per setting, two for \$5.00. Birds for sale at all times. At the late great Ontario Show, held in St. Catharines I exhibited 15 birds and obtained 18 prizes. Send for Circular.

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS, ANGUS, ONT.



W. L. SOULES.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SILVER LACED - -

-AND-

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

ADDRESS :

HIGHGATE, ONT.

THOS. BARRETT,

Noxfolk Poultry Yards,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

LANGSHANS.

SILVER GREY DORKINGS, SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES, AND SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Eggs in Season, \$3.00 per Setting; two for \$5.00.

ANGUS - - - ONTARIO.

SID. CONGER,

Flat Rock, Ind.

BREEDS PRIZE WINNERS OF

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

-AND-

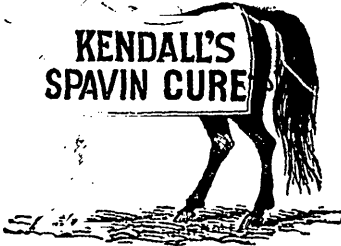
GOLD & SILVER WYANDOTTES.

Will sell prize-winners to any one that wants to win. Send for illustrated circular giving mating, prices and prizes won. EGGS, \$3 and \$5 a setting.

SID CONGER, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**KENDALL'S
SPAVIN CURE**



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not bilister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,
BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TRAITING BRED HORSES.
ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles. I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.
Yours truly,
CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 8, 1888.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.
Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.
Yours truly,
A. H. GILBERT,
Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

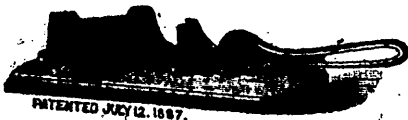
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.
Yours truly,
ANDREW TURNER,
Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SECTION PRESS.



PATENTED JULY 12, 1887.

PRICE \$2.00.

For putting together one-piece sections. Every section square and a smart boy or girl can told too in six minutes. Try one and you will never regret it. Send to your supply dealer or to

WAKEMAN & CROCKER, Lockport, N. Y.

Special inducements are offered to canvassers. Write us.

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Farm, Garden AND Household.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS WILL BE SUPPLIED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. ANY ONE OR MORE OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST-PAID DIRECT TO ANY OF OUR READERS ON RECEIPT OF THE REGULAR PRICE, WHICH IS NAMED AGAINST EACH BOOK.

POULTRY AND BEES.

Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
Felch's Poultry Culture.....	1 50
Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, etc.....	50
Boards.....	50
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable Management.....	1 00
A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	75
A. B. C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root. cloth, \$1.25, paper.....	00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Bee-keepers' Handy Book, by Henry Alley, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Production of Comb Honey, by W. Z. Hutchinson. Paper.....	25
The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth...	2 00
A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	25
Success in Bee Culture, paper cover...	50
Cook's Bee-keepers' Guide in cloth...	1 25
Foul Brood, its Management and Cure by D. A. Jones. price by mail.....	11
A. B. C. in Carp Culture, by A. I. Root, in paper.....	50
Queens, And How to Introduce Them	10
Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
Wintering, And Preparations Therefor	15
Bee-keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25
Standard of Excellence in Poultry....	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised...	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper.....	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

FARM AND GARDEN.

Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Zsed- Growing.....	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	75

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Queen of Incubators.

200 EGGS, SELF-REGULATING, \$95.00

The QUEEN of REGULATORS can be easily applied to any incubator to regulate the heat. Send a cent stamp for circulars to

H. D. MOULTON, Taunton Mass.

REDUCTION

LAWN MOWERS

LAST season the prices were almost above reach, but they are down again, and we can now furnish them, shipped direct from the factory at the prices which follow:

10 inch cut \$4.75 | 14 inch cut \$5.25
12 inch cut \$5.00 | 16 inch cut \$5.50

The open cylinder mowers will be sent where no special instructions to the contrary are received. The "Close" cylinder may be had by those who prefer it.

THE D. A. JONES Co., LTD.
BEETON, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED

Having done business in Canada for the past 30 years, our reputation and responsibility are well known. We pay salary and expenses from the start, if everything is satisfactory. No previous experience required. Write us for terms which are very liberal, before engaging with any other firm.

REFERENCES.—Bradstreet's or Dun Wiman & Co.'s Commercial agencies, well known to business men; or Standard Bank, Colborne, Ont.

CHASE BROTHERS' CO.,
NURSERYMEN,
COLBORNE, ONT.



DO YOU WANT

Nice, soft, easily-drawn, fdu., made from "Sel e d Yellow" beeswax, section foundation almost like a bee's wing, or anything and everything used to advantage in bee keeping, send for prices to

J. & R. H. MYERS,
Box 94, STRATFORD, ONT.

Salesmen Wanted.

SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID, or liberal commissions, Outfit free. Permanent positions guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Special advantages to local men who devote part time.

L. P. THURSTON & Co.
Empire Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Tested queen in April, May and June \$1.60

after July 1st 1.25

Untested Queens 0.90

Sent by mail and safe arrival guaranteed; also nuclei and full colonies. Eggs of Pekin ducks and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, \$1.00 per setting of thirteen.

Address, **W. P. HENDERSON,**
Murfreesboro' Tennessee.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS

A SPECIALTY

Largest and Purest Carniolan Apiary in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list

Address, **ANDREWS & LOCKHART,**
Pattens Mills, Washington Co., N. Y.

IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each \$3.00
In July and August, each 1.60
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