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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POUSTRY WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 16

BEETON, ONT., JULY 10, 1889.

WHOLE No. 224

## 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	84 0	86 00	810 00
Two inches	5 50	9 25	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 paid and charged accordingly

#### BEES, 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 *specialty* 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., Boston,

### PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each 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, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at our id payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

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

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 everyone, 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," monthly	1 25
"Bookkeepers' Review,"	1 40
"Bookkeepers' Advance,"	1 20
"Queen-Breeders' Journal,"	1

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEES

WANTED to exchange. - Heddon Hives and Section Foundation for Bees or Money. G. C. DYER & Co., Sutton, Que.

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.

FINE Tested Italian Queens \$1 each, untested 75c. or three for \$2; three frame nucleus with Teated Queen \$3; bees by the lb. 75c. I. R. GOOD, Nappanee Ind.

CARNIOLAN Queens crossed with Italian at 75c each, 4 for \$2.50. Very gentle strain to handle. Also untested Carniolans \$1 each, 6 for \$5. I. LANG-STROTH, Seaforth, Ont.

1 000 LBS. of Bees for Sale at 75c per pound Italian Queens, warranted, \$1 each, \$8 per doz. by return mail. J. A. FOSTER, Tilbury Centre.

25 JONES HIVES for extracting, with 2nd stories, made of good pine lumber and well painted. Jones' price, \$1.25, without 2nd storey. Will sell these with 2nd storey 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, Aubdrndale, O., U.S.

BUFF COCHINS—Have two cockerels very fine in color and shape (one of which was scored 92½ by Mr Bicknell) well worth \$23 each, that I will sell singly with two pullets or hens for \$17. Apply at once to F C HARE, Whitby, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Breeding pen of Light Brahmas, 5 birds \$9. Must be sold at once, also others. Breeder of high-class fancy pigeons and other pet stock. Write for wants.—B. N. HUGHES, Box 97, Barrie, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from grand W C B Polish fowls \$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 Bantams exceed all other breeds of poultry. Eggs from my celebrated prize winning strain \$1 dozen. HENRY FREEMAN, Milton West, Ont.

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.

HIGH BRED imported, ornamental Bantam eggs of great quality, golden and silver Seabrights, 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. Blackred, red Pyle and yellow Duckwing Game Bantam eggs \$4 per setting. Address, M. KLEBEN, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

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.

SMALL

SECTIONS.

We have on hand a large lot of Sections which, when filled, can well be sold for 10c. This is a good opportunity for those who think of exhibiting and selling honey at the fall exhibitions. The sizes we have are as follows

29,000 D.S. 3½ x 4½ x 1½.  
2,000 D.S. 3½ x 4½ x 11.

These are all put up in boxes holding 500 each, and we will sell them at \$2 per 1000, \$1.25 per 500. We have also on hand

67,000 D.S. 1½ x 1½ x 1½

Which we offer at \$3 per 1000; \$1.75 per 500, to clear.

THE D. A. JONES CO, LTD.,  
BEETON, ONT.

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.

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. A. VANDRUFF, 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 & Hon, 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

Sold \$1.00 for 250 Noteheads and 250 Envelopes with your name and address printed on them.

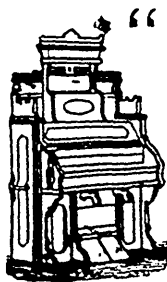
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### 1889 • 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

#### 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.



## "BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for  
Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

**BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.**

## STILL TO THE FRONT

WITH PURE

### ITALIAN QUEENS !!

Tested or Untested, Nuclei or full Colonies at very low prices, also a good 10-inch Foundation Mill for sale cheap. Address

**E. HEAL, St. Thomas, Ont.**

## PRICES CURRENT

### BEESWAX

Boston, July 10, 1889  
 We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, deliverable at Boston, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

### FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c  
 over 50 lbs. ....48c  
 Section " in sheets per pound.....55c  
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2, per lb. 60c  
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep....48c

## CARNIOLAN BEES

Pleasantest Bees in the World.

Hardest to Winter.

Best Honey Gatherers.

In order to introduce not only the bees but our paper,

### 'THE ADVANCE,'

We offer to anyone who will send us \$1.25, a copy of our paper and a nice Carniolan queen. The queen alone is worth \$2.

Address

**THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me**

### Muth's Honey Extractor.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Beekeepers." For circulars apply

**CHAS. F. MUTH & SON,**

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati



## SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.

We have a number of books which have been superseded by more recent editions, which we will sell at very low prices. In some instances they may be a trifle worn or abraded. We have:

		REGULAR PRICE.	OUR PRICE.
1	Bee-keeper Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1882.....	1 25	50
5	Bee-keeper Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1884.....	1 25	85

First come, first served. Now, don't all speak at once.

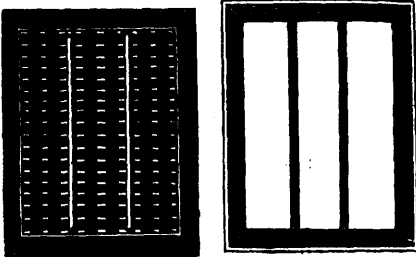
**THE D. A. JONES CO, LTD.,**  
**BEETON, ONT.**

# Super Arrangements.

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

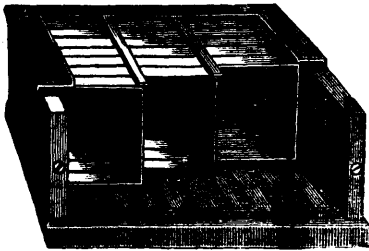
## REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND SUPER REVERSER,

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 (13x20 in. 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.

## LAND FOR SALE.

25 ACRES of Land for sale in the Township of King County of York, part of lot 15, con. 3, 3 1/2 miles from Aurora on the Northern R R and 1/2 miles from Eversley P. O. One of the best localities in Ontario for bee-keeping or for poultry keeping. The soil is adapted for fruit growing. 1 1/2 acres of apple orchard and other choice fruit trees. Also on the property a cider mill and a powerful screw press, doing a large business every season; good buildings; a never failing stream of pure cold water runs across the lot. The property can be sold with or without the mill and press. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to the owner, JOHN LEIGH, Eversley P.O.

## 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.

## 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.

## Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to



enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and

render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

## Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—R. T. Schmittou, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.



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

VOL. V. No. 16

BEETON, ONT., JULY 10, 1889.

WHOLE No. 224

### EDITORIAL.

**M**R. K. F. Holtermann, who has since its commencement, been the editor of the Canadian Honey Producer, has severed his connection with the firm publishing that journal, and gone into the general store business at Romney, Ont., where he intends keeping a large apiary as well. The C. H. P. will still be under his charge editorially. We wish him success in his new undertaking.

R. E. Smith, of Tilbury Centre, has been awarded the contract for supplying the premium queens to members of the O. B. K. A. The agreement was sent him for signature more than a week ago, and we have been advised by Secretary Couse that he has signed the agreement.

#### OUR OWN APIARY.

**O**UR bees are now gathering honey rapidly, but those in the home apiary are not doing as well as those moved to new locations. The weather has been unusually wet this season, and the clover being on sandy and light soil, it seems to produce better than that on heavier soil or clay.

We have placed one apiary about eight miles from home, where there are from twenty to forty acres of alsike clover.

We have another apiary nine miles from here which is also doing very well. This will be known by many of our students and others as the Adjala or Millard yard, which we established eight, or ten years ago. On account of the favorable location, there being both high and low land and plenty of basswood. This year the alsike and white clover at this point is promising very well. This is one of our best locations for fall flowers, and as there were a great many fires in that neighborhood last year we anticipate a fair yield from willow herb, which our friend Schultz got his enormous yield from in Muskoka last year.

Our boys say they never recollect the moving of bees to make them so cross as this year. While they were gathering honey at home and the weather was very hot, to be closed up and moved eight or ten miles over not a very smooth road, seemed to anger them so that they attacked everything when the entrance was opened and they were set at liberty. Those opened, however, before daylight did not seem to be so affected.

It seems to make bees more cross to move them in daylight than after night.

As soon as the alsike clover has gone we shall again change the one eight miles from home to a new location, where the pasture is more abundant and the soil less sandy and dry.

There is a swamp about three miles away which was burnt over last year,

which promises thus far to be very good for fall pasture.

We have now started queen raising both for ourselves and our customers, as we believe those raised in the height of the season, under the most favorable circumstances, have no superiors.

### ENCOURAGING.

The Nectar Harvest has begun and Promises Well.

THE EXTRACTOR HAS COMMENCED TO "GO."

**B**ELOW we publish the second instalment of our semi-monthly reports. As must be expected they vary considerably. Some say the basswoods are laden with buds, others that the frosts destroyed the incipient blossoms; clover on the whole seems to yielding better than for the past two seasons. Swarming is reported as general.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

##### COLCHESTER.

I herewith send you a condensed report of the honey crop for this district. Too much wet weather for honey gathering until this week which is very fine, honey coming in very good from clover. I think the prospects are fine as there are immense quantities of white and alsike clover but not as much honey as I would expect. Swarming is very late on account of spring dwindling, my own having all swarmed but one, but a great many are only beginning to swarm now. About 15 pounds per hive is the most honey secured as yet, but in a few days it will double that.

W. D. BLACK.

Truro.

#### QUEBEC.

##### QUEBEC.

We have passed through a very rainy time but are now getting good warm weather and bloom is yielding some. Bees are now out of danger so far as dwindling goes. Losses here in many cases are as high as 50 per cent. since set out of cellar. Prospects good if weather keeps favorable.

W. A. PEARSON.

Lacolle

#### ONTARIO.

##### LANARK.

Very warm the last few days and bees swarming pretty lively, some of the new swarms swarm out several times, storing some clover honey in sections, colonies strong in April are very strong, while those that were weak have

made very little progress, and have fizzled out entirely. Never saw so great a difference as this season. First week cold and backward; second, warm and quite dry up to near the end of the month showery and warm now 70° to 90°.

J. K. DARLING.

Almonte, June 18, '89.

##### LEEDS.

Weather, exceedingly hot with occasional showers. The past two weeks have been, as a whole, favorable for the bees. Occasional heavy dashes of rain seem to wash the honey out of the clover, but there has been a fairly good honey flow and prospects are good for a flow from the alsike and white clover for some days yet. Swarming is the favorite occupation of a great many colonies at present, and many beekeepers, who at present delight over the great increase, will learn from the great teacher experience, that third or fourth swarms are not likely to be very profitable colonies.

MATTHEW B. HOLMES.

Athens

##### LENNOX.

The past two weeks have been fairly favorable for the bees. Great for swarming and midding for honey. The swarming fever runs exceedingly high and I hereby extend my sympathy to the non clippers—I am a clipper. First order for new extracted honey came in the other day—a dozen jars—11 cents wholesale 12½ retail.

A. PRINGLE

Selby, Ont.

##### VICTORIA.

During the past two weeks there has been a great deal too much rain, cloud, and haze to be first class bee weather. One day last week, Wednesday I think, the air was entirely saturated with moisture and the bees would rob all day. On the bright days clover has been yielding pretty well. First swarm in my yard on 23rd. Swarms out almost every day. Swarming is now at its height and will be partly over this week. Sections are just being finished. Extracting has commenced. A neighbor took 47 pounds from one hive on 1st inst. From what I have seen and from all accounts recently, the bloom on the basswood is likely to be profuse. I am shaping my management of the hives for that crop. I hope to get surplus from every hive which has cast a swarm as well as from the swarms. My diagonal comb hives are away ahead in early swarming. I hope to have bees in over hundred such hives this season.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay.

## MUSKOKA.

No rain for the last week. Bees working on clover, dwarf maple and the bloom of berry bushes. A little surplus is coming in but not enough to extract. Nights have been too cool, which condensed the evaporation of the already too wet ground upon the flowers, so that it looked in the morning as if it had rained all night. Clover bloom will hold out here for some time, when the old meadows are mowed, the newly seeded down fields will come in bloom, and many a bee will be entangled in the stalks of the grain, in hunting for the sweet nectar. Of the basswood I could not see any flower buds, they must have been destroyed by the late frosts. Since the little surplus came in the bees have given up swarming.

Kilworthy:

E. SCHULZ.

YORK.

The weather up the 27th was wet, wet, WET! Enough of sunshine to give about two days a week, and strong colonies consumed more than was gathered. However a change for the better has taken place and now comes the boom with a rush. We are ready for it and all the old combs are getting mended and renovated, which have been idle for the last two seasons. Clover is a great crop, a few hybrid lindens are out in bloom. I will endeavor to send you some of the blossoms. The aroma from them is a grand indication of a large supply of nectar. Honey the same as last, no new honey on the market yet.

Toronto.

JOHN McARTHUR

SIMCOE.

The ten days in which, as I intimated in my last, we expected both honey and swarms, have come and gone, and five more days to boot, and yet our surplus in bees and honey is meagre. Rain continued to fall pretty much throughout all June, and little was done. Now, however, the weather is warmer and sky clearer, and swarms are beginning to issue and honey is being brought in. I extracted on first inst., which is just three weeks earlier than last year. The honey is of good quality, but we do not expect a large yield. The conditions are showers alternating with heat, and having had so much rain, we may look for a prolonged dry spell.

J. R. BLACK.

Barrie.

PEEL.

Bees in this locality are only doing fairly well at present. There has been some swarming this last few days as the weather has been warm and white clover is getting plentiful. There has

been very little honey extracted to date, but a few more warm days and the hives will be filled and ready for the extractor.

Streetsville

W. COUSE.

WELLAND

At this date warm since June 28th with occasional showers. Honey coming fairly well from clover, bloom abundant. Half stories pretty well filled on some hives and second stories added to-day. Prospects are that clover will hold out right up to opening of linden bloom, which promises well. There are ten trees filled with blossom buds now where there was one as promising at this time last year. In 1886 we had just such a year as this has been up to the present time. Clover yielded about the same (hardly up to the average). But from linden we secure 100 lbs. per hive from all colonies run for comb honey, and enough left in brood chamber for winter that year. Honey is bound to command a high price this year. There is none in the market now.

Ridgeway.

J. F. DUNN.

LINCOLN AND NIAGARA.

The past two weeks have not been very favorable for the bees. The dews have been very heavy and many mornings were foggy, and the rainy weather combined has prevented the bees from getting in more than half time. They get up and git, when the weather is fit. The present moist weather will prolong the clover, the blossoms seem as fresh as ever and is now, I think, at its best and will probably last two or three weeks yet.

St David's.

W. ELLIS

HALTON.

The past two weeks opened up very wet. The bees could work only part of the time. Colonies weak to begin with on account of so much cold weather, are working with a will the past few days. Prospects fair. Swarming commenced on the 20th June. Am having quite a number of swarms. The flora consists of white and alsike clovers and has not yielded much honey up till the last few days which is good now. Have not taken any up to date. Have been putting on top stories and shall not take any that is not quite ripe. We have a better show for honey from the clovers than we have had for years. Thus far the linden shows well for a crop and is quite plentiful. In this vicinity honey would sell at 12½¢ for extracted, good comb 20¢. My bees came out well in the spring and did well for some time but the time came we could not say this, but had to keep them



alive. Hence they have gone into the honey harvest weak or few in numbers because of cold and wet.

Nassagaweya.

A. PICKET.

DIFFERIN.

The weather the past week has been fine and warm. White and alsike clover are in full bloom, the bees are working on them lively now. Last week they did very little on account of excessive rains, and we had cool nights the beginning of this week. For the past three days weather has been grand and we hope to see a good flow. The first swarm I heard of in this locality came on the 17th inst. My first one came on the 20th, have had five to date. I have not noticed the basswood buds yet, but other plants look well. Prospects encouraging

GEORGE WOOLW

Monticello.

WELLINGTON.

Weather at present very favorable for bees. They are working on berries, white and alsike clover, principally the latter. Swarming just now is the order of the day. Thistles flourishing and in favored localities are beginning to bloom. I have not taken any honey yet from my bees. Markets same as usual—15c. for extracted, 20c. for comb, very little in stock.

J. H. DAVISON.

Mount Forest.

BRANT.

The weather the last two weeks has been very favorable for home gathering and swarming. The bees are booming now. Not much time for play but that is what the bee-keeper likes to see for it is something new to have a good honey flow like we are having and if the weather keeps fine there will be a good harvest for the poor bee keeper this year. I never saw more white clover, and the bees are now working hard on it. The basswood is heavily loaded with buds; they will be open in about two weeks, then look out for something worth while, or I hope so. Have not extracted any but will in a few days. Working for comb honey we have got something new for putting in sections. I will give it in C.B.J. if you wish it.—Do.

D. ANGLISH.

Brantford.

OXFORD.

The past two weeks have been quite showery, but bees have made use of all fine days by swarming and storing clover honey. Extracting supers are now full, commencing to seal over. The wet, warm weather has kept clover up good. It will last some time yet. Thistles are plentiful. About half of the basswood will

blossom; the buds are small as yet—not be out before 20th. Everything looks favorable for a good honey yield, also for a good grain and hay crop. We need dry weather now.

MARTIN EMIGH.

Holbrook.

GREY.

Since last report the weather has been all that can be desired. Swarming is going on with an unusual briskness, and honey is being brought in rapidly. The outlook is encouraging.

R. MCKNIGHT.

OWEN SOUND.

P. S.—I notice some new comb honey on the counters of our shop-keepers. Evidently bee-keepers here believe in small profits and quick returns.

PERTH

I am pleased to be able to state that the last half of June has been far more favorable for the pursuit than two weeks previous; especially has it been so for the last seven or eight days. The flow of nectar is really upon us in earnest, and the bees have gone to the supers with a rush. The basswood I hope will yield (next year) as my worst fears have been fully realized—it having been completely destroyed by the frosts in this vicinity. Swarms are numerous of late, and appear to work energetically after being hived. The atmosphere seems to be charged with the proper amount of humidity for honey production, and my hope in common, do doubt with all bee-keepers, is that it may long continue so, at least for the balance of this season. No new honey offering, so therefore cannot quote prices at present.

F. A. GEMMILL.

Stratford.

BRUCE.

The spring has been cold and wet with one or two heavy frosts. Taking it altogether it was rather an unfavorable season. At present the prospects are much better. There is every indication of a good flow of honey from white clover. The weather has become warm and accompanied with an occasional shower; this of course is accompanied with vigorous swarming during the hot spells.

MALCOLM THOMSON.

Kincardine.

BRUCE.

The bees have now fairly recovered from the effects of the cold frosty spell of last month, and are at present enjoying a most favorable season, which they improve with lively activity. Alsike and white clover are most abundant and will continue in bloom for some time, as the hay

crop is to be late this season. But I fear the basswood honey is to be a complete failure in this locality, as the buds have been destroyed by the frost. Our orchard, though covered with blossoms last May, is not to produce a single fruit of any kind. The golden rods, however, are promising.

Tiverton.

J. ANDERSON.

ESSEX.

The weather is fine now, bees are bringing honey in fast, and swarming the best they have done for the last two years. Honey will be a large crop in this part of Canada. Basswood will be a large crop this year: all prospects of a great honey yield.

Tilbury Centre.

R. E. SMITH.

MANITOBA.

LISGAR.

The last two weeks have been dry, but fine. Plenty of honey for brooding but too dry for surplus. I have some white and alsike clover in bloom upon which the bees work lively. The prospects for a honey crop are fair, with rain good.

Fernton, Man.

C. F. BRIGMAN.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### HIBERNATION IN ENGLAND.

I AM under great obligation to the editor of the C.B.J. for kindly sending me a clipping from the English Journal of Horticulture, of May 10th, last, with a polite note inviting comments on the forwarded article. I think the clipping will be read with interest by the C.B.J. circle of subscribers, and therefore subjoin it, reserving what few remarks I have to make for the close of this communication. The article is as follows:—

##### THE CAUSE OF WINTER DYSENTRY.

This, which has been talked and written about probably more than any other subject, has been the cause of the loss of many stocks in my own apiary in winters past. I think, however, it will cause me no more trouble. In America two theories have been propounded, one called the "Pollen Theory," by Mr. James Heddon, the other called the "Hibernation Theory," by the Rev. W. F. Clarke. The first holds that if the bees are wholly deprived of pollen during winter, and fed on pure sugar stores in clean combs, there would be no dysentery, but he admits now that the trouble is too much to pay to practice. The latter contends that if bees sleep, it makes no difference

whether pollen is present or not, they are bound to come out healthy. There was a great discussion in America some four years ago, and no end of experiments, to prove one theory or the other, which I carefully read and studied. What struck me was that all those who admitted having suffered from dysentery, and favored the pollen theory, reared their queens by modern methods; that is, in some way or other they strove to rear them as cheaply and in as large numbers as possible: while those who invariably wintered their bees without loss, let them rear their own queens as Nature dictated. This set me thinking, and I was soon conscious that all my losses from dysentery had been with stocks of bees, whose mothers had been reared on modern methods. Consequently I conceived another theory—namely, that if pains were taken to breed the queens extra well, in a natural manner, their bees would invariably sleep in winter, no matter what kind of stores they might have, and come out in spring as strong as when packed up for winter.

The first generation I reared convinced me that I was on the right road. The second generation has just passed through the winter, and I will describe them. I fed them in October, about a week after, as they seemed just, and the day warm and fine. I examined them all, to cut winter passages through the combs. The bees in two stocks were flying freely. I found nearly all had already begun to "hibernate," and though all the authorities in America deny that bees truly hibernate, I was quite convinced that they do when properly bred. When I pulled the combs asunder they dropped in the bottom of the hive as if they were dead, and could only just move their legs; they soon came round quite lively, and afterwards were not disturbed until April 18th. In the meantime I had several times turned up the corners of the quilts to see if they still lived; when I did this I saw what hibernation in bees really was. In one stock, that contained about 12 pounds of bees, I took off the quilt on the 7th of April first to see if they had any stores left, and secondly to see if they were "lively" in the middle of the cluster, as it is contended that they always are in America. The bees were packed as closely as possible, and in every seam appeared to be dead; but as I could see here and there a bee move its legs a little, particularly those that had stuck to the quilt, and some sealed stores where not covered with bees, I concluded they were all right, and quickly covered them again. The spring has been so bad that not till April 18th did we have a day warm and fine enough to safely open a hive

when I went through them, to find, to my delight, all the stocks that had these carefully bred queens as strong in bees and with as much food as when packed for winter; even the one with twelve pounds of bees in it did not seem to have consumed any during the whole six months. The whole of the queens were laying, but not a particle of brood could I find. I examined some of them again on May 4th, when I found the strongest with seven square feet of combs filled with brood and eggs, and others, in proportion to their strength, on the 18th ult. I have not used an ounce of food for my bees this spring, nor shall I require to give any. The only thing I have done has been to let them alone.

If it is possible to practically winter our bees on nothing, and yet always have them in swarming strength, I think there are yet great possibilities in bee-keeping. I cannot in this article do full justice to the subject, therefore I shall have to take it up again when I have more time. The matter is of the highest importance, and without "hibernation" it cannot work. My contention is that the so-called dysentery is Nature's remedy to weed out in winter those bees that are constitutionally weak, and leave the fittest to survive and procreate themselves during the coming season, and that the complaint is more allied to dyspepsia than anything else.—A Hallamshire Bee-keeper.

It is, of course, very gratifying to me to find that I have at least one disciple in Britain, who believes in my hibernation theory, and that he is a bee-keeper of so much ability and experience as your correspondent, "A Hallamshire Bee-keeper." The suggestion that artificial methods of queen-rearing may have had something to do with causing winter dysentery, is new to me, and opens up a tempting field for thought and investigation, which I hope will be traversed very thoroughly by abler pens than mine. I shall watch eagerly for the fuller treatment of the subject which this writer promises, and have no doubt many others will do the same.

"All the authorities in America deny that bees truly hibernate." "America" here stands for the United States. It is the usual manner of speaking in Britain; no distinction is made between Canada and the U.S.—it is all "America." Well, it is hardly correct that "all" the apicultural authorities in the U. S. deny the hibernation theory. There are many excellent practical apiarists in the U.S. who believe it as firmly as I do. But those who regard themselves and are generally considered by the bee-keeping public in the U. S. as the great lights

and leading spirits in bee-dom, not only deny that bees truly hibernate, but do it in a manner so contemptuous, that it is not easy to have patience with them, or behave courteously toward them. You may disbelieve a theory, and argue against it, without treating it with scorn. But from Prof. Cook downwards, there is an air of lofty intellectual pride assumed in regard to this subject, which seems to imply that the authorities consider it unworthy their notice. They will not condescend to argue about it, or muster strong reasons against it, but prefer to poke fun at it, and speak lightly of it; but ridicule is not argument, and truth cannot be put down by the cap and bells of the jester.

These lofty airs of our U. S. brethren as they are so fond of calling themselves and us, are largely attributed to that national vanity which so often shows itself in their speeches and writings. U. S. bee-keepers have caught the prevailing spirit. We Hinglishmen are a lot of numbskulls anyhow. We can't invent anything; and we can't discover anything—only Brother Jonathan has guption enough for such achievements. Old Johnny Bull is in his second childhood, and must take lessons from Uncle Sam. So completely had American bee-journals and bee-men hoodwinked us here in Canada about the backwardness and old fog-ism of British bee-keepers, that we did not know until Mr. D. A. Jones paid them a visit, and our Canadian commissioners followed and got acquainted with them, and Mr. Coway came over here to see us, that they are the peers of any apiculturists in the world, and can teach even U. S. authorities a thing, or two.

I have been led into this line of remark partly because I read the foregoing article just prior to the arrival in the C.B.J. of the communication by the same author which so sharply, and still so justly criticises Mr. Hutchinson's review of Cheshire. If I am not mistaken, that article will stir up a hornets nest. Personally, I am very curious to know more about that quaint old Charles II patent, and hope we shall not long be kept in suspense over the promise of something startling, which our Hallamshire friend has to say about it.

WM. F. CLARKE,

Guelph, June 29, '89.

If H.B.K. has any of those queens to spare, friends Cook, Root, Hutchinson and Pringle would, no doubt experiment with them.

#### 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.

## Provincial Prize List.

**T**he Provincial—the last—to be held in London from September 9th to 14th the following prizes are offered to apiarians:

- |                                                                  |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Display of extracted honey in marketable condition.....       | \$10 00      |
| 2nd do. ....                                                     | 5 00         |
| 2. Display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition..... | 10 00        |
| 2nd do. ....                                                     | 5 00         |
| 3. Honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.....                  | 8 00         |
| 2nd .....                                                        | 6 00         |
| 3rd.....                                                         | 4 00         |
| 4. Jar of extracted honey.....                                   | 4 00         |
| 2nd do. ....                                                     | 2 00         |
| 3rd do. ....                                                     | 1 00         |
| 5. Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs.....                            | 3 00         |
| 2nd do .....                                                     | 2 00         |
| 6. Bee hive.....                                                 | 3 00         |
| 2nd do. ....                                                     | 2 00         |
| 3rd do. ....                                                     | 1 00         |
| 7. Wax extractor.....                                            | Diploma      |
| 8. Honey extractor.....                                          | Diploma      |
| 9. Display of apiarian supplies....                              | Silver Medal |
| 2nd do. ....                                                     | 4 00         |

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## Another Lecture by G. B. Jones.

**M**R. G. B. JONES delivered his lecture on the "The Anatomy and Physiology of the honey bee" at Grimsby Park on Monday, July 1st. This lecture was one of the chief attractions for the formal opening day of the park. Although the day was very warm and many visitors remained about the grounds for the sake of the cool breezes, about one thousand found the little honey bee sufficient to attract them into the spacious auditorium, when the lecturer displayed his immense charts and led his delighted audience into the bees domains in nature's wonderland. Mr. Jones held his hearers in close attention during the whole discourse, and was frequently applauded as he unfolded before them some of the most marvellous of the bee's organs, and as he told some of the many incidents which illustrate the surprising intelligence of the honey bee, and which go to show, as the lecturer said, that "If the bee does not possess power of thought it possesses in that one ganglion of its head (or somewhere) what most perfectly supplies its place." This lecture only gave a taste of the intellectual treat, the study of the bee supplies, and the people cried for more. An arrangement being made at once for a lecture on "The life

and work of the honey bee" to be given in three weeks in the same place. A most hearty vote of thanks was tendered at the close of the address and many questions were asked. Prof Mills, president of the Ontario Agricultural Society was chairman.

## ONE WHO WAS THERE.

## Sweet Clover.

**T**HIS year our three-acre field of sweet clover will be no good, that is, for the bees as we have sown it in oats. I have experimented a good deal in the last ten years with sweet clover. How to get a good stand of clover every year has been the problem, and I have come to the conclusion that it cannot be done. I think I have hit on a better plan.

I think that no biennial plant can be made to flower on the same piece of land every year. In the case of melilot or sweet clover it is, perhaps, best to sow it with oats early in the spring, and that season a crop of oats will be harvested. After it is cut the clover will again take possession of the land. The next season it will simply be immense, and grow taller than one's head, and blossom profusely. It will so shade the ground, however, that nothing else can grow, even the seeds scattered by the sweet clover will not germinate in the fall. Now it is evident that nothing for the bees will be produced the following year, and the use of the land would be wasted.

I have decided to utilize the land during these off years by going over it with a disc harrow and thoroughly cutting up the stalks which also works the soil up nicely by going over it several times, and again sowing it with oats. Of course the ground is covered with the sweet clover seed, and will take care of itself.

If it is desired to have a crop of sweet clover every year, two pieces of land will be necessary, and keeping it alternately in oats and clover. Land treated in this way, if ever so poor, I believe, will be greatly benefited, as the great quantities of rotting stalks are about as good as a coating of manure.

C. H. DIBBERN, in Western Plowman.

## 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

## 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.

QUERY No. 239.—Suppose that foul brood has got a start in a colony. How long will it be before the whole yard is affected, suppose no precautions are taken to prevent it, through ignorance of the disease.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—No experience with foul brood.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I have had no experience.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Never saw a case of foul brood

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Have had no experience and do not want any.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—It would all depend on circumstances.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I don't know and I hope I never shall know practically.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I don't know. I guess one season would do the job.

JACOB ALPUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Do not know, not having had any experience with the disease.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I have had no experience with foul brood, and hope to have none. Could only guess an answer.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUNELS, ONT.—Fortunately I have had no experience with foul brood "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

G. M. DOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Don't lets suppose any such thing. It is only shiftlessness that keeps a man in ignorance in these days of light and knowledge.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG.—I have never in all my experience seen a case of so called foul brood and hope I may never see it. From what I have read, however, the "let alone plan" would result in complete extermination of all the bees

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—No one can answer. So much depends. If the colony is robbed generally the malady would spread rapidly. I think it possible that one colony might have it a year and the disease not spread at all. Such a case would be very improbable.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I never saw a case of foul brood, but I should guess that

some colonies would be affected just as soon as honey was scarce enough in the field to suggest robbing, and it is possible that nine tenths might be affected in two weeks and the other tenth not till the next spring.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—I can only answer for myself. With sixteen hives it only took about six or seven weeks to affect every hive from the time when I discovered the first sign in the first colony. If in the honey gathering season it would, I think, take much longer than when no honey is found. I think three months time would be enough under any circumstances.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—It does not necessarily follow that because there is foul brood in one colony, it will be in any or all others in an apiary. The whole yard might contain but two or three colonies, and it might contain as many hundred, and the whole yard might become affected in a few hours, or a few years, all depending upon how the colonies are arranged and how the apiary is managed.

Wm. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—All depends on how much of a start it got in a colony in the spring and the kind of a honey season that followed. In spring, if only five or six cells in a colony were affected with it, and the honey season that followed was a good one, it would make little or no headway that summer. But if a colony is very badly affected in spring, it will soon become so far reduced in bees as to become a prey to robbers, and if the honey season that follows is a poor one, the whole apiary would be ruined by August.

From one to three months.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

W. L. WILSON.—Bees are doing very well considering the bad weather we have had. My bees wintered well; I lost only four out of 54. They lost their queens, and I doubled them up with others. I only finished unpacking the bees last week. I never disturbed them until they showed signs of wanting room or something went wrong. It looked tough to see half a gallon of bees hanging outside on a frosty morning. I then add another piece to their home. Very few hives have been opened more than once this spring. You won't catch me letting my bees get buried in snow again like I did in 1887 and 8.

Elmvale, Ont.

We have eleven No. 3 smokers which are just as good as new but the tins are somewhat tarnished. As long as these last we will let them go at 50c each or 75c. by mail post paid.

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, 90 St. John St., Montreal.

# 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.*

A few nights ago a couple of Winnipeg dogs went to W. H. Dayton's poultry yard in the north end of the city and before being discovered had destroyed over 200 birds, the loss being fully \$300. The birds killed comprised about a third of Mr. Dayton's valuable stock.

Fanciers requiring shipping coops for fall sales and sending birds to exhibitions, should write D. A. Jones Co., Beeton. They carry full lines of strong coops, made of light material to keep down express charges. It is their intention to put in a full stock of poulterers supplies at an early date.

The Poultry Weekly will be represented at all the leading shows during the fall and winter. An exhibition number of 35,000 copies will be issued early in September and distributed by our established agents at every exhibition of importance. Advertising space should be applied for early. Rates very low and published in this column next week. Special illustrations are being prepared for this number and it will be one which will be preserved.

Simcoe county claims the honor of having the egg story of the season. The honor is claimed by a turkey hen as she has performed the following astonishing feat, viz., laid the early part of this season sixty-eight eggs, and then became broody, she was set on some eggs, but each day while attending to

the duty of incubation, she came off and laid an egg. The young chicks when hatched were taken from her and she immediately went on laying, and is doing so yet. This beats Minorcas and Leghorns. Now, fanciers and all turkey breeders, trot out your turkeys and their stories and beat this if you can. Next!

We understand there is every prospect of a new building for the poultry exhibit at Barrie, or failing that, a determination to put the present structure into first class shape. Barrie is a favorite place with fanciers, and although the accommodation has been very bad for the stock, the courtesy and obliging habits of all connected with this department has made it a matter of impossibility with exhibitors to keep their vow of "I'll never show again till we have a different building." The birds usually shown here are of superior merit, and when we mention the fact that Bro. Barber cannot help sending in a few good ones every year our readers may know that things are just so in the poultry exhibit. We shall be in a position to give a more definite account of the alterations to be made in a week or two from this date. All the poultry men in Simcoe should show their appreciation of the efforts of the directors by sending in as many entries as possible. The poultry interest in this county is widespread and ever-increasing, and it is our aim to make it a community of fanciers, and may they be none the less, in the fullest sense of the word, poultry-men. The fancier who cannot make money out of poultry, apart from fancy prices, has only got half the interest in his work. Get ready brothers all for the popular Barrie Exhibition; we shall try to be there, "you bet."

#### Buckwheat for Bee-Keepers.

**U**NDER the above heading in the last issue of the Bee Journal, Mr. W. F. Clarke has some sound practical comments, though not exactly in the line of poultry matters.

We are not at all acquainted with the different cereals, plants, &c., that furnish desirable food for the bees, but if buckwheat is one of them, then, if the bee-keeper is at all interested in fowls, he has a most excellent food for laying hens, in the grain after his bees have reaped their harvest from the blossom. Mr. Clarke has made reference to the low feeding quality of the straw, but it will be just the very thing for the poultry house, which requires to be well littered all winter, and would be as good as other litter of higher market value, and this latter could be saved for purposes, in which its use would be more remunerative than in the poultry house.

#### White Plumage and Red Pepper.

**W**HEN red pepper is fed to birds of white plumage it has a tendency to turn it to a deep cream tinge. We heard of this some years ago from a friend in England, before we had any thought of going into the fancy ourselves. Visitors to our yards have repeatedly commented on the pure white seen in the plumage of the birds, and it would soon turn if we fed red pepper, as we used to do years ago to every variety alike. The color used to bother us, till we thought of our old friend's advice, and remembering how his birds used to look we tried it, to our great satisfaction, and have often intended to mention it, for others to try it. We are so well satisfied ourselves on the subject that in winter we always use the ordinary black or white table pepper for birds white in plumage, or Brahmas. And when we remember how we used to feed our canary a little cayenne to deepen his color it seems likely to be right.

The Great Northern Exhibition Association, Collingwood.

**T**HE above Association have their exhibition advertised for 25th to 27th of September. As this is one of the principal fall exhibitions in Western Ontario and deservedly pop-

ular all over Canada, we call attention to the increased accommodation for the poultry exhibit. The poultry fraternity will rejoice to hear that the objectionable wooden fronts to the coops have all been removed and replaced with wire. This was the only drawback, but as it obstructed the light considerably, it was a great annoyance to fanciers and exhibitors in general. However, the managers are determined to have their exhibition "good all around" and with laudable energy have had this done in time to give poultry exhibitors notice, so that they can make arrangements for exhibiting now. Mr. H. Foreman is a gentleman deeply interested in the poultry department, and, as an old exhibitor, he knew what his brethren required. The coops have been altered under the personal supervision of Mr. Foreman and Mr. Geo. Moberly, so that poultry fanciers generally may be assured that everything has been done to the greatest advantage of the stock, and comfort of the exhibitors. Collingwood always has a great poultry exhibit both as to numbers and quality of stock shown.

The poultry house is lofty, large, well lighted, and well ventilated; coops large and plenty of them. Water for the stock near at hand and feed procurable on the grounds. The judges employed are not local men, but men well qualified for the position as they should always be to make a poultry show successful. We heartily wish to see the grandest display that has ever graced the building at the great Northern Exhibition in September. Tell your friends what has been done in behalf of our feathered pets and we will see the greatest poultry show North of the Queen City of the west.

#### Provincial Exhibition—London.

**T**HE prize list of the above exhibition is to hand. The poultry list is liberal, viz.: \$3, \$2, \$1 per pair for first, second, and third prizes respectively. We think the cash prize of one dollar is very good for third, as it is not usual to give a cash value for it. It should become general though, for in these days the birds that get either of the three places, are generally pretty equal in merit, and the cash is an inducement to men to show their stock, as

it helps on expenses. It is a better way to reserve a little cash for the third, even if the others have to be a little reduced. But we do not advocate reducing bear in mind; for it should not be less than now for first and second.

The poultry list is extensive and embraces the White Minorcas, but omits the beautiful Rose Comb White and Brown Leghorns, tho' they have been Standard varieties for years. Ducks, geese and turkeys in full lists, with the same cash prizes for chicks in all classes, make a very attractive prize sheet for the poultry keeper's consideration. The dates advertised are from September 9th to 14th. We hope to pay our first visit to the name-sake city of our birth-place this year, when we hope for "Queen's weather" all the time.

#### Toronto Prize List.

**W**E have received many enquiries as to where the prize list of the Industrial can be obtained, and as many of our readers may wish to procure one we would say they can be procured from the secretary, Mr. H. J. Hill, Toronto.

The prize list of poultry embraces every Standard variety of fowls, geese, turkeys, ducks, and a class for ornamental fowl such as pheasants (which have eight sections allotted to them). The pet class has 34 sections in all, and embraces such pets as white mice, guinea pigs and rabbits. The poultry list has 110 sections each for fowls and chicks, with uniform cash prizes of \$2 for 1st, and \$1.50 for 2nd, V. H. C. card for 3rd. In turkeys, geese and ducks there are 20 sections each in old and young classes. There is a slight difference in the prizes this year as follows: \$2 for 1st, \$1.50 for 2nd and 50c. for 3rd. The half dollar being taken from the first prize of last year, which stood at \$2.50, and added as a third prize in these classes: the same value for old and young in every section. Besides the above there are six silver medals for collections of poultry and pigeons, and a special prize cup, value \$50, given by the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Stock Association, for the best Black Red Game cockerel owned and bred by the exhibitor in the Dominion of Canada, to be won three times before it becomes

the actual property of the winner. Diplomas are to be given for breeding pens. The prizes in the general list are on single birds. The entry fees are 25c. on each entry.

#### Going into the Chicken Business.

*Continued.*

**W**HERE is another snag that the amateur poultry man is almost sure to strike, and that is, the uncertainty as to whether or no he shall go into thoroughbreds. He turns this subject over in his mind, and asks the advice of as many hundreds of his friends as are within reach as to what is best to be done and which is the very best breed. The answers he receives vary according to the powers of imagination these friends possess, and their ability to "sock it to him".

But one of the arguments against the use of thoroughbreds he is sure to be favored with, and that is somewhat as follows: "Now look here Jack, what the dickens is the use of paying seven dollars for two birds, or ten for three, when you can buy old Jones' flock right out for 30c. each. You won't get any more for the chicks you get when you send them to market, and you need not expect to get one cent more a dozen for their eggs either. Just have a little sense for once in your life. I don't see how it is myself, but if once a fellow gets started on these hen fevers, they ain't got no sense to count on. You don't catch me being such a fool as to give ten dollars for three birds, nor for six either. You just go and buy out old Jones, and you'll be doing a sensible thing," &c.

Well it does seem an almost unanswerable argument to the ordinary mortal, but show us the man who begins with mongrel stock and we will show you, nine times out of ten, the man who will get sick of it in a very few years' time. Who are the men that to-day are the heaviest stock carriers and largest breeders of poultry? Almost without exception they are men who took one or more of the thoroughbred varieties to begin with. Is there one poultry farm where only mongrels are bred and kept, which has obtained the world-wide celebrity of the principal breeders of the thorough-



breeds? There is not one that bases its foundation of prosperity on mongrel stock. There are on the contrary hundreds of poultry farms, prospering by the breeding of thoroughbreds, whether for fancy, market fowls, or eggs. There is a charm in it that enforces your attention, engages your mind and chains your powers of observation to the subject under consideration. The mongrel breeder has no intense desire to accomplish a certain point in breeding for plumage, etc. He don't know and he don't care what his chicks will be like; he has a shrewd notion of what the full grown carcass will weigh, after a little experience on that point and there the interest ends. Why talk about a "kiss without a moustache" being like "an egg without salt," poultry keeping without thoroughbreds is "wuss and wuss." Never do it "mi sweet friend." And look to it that you get your head set level on one variety, to commence the business of a poultry fancier. But if you can be content with one for any length of time, you must be "uncommon hard sot when you are sot," like the old buff hen. We often notice articles from various breeders counselling their fellows to keep strictly to one variety, and when we turn to their usually great advertisement we are inclined to wonder which kind is their one variety.

*To be Continued.*

#### Industrial Exhibition.

GRAND NEW POULTRY BUILDING—ROOM FOR 3,000 BIRDS.

THE Industrial Exhibition Association have at length decided to erect new poultry buildings, some particulars of which we are enabled to give. The main building will run east and west 125 feet long by 32 feet in width, with a wing at either end running south, 50 by 32. In addition to this which will be devoted to the larger varieties, a building 70 by 24 will be allotted to Bantams, pigeons, incubators, poultry appliances, &c. This will also contain the superintendent's office and feed bins, and can be entered either from the main building or from the outside.

All the buildings will be very lofty, well ventilated, and lighted both from sides and roof.

The sizes of the pens will be for Asiatics 3 ft. high, 3 ft. 6 in. wide and 3 ft. deep. For other varieties such as Spanish, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide and 2 ft. deep, with others of like pro-

portions. Better and more complete arrangements will be made for the water and feed cups which are to be newly furnished throughout. Ample room will be allowed for 3,000 birds, but many more can be accommodated if necessary. Chairman Dilworth and his committee are to be congratulated on the fruits of their labor in this direction.—Review.

Yes! We should think so! Chairman Dilworth and his committee had no ordinary task to perform; but we had anticipated this grand result from a few remarks in a private letter received a few weeks ago. We rejoice to think the hope has materialized; the poultry fraternity may well join in a hearty "three times three" for all concerned in bringing this much desired business to such a highly successful termination. We enjoy the pleasures of anticipation. It will be a wonderful show this year and worth the whole expense to see the birds and building alone. There is no doubt that the inconveniences experienced in the past will be a grand guide to those interested to the most desirable plan for the building, water vessels, and feed arrangements.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### The Advance made in Poultry Matters.

THINK I am safe in saying that in no other department of the farm has there been such a sudden awakening, within the past two years in this section, as in the poultry yards. One reason is, that in no other department has there been so much neglect and shiftlessness, and another is that there has been going around among the farmers, in fact the people in general, a disease commonly called the hen fever, the result of which has been to give the hen a higher place in the minds of farmers. It has been a common idea for years that poultry needed but little care, an idea that has been very disastrous. Any one could breed fowls, no need of books, papers, etc., on this subject. The awkward, long legged, ill-shaped, scrawney, never-laying fowl, which used to, and does yet, disgrace our yards, was the result of this notion. Where a person has an unlimited range, and wants to raise a few for eggs and his own table without regard to blood, etc., it is easy enough to breed poultry, such as it is. But more attention is now given to this long neglected part of the farm, people are getting harder to please. They want fine poultry, good layers, large and fine fowls, knowing they

get better returns for the extra care and expense and the pleasure derived. A good rule to follow is "If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well." So they who wish to thoroughly succeed should attend to their own fowls. Keep your eye on all branches of the business, let no part be neglected, have good accommodations and all things to their wants. You must be willing to work. The hen must be regarded to profit by her as a machine, you must do everything pertaining to her wants if you wish to succeed; it means she should have ample and well ventilated and healthy houses, feed her something that will strengthen and keep her in good condition, keep her from lice, disease, etc., in fact she should be made cheerful and happy. This is the "point of breeding the poultry business to success"

G. H. SAFFORD.

Troy, N.Y., June 22nd.

We regret to learn that Brother G. H. Safford has been on the sick list of late, and is only just convalescing. Accept our best wishes for a speedy return to health Friend S. "So mote it be."

#### Crowding.

THE hurrying American life leads legitimately enough to crowding, and "the weaker goes to the wall." The American poultryman is enough of an American and has enough of the spirit of his country to need to be cautioned against crowding.

Do not crowd too many fowls into the same room. Have more rooms or less fowls. Fowls crowded closely together do not do well, and are not profitable. Twenty hens in a space large enough for ten will not pay as well as the ten would. The air becomes vitiated, the proper amount of exercise cannot be taken, and sickness and death very often result.

But there is another kind of crowding almost as disastrous as the first and quite as likely to be practised. The season of eggs arrives and the poultry breeder desires to get the largest possible number for hatching or for sale. He begins a systematic crowding of his hens by an altogether too liberal feeding of condiments and special foods. The hens lay more eggs and at first he is happy. But by-and-by, when he sets them himself, or he receives the reports of those he has sold, his joy is turned into mourning. The eggs don't hatch, or the chicks hatched don't live. He has got a greater number of eggs but a smaller number of chickens. The results are unsatisfactory in the extreme. And more than that the poor crowded hens, suffering from the great drain upon their system, made by their extraordinary and long continued efforts at laying, become weak and debilitated, and some so much

so as to be rendered practically worthless, even if they live.

"DON'T CROWD," is a capital motto to have framed and hung up in every fowl-house in the land. The machine speeded up beyond the point for which it was constructed, is liable to give out, it certainly will wear out much sooner than it would otherwise. Don't crowd the fowls at this season of the year in either of the above mentioned ways.—I' World.

#### A Woman's Experience.

I HAVE two breeds, the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks the Wyandottes proving the favorite, although we like the Plymouth Rocks. We have succeeded in having winter layers. Last winter from 50 pullets we gathered from 30 to 40 eggs daily, getting an average of 30 during the coldest weather. In the morning we give them a warm mixture of ground oats and corn and a good share of bran. We also give them warm drink, and keep them confined indoors from November until the snow disappears in the spring. As it is necessary that they have exercise, we give them grain in chopped clover hay at noon. The clover hay they eat with the greatest relish, and we think it a good egg producer. At night we give them corn on the ear, which has been heated in the oven, letting them pick it off, which also gives them exercise, and this is the only corn we feed. Green food is very essential for eggs. Last year we had a Wyandotte cock, hen and three pullets, and from this hen and three pullets we hatched over 70 chickens and sold \$10 worth of eggs. We realized in this and the stock sold over \$70, and still had left for this year two old hens and 24 pullets.—Mrs. Townsend.

#### A Boy's Success with Poultry.

I HAVE a boy 12 years old who has taken considerable interest in poultry. Having a henery on the farm I made an arrangement with him last year by which I rented him the building and gave him the use of the fowls then on hand. He took the entire care of them, buying his feed, in order to ascertain if there was any profit in the business. The first year he deposited \$25 in the savings bank. The next year he had at least \$50 worth of hens, and put another \$25 in the bank. In the morning the food consists of potatoes or turkeys, cooked or chopped fine, and scraps from the kitchen, with a little meal. He also provides plenty of ground bone and oyster shells; also fresh water. In the evening he gives a feeding of corn and buckwheat, or corn and oats. He has obtained during the month of January and February from 200 hens an average of two dozen eggs a day. The henery is not warmed artificially, the hens creating sufficient warmth.—FARMER RICHARDSON, Orange Co., N.Y.

**· CACKLES.**

**POULTRY AND FRUIT.**—Whenever poultry raising and fruit growing are combined there is a double profit, provided that an interest is taken in both. The fowls are of great benefit to the trees—fertilising the ground, keeping the surface finely pulverized (which is of great importance in some localities), and destroying many worms. The trees furnish shade and protect from cold winds, and some varieties furnish green food for the fowls.

**WHITEWASH.**—An ordinary whitewash made simply of lime and water is good, and makes everything look neat and clean about the yards and roosts; but the objection to it is that it does not last, rubs off easily, and washes from the fences with the rain. A handful of salt to a pail of wash makes it stick somewhat better. Probably the best wash is made by mixing a quart of flour paste in five gallons of milk, and slack lime with it, adding a little carbolic acid when using on roosts.

One of the best ways to promote an interest in poultry culture is to organize local societies, and as far as possible for the members to each breed different varieties. Each make a specialty of some one kind. In that way they would be more likely to work in harmony, avoiding little jealousies, all trying to make the society strong in all varieties or where more than one breeds the same variety aim to breed different strains, then the man whose stock each is breeding would also feel pride in the record of his stock in the hands of a customer and see to it that he had good birds. Hold exhibitions often, and employ judges that are capable, honest and fearless at whatever cost, and you will cultivate an interest that will be a credit to and an encouragement of domestic industry.

**HOW TO KILL DUCKS.**—One way to kill a duck easily, is to tie the legs with a piece of string and hang it up by the legs, give it immediately one sharp blow just at the back of the head with a short stick, and then pass a penknife through iliac to its effect on cattle or horses. The amount of grass that fowls will eat is astonishing to those who have never fed it to the fowls instead of having a green run for them.

**SOFT FEED.**—The term "soft feed" is often misleading to the amateur, and the messes of cold, sloppy, indigestible stuff that is given to fowls with the best of intentions promote indigestion and open the door for colds and attendant diseases. The proper materials are of first importance. We have been using for some time

its neck from side to side; it will bleed to death long before it would recover from the stun received from the blow. Another way is to take the duck by the legs with the left hand, and place its head between the thumb and first finger of the right, draw it downward and rather smartly backward. This will sever the spinal cord. Then bleed.—American Poultry Journal.

**ONE AND A HALF AT EIGHT WEEKS.**—Mr. J. H. Drogenstedt, editor Poultry Bulletin, writes us in regard to his incubator hatchery. He says: "I'm amazed to get Silver Wyandottes and Grey Dorkings up to one and a-half pounds at eight weeks old, I have about 300 Wyandottes hatched."

The above shows what can be done if one will try. Wyandottes and Dorkings are excellent breeds for producing broilers that will not only grow rapidly but present an attractive appearance when dressed for market.—Exchange.

**CLIPPING FOWLS' WINGS.**—It is never advisable to pull the wing primaries of the high-flyers to keep them from flying over fences. If pulled new feathers begin to grow at once, and cause a drain on the system that will generally stop egg production. By clipping the primaries of one wing the fowls are secured, and the feathers will not be replaced until the next moult. For show birds, it spoils them to clip the wings, and a flock looks much better with full plumage. Covering the yards with wire or other netting is the best remedy.

**GRINDING MATERIAL.**—It is very important that fowls should always have access to some kind of "grinding" material. Sharp sand or gravel is good; broken tableware is perhaps the best if broken in pieces of suitable size. Large pieces take up too much room in the gizzard and do not present as much grinding or cutting surface as a larger number of smaller pieces. Indigestion and diarrhoea frequently occur among fowls that are confined, these disorders would be greatly diminished and in many cases banished by providing proper grinding material.

**GREEN FOOD.**—We have found in our experience that a constant and liberal supply of green grass or clover cut in suitable lengths and fed to fowls in confinement is one of the best of regulators, and in addition to its value as food has a tendency to increase egg production. We prefer to use it when well grown as its food value is then greater, thus working a saving of the more expensive grains. When cut too young it has a tendency to cause looseness of the bowels sim-

and are well pleased with a mixture recommended by Mr. John McFarling, of Oakland, viz: 1 cwt. of corn, 2 cwt. of barley and 2 cwt. of wheat/ground together; when wet it does not become sticky. We mix with it hot milk or water, just enough to make a moist, warm crumbly mass. When thrown in the feed troughs it readily crumbles, and is eagerly devoured.—Ex

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Toronto Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, was held at 27½ Wellington St. E. It being doubtful weather there was a slim attendance. We had a talk about the probabilities of becoming incorporated, which we hope to be before long. As to holding a show this coming winter we could do nothing definite, as we had not enough of the members present. It was laid over till our next meeting. It was also decided that we adjourn till the first Thursday in September.

E. J. OTTER, Sec.

#### AT REST

AFTER a long winter of successful exhibiting perhaps, and an extensive trade in fowls followed by a busy egg season and the brooding season with all its anxieties, the result of which is a fine lot of chicks, we find the fancier in most cases, taking a long breath, preparatory to the trade in fine chicks for the fall and winter shows, looking back over his past success with pride, and eagerly grasping for the results of the future, thinking to greatly exceed those of the past. His correspondence is usually at low tide now, which gives his mind a rest and his brain a chance to cool. Is he asleep? No, not by any means. He is eagerly watching the growth and development of his young stock, and has a half an eye, possibly, on a next winter's prize winner. He tries to give it an extra morsel as he feeds the flock. He finds a few lice, perhaps on one of the roosting poles, and so he takes a resting spell by giving them all another coat of coal oil, and by the time he gets thoroughly rested at this he concludes to clean up all his portable nest boxes that had been used for sitters, and put them away for future use. This occupies another half day of rest. This is succeeded by several days entertainment in spading or plowing up the runs and sowing rye—hard work, but it has to be attended to. Now there are

several conditions to be considered in regard to a chicken-man's enjoyment. Should he be possessed of a snug fortune of several hundred thousand he will be compelled to go to the lakes, islands or seashores, and fish, and fight mosquitoes for a living, but if he be of the ordinary style of poultry man, he can stay at home and rest—take complete rest. In the former case, he may fish a while, and then should he get word from his man at home that his chicks were not maturing very well, scarcely getting larger than the broiler size, he is compelled to empty one of his cans of bait in the yards of a fellow poultryman who never was heard of outside of his county, and can't fish a bit; (but he knows how to raise chickens,) who fits him out with a full line of goods, suitable for knocking the highest premiums at the largest shows the coming winter. But our common chicken man cannot do this. He has the choice of but one thing, that is, he must raise his own hundred pointers, much to his friends chagrin, and undoubtedly will succeed in knocking him out in the first round, much of which is due to his complete system of rest during the summer months. And his being his own man.—F. J. MARSHALL in Fancier's Gazette.

#### QUERY DEPARTMENT

##### BIRDS NOT PURE.

S.R.W. I could not get time to write you before because I had to wait to look at the birds I wrote about. There are no colored feathers in them but a few marks of yellow, like little streaks, but they do not show on the outside. Some of the hens have white legs, and a few of them are a bluish color. They every one have four toes. Five of them have red ear tobes and the rest having red and white. They all have straight nice combs. Please let me know if they are pure.

Quebec, June 29th.

Your hens are not pure Leghorns. We are quite sure of that by the difference in legs, ear-lobes, and plumage.

You had better purchase a pair of thoroughbred birds or a pen in the fall. As you seem very interested, we feel sure you would make a successful breeder. It makes no difference whether the foreign color is on the outside, or not. If the birds were pure there would be no other color than white in the plumage underneath. Sometimes the birds get tanned with the sun outside, but it is easily discernable from false color.

# 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 is 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.

# 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	50.
Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding,	
etc.....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.....	1 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 Seed-	
Growing.....	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	8 75

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

POULTRY.

The Renowned Autoerit 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 HAMBURGS.

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

BQX 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 13 prizes. Send for Circular.

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS,

ANGUS, ONT.



W. L. SOULES.

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SILVER LACED

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LANGSHANS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

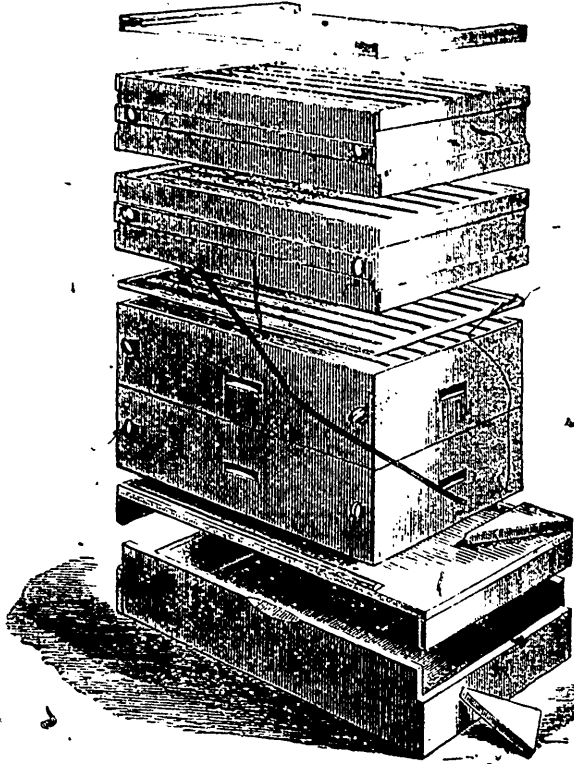
GOLD & SILVER WYANDOTTES.

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.

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

# HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE.



I desire to notify Canadian Bee-Keepers that I have arranged with the D. A. JONES CO., of Beeton, Ont., for the exclusive sale of their Canadian Patent on the hive of my invention, so that all desiring

## INDIVIDUAL OR TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Will hereafter communicate with me. I will also receive orders for hives and have the same promptly shipped from their factory in Beeton. This hive is now, after three years' public use, the most popular hive in the world among leading honey producers, and has the most and best testimonials from such men as Langstroth, Cook, Hutchinson, Taylor, Stiles, Baldrige and many others, ever spoken or written of any bee hive. For this testimony, full description with illustrations and prices, address

**JAMES HEDDON**  
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

# THE COMBINATION HIVE.

This hive, which we now make in two sizes, to hold eight and nine frames, is the best and cheapest in the market to-day. The inside dimensions are:

	Length	Width	Depth
Nine frame....	12 1/2 in.	13 3/4 in.	12 1/4 in.
Eight frame....	10 1/2 "	13 3/4 "	12 1/4 "
The frame measures	12 1/4 "	12 1/4 "	10 3/4 "

### NINE FRAME HIVES

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey	Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up.....				
	1 50	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	1 05	1 05	95
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80	75	75
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either L rests or skeleton crates. (L rests take 27 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 sections; skeleton crates take 27 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80	75	75
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	75	63	80	78	75
No. 42—No. 41 in flat	83	63	62	60	55
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up....	70	75	63	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat	55	52	50	45	45

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No. 45—Same as No. 33, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00
No. 46—No. 45 in flat	1 00	95	90	80	80
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3 1/2 x 1 1/4 sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	65	63	63
No. 49—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 50—No. 49 in flat	75	70	65	63	63
No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	75	72	70	67	65
No. 52—No. 51 in flat	55	53	50	45	45
No. 53—Same as No. 43, but holding only 8 frames, made up	65	62	60	57	55
No. 54—No. 53 in flat	45	42	40	35	35

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No. 56—No. 55 in flat....	22	21	20	19	17
No. 57—With perf'd metal made up.....	30	29	27	26	25
No. 58—No. 57 in flat....	28	24	23	22	20
No. 59—Reversers made up	15	14	13	12	12
No. 60—No. 59 in flat.....	13	12	11	10	10

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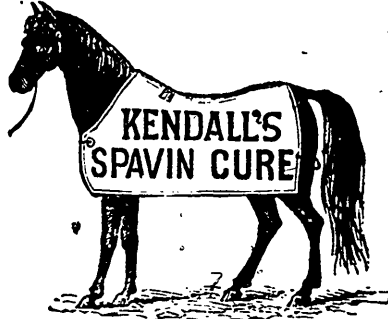
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