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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 9 BEETON, ONT., MAY 22, 1889. WHOLE No. 217

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY. PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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.

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	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
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Sixteen inches—1 page....	25.00	40.00	75.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the season. Transient advertisements inserted till for bid 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,

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 par in 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 Go'd 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 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 & POULTRY 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".....		1.25
" " "Beekeepers' Review".....		1.40
" " "Beekeepers' Advance".....		1.50
" " "Queen-Breeders' Journal".....		1.35

BEEES FOR SALE.

One full colony of pure Italians \$5 each. Ten colonies \$4.75 each, twenty or more colonies \$4.50 each. Tested Italian queens with enough bees to hatch one comb of sealed brood, sent by express before June, \$2.50 each for five queens \$2.25 each; for ten queens \$2 each. After June 1st ten per cent. off for queens. Safe arrival guaranteed, and references given when wanted.

Address JULIUS HOFFMAN,
Canajoharie, N. Y.

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.

BEEES - BEEES

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 1888.

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

BEEES FOR SALE.

BEST IS CHEAPEST.

I HAVE a few colonies of my improved Italian bees for sale at ten dollars per colony, also a few colonies of Hybrids and ordinary pure Italians at from \$5 to \$7 per colony. Send 10c for a sample of my best bees and be convinced that they are the best in Canada.

Address LEWIS JONES,
DEXTER P. O. ONT

IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each	\$2.00
In July and August, each	1.50
In September and October, each	1.40

Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (eight at least), which die in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter.

CHAS BIANCONCINI, Bologna, Italy.

WHO WANTS BEEES.

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 ARISTOTONG,
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

FOR SALE.

OUTFITS for making Two-Ounce Chiving Sections, consisting of one Form and a Sample Frame of 23 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 \$2.50.

Address W. H. HARRIS,
61 Eighth St., MANITOWOC, 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

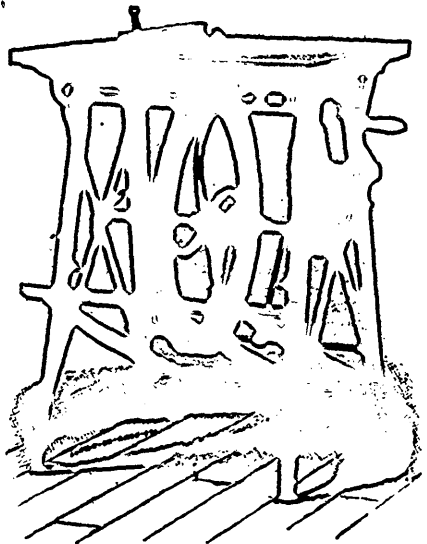
TESTED QUEEN

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

613 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 thereto). On application we will forward catalogue and pricelist free.

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

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WANTED GOOD, reliable men can find permanent employment for Maple Grove Nurseries of Waterloo, N. Y. Good SALARY and expenses paid weekly. Liberal inducements to beginners. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. Established over 30 years. All goods first-class. Write at once for terms. Address J. W. MACKAY, Gen. Manager, St. Thomas, Ont. (Mention this paper.) 51-121

Muth's Honey Extractor.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers. Square Glass Honey jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-keepers." For circulars apply

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati



"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for
Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

PRICES CURRENT

BEEWAX

Beeton, May 22, 1886.
 We pay 33c. in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, 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..... 300
 " " over 6 lb. " "..... 400
 Section " in sheets per pound..... 350
 Section Foundation cut to fit 4x4 and 4x4 1/2 per lb. 600
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep..... 400

CARNIOLAN BEES

Pleasantest Bees in the World.
 Hardest to Winter.
 Best Honey Gatherers.

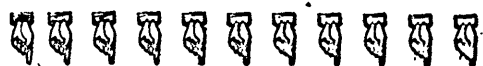
In order to introduce not only the bees but our paper,

'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



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 British Bee-keepers' Guide Book, T. W. Cowan, edition 1886—good as new.....	50	35
1 Bee-keeper's Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1882.....	1 25	50
5 Bee-keeper's Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1884.....	1 25	85
1 A.B.C., A. I. Root, edition 1883—good as new.....	1 25	75
1 A.B.C., A. I. Root, edition 1886.....	1 25	75
First come, first served. Now, don't all peak at once.		

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

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, Reas' Co N. Y.

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

FOR SALE—40 or 50 Jones S W hives with from 5 to 12 good combs, hives well pointed for \$1 each, also 50 in the flat for 70c each, address JOHN R WATSON, Lachute, Que.

1 000 LBS. OF BEES FOR SALE.—Will be able to ship 1st of May. 100 colonies of bees, 800 lbs. of Foundation at 40c and 15c. Send for price list. J. A. FOSTER, Tilbury Centre, Ont.

ITALIAN BEES for Sale or Exchange.—Can spare 8 or 10 colonies in either 8 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 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, Aurburndale, O., U.S.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From prize winning Brown and White Leghorns and Black Minorcas, \$2.00 per 18; also a few Brown Leghorn hens for sale cheap. BROADBENT & EDWARDS, Box 633, Brantford, Ont.

BUFF COCHINS—Have two cockerels, very fine in color and shape (one of which was scored 924 by Mr Bicknell) well worth \$25 each, that I will sell singly with two pullets or hens for \$12; apply at once to F C HARE, Whitby, Ont.

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

ONE pen of Black Minorcas, good will and use of \$22 advertisements, for sale cheap; this pen cannot be beaten in Canada; also eggs from Golden Laced Wyandottes and Silver Laced Wyandottes; the best money can buy—JOHN A NOBLE, Norval, 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.

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 red, red Pyle and yellow Duckwing Game Bantam eggs \$4 per setting. Address, M. KLEASSEN, 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. A. JONES CO., LD. BEETON, ONT.

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

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

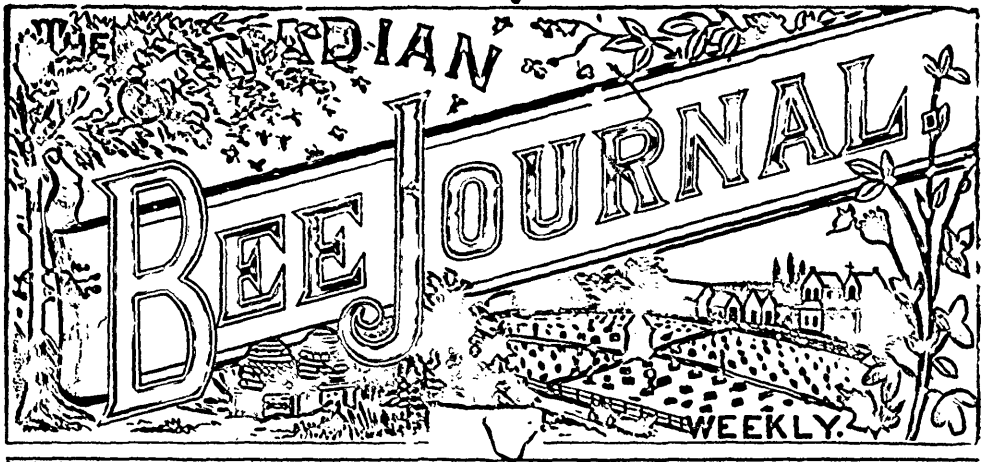
W. S. VANDRUFF, Waynesburgh, Pa.

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 & 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.

AUCTION SALE!

Of Bees and bee-keeper's supplies on Monday, May 27. 20 stocks of bees in good condition, honey tanks, scales, bee-tent, honey extractor to suit any kind of frame, wax extractor, democat wagon in good order, foot-power saw and a lot of useful articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at half-past one o'clock sharp on Lot 6, Con 2. MRS J. R. MORRISON, JOSEPH HEFFERNAN, Guelph Tp. Div B, Auctioneer. Paisley Block



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

Vol. V. No. 9

BEETON, ONT., MAY 22, 1889.

WHOLE No. 217

OUR OWN APIARY.

Our yard foreman has just completed a second examination of our home apiary and he reports everything in splendid shape. There are lots of drones flying and the colonies are everyone of them strong and in good condition, having lots of stores.

During the past week the bees have been gathering honey from dandelion, fruit bloom, wild cherry, and the same willow. The foreman thinks he could extract nearly a thousand pounds of fresh honey from the hives at the time of writing (May 18th.) To give an idea of the strength of the colonies we may say that he is already placing top stories on the Jones 12 framed deep hive.

We are daily receiving letters from bee-keepers from all parts of the Dominion, saying that prospects were never better and advising us to get a big supply of hives, sections etc. on hand as there will likely be a tremendous rush for these things within the next three weeks. We are pretty well prepared for such a rush and will be able to meet it without much trouble.

THE EXTRACTOR—MUST IT GO?

THE apiarists who answered Query No. 230 in which was asked the question, "Must the extractor go?" were unanimous in their verdict that it had "come to stay." How any sane man can think for a moment

that such a thing was even likely, or even that it would benefit the bee-keeping community as a whole, to send it adrift, is beyond our comprehension. If a vote of all the bee-keepers were taken it would stand as 1,000 to 1 in favor of retaining the extractor, and who shall know better than these very men, what would effect their interests most beneficially. The editor of the Apiculturist is about the only one who argues against the continued use of the extractor, and we are sure that his objections will not turn anyone from their present opinions. "Rambler" says of this subject in its last issue:

The Apiculturist seems to be the champion of the non-extractionists.

The editor puts forth the edict that the extractor must go, and in the same or next number says, "Honey must be made into sugar." Certainly, to be sure, comb honey of course.

Now, my dearly-beloved non-extractionists, let us look a few facts in the face. 1. We have got the extractor, it is a great invention. 2. If city people don't want extracted honey, country people do. 3. There are as many honey lovers in the country as in the city. 4. If city people buy ten pounds of comb honey to one of extracted, country people buy *vice versa* and more so. 5. Hundreds of bee-keepers peddle their own honey and have worked up a large trade in extracted honey. Will they let the extractor go; not much. 6. Liquid honey is used for many industrial purposes, and the extractor has come to stay.

PREPARING TO EXTRACT.

First consideration, hives; next, hives chock full, pressed down and running over with bees. "The Rambler" gets them that way by trying to winter them so that all will be strong early in the season. It is just true to have all swarms so strong as to require no fussing with. Any weak colonies should be braced up and strengthened by judiciously spreading the brood, and about the time supers are put on the strongest brood can be given to the weak from stronger colonies.

A greenhorn will probably kill several colonies in spreading brood, and probably that is a good way to learn the art. If slip-shod box-hive men could spread brood that way, what a blessing it would be.

The colonies all need to be strong when the honey comes, and just a little mad one loafing around. It is well to wait until the brood-chamber gets crowded with bees before putting on the supers, for most profitable extracting, a quantity of empty comb should be in reserve.

We use a super, same size as brood chamber and interchangeable. We have found that when the queen has access to the supers that much brood is reared in it to the detriment of the honey crop. A trial of a queen-excluding honey-board on several hives proved to me that in a crop of 10,000 lbs. of honey, we lost at least 2,000 by not having the boards on every hive. Reason, the queen was kept in the brood chamber, and every comb in the supers was filled with honey, while, where no board was used, there would be three or four frames from half to two-thirds filled with brood. The swarming propensity may not be so easily controlled, but I think that depends upon the extent of contraction; too much may cause swarming. For extracting, a contraction to space equal to eight L. frames is sufficient. I prefer to extract each yield of honey separately; clover, linden and buckwheat, all in their season. Honey put in one-half barrels and tins is best to handle, and sells in the country to farmers best in five and ten pound pails. After the crop is secured take a load of these pails out among the farmers and see how soon they will be disposed of. These few remarks on the value of the extractor come from

THE RAMBLER.

Hartford, N.Y.

The editor then comments as follows:

Yes, the extractor is a great invention, and so are the thousands of machines that will do as much work in one day as twelve men. They have come to stay, but the man must go.

No, Mr. Rambler, I said nothing about making comb honey into sugar. That will not have

to be done until the market is as much glutted with honey in the comb as it has been with extracted honey. Then, if comb honey gets a reputation as bad as the extracted has, it will have to be worked up in some way, or it will never be sold at a profit to the producer.

City people do want honey, but not the liquid stuff. I know that hundreds of bee-keepers are obliged to dispose of their honey by peddling. This is a thing that but few would have to do if only comb honey was produced. In that case there would be less talk about impure honey.

Large amounts of honey have always been used for industrial purposes. Tell us, friend R., how it was obtained before the extractor "came to stay."

Comb-honey was used and the price per pound was nearly three times as much as now. There was less work and expense in producing it.

Produce less honey, do less work and double the profits is our advice. See the point.

"Rambler" makes good points in what he says regarding the use of the queen-excluding honey-board. The queen, if a prolific one, will certainly go into the upper hive and deposit eggs unless some device is used to exclude her.

Can anyone tell us where the point comes in as between the use of the extractor and the labor saving machines of the present day referred to in the first paragraph. The cases are not analogous.

The fourth paragraph contains a statement which cannot be borne out by the facts and, as such is not worthy of refutation.

He says, "produce less honey, do less work and double the profits." Yes, and he might have gone a little farther and added: Take the privilege of eating it out of the way of all but the rich, and leave it the luxury it was before the extractor came into use.

From our English Correspondent.

MEL CAPIT OMNIA.

LANGSTROTH REVISED.

I AM deeply, greatly flattered that the O. B. K. A. should pay British bee-keepers such a compliment through myself as they have by presenting me with a copy of "Langstroth Revised." There is a story of a man writing a book in odd moments while waiting for his breakfast. When the wife and myself have no opportunity to entertain I invariably read during meal times. This is rather hard on the lady but she does not complain. I am so reading

through this new book. I have made a few notes intending to base a few remarks on them, but must do when I have finished the book, meanwhile I have only to thank the O.B.K.A. for their kind and thoughtful present.

EXCLUDER ZINC.

The editor of this JOURNAL has based a conclusion that British bee-keepers are returning to excluder zinc again on the strength of some remarks he saw in the British Bee Journal. But that is not so. Most of us are proud of our own offspring even if it is a *nom de plume* and we are being offered a new kind of queen excluder zinc, but the class of bee-keepers who follow their own judgment after giving a thing a good trial are not likely to go back to excluder zinc again.

PAINTING HIVE ROOFS BLACK.

We have a mixture advertised here as "Carson's black varnish," it is, I believe, made from coal gas tar and turpentine. It is excellent for iron fencing, etc., but if laid on, thick in cool weather is liable to get very unpleasant on hot summer days. We were seriously advised to paint our hive roofs with this, the other day. Shades of Hamlet! who came to England because we were more mad than his own people in Denmark!! The Editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL reviews this seriously, quoting the skin of the nigger and the color of the parson's coat and all the rest of it. If I did not know him well I should have thought he did it to make us seem ridiculous. No! I will not even discuss it. If you wish to ripen honey put it into a thin boarded building that stands in the open where the sun can blaze on it and paint your building black, or if you wish to keep marauding bees out of your foundation, making room give it a coat of Carson's paint outside or coal gas tar and draw your moral before you use it about your hive roofs.

WINTERING BEES.

The mortality amongst bees kept in the old style has been very great, fully 90 per cent. I should think many of them are bee-less for the first time in their lives. The advanced bee-keepers have suffered also but not so severely. Shortness of food and queenlessness have been the chief causes, but some have perished with plenty of stores. I am come to the conclusion that feeding too rapidly in late autumn has something to do with it.

DR. MASON AGAIN.

The irrepressible Doctor is on the war path again. I must not follow him in all his perambulations or I shall be trespassing on the patience of your readers, but I should like to say

a word or two in reply if you are not utterly weary of our play. The Doctor says I have stated on page 889 what is not true. Perhaps he will again read his contributions on page 86 and 786 where he mentions my name, while on page 686, last line, he says distinctly: "Don't you dare talk back." I have gone into this point because he calls my veracity in question.

The Doctor does not read the British Bee Journal I guess. Some time ago its readers puzzled as to where he got his *Mel Sanit* from, not finding it in a Latin dictionary they put it down as an American (B) invention.

I saw what Mr. Hutchinson said about people who use a *nom de plume* of course, but that did not in any way intimidate me. If I did not think the readers of this or any other journal cared to read what I have to say I should never trouble them a second time. While they give me to think they do I am their humble servant. If I can only gain admission to these or any other columns by using my own proper name then I refuse to do so. It would be a great bore to me to see my name in print as often as I see "A.E." The fame would not be worth it. I read "Mark Twain" for years before I knew his proper name. I thought no better of him when I did learn it, but of course there is a right and a wrong use of *nom de plumes*. I never but once put my name to a letter of mine in a bee-paper and then it was a personal and pointed attack on a person who did not know I was "A.E." so I did it in fairness to him, consequently I am well known by my fictitious name and it has as much weight and authority as my own would ever have, which would of course be destroyed if I wrote under both a fictitious and my proper name as it suited my purpose. Probably it would be as with the countryman when the late B. Diareali was raised to the peerage. "Who is this Beaconsfield that is making such a muddle with the Eastern question, where is old Ben Dizzy?" Nearly all our scientific and agricultural papers have a well known writer in each who uses a *nom de plume*, they are usually people who are in no way interested in any trade transactions dealt with in those papers. If I was a dealer it would suit my purpose to keep my name well before the public, but as I never sell even a bee and have a private trade that takes all my honey I have no object in posing before the fierce gaze of public opinion.

In England one is not considered a sneak or a coward if he uses a *nom de plume* to promulgate information on any subject. In discussing public policy, or religion, or politics it is altogether another affair and to make a charge

against anyone under cover of a *nom de plume* is not what should characterise anyone who wishes to pass as a gentleman.

The Doctor does not like his place in my paragon, nor does he like that given to "John Bull." Perhaps I was clumsy but the Doctor has not seen my point yet. And my dear old friend from Scotland 'Ah Doctor! he is where the petty worries of this poor world can never trouble him more. He was one of the best of us and is gone first.

I trust this is the last of *nom de plumes* as far as I am concerned. I am in the hands of the Editor. My object in writing to the bee-papers on your side is not to hope to instruct any of you in bee-keeping as I have no experience of your requirements, but to help promote a bond of good feeling between three great nations who are one in speech and many social habits. If you will kindly take what I write from time to time on its own merits, that is all I ask. I have no wish to add the weight of my position amongst the bee men to help "boom" it as some are weak enough to swallow anything certain "big" people may say.

I would like to accept the Doctor's invite to the International (modest title that Doctor), but if I do go for a holiday it must be to Paris. If the Doctor comes over he shall soon know where to find the "bed and knife and fork," although his remarks are suggestive of meanness on my part for not giving my name with the invitation. My roof is far from the Tweed and I am not an Irishman although the Doctor may do worse than be the guest of a native of the "Emerald Isle." One word about the Doctor's postscript and I am done. Americans have the credit of not regarding private letters as sacred. Is that so?

AMATEUR EXPERT,

Eng, 26th April, 1889.

I'm so glad to find someone else who reads during meal time as well as myself, but I cannot say that my better-half is as submissive as Mrs. "A. E." She (Mrs. M.) thinks it selfish of me to come in at dinner time and bury my nose in a paper or book as soon as I have performed the necessary ablutions, and I don't know but she is right. If the hours set apart for meals are the only ones where the husband is in the house it does seem that he might devote himself to conversation or to doing the many little things which he could do to assist.

What is the new zinc, which you

mentioned, like? In what way does it differ from that used by us Canadians.

The item to which you referred regarding the painting of hive roofs black was clipped bodily from the B.B.J. and credited to the writer of "Useful Hints." It seems to have been asked more as a question than anything else, and we simply continued the question a little further, but no one seems to think that black is the color; neither do we.

This *nom de plume* business has been pretty well settled, we think. So long as the writers in the C.B.J. who use *nom de plume*, do not attack anyone's private character, they may have free use of our columns. All that the doctor has said has been in a good natured way and there is not a bit of bad blood amongst all those who have been taking a hand in the controversy. We shall always welcome articles from the pen of "A. E." and we are quite satisfied that they will lose none of their interest because the writer's name is not appended.

So soon as you have completed the reading of the Revised Langstroth we shall be glad to have your comments on it.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Next Epistle of John to the Thistleonians.

UNTO you beloved Thistleonian wood I rite, not to puff myself up, nor to give a law, but rather seeking to impart solage if it be so that that is enny in me. That is a cri abroad in the land like unto this. When mi beez git started in sections. & I'm thinkin I'm goin to have some nice honney, tha up & swarm, leavin the sections az empty az a church garret. y didnt yo no your beez was only folerin your directions in so doin. if you want your beez contented dont leav them without surplus room untill tha bild litle bits of come between the frame. While tha ar bildin theas tha ar gitin up thar dander & perhaps hav already made it up atwean themselves to swarm the first chance tha git. a bee is a particullar quadriped & youv got to stroke the fur the rite wa or youl run across a snag. Youv got to let him no to wonst & befor hand that its goin to bee al rite & he is goin to hav plenty ov work to do to home or he will bee huntin for another job. if yo hav ben tardy in gitin your lumber for cases yo cant explain to him with enny effect.

cos he is alwas on time fl does evry thing on the word & nateraly expects yo to. you have got to be a mach for the bee in sharpness or yo hav no bisnes to bee in partner ship with him cos youl bring disaster on yo boath. if yo give the bea to much rome at first, when honney aint plenty, he thinks your goin to be pigish this sumer & & he wil kick & wont work atall. but yo can fool him along a little at a time & git much huney. too do this yo must first tran colonies llike mine ar just ruin over with beez. I put a case ov sections on each ov mi hives the 10th & 11th of this month which is may. therefore all have now got a case on & some ov the cases I se ar purty neer ful ov beez to-day which it is may 13th & kivered mi hives with a big shade the same da that I put on cases, & giv them ful enterance which is 13 inches, & they stand in an orchard besides. Some ov the beez clustered on the outside ov the hives before I put on cases. Now yo ma cal me a liar if yo choose. I dont whine & sa pleas dont dout mi statement, it dont matter what yo call me only so Im called in time for supper. but if yo think I'd leav work on mi huney cases this mundy mornin to rite lies your a bigger fool. yo must use nateral come starters az I do. I rase them on purpose. no arteficial foundation for me. put from one inch square to just as big as yo can at top ov section and if yo have enuf come put the same on the bottom. but dont on no account fail to put a large starter on bottom & top ov the three center sections especially ov the first case. When this case iz purty neer ful yo can take all the center ssections which sbould bee just haf whats in the case and place them around the *outside* ov a new case not raising the old case but just the new case on top of the old. ov corse fill the ceuter haf ov both cases with sections that has starters in! Now yo hav to cases on which haz ful sections redy to cap over on out side and youl be sprised how quick tha'le fill the center haf ov both cases. Tha'le fill the outside sections of first case purty wel, but the more cases yo git on the les perfect tha'le fill the outside sections unless yo doo as Ive told yo, in so changing sections as Ive described. Keep them facing each other the same az tha stod in the old case. That keeps the bee space the same. Dont jam 2 ful sections to git her so the bees cant git atween them & then sa mi plan wont work. I'd sooner have 1 man with good judgment and tact than hav 40 eleven scientific fools. Wal, keep wright on az Ive described, giving beez plenty of air & shade & just *enough* surplus room & not to *much* at a time. if yo dont want increase yo must hav a empty or entry hive for every colony you got, & if a

swarm comes off hive it in entry hive & set old hive with cases on behind where it stood on the ground for 24 ours, then put cases on mi hive & after smokin al old beez out ov old hive set it on top of cases on mi hive & let yong beez hatch out, then dump them in front ov mi hive. Use old comes for beeswax or do what your a mint to. If yo hav a entry hive for every colony ther is a dozen waze to keep down increase, and I cant stop to tell em all now. Ive been in the house here writing for an our now and Ive got to go back to work at mi cases. It tickles me to here Pringle coax us not to get scart at the fite now ragin atween McKnight and Doc., y bless you Ive seen bigger fites than theirs atween other fools meny a time. Let um make the feathers fly Who cares, long as its for fun? but if yo boys let yur combativness run away with yo & git down to mean quarlin, yo'l feel mi gen'le grasp in yo'r wool. Keep on the soft gloves, mind. Doc., jump up, rub yor ears, & at im agin, yor good for him. tel him if yankees are a mixture tha are al the beter. aint hibreds better than pure races eny da go for him. Doc.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEE TALK.

OUR bees wintered fairly well, in the cellar. We lost but 1 out of 28, but to-day they are not nearly so strong as when I took them out of winter quarters.

There is one feature in the "springing" of bees that has rather puzzled me. When set out for a purifying flight in early spring I have generally found a quantity of capped brood, but on setting them out finally I would find nothing but a few eggs. Why so? You will say the temperature is too low, but surely it is higher during the last term of confinement than before, so you see it would be three weeks before any more young bees would hatch out, hence the thinning out. This has bothered me and been a loss for several years.

Fruit bloom is now at its best, and the colonies will steadily increase.

The poultry department is quite an added interest and is just what was wanted. The poultry editor wants all interested to write something about their fowls. He seems quite willing to overlook few blunders, which is encouraging. I am trying to do a little at raising turkeys, and perhaps may have something to say about them before long.

I sold a colony of bees to a young friend last fall, giving him due directions for clamp winter-

ing. Early in the spring we discovered that he had shut them in by tacking wire cloth over the entrance. Of course we soon gave him directions to remove that. On going to his house one day I took a peep at the bees though it was raining (didn't remove any frames). First I removed the clamp cover, next the chaff cushion and then the quilt; under this was the cover of the bee box, the propolis cloth over the frames. I'm afraid I laughed a little. Weren't they fixed, though! However, it must have been just the way to do it, for I found the colony healthy and strong.

MRS. WM. BOYCE.

King's Court, Ont., May 16, 1888.

Owing to the Editor's absence we are compelled to reserve comments on the above till next issue.

Preventing Increase by a Ten Day's Removal of the Queen at Swarming Time.—Some Criticisms.

ILL GIVE you what I think is a out the best plan I ever tried to prevent increase, provided the bees are allowed to swarm.

Have all queens clipped. When a swarm issues, cage the queen, and give her to the bees to take care of. Some time within three days, lift out all frames of brood in an empty hive which we will call No. 2; calling the old hive No. 1. You may fill up No. 2 with the number of frames you desire it to have for the remainder of the season, or you may put in only the frames of brood, the rest of the space to be filled up afterwards. In No. 1 leave one frame containing eggs and brood, and if you wish to raise some excellent queen cells give it eggs or larvae from a choice queen. Besides the one frame with brood No. 1 will have two or three combs with no brood, and you may fill it up with dummies or put in a division board and a single dummy, leaving part of the hive vacant. Don't leave in No. 1 one of the frames with queen cells, but if you leave one of the frames that has been already there, be sure it has eggs and young brood, and be sure you destroy all queen cells upon it. Pay no attention to the queen cells in No. 2, but leave them on the combs, although I often enjoy picking off the sealed ones. Now put back the supers on No. 1, and cover up, and then put No. 2 on the top of the supers. Put the queen on top of the frames of No. 2 and let her run down among the bees, cover up, and the work is done for the present. No. 2 being weak in bees, and having a fertile queen, will make short work of destroying all queen cells,—much surer than you will, for you may miss some obscure ones.

Ten days after the day of swarming, or as

near that as convenient, lift off the hive and supers, take away No. 1, put No 2 in its place, and put on the supers. If, at the time of filling No. 2, you took only part of the frames from No. 1, and No. 1 and No. 2 contained, between them, all the frames belonging to No. 1, then at this tenth day after swarming you can destroy all queen cells on the brood frame in No. 1, and put back all in No. 2. If you desire to start a nucleus to raise a queen, all you have to do is to take No. 2 to a new location, and it is all right.

You may ask, what will become of the bees that have marked their location at No. 2 while on top of the pile? Well, when they come back from the field they will feel all lost, and will finally settle in a cluster on the super at the front, and by and by a bee or two will wander down in front till the entrance to No. 2 is reached, when a call is set up, and the whole cluster will march noisily down.

On page 66 you speak of the Dadants objecting to the use of the honey-board, and express surprise at it. Please remember, Bro. H., that the Dadants kept bees before you were born as a bee-keeper, and that you probably never used what they call a honey-board. When I first used movable combs, a honey-board was on each hive. It was a sort of cover, with holes through it, on which to place boxes. Afterwards, Bickford gave us the quilt, and the honey-board was thrown aside forever. Still later, Heddon gave us the *skeleton* honey-board, which is indispensable with me to place between brood chamber and super. So I have discarded the honey-board forever and adopted the *skeleton* honey-board, to be used, probably, always.

Replying to a remark of yours sometime ago, about the difference between taking off cloths and honey boards, I've only time to say that my experience is unlike yours, and that I had rather take off two quilts than one honey-board.—C. C. Miller in the Review.

Marengo, Ill., April 17, 1889.

BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL.

PRIZE SCHEDULE FOR APIARIAN EXHIBITS.

MR. O. L. Hershiser, superintendent of the honey exhibits of the above fair sends the subjoined and requests that all applications for space be made at once; all the space required can then be had.

Exhibitors will not be allowed to remove honey from their exhibit during the fair, but may sell from a reserved supply, for which no charge will be made.

Exhibitors who sell honey, must enclose it securely in paper or cartons.

Honey exhibited or sold must be this season's crop, and all honey must be the produce of the exhibitor.

Exhibits competing for a single premium cannot be included in a display.

Colonies of bees must be exhibited so as to be readily seen on at least two sides.

A breach of these rules will forfeit all premiums that may be awarded, and the right to exhibit the following year.

Sec.	1st	2nd	3rd
1. Display of comb honey, largest and most attractive.....	\$30	\$15	\$5
2. Display of extracted honey largest and most attractive....	30	15	8
3. Sample of comb honey, not less than 25 pounds in shape for retailing.....	10	5	3
4. Sample of extracted honey, not less than 25 pounds, in best shape for retailing....	10	5	3
5. Display of comb honey by a lady.....	15	5	
6. Display of extracted honey by a lady.....	15	5	
7. Largest collection of samples of different kinds of honey from any source.....	15	8	
8. Display of beeswax, largest and most attractive.....	20	10	
9. Sample of beeswax, not less than 10 pounds, the produce of the exhibitor.....	6	3	
10. Honey vinegar, not less than one gallon, displayed in glass.....	6	3	
11. Assortment of honey candies..	6	3	
12. Display of pastry made with honey.....	10	5	
13. Assortment of fruits preserved in honey.....	6	3	
14. Colony of Italian bees in observatory hive.....	10	5	
15. Colony of Syrian bees in observatory hive.....	10	5	
16. Colony of Cyprian bees in observatory hive.....	10	5	
17. Colony of Carniolan bees in observatory hive.....	10	5	
18. Best collection of queen bees, not less than one dozen, in such shape as to be easily seen.....	20	10	
19. Collection of honey producing plants, properly named pressed and mounted or in bloom.....	15	8	
20. Sample foundation for brood chamber, quality to be considered.....	10	5	
21. Sample foundation for surplus, quality to be considered....	10	5	
22. Largest and most complete line of bee-keepers' supplies, exhibited by manufacturer, quality of workmanship to be considered.....			
Society's large Silver medal.			
23. Best bee hive for comb honey	Diploma.		
24. Best bee hive for extracted honey.....	Diploma.		
25. Best bee hive for all purposes	Diploma and Medal.		

Competent judges will carefully examine and pass upon any new and meritorious improvement or invention and make such honorary awards as they may deem just.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

DR. W. L. WALKER.—The chicken wrinkle suits me to a dot. I've got the hen fever. Whitfield, Tenn., May 7th, 1889.

JOHN YODER.—My bees came through splendid and are booming now. I like the improvement in the JOURNAL very much, as I keep poultry as well as bees. Will someone who has tried it tell me this:—I always plow up a pasture field for wheat about the last of June or the first of July, then plow it again the last week in Aug. and sow my wheat. Ques.—Would buckwheat sown at first plowing bloom in time to give honey?

Springfield, May 9, '89.

H. COUSE—On the 7th the bees commenced to gather honey from the willows. On the 8th some colonies gathered 8 lbs. honey from this source, which lasted about five days. In this time many of the hives were well supplied with honey. This will put the colonies in excellent shape for the general flow of honey. In my report three mistakes were made in the print. On page 133, second column, five lines from top, "house" should be "home," "castor" should be "caslor," and "swarmed" "starved."

Cheltenham, May 17th, 1889.

D. ANGLISH.—I will give you my report for the winter, it has been very encouraging. Out of 102 colonies I have lost two and the 100 left are all very strong. I don't know as ever I had bees stronger at this time of year, they are gathering honey very fast. I have one colony on scales and on the 7th it gathered 7½ lbs. and to-day, the 8th, 3½ lbs. It was gathered from the dandelion and willow. The fruit trees will soon be in bloom and if the weather is favorable the bees will do well until the clover. There is going to be lots of clover in this section and everything looks fine. Bee-keepers feel more encouraged than what they have been and I hope we may feel more so in the fall with our cans, barrels, and tanks all full of honey and our hives full of bees.

Brantford, May 8, 1889.

P.S. I must congratulate you on your new addition to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, now second to none. It is now what every bee-keeper wants and every one should have.

B. B. LEE.—I commenced bee-keeping the spring of '87 with six colonies and put in cellar 13 colonies the following winter in good condition. Besides all the honey we could make use of in the family had some to sell. As to the amount sold I did not keep track. The 13 colonies wintered without loss and came through in good condition. The spring of 1888 I bought four colonies more, making in all 17 colonies to commence the season with. I increased them to 40 colonies which I wintered in the cellar without the loss of any, and all in good condition except two which I found to be queenless on taking them out of winter quarters. I gave them brood and since I see one of them has

some five or six nice sealed queen cells; I expect to save them all right. As a whole I never saw bees in seemingly better condition. I sold some \$60 worth of honey in '88, all in sections. I took none from the brood chamber. I am but a beginner in the business; have it all to learn; find the BEE JOURNAL a ready help.

Manning, Iowa, May 5th, 1889.

JNO. WALTON.—I see that "Amateur Expert" and Dr. Mason have been having a little tilt. Well, tell the doctor for me that I have had my knife and fork and bed under the roof of A. E. If the Doctor is a smoker he must beware where he lights his pipe. I think A. E. is very modest that he does not say that no honey in the world can equal, much less beat, white clover honey. We have had a middling season here in the middle of England. The plum trees are first in bloom so that the bees are going into it every chance they have. I have wintered between 60 and 70 stocks on granulated sugar syrup made without boiling. There are many stocks of bees dead around this locality.

Honey Cott, Weston, Leamington, Eng., April 30th, 1884.

We do not remember that Dr. Mason does smoke. When we were at the Michigan State Convention at Ypsilanti it did not cost us anything for cigars for the Dr. It would therefore be safe for him to visit A. Expert. We are glad to know that prospects are favorable with you for a good crop. The present prospects are excellent in our province and we anticipate—but we are not going to anticipate.

H. B. STEVENS.—Enclosed find renewal subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and POULTRY WEEKLY. The addition of this department, I am sure, will be appreciated by all bee-keepers who are lovers of fowls. The JOURNAL has always come to me as a welcome guest, and I have found a great deal of information very benefitting to me as a new beginner in apiculture, in its columns. Last fall I put 13 colonies into winter quarters, all of which came out alive, three of these short of stores. These I lost through ignorance by feeding pure honey, which set them robbing. I have wintered in the Jones single walled hive in a temporary house built of board with a good roof end covered with tar paper. The inside is also lined with the same material and the hives are packed all around with chaff. I have not taken them out of their winter quarters yet. Fruit trees are nicely out in bloom and the bees are taking every advantage seemingly to see which will get the most nectar from this source.

Shetland, Ont., May 9th, 1889.

We cannot understand how you came to put pure honey about the apiary in the spring for food. Perhaps we have never said in the BEE JOURNAL *not to do it*, but we have more than once told how feeding should be done in the

spring, and we are sure you must have overlooked the instructions which have been given. You went to a great deal of trouble in preparing your clamps, for your house is, we presume nothing more than a clamp. You are doing just right by leaving the colonies in their winter quarters until well on in the season, when there is no danger of a sudden change in the weather. This gets over the serious trouble of spring dwindling.

Convention Notice.

The Mount Forest Bee-Keepers Association will meet in convention at Council chamber, Town Hall, Mount Forest, on Tuesday, 28th May, at 2.30 p.m. All bee-keepers are invited to come and join the Association and assist in arranging prize list for fall show. Yours truly,
J. H. DAVISON, Secretary.

The International Bee-Keepers' Association meets at Brantford, Dec. 4 to 6. R. F. Hotterman, Sec'y.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

A. F. Bright, Mazeppa, Minn., Italian bees and queens, Brown Leghorn fowls.

Frank A. Eaton, Italian bees and queens and apiarian specialties and high class white fowls.

John R. Jones, Suffield, Conn., Mottled Javas.

W. C. Hart, Rural Poultry Farm, Walden, N.Y., B. and W. P. Rocks.

Business Notices.

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.

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., ENOSBORO 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.

THE BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

THE premium list of the above is received. It is to be held from Sept. 3rd to 13th. The Judges on poultry are as follows: G. O. Brown, Baltimore, Md., J. T. Bicknell, Buffalo, N.Y., Thos. H. Smelt, Guelph, Ont., A. S. Stillman, Superintendent. Hip, hurrah! for Bro. Smelt; hope he will show you Americans how to do it. Get yourself in fighting trim Friend Thomas.

The prize list is liberal and includes everything in chickendom. We notice the name of Mr. H. H. Wallace, of Woodstock among the donors of special prizes.

Wot are Yer Glvin' Us!

FRIEND Pringle's hearty letter in last number of BEE JOURNAL was *caviare* to us. "Wot are yer gittin' at" Mr. Pringle about the eggs and roosters. Why it was originally a protoplasm, and if you don't know what that is, don't ask us to tell you and let everybody know how ignorant some folks are. Of course as to the egg or the chick it don't matter much. It is the protoplasm that is bothering people, and we "ain't agoin'" to tell you what that is, because,—well "because we ain't," and we "ain't a goin'" to tell you what they look like either, 'cos yer ought to know yerself. Anybody that can write a letter with such awful hard spellings and meanings ought to know

all about a protoplasm. It wasn't either a hen or an egg that come "fust" you can bet your boots. But just one of them ar' pesky protoplasms. And now don't bother us any more, or else give us a "harder one" next time.

We are glad to note the great success of the "other side of the house." Our "other side" is a "great chicken pussion" too. We shall be glad to hear from the "other side" as early as possible. No doubt we shall learn that bees have to "eat to live" as well as the fowls that make Bro. Pringle's grain disappear so rapidly sometimes.

Red Mites in Poultry Houses.

THESE are one of the greatest pests the poultryman has to contend with. They do not live on the bodies of the birds, but inhabit cracks and crevices in the house, and collect about the perches and rests, so they often exist without being suspected. They are called the "red spider louse." It is a good plan to remove all perches every month, at least, and brush them and the rests with coal-oil. Lime-wash is no good; it will not destroy them and they will live in sulphur. If you have fixed perches take them down and examine, for their great breeding place is the rests and under side of the perches. They commit their ravages at night when the flock is on the roost, and worry their victims beyond measure. I have seen them in some places in "bunches." They are the greatest nuisance imaginable, but a dose or two of coal oil will soon destroy them. They are very small indeed, and might be mistakea for grains of sand, but if you look close you will see the mass move, teeming with life.

OATS FOR POULTRY.

THE very best oats that can be grown are not too good for poultry food. The fat Scotch oats used in the old land are very different to most we see in Canada. If oats here are too poor for anything else they are fed to the fowls very often, and, as they are nearly all husk, the birds refuse them, and then their owners tell us that their birds do not like oats. Of course they don't like that kind any more than we enjoy a withered nut.

Oats keep up the vitality of fowls in a marked degree, and should always form a part of their rations. Chopped oats are excellent for the young stock too. A few handfuls put in the pot of scraps make the liquor very nutritious for mixing the soft food. Oats in the sheaf are splendid for the stock in winter to give exercise. The birds will take more pleasure in them than sheaf wheat, though both are very good. The stock eats largely of the soft husk of oats if fed in the sheaf, and seem to relish a hunt through it immensely.

 What It Costs to Keep a Hen, Etc.

AS we have had several questions on this subject, we can answer all in one. It will take one and one-quarter bushels of grain or its equivalent to keep a hen one year if confined to a house and only allowed a small run. A hen at liberty all the season from spring to fall will pick up nearly all that she requires, and if on a farm, all that she requires for her support during that time, so that the cost to those who can allow free range is lessened by at least one-half, and the farmer much less than that. The food not consumed by fowls on the farm is an actual loss, as it being so scattered no other kind of stock can get it, and besides giving the birds their keep, it is so good for them to have to search for it and to get so much variety.

It is a common error to suppose that fine stock in poultry can only be the result of the fancier's care, that there is no use in a farmer trying to raise show birds etc., but the fancier would give a great deal for the farmer's chances of show birds, with his own breeding pens to hatch from. The fancier is generally

a city man, a man of business or belonging to one of the professions, and his birds, as a rule, are restricted to the limits of a lot near the city, where, by continually running upon it, the fowls keep down all grass, etc. The fancier seeks to provide for his pets only the same advantages that the farmer's birds obtain naturally from their surroundings and mode of living. Now it is clear that the hen who has her liberty will only cost her keeper about one-half the expense that she would if shut up in a run and fed on grain or other food purchased retail, and in limited quantities at that, so that in purchasing land for poultry farming, it is well to have plenty of it, as the quality of the land is not of so much consequence as if it was intended to raise crops of grain etc., and the poultry man can very soon improve it with the litter and manure from the poultry house. Any good fowl will lay close onto two hundred eggs per year, exceptionally a hen may do more; but suppose the bird only lays one hundred and seventy-five eggs per year, that is a good profit on her keep, the eggs ranging from 15 to 25 cents per dozen, and her brood of chicks count for something even if only mongrels they will be your next years layers, and if thoroughbred are quite valuable. A vast saving in keep can be effected by buying your supplies when the market is low, if you have a place for storage. Suppose you will need 100 bushels of wheat, it can be bought at one time for \$1 per bushel but you know it will go up seven or eight cents before long. If you buy while it is one dollar you will have eight dollars more to the credit side of your account, and you get it without an effort. You have made eight per cent. on your money on the transaction in one day; that is the way to look at things. Last winter, not having my new quarters ready in time to lay in supplies, I had to pay 20c per bushel more for wheat than if I had been able to buy at the right time. In keeping your poultry you need an eye for the little leaks in expenses just as you do in any other business. If you can by any labor of your own contribute to keep, such as growing roots etc. for winter, it is something less to pay for, but if it will pay you better to buy it and use your own time more profitably, it would be foolish

to bother with it. You may think there is no need for brains in the chicken business, but if you are deficient in that respect, you will not make much more headway in this, than in any other pursuit in life, and as recent poet says, "Don't you fergit it."

We regret to learn that Mr. J. M. Carson, of Orangeville, is lying seriously ill at his parental home at Whitfield. A speedy recovery is our wish.

Raspberries and Poultry in Connection with Bee Culture.

SEND you a sample of ensilage from a kegful that I packed for my poultry. I had been wanting to save something of the kind for years for the long winter season, so as to help make a variety for them. The article I saw in Gleanings about ensilage last summer stimulated me so that I put the idea in practice. I often wanted to save cuttings from a lawn, for they looked so sweet, and are about the right size for a mouthful for a hen. I shall try saving some next year. What I send you is raspberry leaves stripped from the cuttings of my bushes in the fall. They have a very sweet-smelling flavor, and I hope there will be a little left in the sample I enclose, after the journey, so that you will know how sweet they are. I made only one kegful for an experiment. It was a honey-keg capable of holding 200 lbs. I stripped the leaves off in the garden into a bushel basket. I must have put fully 16 bushels into it. I kept a weight of about 150 lbs. on them as I packed them. This weight kept me filling up a little every day for a few days, and they were pressed so tightly that they excluded the air, which I believe is all that is necessary for their preservation. Some of the leaves were half dry with the sun, while others were quite green. I was careful, however, not to put any in while there was any rain or dew on them. They were a little musty on top, but I believe that the rest of the keg is as sweet and nice as the sample sent. I usually scald it, putting a handful or two in the water that I boil or scald the ground feed with. I do not know of anything better that can be combined with poultry than bees and raspberries. The best raspberries I ever had were picked from bushes where poultry had been allowed to run until the fruit was nearly ripe. They keep down the suckers, and the strength seems to go to fruit.

WALTER HARNER.

Manistee, Mich., Jan 12, 1889,

"We clip the above from "Gleanings in Bee Culture." Our readers can keep all these "silo" facts in mind. We are getting interested in them and feel sure it will prove a very valuable addition to a poultry man. Ensilage is the common sense way of preserving the green fodder, but we want sweet ensilage for poultry; acid is not nearly so good for them. Lawn clippings would be prime for this purpose, but they must not be wet when packed, or two full of juice or sap. The above item brings to our mind afresh the thought that has often been there of a bee, poultry and fruit farm. It is no new experience our item refers to; it has long been known that poultry goes hand in hand with fruit culture, these two working so well in every way. The trees and bushes provide shade and cool resting places for the birds. The birds by their appetite for flies and grubs protecting the orchard from its most dangerous foes, while their continued manuring of the ground and habits of scratching keep the earth in the best possible condition for fruit culture. Surely with a piece of land of one's own, bees, poultry and fruit culture many of us can make the wheel of fortune take a lucky turn, who have tried in vain as laborers in other vineyards than our own. Independence, freedom, wealth, these are the items we are earnestly wishing to grasp. They are within the reach of all, and only await the determined effort of earnest seekers and hearty workers to prove themselves abundantly able to satisfy their ambition, and bless, with plenty and prosperity, their labor. The very fact of it all being largely outdoor work commends it to those who may be seeking health renewed, or those who long in their hearts for out-door occupation, but are not fitted by nature or education for the more laborous life of the agriculturist. Canada is a grand country for the pursuit of such industries equally adapted to them all. The land suitable for such work is to be obtained for a small sum. The climate and soil is splendidly adapted for the successful following of the three together, and we are not beset by any enemies of either that are not easily overcome. We would rejoice to be the pioneers of such a grand working combination.

Send 5c for samples of our honey labels.

NEW FANGLED IDEAS.

IN your *WEEKLY* of May 8th, under the above heading, is a good word for incubators and brooders. Now this is quite a new-fangled idea, and I, for one, do not believe it will pay to use them. I want to ask a few questions of the editor: 1st. Did you ever see a nice looking bird that was hatched that way, I mean for plumage? 2nd. Did you ever see a chick that was over four or five months old that was raised in a brooder that was a credit to the brooder's motherly care? 3rd. Did you ever see a full-grown healthy bird that was hatched and raised artificially? I never did, and I fancy that most people who say so much in their favor are interested in the sale of the machines. Any way a hen is good enough for me and I can get as many chicks as most folks that way. Some will fool away their money because they see the machines are advertised to do the work, and then of course they get disappointed. I have never seen a chick worth anything hatched and not many hatched at all that way except at the fairs. I am asking straight questions and I hope you will not beat around the bush in answering me. I expect to see a "bee incubator" next.

Toronto.

A "BEE" MAN.

Our correspondent is mistaken about artificial hatching being a new fangled idea. On the contrary it has a very ancient origin; and I suppose we would not care to be thought as old as this "new fangled idea" is, viz.: over two thousand years. Not in our "great and glorious Dominion," to be sure, have we had them for any length of time.. or else "A Bee Man" would not be so mad with them. Ever since my memory serves me I know that artificial hatching has been a theme of some interest in England, and various experiments have been made there, but with varying results. I think the ingenuity of the Americans has over-reached my own countrymen in these inventions, but I must not forget the one I use was invented by an Englishman, but he never would have done it in England; they take life too easy there to trouble much. But now for our "straight" answers to those questions. I must first say it will not pay every man to buy or use an incubator, but it will pay the man who want birds in large numbers and early. To the first query I say I have seen *very handsome* birds, in plumage, that

have been hatched by incubators and raised in brooders. (2nd.) I have seen birds over *two and three years* old that were, even at that age, "a credit to the brooder's motherly care." I have myself shown chicks at poultry and agricultural shows that, at six and seven months of age, could not be beaten for size and beauty. (3rd.) Incubator and brooder chicks are as *fine* and as *healthy* as it is possible for chicks to be, and if I say brooder-raised chicks are three times as well grown and hardy as those of like age and season raised by hens, it is a fact though friend Bee Man may not believe it. As to "interest" in the sale of machines, I have none in *any* incubator or brooder. But I will always say what I think, for or against anything of interest to poultrymen. No doubt a hen is good enough for our Bro., but if he wanted early chicks for show, his hens are not on hand ready like the faithful artificial hatcher. Don't fool away your money, Bro. B., but if you ever get the her fever and buy an incubator of the right kind, there is no need for the remark "of course get disappointed," believe me. Well, if you have never seen machines hatch except at fairs I fear you have not sought far. You can come here at any time and see them, and no doubt nearer at hand you can see them. No fear but what the bee incubator will come in time, but don't buy one.

Breaking up a Clucking Hen.

THERE is a time when broody hens are not in demand, if the season is too far advanced, or if haply you have enough chicks. Still the hens will get broody, and it is desirable to break them up, and here I must offer a strong protest against the usual methods employed, such as "ducking" them into a pail of cold water; tying them by a leg to the fence or a tree, etc. By the way, I saw a new plan a few days since. I was in a certain place and saw two poor hens, each with about a yard of string to her leg, at the end of one string, a hen had a piece of brick to drag along, the other had a chunk of wood to the end of hers. It was to me a pitiful and barbarous sight. I asked what it was done for. "Why, to make the tiresome beggars forget they were clucking," was the answer I received. On asking how long they had been afflicted by bearing such a "trail" after them, I was told "Oh, not quite a week."

How mad I felt to hear that. How I wished I could reduce that man to a hen give him her nature for "not quite a week," and put the same misery onto his leg for that time. I could not help being a little sarcastic when he informed me that they were "clucking yet." I soberly said that when he did the next two hens, if he made their trails to match it might work better; that I thought the hen, with the brick was jealous of the one with the wooden trail, and was bound to keep on clucking till he gave her one like it. But I started this to tell you of a better way—as my way if you like. I have a small place made of lath with a weather-tight roof and no floor, a door in one side. I have this near the house where some of us are continually passing, and when I want to break up poor biddy I put her in there; as we go to and fro all the bustle distracts her attention and I throw in any dainty I can get hold of—a bone to pick, a piece of bread or cake—anything handy, and in two days my hen is so busy looking out for people and "scraps" that she has forgotten that she was a clucking hen the day before yesterday. I have a perch in the little house and if two or three hens are in together it can do the same for all; the lath going all the way around, biddy can see so much of what is going on, and being of the feminine persuasion, her curiosity is easily aroused and the business is soon over. If you shut a hen in a dark place to break her up, she will select a corner and "got and sot forever" like the Irishman's hen. The reason I have no floor in it, is that if they want to enjoy a dust bath they can, and that helps the breaking-up process.

Molting Hens and Pullets.

THE "Nor' West Farmer" says: When hens begin to molt they cease laying, and the result is that they are sent to market while the pullets hatched early in the season are kept over in order to replace the hens. This is all wrong. A pullet is not matured until she is at least one year old, and although she may lay, yet the eggs are not always the best for hatching purposes. It is an annual sacrifice—the slaughter of the hens—that should cease. If not discontinued the poultry of this country will gradually lose vigor and the average number of eggs laid will fall off. In fact, every year we can point out new difficulties such as diseases and failure to lay, the weakness of chicks, and the lack of ability to withstand severe winters. Pullets may indeed be kept for laying, but for reproducing the stock the hens alone should be used. There is a mistake made by selling off the molting hens. If they are

permitted to remain and shed their feathers they can be relied upon as the best of winter layers, especially if they begin to molt so as to finish the process before the winter begins. The molting hen requires food rich in nitrogen. The best food is a teaspoonful of linseed meal mixed with bran meal and ground oats, made into a crumby not (sticky) dough, in the morning with meat three times a week (at noon) with wheat at night. If fed in this manner she will in ten weeks shed her feathers, and be in prime condition for work; her eggs will hatch strong, vigorous chicks, and she will be able to go through the summer without difficulty.

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

EGGS FROM CANADIAN BREEDERS HATCH BEST.

It will also be seen that the eggs supplied by Canadian breeders hatched better than those from the United States. The eggs furnished by our home breeders were wrapped in paper and packed in bran, while the eggs from the United States breeders were tightly packed in sawdust, a method strongly condemned by Canadian poultrymen, who assert that the turpentine contained in pine sawdust lessens the fertility of the eggs. There is room for interesting experiment here.

NEW BREEDS IMPORTED—INDIAN GAMES.

The Indian Game eggs were the first of the kind imported into Canada. It was thought best to give them a trial, as the Indian Game had earned a great reputation in Cornwall and Devonshire, England, as a market fowl, the male birds attaining to a weight of 9, 10 and 11 lbs. The cockerels are also highly spoken of for crossing purposes with the Plymouth Rock and Dorking. It was the 4th of July before the eggs were hatched, and that month being unusually chilly and raw, four of the chickens succumbed, notwithstanding the greatest of care, leaving three which never made much headway and died on the approach of wintery weather. These chickens were slow to feather, displayed no hardiness, and were content to brood when four months old. I would suggest another trial of this breed, the chickens to be hatched at an early period, so as to have ample opportunity to mature before the fall months.

RED CAPS.

The Red Caps, another late arrival from England, were also tried, but with unsatisfactory results. Up to the age of two months the chickens grew rapidly and appeared hardy, but did not stand the cold and extremely wet weather.

er of October, although well housed. As with the Indian Games, I would recomend another trial of early hatched chickens. A Black Spanish and Red Cap is recommended as producing a hardy fowl and great layer.

THE STANDARD VARIETIES.

The chickens of the other breeds made rapid progress, the Plymouth Rocks showing the earliest and greatest development, followed by the Wyandottes, Buff Cochins and Houdans in the order named. Two methods of feeding the chickens were adopted. Part were fed with bread and milk from time of leaving nest up to ten days, and after that with crushed corn, wheat and other grain. Another part were fed with hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs in the early stages and soft feed afterwards, with a liberal supply of grain to all in the evening. The two methods seemed to have equally good results. All the chickens were frequently and liberally fed and had one of the best grass runs it was possible for them to get access to anywhere. Shade and insects were abundant.

THE FOLLOWING RECORD

of the weights of four of the leading varieties will instance the progress made.

On the 5th of July a Plymouth Rock cockerel, hatched on the 9th of the preceding month of May, weighed 1 lb. 15 ozs., a Wyandotte cockerel hatched on the 8th of the same month (May) weighed 1 lb. 5 ozs.; a Buff Cochin hatched on the 18th of same month (May), 1 lb 1 oz.

On the 30th of July, twenty-five days later, the same chickens weighed as follows —

	Lbs.	Oz.
Plymouth Rock.....	3	08½
Wyandotte.....	2	04½
Buff Cochin.....	2	00
Houdan (hatched 25th May).....	1	14½

On September 4th the Plymouth Rock weighed 5 lbs. 13 ozs., and the Wyandotte 3 lbs. 13 ozs.

On the 12th of November the weights of the same chickens were as follows:—

	Lbs.	Oz.
Plymouth Rock.....	7	05
Wyandotte.....	5	12
Buff Cochin.....	5	02
Houdan (hatched 25th May).....	5	00

At date of writing, (January 20th, 1889) the same chickens weighed in breeding condition:—

	Lbs.	Oz.
Plymouth Rock.....	9	05
Wyandotte.....	7	00
Buff Cochin.....	7	12
Houdan.....	6	02

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.

To Get Rid of Lice.

MO effectively exterminate lice five steps are necessary.

1st. Close the poultry house doors early in the morning and on a pan of live coals burn a good handful of sulphur.

2nd. The same day apply a coat of white-wash made with fresh lime and plenty of carbolic acid.

3rd. Kerosene the roosts and burn off the oil.

4th. Put fresh straw in the newly white-washed nest boxes.

5th. Dust each member or the flock thoroughly with Dalmatian insect powder or Slug shot.

Thoroughness should be the fancier's motto in everything, and in the whole range of his work there is nothing which calls more urgently for this qualification than this matter of lice. For years I have recommended the above and it has never failed

JABEZ SMITH.

Fanciers' Gazette

Feeding Young Ducks and Turkeys.

SOON the time will come for feeding and rearing the young of turkeys and ducks, and during that season I am asked so many times what is the matter with my young birds? that I think a few directions in regard to them may be of use to the many.

One of the first questions I always ask in reply to such questions is: What do you feed? Nine times out of ten the answer is: cornmeal. Raw cornmeal packs in the crops of young turkeys and is so hard for them to digest that it almost invariably kills them. With young ducks it makes them too fat, and they will die with something like blind staggers. For the first week, I feed young turkeys hard boiled eggs, cheese and oat meal dry, or cracked rice for their supper, then after that, soaked bread pressed not dry. Cheese curds and wheat screenings and boiled bread. Only give them what they will eat up clean, as sour feed is sure death. Early turkeys I always raise under hens, or in brooders, as I find I have much better success, as turkey hens wander in the wet grass, and cool mornings the little ones get chilled and die before they are found.

Always confine your hen in a dry place, if you have not good dry ground have a movable bottom to the coop so you can clean it out often. If troubled with diarrhoea from indigestion or sour feed, put just a little lime water in their drinking water, and do not give them the water in so large a dish that they can get in

all over. I experimented last summer on feeding young ducks, and I found there was no feed they did so well on as middlings and bran mixed up with milk, soft enough so they could eat it good, and now and then meat scraps cooked up and mixed with them. You could almost see them grow from day to day. Dandelion leaves and lettuce chopped up are eaten greedily by both young turkeys and ducks, when mixed with their other feed. Give young ducks a shallow dish for water, and shut them up carefully at night, and before a storm, in a dry roomy coop. They care very little for the hen after one week old.

If you do not have good success in raising the young, don't do as a party did last summer, charge it to the eggs, but look to your feed. She said that people told her the reason her ducks would not grow and did so poorly was because the eggs must have come from old ducks'

QUERY DEPARTMENT.

EGGS FERTILE AFTER LONG TRANSPORT.

WM. KNECHTEL.—Will eggs hatch after they are transported a long distance?
Hanover, Ont., May 4, 1889.

Yes. We have received them over four thousand miles and got fair results, the highest six from a sitting, and have sent them the same distance across the ocean, as well as by land, with good results. Three years ago we sent a sitting of Bantams' eggs nearly as far, about three thousand four hundred miles, and all but three hatched. The season has something to do with it. When the breeding pen has grass the eggs seem to retain their vitality longer than in early spring.

NOT LAYING.

MRS. M. JONES.—Please tell me what is the reason my hens are not laying. They seem in good order, not too fat, and get food in good variety and enough range. They laid well the last two years, but now not even the pullets are laying. They are mixed hens.

Omemeec.

If your hens are over two years old they will not lay so well as during the first two years. But pullets ought to be "shelling out" now. Look for lice about the vent and in the fluff; they may be worried by them. If you find any, dust the birds with Persian insect powder. Get an insect powder gun at your druggists (they cost about 25 cents), and puff the birds with the powder while on the perch at night.

S. J. G.—In my enquiry of the 9th I asked would double windows *without* shutters, or single windows *and* shutters be best in building. In print it appears I am asking about double windows *and* shutters. Does your answer apply in this case. Why do you say have the shutters inside the house?

Omemeec, Ont.

My answer applies to your query as received; the substitution of the word "and" is an error. The reason for having the shutters inside is that in winter you can close and open them easily, and without going out in the cold. Mine used to be outside, but they freeze when shut and are hard to open. In summer, too, they escape the weather—it is hard on lumber.

SCALY LEGS.

J. M. H.—I have a flock of Wyandotte chickens that I reared last season, and they have scabby legs. What is the cause, and a remedy? Please answer through the *POULTRY WEEKLY*, and oblige a novice.

Rodney, May 7.

The condition of legs referred to is very common. It is very often occasioned by a dirty floor, or the ground being foul through generations of birds occupying a small space without frequent spading or new dressing with fresh earth. Still I have often seen it where the utmost cleanliness and large range prevailed. If the hen that raises the chicks has scabby legs, the chicks are almost sure to get it; in that way it is infectious. Before you begin to treat the legs, wash them with warm water and soap, using a brush, and get them as clear as you can. Wipe dry and then apply an ointment made of equal parts of flowers of sulphur and lard, well mixed; or keep a deep dish filled with coal oil in the poultry house, and as you notice the legs get scaly dip them in the oil for about half a minute. Two applications of this will cure any ordinary case. Once a week is often enough to use the coal oil, but twice to use the sulphur and lard.

SORE FEET.

ROBERT BURROUGHS.—A friend of mine, who amuses himself (as he calls it, but I think he gets some good substantial satisfaction from it) by keeping hens, is greatly concerned about one of his fowl. She has been limping about very badly for several weeks past—cause, bad and evidently sore feet. First one foot showed a large swelling as if it were a gathering from being hurt by an old rusty nail or something of that kind. This was watched until

he thought he would lance it, which he did, and a large quantity of white matter was emitted, but the hen did not improve. Another swelling came on another part of the foot; this was also cut into, but this time blood alone issued. The other foot has also become swollen and sore. He does not like the idea of losing the hen, as she looks healthy and lays well. My friend has spoken to me, wishing to find out what is best to do. Would you kindly let us know to the best of your ability, and oblige.

Toronto, 14th May, 1889.

As the foot has been lanced try the following: First, gently press out all the matter possible, and if the wound by this time is very deep, syringe with a solution of carbolic acid one part to ten of soft water; clean the wound out thoroughly and it will most likely heal. If not too deep, a sponging with the solution will cleanse it. If the foot is ulcerated, wash well with Castile soap and warm water and then dip the foot in Eclectric Oil (when dry), or in a solution of one-fourth ounce sulphate of copper to a quart of water. It would need to be dipped in either twice daily. You do not say whether the bird is a heavy one, but I guess so. The cause of this condition of the feet is too high perches, gravelly floor, or alighting on to some hard substance that may be directly in the way of the birds as they fly from their perches. If the pus has got hard in the other foot apply some strong liniment freely to take out the sore feeling, and let the lump remain; it will shrivel into a-kind of corn at last, and then it will not bother the bird, but it may walk a little lame for awhile. If the hen had only been examined when first noticed a good cure is to paint the part with iodine occasionally, but it has gone too long in this case.

Coming Shows.

ONTARIO.

Dunnville, Dec. 3, 4, and 5. R. H. Marshall Sec'y.

OHIO.

Central Ohio, at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, January 7th to 11, 1890. J. Y. Bickdell, Judge, W. F. Bruce, Secretary.

Cleveland, January 14th to 19th, 1890. C. C. Schellentrager, Sec., Glenville.

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 10th, 1890. J. B. Collier, Sec.

Union, at Cardington, Dec. 17 to 21, 1889, G. S. Singer, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

International, Buffalo, N. Y., December 11th to 18th, 1889. H. M. Fales, Sec., La Salle, N. Y.

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. Ld., 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

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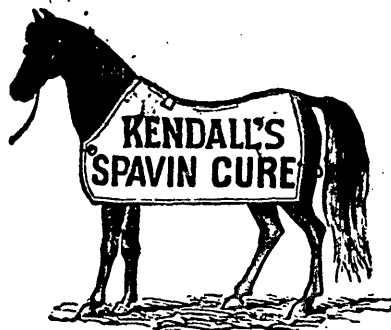
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