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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POUSTRY WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 23 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 28, 1889. WHOLE No. 231

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POUSTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

#### TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

#### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

#### STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

#### EXCHANGE & MART.

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

#### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

THE D. A. JONES Co., LD., Boston,

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POUSTRY WEEKLY will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered and a 1 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 25 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 extra per annum.

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 Beekeepers and poultrymen are always welcome, and are 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".....	1.25
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.20

# BEES AND HONEY.

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated-Catalogue of Apianian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,  
Port Colborne, Ont

# SHIPPING COOPS

## For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.

Save money in express charges by buying light, well-made coops,—weigh only 5½ lbs.  
We keep in stock one size only, 20 in x 13 in. x 2½ in. for pairs or light trips.

### PRICES MADE UP.

	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2.75	6.25	22.50
With Canvas	40	3.75	8.50	30.00

### PRICE IN FLAT.

Skeletons, only,	21	2.50	5.00	18.00
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Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra,  
\$3.00 per 100

For Exhibition purposes, where coops are not furnished by the Fair Associations, strips are supplied, which are tacked on one side of coop, at 5¢ per coop.

### OTHER SIZES.

We make coops in any size desired, and shall, at all times, be prepared to quote prices. In asking for estimates please give size and number wanted.

### DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water:	each	10,	25,	1.00
	15c.	1 1/4	3 2/5	12.00

The water cannot slip out or become dirty.  
Larger sizes made to order—ask for prices.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.  
Beeton, Ont

# Fanciers' Printing!

CIRCULARS & BUSINESS CARDS  
for Fall Advertising.

LABELS:—"LIVE FOWLS WITH CARE,"

For Shipping Coops, 25c per 100.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

# BEEMEN

Send 5 cents for Specimens of our Honey Labels.

THE D. A. JONES CO. LD.  
BEETON

# IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each	\$2 00
In July and August, each	1 80
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. BIANCONCI I, Bologna, Italy.



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

Stratfordville, P. O., May 3, 1888.

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen.—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavin, and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found its sure cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. BRACKALL.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

St. Thomas, P. O., April 22, 1888.

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen.—I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colt, which was suffering from Indurants in a very bad form, and can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure made complete and rapid cure. I can recommend it as the best and most effective liniment I have ever handled. Kindly send me one of your valuable books entitled "A Treatise on the Horse." Yours respectfully,

I. F. WILKINSON.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Fort Ellice, Man., May 10, 1888.

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen.—I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blister on hand and they have never failed in what you state they will do. I have cured a bad case of Spavin and also two cases of Ringbone of years standing, on mares which I bought to breed from, and have not seen any signs of disease in their offspring. Yours truly,

D. J. O'KEEFE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

# 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).

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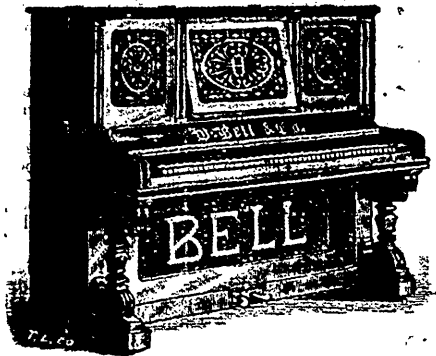
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1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Tested queen in April, May and June ..... \$1.50  
 after July 1st ..... 1.25  
 Untested Queens ..... 0.50  
 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, **AV. P. HENDERSON,**  
 Murfreesboro' Tennessee.

BELL  
PIANOS.



QUALITY, FIRST-CLASS,  
 TONE, PURE and BRILLIANT,  
 DURABILITY UNAPPROACHED,  
 CATALOGUE FREE.

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

PRICES CURRENT

BERSWAX

Beeton August 29 1889  
 We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deduct 1st. 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 5c lbs. ....45c  
 Section " in sheets per pound.....35c  
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4 and 4x4; per lb. 60c  
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....45c

CARNIOLAN BEES

Pleasantest Bees in the World, hardiest in winter, best honey gatherers. In order to introduce not only the bee 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**

Cartons for Comb Honey



Nothing looks nicer than an attractively labelled Carton. They are of manilla to take the 4x4 sections with labels same as in cut, they make a most tasty and salable package. Prices, without tax handles, each, 100 \$1. Labels, 40c. per 100, or printed with producer's name, 70c.  
**The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.**  
 Beeton

THE ODELL  
TYPE WRITER

**\$15** will buy the **ODELL TYPE WRITER.** Warranted to do as good work as any \$100 machine.  
 It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY—SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION—wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is neat, substantial, nickel plated—perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces, Sharp, Clean Manuscripts. Two to ten copies can be made at one writing. Editors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, business men, ect., cannot make a better investment for \$15. Any intelligent person in a week can become a GOOD OPERATOR, or a RAPID ONE in two months.  
**\$1,000** offered any operator who can do better work with a Type Writer than that produced by the **ODELL.** Reliable Agents and Salesmen Wanted. Special inducements to Dealers. For Pamphlet, giving endorsements, &c., address the

**The Odell Type Writer Co.**  
 THE ROCKERY, CHICAGO, ILLS.

CANADA'S GREAT  
**INDUSTRIAL  
FAIR**

—AND—

Agricultural Exposition !

1889

**TORONTO**

SEPT. 9 to 21

Increased Prizes, Greater Attractions and a Grand Display than ever before.

Newest and Best Special Features that Money can procure.

The Greatest Annual Entertainment on American Continent.

Cheap Excursions on all Railways.

Over 50,000 visitors attended this Exhibition last year

Entries Close August 17th.

For Prize Lists and Forms, Programmes, etc., drop a post card to  
H. J. HILL,  
J. J. WITHER, Pres. Manager, Toronto.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD !

**THE GREAT NORTHERN  
EXHIBITION**

WILL BE HELD AT

**COLLINGWOOD**

Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th, 1889.

Better than ever this year. A long list of special attractions.

Prize lists on application to the Secretary.

T. J. CRAWFORD, Secretary. C. LAWRENCE, President.

**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.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .  
2,000 D.S.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

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.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x  $1\frac{1}{2}$

Which we offer at \$8 per 1000 ; \$1.75 per 500, to clear.

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

**HOW - TO - MANAGE - BEES ;**

**OR BEE-KEEPING FOR THE "MASSKS"**

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. VANDERUFF, Warracahburgh, Pa.

**The Favorite**

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma; soothes irritation of the Larynx and Fauces; strengthens the Vocal Organs; allays soreness of the Lungs; prevents Consumption, and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

**Cough Medicine**

to every one afflicted."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrilton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years. Last spring I was taken with a violent cough, which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effects were magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me." Mrs. E. Coburn, 19 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1257 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$6.



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

VOL. V. No. 23 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 28 1889. WHOLE No. 231

EDITORIAL.

OUR premium offer of virgin queens expired with the first of May, but we occasionally yet receive requests for queens when new subscriptions are received or renewals are sent in. We presume that those who make requests have overlooked the fact that subscriptions were to be sent in by a certain time. It would be impossible for us to continue the offer of premium queens. We could not afford to furnish virgin queens throughout the entire season. At the present time it costs more to rear queens than early in the season, and we only rear sufficient to supply our demand for mated queens.

We shall be offering something good in the way of a premium a little later on, also valuable inducements to club raisers.

J.C.W. asks "will bees go one hundred feet from their hive enter a barn on another lot and sting a horse, and do this same thing frequently." We have never heard of them doing such a thing and do not believe they would. Bees will not enter a building to sting anything. If annoyed by an animal in the yard they might follow it into a building but not otherwise. Further he wants to know if a sting on a horse will swell up half the size of a man's hand," and we must say we have never known it to do so. If you have a neighbor

whose horse is troubled with such swellings our opinion is the cause is trouble from other sources than the bees.

How to Keep the Clark Smoker Going.

SOME of the friends who have purchased Clark smokers from us have complained a little about them not going well, so we subjoin the following paragraph from the last number of Gleanings. As friend Root makes probably more smokers than any one else in the world he is likely to know just how to make them work. For ourselves we use our No. 2 smoker merely because it holds more fuel than No. 3, and not because of any difference in construction.

I notice that our friend Dr. Miller has some trouble with his smoker going out. As he fills his smoker in much the same way that we do and as our smoker never goes out after being set fully going, I must lay the difference to the fuel. We use a kind of excelsior, such as I have before explained, that comes from the hand-holes of hives and crates. It is a rather spongy sawdust, lasts well, and, I think, never goes out when once fully lighted. Dr. Miller's plan of filling the smoker now is, I believe, the same as ours. We grab up a handful of the excelsior, after having made sure that the grate is clear, shove it into the fire-box, and cram in as much as we can, till we have quite a solid mass of packed sawdust and excelsior mixed. We then, with the point of a pencil or with the end of the finger, punch a draft-hole centrally, clear through the fuel. A match is lighted and

the bellows worked. The flame of the match will shoot into this draft-hole, and ignite. The bellows should be worked vigorously for some little time until the fuel is well on fire. After that the smoke will last for some two or three hours and never go out. At the end of this time we simply replenish by cramming in more excelsior sawdust, omitting, however, to make a draft-hole, which is unnecessary, on account of the remnant still burning from the first filling.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Clamp Wintering.

I PUT nine colonies of bees into winter quarters on the 22nd of October and took them out on the 18th of April. Seven were in good condition and two were weak. The queen of one of the weak colonies died sometime after setting out so I united it with the other weak colony and made one good one out of them. Then my number was brought down to eight, but a neighbor was chopping trees in the spring and one of them happened to be a bee tree. He came and told me I could have the bees, so I went, put them in a hive, and raised my colonies again to nine; have increased to twenty.

I have extracted 640 pounds from eight colonies. I have one colony in a two story Jones S. W. hive from which I have extracted 104 pounds and they are sealing the frames in the top story again.

I have prevented after swarming to a certain extent by cutting out all queen cells but one, on the ninth day after the first swarm issued.

I want to build a clamp that will hold about 50 Combination hives, and as I do not know on what plan to build one I would be very much obliged to you if you would describe the style of a clamp which has been most successful with you. You had quite a number of colonies packed in the Bray clamp in the winter of 1886-7 but I do not remember seeing your report of how they wintered in it.

I understand this clamp was described in the C.B.J. some years ago, but as I have only been a subscriber for three years I have never seen the description. If your bees winter well in it please describe it.

How do bees winter on the tiering up system as described by Mr. Neff in vol. III, page 52 CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

When bees are wintered in clamps which would be the best plan—to leave the entrance open so that they could fly out at any time, or to have a spout to correspond with each row of entrances to supply them with air, but still

keep the entrances perfectly dark. The bees of course could come out into the spout but could not get out for a fly.

Arnott, Aug. 20th, 1889.

JOHN MURRAY.

Now don't anybody tell us that the single-walled 12 frame Jones hive isn't just the hive. Think of it! 104 pounds from one colony. Mr. John McArthur uses nothing else but this size of hive—with a second story full size.

We do not know of any clamp which surpasses the one made by Mr. Bray and which was described on page 531 vol. I. For the benefit of our friend Murray and others who may wish to practice clamp wintering we subjoin the description given at that time. We have never packed any colonies in clamps since the winter of 86-7 and our report concerning these clamps appeared on pages 129-30 of vol. III. We have not refrained from clamp wintering because of any feeling of insecurity but because we have had sufficient house room, which was not the case during the winter mentioned. Mr. Bray selects a high piece of ground usually dry, and sandy if possible; digs a trench, throwing the earth all to the north or west of the same as the case may be, about two feet deep, sometimes three, and about four feet wide. Along the front or back of the trench he places posts at suitable distances, and on top of these are placed cross timbers to support the roof, leaving a space between the roof and bottom of trench of from three to four feet. Then he packs about one foot of straw at back of trench and six inches on bottom. Places the hives on stringers keeping them about six inches above the ground; the space from top of hives up to roof of earth clamp is tightly filled with straw and about one foot of straw is placed in front. Boards slabs, planks, or timbers as the case may be are laid over top of posts, and down back and front of posts to earth. We nearly forgot to mention that there is a board put up in front of hive above the entrance leaving an air chamber in front of hive about one foot wide by ten inches deep, or say a foot square. This air chamber runs the entire length of clamp which in his case is about 100 feet long, and holds about 50 colonies. The air chamber is connected at both ends with an air ventilating pipe which

runs about one or two hundred feet from each end of clamp to the east and west giving a direct circulation of air in front of all the hives from outside, no matter which way the wind is blowing for furnishing a current of pure air all the time. Now this clamp is covered over with earth two feet deep and remains that way until late in the spring when the earth is thrown back, the straw pulled away and the bees allowed to fly until fruit bloom.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### A Lecture at McMaster Hall.

**F**REQUENT mention in your journal, and in the leading newspapers, of Mr. G. B. Jones's illustrated lectures on the honey bee, leads me to say a few words through your columns regarding the one I attended. It was I believe his first attempt in public, and was given before the Theological and Literary Society of McMaster University, Toronto, of which I am a member. It is needless to say that University Students form a criticising audience; and when I tell you that as one man this audience was delighted and enthusiastic in both the praise of the subject and the way it was handled, and that the society passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that this was their best entertainment of the season, you may be satisfied that it was a benefit to the cause and a credit to the devotees of scientific apiculture. As a practical bee man myself I may be in a fair position to judge of such a lecture, and I am anxious to say that the speaker kept carefully to the exact truth and that there was no exaggeration of the wonders he described, as some persons imagine is necessary for a public audience, and that without any pretence to oratory or any show of elocution Mr. Jones in a most happy manner, led his hearers by chart and description from one organ to another of the bee's wonderful anatomy, almost dazing them with the view of infinitesimal grandeur thus displayed before them. He then instructed them in the history of his subject, stopping occasionally to relate some interesting and highly amusing story about the actions of bees in certain peculiar circumstances. Finally he proved that the great work of the bee was the fertilization of flowers rather than the gathering of honey. Now Sir I don't want to occupy too much of your space but I do feel that these lectures are of great value in forwarding the interest of bee-keepers by interesting outsiders in the honey bee and through it in honey thus largely improving our honey market

and gaining public favor towards bee-keepers as a class. Why the effect of this lecture upon my fellow students was such that for the next week although examinations were close upon us they were "talking bees" at every opportunity crowding me with innumerable questions on the subject. If Mr. Jones ever lectures where bee-keepers can hear him I advise them not to let the opportunity pass. They should make great efforts to be present, and bring their friends, for although these lectures are intended for the general public the bee-men will be delighted with and instructed by them. The inspection of the charts alone is worth a long journey.

L. H. STEINHOFF,

East Templeton, Que.

## FURTHER REPORTS.

### ONTARIO.

#### LANARK.

Since last report the weather has been very unfavorable for honey gathering, rain every second day, cold and cloudy, very near a frost two mornings. Yesterday (Sunday) was fine and the bees made good use of it. Appears to be a good supply of fall pasture if the weather was only suitable. Other localities may be better as some of our heaviest rains are only local showers. Bees are in good condition excepting those colonies that have lost their queens and with me that is quite a heavy percentage. Most of them were lost or driven out about mating time but some have been missed after they were laying nicely.

J. K. DARLING.

Almonte, Aug. 19, 1889.

#### SIMCOE.

Bees are still swarming with me. Five have come off the past two days. Honey is steadily coming in when weather is favorable.

THOS. STOKES.

Minesing.

#### SIMCOE.

On 7th inst. I took twenty pounds per hive—the result of one week's gathering—making seventy-five pounds surplus per colony. Since the above date, however, honey has ceased coming in. The days and nights have been cool and cold. Unless warm weather sets in our fall flow will be light. Prices, wholesale 11 and 12 cents extracted; comb, 18 to 25 retail.

J. R. BLACK.

Barrie.

#### LINCOLN.

I have not been able to send report of season's crop only I am very thankful for what I have.



June was very wet or my crop would have been much larger. My bees are brooding like May. "Let em go it." A small amount of bees cannot counteract zero or 16 below, as we had it here last winter but I never saw it as low in my life before. Hope I never will again.

W. ELLIS.

St. David's.

### The Market.

#### HOW RUINED AND HOW MADE.

It is to be regretted that with such a yield of our magnificent white clover honey, the bees produced anywhere in the world, so much is still secured in a slovenly, unmarketable shape. Farmers who have only a few colonies are especially careless in securing the honey in the best shape and lack room and facilities to care for it when secured. The result is they often chuck it into any old box, and hurry it off to town. Probably the sections, for the days of broken combs in pots and kettles are about over, will slap against each other and rattle around so that by the time town is reached, it will be in a leaky condition. Of course the dealer takes in the situation at once, and if he takes the honey at all, will pay about half the price that nice honey, in good condition, is worth. He in turn, to beat other storekeepers, will advertise white clover honey at an astonishingly low price. Now when the bee-keeper who takes great care in having everything as neat and nice as it is possible to have it, comes to market with his honey, he will be asked to compete with this damaged honey in price. Now if he knows his business, and what his product is really worth, he will likely take his load home again, perhaps a sadder if not a wiser man. Now let us see what is the remedy for this? Is it not in educating the farmer, who will keep bees, in securing and marketing his usually small crop, in a neat and business-like way. It is true the bee and agricultural papers have done much in this direction, but much more is still required to be done. Now we believe the farmer who spoils the market, wishes to get market price for his honey, but he is speedily told that it is very leaky, out of condition, if not that, it is "dirty stuff." Then if he is not satisfied at the first place or two he calls, he is generally ready to sell what is offered by the time the story is repeated to him. Bee-keepers can not well protect themselves against this kind of competition, by buying up their small lots of farmers, as they have their own crops to care for. Then, too; it is often in old soiled sections with crooked

leaky combs, no separators having been used, perhaps partly in old dark comb, so that it would be entirely 'unsuited to go with his own nice goods.

Now that we have secured so nice a crop of honey, let us see what we had better do with it. It is presumed that the readers of Bee Notes in the Plowman are up with the times in securing the nicest honey in the most attractive shape. With the beginning of August our white honey should all be taken off the hives, or it will be soiled more or less by the bees running over it. Take off all cases where sections are completed, and return such as are not sealed over, to be finished during the fall bloom. Bee-keepers should have a work shop and also storeroom for honey. The honey as it is brought in from the apiary, may be temporarily fitted up in the cases, but as soon as there is time, it should be emptied out, and all the sections carefully scraped of propolis, and then piled up on broad shelves around the walls of the honey rooms. It is best to pile it loosely, leaving about a half inch between sections to allow air to circulate. When it has been some two weeks off the hives it should be fumigated with sulphur, to kill the wax moth, which is sure to appear, especially if there is any pollen in any of the sections. Some bee-keepers claim that this is unnecessary, but I have never had an early crop of honey, that did not need it. In piling up the sections it is a good plan to put paper that has been prepared with paraffine to prevent absorbing moisture, at the bottom, and between each tier of sections. There will always be some leakage the best we can do, and this prevents the honey from any upper sections, from running over those below. It also saves the honey leaking out which can be used for bee feed if for nothing else. Now when you wish to market the honey, get some nice new shipping cases with glass on at least one side. Now take a board and saw it off so as it will just fit inside of the case. Now take the paraffined parchment paper, and make a pan by folding it over this board, and turning the covers, and you have a nice pan for the bottom of your shipping case to catch any possible drip. This paper can be had very cheaply and answers the purpose better than anything I ever saw.

Now when you get an order or wish to make a shipment, grade the honey, so as it will run even in each case, and so that the sections next the glass will be a fair sample of the whole. If the cases hold two tiers high of sections, put a paper pan between them, and a few layers of old newspapers on top. Nail on the top with

small wire nails. Cut out a stencil brand, and that parchment paper is just the thing to cut it out of, "This side up. Keep out of wet and sun." Stencil this on top of case. The kind of honey and your address should be on one end and the party to whom you wish to send it on the other. Common shoe blacking will do for stenciling. Honey packed in this way will go as safe by freight as by express at about quarter the cost.—The Western Plowman.

#### Making Wire-Cloth Excluders for Queen Rearing.

**M**ANY bee-keepers are desirous of rearing queens over full colonies, while there is a laying queen in the brood-chamber. I have now found a plan by which this can be done, viz.:

Take any strong colony and place on a zinc-excluder, then the "Queen Rearing Chamber;" put in combs of brood from other colonies and introduce queen-cells about to hatch. Two days after lift off the chamber, leaving the cover on, and take away the zinc-excluder, and put in its place a wire-cloth excluder. Put on the queen-chamber, take out the corks, and the young queens will duly become fertilized.

Lest the queen coming out in front over the entrance, should find her way into the brood-chamber with the flying bees, and destroy the laying queen, I put over the entrance a zinc-excluder; this obviates all danger of the reigning-queen.

The wire cloth excluder is made as follows:

Take a frame of the same size, and similar to the framing of the wood-zinc honey-board; put in a cross-piece, and then tack on one side a sheet of wire-cloth, 12 meshes to the inch—the common painted article. Nail in between the cross-piece and the frame, narrow strips of wood, to come up against the partitions in the queen-chamber, so as to close each of the apartments from below to the bees. Thus the heat of the colony will pass up, and aid in protecting the brood above, and keep the bees in the queen-chamber of the same scent as the colony below, so that they may be reunited at any time. This arrangement may also be used over any colony working in the sections.

My present belief is, that this is the easiest and cheapest method that we shall get to rear and secure the fertilization of queens.—Dr. G. L. Tinker, in The American Bee Journal.

**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, 30 St. John St. Montréal.

#### CAPPINGS.

The present season has put all faulty bee spaces to a test. I find a good many of my  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch spaces filled with brace comb. In a poor season bees would not do this. Hereafter I shall make all bee spaces one  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, as I am satisfied that it is more nearly right. In a few instances where bees became crowded they filled in solid comb in the half-inch space under the frames.—C. H. Hibbern, in Western Plowman.

G. M. Doolittle keeps in his bee-cellar a quantity of saw-dust for a purpose he thus explains: "Every month I bring in a bushel or more of fine, dry basswood sawdust, such as is made while sawing sections, and scatter it on the floor. This sawdust will absorb almost its bulk in moisture, so that I retain it here to keep all dry, sweet and nice. Before I used this, the dead bees on the floor would mould and smell badly, but now all smells sweet and nice, and no mould appears."

We had read in some of the bee papers that a good plan to fool the bees and beat the foundation men at the same time was to put only narrow strips of foundation in the brood frames, then put on the queen excluding honey board and a case of sections, and hive the swarm. The bees you see were mostly to crowd into the sections, leaving the queen, and only a few workers and drones below to build combs slowly, while the sections were being filled. Now this looked very nice, and I thought it would do very nicely. I hived several swarms in this way, but somehow they seemed discontented and generally swarmed out in a few days, leaving three or four pieces of comb, and a few queen cups. After a few trials I concluded that full sheets of foundation were good enough for me.—Western Plowman.

#### Foul Brood And Its Cure.

**I**N my last I gave an account how far I had proceeded with the experiment in connection with the cure of 'foul brood,' and also its attempted propagation in other colonies. I think it will be interesting, and perhaps advisable, to give to bee-keepers some little idea as to what formic acid is. To begin with, it is an acid about which very little is known by scientists in comparison to the bulk of other acids. So little is it used that if we go to a retail chemist and ask for a pound (about a pint and a quarter) not one in five hundred would have

it in stock, or perhaps any, and are almost sure to express surprise at your wants. It is not what is termed volatile, that is, giving off a vapor at a temperature of 60 ° F. The specific gravity of the acid used in my experiments was about 1.060, this I am not quite certain about, but will obtain the precise gravity later on. Its formula is H. C, H. O<sub>2</sub>,

At the strength given formic acid is a very simple and innocuous remedy causing no ill effects if spilt on hands. In taste it is simply acid, with a rather pungent flavor. I may say that I have placed some on my tongue without the slightest damage to that member, so that bee-keepers need be in no fear of injuring the skin of the hands if spilt on them. I mention this, as, in a letter to a contemporary, a well-known bee-keeper has issued a warning, cautioning bee-keepers against using, as he there terms it, 'the most dangerous remedy of the three, viz., salicylic acid, phenol, and the foregoing.' This idea has arisen from a mistake in the description of the strength of acid used. Concentrated formic acid blisters the skin and causes sores which are very difficult to heal.

We now come to the means I used in the administration and preparation of the cure. One of the principal items, about which I have received the most numerous inquiries, is my addition of zinc to the acid. What does it do? Upon the addition of zinc hydrogen is given off in quantities which carries with it infinitesimal quantities of the formic acid through the hive, not perceptible to the sight. This can be proved by placing a little of the acid upon a piece of highly polished zinc, and causing a very mild, continuous current of air to pass over same in one given direction for an hour. A mark will be made upon the plate, speaking nautically, from windward to leeward of the acid caused by these particles of acid being carried along its surface with the hydrogen, and acting upon the highly polished surface; in other words, the addition of the zinc causes a more rapid and thorough evaporation of the acid, as formic acid, as I have said before will not give off vapor at 60 ° F. Whether the addition of the zinc caused the marked improvement in the health of the colony I must leave for future completion of experiments now on hand.

There is one most important point to be considered in these experiments. You will remember that I commenced to treat No. 1 colony from seven to eight weeks ago, at this time they had a varying amount of sealed honey in each comb gathered and stored while the hive was in a diseased condition; how each of these cells full of honey I looked upon as so much 'bottled-up foul brood,'

and from a subsequent experiment I find that I was quite right in my surmise. I have, after curing the colony, again infected it from itself. Directly after my last examination I uncapped nearly all the honey-cells on top of combs and smeared a quantity of the honey scraped therefrom well over the floor-board at the back of the division-board; it was not long before the bees swarmed from under the division-board and cleared it all away, with this they, as I supposed they would and wanted them so to do, fed several of the larvæ upon which the result that upon my next examination to-day (seven days after) several of the larvæ are dead with 'foul brood,' and two cells had dead (foul) larvæ in them. These two cells I disinfected by placing in them a straw dipped in formic acid, and marked such cells for future reference. I have now again applied the vaporiser to this hive, and will publish results.

The bad weather and want of time have prevented a thorough examination of the other colonies under experiment, so I will leave these for a future issue, feeling more and more confident of the future success of this remedy.--W. B. WEBSTER, in British Bee Journal.

### Close of the Honey Season.

At the close of the honey season and especially if the bees have swarmed largely, we often find colonies that are queenless, and all such are bait for robbers. When they once begin to rob it is a hard matter to stop them. In nearly every case there is some neglect of the bee-keeper, and in most cases it occurs from the colony becoming queenless. While the honey season lasts bees do not seem inclined to rob, but when the honey flow ceases there is danger of robbing if there is opportunity. It is necessary to look after this matter, and supply every colony with a fertile queen. If no queens are present for this purpose, a comb of brood may be inserted from some other colony and from this they can produce a queen of their own.—American Agriculturist.

### NO RAIN FOR A YEAR.

J. KNOWLES.—We are as yet in the drought in this section, no rain having fallen to wet the ground an inch at any time since last August. Still our honey flow is very good.

Our greatest trouble has been with queens, many having died this summer, or by loss in mating.

Edmonton, Alta. Aug. 7th '89.

## 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.

### Running for Wax.

QUERY No. 244.—With wax at present figures would it be as profitable to run a few colonies for wax as for honey? What weight of wax would an average colony produce?

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—No.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—No, never.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—1st, think not 2nd, "give it up."

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I should prefer to run for honey.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—It would not pay I do not know.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I don't believe it would.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't think so.

WM. McEVOR, WOODBURN, ONT.—1st, no it would not. 2nd, about five pounds.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—1st, I think not. 2nd, it would depend upon the season. Probably from two to ten pounds.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—It will not pay. Don't know how much wax an average colony will produce if run for wax.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—1st, in my opinion it would not. 2nd, it will depend upon the season largely, and upon the management; in fact any answer would be mere guess work.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—By no means. I do not think it pays the bee-keeper to work for wax, but it does pay to save it. There is much more money in working for comb honey.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I am always anxious to learn all I can and that is one of the things I would like to find out—how to "run" a colony successfully for wax instead of honey. I think, my friend, they would have to shut the bees up and even then the success would be a failure.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—No. That would depend upon the bees and the honey yield. In this locality in 1887-8, and so far this

year, none. If it takes 20 pounds of honey to make one of wax, you can readily reckon the probable weight of wax any colony would produce.

G. W. DEMAREE CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—I speak with some experience and I say no with emphasis. By no management can bees be made to yield a profit in wax alone. As to how much wax a colony might be induced to furnish it would be a very uncertain thing to answer, but if you will try an experiment you will learn that bees will not build combs as a steady employment. It is not their nature or habit to do so.

### Stores Crowded out by Brood.

QUERY No. 245—What is to be done when a colony has so much brood in all stages that there is not room for winter stores. Brood nest taking about two thirds of nine Simplicity frames late as the first of October.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—Give room and feed rapidly.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—Wait until most of brood hatches and then exchange empty brood combs for frames of honey.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Contract the brood chamber in August. In October expand, setting in frames of sealed stores.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—If they hadn't enough I'd feed, and I think they'd crowd it in, in spite of the brood.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Give them one or two frames of sealed honey when you put them away for winter, provided you find they are short of honey at that time.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—Put on a super or tier up; form a nucleus and stock it up with the extra brood. This is a trouble we are not affected with in my own vicinity.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—That's one of the things I never saw. After the bees have ceased to raise brood give them enough sealed honey in frames to winter them. Such bees would not be desirable here.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—This is so rare that it is not a practical question. I should distribute brood to other colonies, and give this colony either capped honey or else feed it sugar syrup at once.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Begin at that time to feed them thick sugar syrup properly made, and that will crowd out the brood and give them winter stores. By the way, I should like to know the latitude in which all querists reside.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Remove the

two brood combs next to the outer ones and substitute instead two full combs of sealed honey. The combs removed may be utilized in making additional stocks. Such cases are exceptional.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—Remove the brood to a weak colony and put combs of solid sealed stores in their place and when the brood is hatched out either feed until the combs are sealed solid or remove them for sealed ones.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I prefer feeding syrup made of granulated sugar rather than disturb the brood nest by giving frames of honey. I presume you have a nine frame hive. If this amount of brood in October is customary with you; then have larger hives and give extra frames of honey.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Get your honey for winter stores in upper story confining the queen below with zinc, and then exchange frames in the fall when the brood is hatched. I prefer keeping the queen confined to a certain space just for brooding purposes during the honey yield and let the bees store above or along side as the case may be.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Never had such a state of things so late in the season. I would take away part of the brood frames, giving them to colonies less fortunate and replace them with frames full of sealed stores. Have had some colonies without a pound of sealed stores at the close of the honey season because I had confined the queen on three or four frames and secured all the honey in sections. I gave them frames to winter on and they came through all right.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG.—In my locality I would wait till the brood hatched out and then exchange combs filled with sealed honey for the empty combs in the brood nest. I think it a very rare thing that bees should have so much brood at that season of the year. I have never seen the like in my apiary. I would be surprised to find as much brood in one of my hives the 1st. of Oct., as would fill one Langstroth frame.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

G. B. JONES.—I gave my bees a card of chilled larvæ to clean. Several of them went at once to the drone larvæ and each gnawed a hole in the skin of one into which it put its tongue and sucked for some time. I noticed one bee in particular which made several holes and sucked each hole for some time, much longer than is necessary to load with honey. Is this a common occurrence? What were they after?

Have not noticed bees doing that in cleaning combs of dead brood. Possibly they were seeing if the brood was dead, but have only known them to suck the

juice from larvæ when in a starving state.

What do some of the bees on cards of hatching brood shake themselves violently for? They draw themselves together as if they had cramps and shake sideways, others seeming to go to their assistance.

This is a common thing for bees to do, but whether it is a sign of some kind or merely done for amusement is not decided. After unloading pollen they usually walk over the combs shaking themselves as you describe and in all likelihood then it was that you noticed them.

J. K. DARLING.—I never acknowledged receipt of premium queens for self and Mr. Cumming. They came in fine shape and were beauties but they have both gone and appear to have left the hive and never returned as a lot of my own queens have done. It was not that they were driven out or balled, for they had nothing but bees that had hatched out in the hive. I had shut them in the hive for a couple of days with about three frames of hatching brood each, and when they were allowed out they had a good lot of bees and were apparently well contented. Have lost a lot of queens this year, some of them leaving after they were laying nicely. Found one beautiful queen balled in front of a hive in another part of the yard from that to which she belonged, a positive proof that fertilized queens fly out sometimes. But why so many are lost and why some nuclei that were started with nothing but young bees should fail to get one queen fertilized in a season I cannot understand and yet more than half of mine have done that very thing this season. Wish some person could throw some light on this matter.

Almonte, Ont.

Has any one had similar experience! We have not known fertilised queens to fly out about the yard in the way you mention, but once had a neighbour bee-keeper who assured us that a queen in his yard would go from one hive to another be received, and lay in the combs and be declared that he never knew what hive to find her in. We have frequently known the queens to fly from the combs when the hive was just opened or during manipulation. If, as sometimes happened, she would alight at another entrance, she was sure to be balled and perhaps killed. Have had great difficulty this season in getting queens fertilized. The weather seems to have much to do with it.

Send in on a postal the names of the poultrymen in your vicinity, show them a copy of the WEEKLY and get them to subscribe.

# POULTRY WEEKLY

W. C. G. PETER,

EDITOR.

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*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.*

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## Thoroughbreds vs Scrubs.

WE have received a communication re the advisability of allowing mongrels to compete for honors in the show room, and our correspondent suggests a laying contest between scrub and thoroughbred hens. He thinks it "would be very interesting, and give people an idea of the relative values of the stock." The plan suggested has been proposed more than once before now, but there are many things that render such a course impossible. Suppose we allow "good looking, well kept scrub birds, of good size" as the writer referred to suggests, to compete, there is no possibility of them winning, for when you place a lot of birds of nondescript style in competition with classes of birds of described style and plumage, the result must be in favor of the latter, no matter how handsome a scrub cock or hen may appear as it roams in and about the farm-yard, at the show in competition with thoroughbreds, it comes in immediate contact with birds of as rich and richer coloring, twice its size, and the class being represented by several specimens of nearly equal merits, the solitary scrub is, so to speak, "nowhere," he appears at once insignificant and without type, and his apparent superiority when viewed as an individual bird in his own yard, is com-

pletely overshadowed by the superiority of the many good birds of fixed type. rich color, immense size, majestic carriage and good condition he is brought in contact with in the exhibition classes. Another reason that prevents scrubs from competing is that the difficulty of saying decidedly which is the handsomest of such a varied class is unsurmountable we have specimens of white, black, buff, black and white, and a medley of rich colors, all competing together, all else being equal, the contest would resolve itself into a question of which colour the judge preferred, he having nothing else to guide him, and the conditions being nearly the same in all. The "egg contest" question is still more difficult how could we possibly put hens into competition layers! It is impossible for many reasons, to arrive at even the "ghost" of a conclusion as to their merits as layers, by this novel scheme. For instance suppose your scrub, and fancy hens are both laying well, and you decide to enter into the competition with them, the journey and change of diet and habits, will almost certainly put them off laying, and the excitement of the show will keep up the disturbing cause. No matter how the hens may be credited with an egg record before the show they will fall back when there, of that you may be sure. Again some hens may be near the end of their clutch of eggs, and others may be in their prime of laying; and even supposing the hen that laid the most eggs got the prize for it; that test is no guarantee of her laying qualities, for she may not lay well all the season; but wins the prize by laying so many eggs during that stated few

days. Neither the scrub nor the fancy bird could possibly be benefitted by such a useless test in fact it would be no "test" at all another thing to remember is that it is totally impracticable. We should require a sworn guard to every hen, so that there would be no possibility of an egg being stolen, or broken by the hen when laid in the exhibition coop, in which case it would not be counted in the returns, and it does not require a very strong imagination to judge of the chances open to fraud of every kind in such a contest. No! we are afraid the plans proposed have too many complications to render them of use in solving the vexed questions that pertain to the qualities for and against scrubs and thoroughbreds as layers.

#### Breeds for Broilers.

**I**N choosing breeds to cross, to produce a good, meaty, quick growing chick for market as broilers, there is nothing that can beat a cross made with good Wyandotte hens, and either Light Brahma or Plymouth Rock cocks. Another good one is Rose Comb White Leghorn cock and Light Brahma hens, but the breast meat is not quite so juicy though they grow tremendously quick.

In choosing varieties to cross always get birds having the same colored skin and legs in both parents, then the bodies of the broilers when dressed will present a nice appearance. Always remember that in most markets a yellow skin and leg is preferred, and whatever the public taste is, you must provide for it or lose some percentage of profit. It is no use to say to the would-be purchaser that white skin and legs are just as good, or black ones either, if he likes yellow, yellow he will have.

To our mind there is no finer broiler than pure Wyandotte, and very few as good. The breast bone is deep and there is room on it for filling up. Their bones are small, and leave little room in the carcase for offal. The depth of the breast bone is more to be considered than many might suppose, if it is not deep you cannot have a deep breast, because the flesh never grows over the base of the bone but fills up on each side even with it. That is the weak

points in some breeds, they do not inherit the depth of body, even though the birds may be larger. The Wyandotte too, though only medium weight, has a fine meaty thigh, of fine grained flesh, and is valuable to cross with any breed. We have received very favorable notice lately of a cross with a Light Brahma male. The cross was made by a practical man for market poultry, and he is very favorably impressed with the result, the birds being remarkably quick growers. In fact he says he has "had grand results." It is always of interest to produce good market birds, and the only wonder is that so many poultry raisers neglect it entirely, but breed anything and everything on the old lines of "a hen can't be anything more than a hen nohow."

#### To Pack Down Eggs.

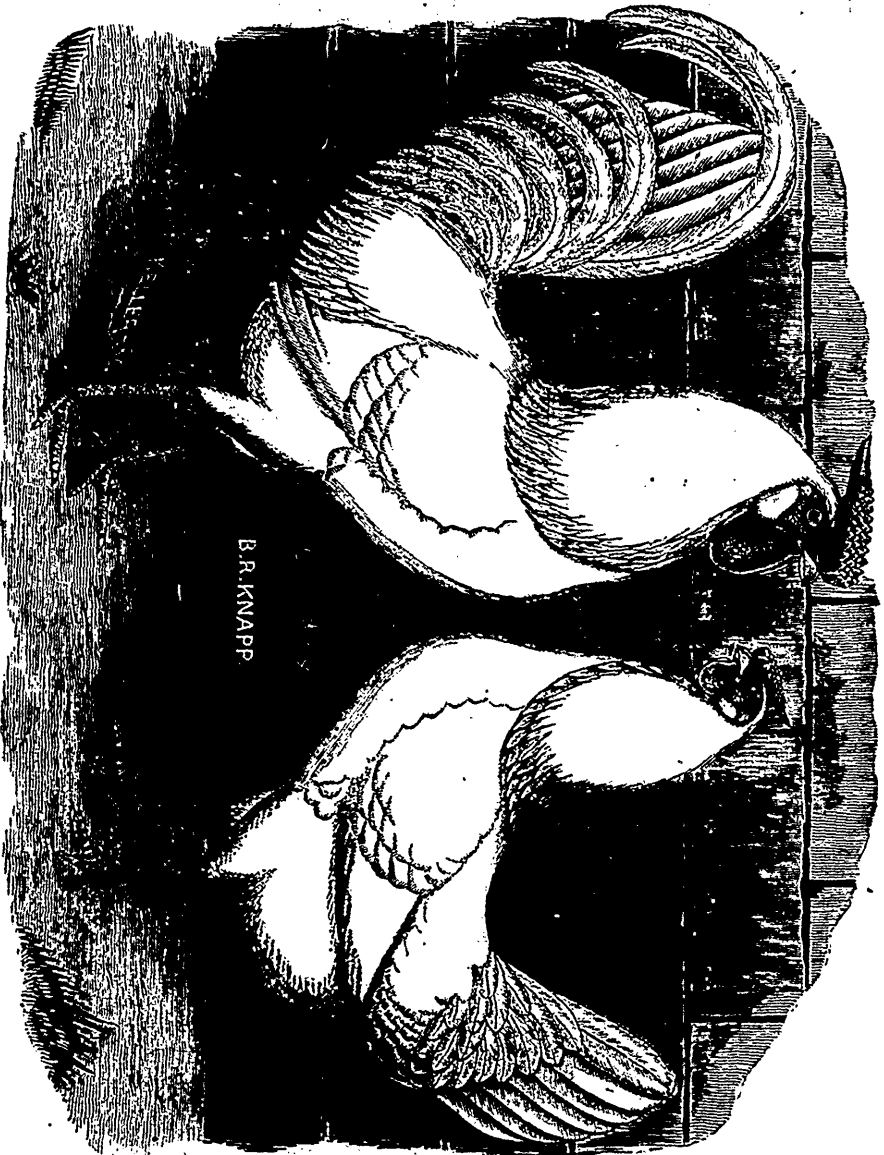
The following is valuable for every one who keep fowls. Even the poultry fancier is compelled to use many of his eggs for table purposes, and by packing them he can realize better prices later on. We give the following rules for doing so, as found that excellent periodical, Good Housekeeping, viz.

I.—Put one pint of salt and a pound of quicklime into one gallon of water. Stir it well and let it stand ten days before putting in the eggs. Put them in, a few at a time, and if they rise to the top add more water, as the lime-water is too strong and will cook the eggs. Eggs so treated will keep a year, but cannot be cooked in their shells as the lime seals the shell and will cause it to burst when heated.

Wash your roosts occasionally with spirits of turpentine, or kerosene. This prevents the accumulation of lice in the poultry-houses, and the fumes of this pungent oil permeates the feathers of your fowls at night and drives the vermin from their bodies. At from five to six months old separate the young cocks from the pullets, and rear each sex by themselves. When you wish to mate for breeding (in December or January) is time enough to allow them to run together.

Get a punch and mark your fowls; when you see one of them in your neighbor's yard, go over and claim it, and when they inform you that it is one of their hens that has been there for years, just catch it and show them your "brand." Evidence of that kind is better than a judge or jury, and decidedly cheaper than hunting for it in a crowded court room.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.  
OWNED AND BRED BY B. R. KNAPP, CORTLAND, N.Y.



R. C. W. Leghorns.

**A**MONG the most beautiful and useful of the new varieties we must number the Rose Comb White Leghorn, a cut of which we have chosen as our illustration this week. These handsome birds are bred by Mr. B. R. Knapp, of Cortland, N. Y. He was among the first to recognise their claims to the breeders careful attention, and by adhering to strict lines in breeding them, has done a great deal to advance their popularity, and

establish their claim as one of the most beautiful of the varieties. Mr. Knapp is enthusiastic as to their laying qualities and habit of rapid growth—that great proof of the vigor of a race. Having bred them extensively ourselves we may say they are all Mr. Knapp claims for them. For beauty they cannot be surpassed. They are exceedingly handsome. Their small low combs fit them better for the rigors of our climate than the single comb Leghorns. We feel they will fill a useful place in Canada, rose combs not being so easily frosted. As layers they are among the very best.



The supply at present is not equal to the demand for them.

For the Poultry Weekly.

### The Rayson Floor Not Too Cold.

**W**ELL Mr. Editor, I suppose you have been thinking I had forgotten you and your bright little paper altogether, but I assure you I have not and on looking over it this week I see that my opinion is requested about the flooring I mentioned some weeks since. The enclosed will show you what has been preventing me from writing sooner.

The floor is one highly recommended by Mr. Lewis Wright, and is the best and cleanest I have ever seen in use, but as I have no experience of it in cold climates I cannot speak with certainty on the points raised by friend Peterson.

In England it is reckoned a warm floor, resisting damp and frost well, and common sense teaches us that it would be warmer than stone and perhaps than brick also. The lime must however be well slaked. The clinkers well pounded and the whole well trodden and then I should not be afraid of the result at the North Pole even though I haven't tried it there. But I wouldn't litter it with anything. If served so, half the advantages of its cleanliness would be lost. Leave it bare and you can take up the manure daily with a housemaids dustpan and small hoe, and the most I would do would be to dust lightly with ashes or sand. Anyway try it without litter first. Then the litter can always be resorted to if necessary.

#### ENSILAGE FOR FOWLS.

With regard to ensilage. In small quantities this can be made very well in flour barrels, or any air tight box with a few small holes bored in the bottom. So nice and sweet does it come out of these small silos, that my dear mother suggested that I might keep fresh vegetables for table use in winter in this way. She imagines Canada to be a little better than the Arctic regions and I have great work inducing her to believe in the lovely scenery and hot summer weather. But that was a little too strong and I declined the suggestion with thanks.

#### LIME IN THE DRINKING WATER.

Has "Country Chemist" ever examined the water his poultry use? I have heard that story before—in Derbyshire where the water flows through the white lime stone and is as hard as—a nigger's skull. Lime in some form or another the birds certainly do need, and they mostly manage to get it.

I am afraid I shan't get as far west as Toronto, but if there was a chance of seeing you or any of our poultry or bee friends at Ottawa, I would take the trip up on purpose.

ROBT. W. RAYSON,

Lombardy, Ont.

"The enclosed" is a newspaper notice of our valued correspondent's marriage. We extend our hearty congratulations and most sincere wishes for the happiness and lifelong prosperity of both Mr. and Mrs. Rayson.

For the Poultry Weekly.

### This and That.

**I**T is a pretty safe thing to say, that all disasters experienced by poultrymen are due, directly or indirectly, to neglect. I heard only yesterday a man say (in fact it was said to myself) that he was "going out of the hen business altogether," and was now "going into duck rasing." I asked why. "Well, I set two hens this spring and they both died before their chicks were due," was his complaint. "But there must be a reason," said I; "it is not natural for them to die on the nest." "Well, I guess it was the lice killed them—they were just awful; but I am going into ducks any way." Now reader, is it likely, think you, that our friend will succeed with his ducks. I tell you emphatically, no! and my reason for speaking of this is that so many blame their luck for their want of success. Now if there is a business where luck has no work to do, it is in poultry-keeping. No doubt our friend referred to will pay more attention to his ducks just to prove himself right—that he has more luck with them. I hope he may have, for the sake of the ducks. But it will not be his "fate" doing it, of that he may rest assured. Are you cleaning out your poultry houses, brother poultry keeper? I hope so. And do not forget the perches, remove them and give them a good brushing with coal oil, and also brush the rests bearing the perches, with the same, plentifully too. Another fruitful source of disappointment is, that those who keep poultry do not take the trouble to get the best returns possible for their poultry produce, nor market it in the best possible condition. The ordinary poultry-keeper sells his eggs and chickens at any time, regardless of the state of the market. He don't bother about it. But just as he is about ready to start somewhere, his good wife calls out "just wait till I see if I've got any eggs, and get me sugar for them." Then, with the help of the youngsters, she hunts the barn and stable and

"scares up" a few dozens, not over clean, not over fresh eggs. Or if it is chickens she has to sell, she gets up "airly" in the morning, and scalds the skin off in her hurry to get them ready by the time the team goes to market. And so the dirty eggs, the blue bodied half skinned chickens (so disgusting to a would-be purchaser) find a slow sale, they fetch little, because were not sent to market in the best possible condition to bring a high, or at any rate the highest, market price. But let butter be advancing only one cent per pound, and what a difference it makes; who so careful to have the best value, who so careful to "scour the churn," scald the pans, pack the butter cool, and even put cool leaves round each to keep it nice for market, as this same careless poultry-keeper. Now, the trouble attending poultry keeping is infinitely less than dairying, and quite as profitable, and a great deal less laborious, too, and if our farmer wives would bestow one quarter the care on poultry that they do on their dairy produce, the odds would be greatly in favor of the now-despised poultry yard. Who wants to buy a dozen dirty, stale-looking eggs, or a torn, badly-dressed, half-scalded chicken, with a crop full to bursting? No one? But I venture to assert that a few dozens undoubted new laid eggs, a nicely dressed, plump, yellow skinned chicken, will be absolutely clamored for. They are all in demand at any time, and at high prices, in fact at such an advance that it will not be deemed true, should I venture to state it. No, I trust some of you who read this will try it—try and gather your eggs daily—keep them cool and in the dark till market day; if any are dirty, wash them. Keep your birds without feed at least one day before killing them. Pluck them dry; and if they, both birds and eggs, are not in great demand every time you go to market, then I do not know anything about poultry.

#### Do Hens Pay.

HOW often one hears this question asked by those who would engage in the industry. With some the answer is emphatically yes, while others are equally emphatic in their no. Sifting the matter, the difficulty with the great majority is that no account is kept, and the per cent of profit or fact of loss is by no means certain. What, then, is necessary in order that the poultry pay a profit over and above all expenses?

First, they must compensate for all food given, and that, too, at a fair market price. Then the interest, insurance, if any, and repairs on the buildings, yards and coops should be provided for, as well as interest on capital

invested in stock. To be exact, one should charge a fair amount for time in taking care of the flocks. This covers the expense account.

How, then, should the other side be itemized? By crediting every egg collected from the nests, as well as the fowls and chickens used in the family or sold. Here again, the family should pay market prices, as that is the only way of balancing the account in equity. The feathers should be carefully saved and sold, and as much attention given to saving the dressing as to any other item. This, not only because of its value, but also because in no other way can the account be properly kept.

The man who follows this course and guards every item, will know the measure of profit at the end of the year, and to the person giving this measure of care, there is sure to come fair compensation. In balancing such an account, one may easily determine whether eggs or poultry are most valuable, and also what season of the year one or the other pays the most profit. Many questions of great importance in conducting this business are settled only by keeping an itemized account. It is valuable in determining the year's results, and equally so in deciding the line of operations for the succeeding year. It pays to keep a careful and systematic account with the poultry, as well as any other department on the farm. But little time is necessary to carry forward this work, and he or she who observes these rules most carefully, will realize the most from the industry.

—Maine Farmer.

#### Poultry Breeding.

AS the merits of pure-bred poultry becomes better known, year by year, the number of beginners increase. They have a very limited knowledge of how to handle poultry to reap the greatest profit, having only such experience as the usual farm yard reveals. Their parents, more especially their mothers, used to do so and so with their chickens, and they see no reason why her ways were not about right. They have heard the wonderful tales of profits made in some particular breed, or they attend a poultry show, everything looks nice and easy enough and they, of course, would like to have some of those fine fowls at home. They become sufficiently interested to secure a start, and with imperfect ideas as to management set to work. The result often proves disastrous to their success, and they render a verdict that fine chickens are not what they are said to be, and altogether pronounce the business a scheme un-conscionable and overestimated.

This result grows out of their lack of the requisite knowledge necessary to success. They have failed to inform themselves, and to act on such knowledge, hence their experience is no experience at all, but a set of blunders and failures born of ignorance.

Then again, they fail in trying to do too much. Often do we see a beginner who starts out with the idea that if a man can make a success with one breed, by like reasoning, he can make six times as much with six breeds. Acting with this impulse, he builds houses and yards for six breeds, and stocks them with high priced fowls, and all is attended with a large outlay of money. Six yards of fowls furnish him a great many eggs, and a great many eggs produce a great many chicks, which necessarily require a corresponding outlay of time, care and feed, and before he is aware of it, he has on his hands five or ten times as many fowls, large and small, as he has conveniences for. He has other businesses in connection therewith, and that must not be neglected, but his poultry yard, which he expected to be a side-issue, a sort of pastime, demands nearly all of his time, but as he has not yet got onto a paying basis, he must pursue his regular business and leave the poultry for others to attend to. Summer approaches, vermin begin to hatch out and crawl, the runs become sour, the summer rains saturate the grounds, young chicks begin to droop and die. Diarrhœa and other bowel complaints do their work, and before the owner is aware of it, the seeds of disease have been so lavishly sown that he is unable to check its ravages until nearly all of his chicks have been laid low, while at the same time, his old stock, which have suffered neglect with the others, begin to die with diarrhœa and interic fever, until his hopes become buried with his flock.

All of this loss grows out of a lack of experience which teaches not to overdo the thing, and good judgment which leads one to begin with one variety first, making that a success before making larger investments and trying many varieties.

That those who are careful do succeed with one variety has been proved times without number, and there is no reason why any person who has a fondness for such stock should not do equally well, after having had experience with it sufficiently long. To those of our readers, who have just commenced in the business we urge upon them not to engage too largely in the keeping of a number of breeds without experience. Even if you devote a major part of your time to it, do not hazard too much. Build up a good yard of stock and at the same time build up

your stock of knowledge on the subject, and with it a good reputation among those who may become your patrons, and by so doing you will save money, save trouble, and save that innate fondness for animals which is easily smothered by too much loss and disgust at the outset.

Still another consideration presents itself. While many embark in the business, they do so deeming it simply a side issue, one not demanding much attention. If it is worth anything it is worth being attended to as it should be, and we would recommend the reader, and would advise our readers to recommend to others the same, that it is not advisable or safe to keep fine fowls unless they intend to inform themselves of their demands, and are ready to give them all of the attention and care they may demand. If it requires two, three or four hours out of the 24 to do the work well, by all means give it. If it is necessary to expend \$30, \$40 or \$50 to secure such accommodation as they may demand, expend it, but do this after having given the whole matter due consideration.—Fanciers Gazette..

#### PIGKINGS.

The unblushing assurance that leads a hen of twenty summers to enter market as a spring chicken, compels the belief that nothing but the inexorable difficulties attending the exploit prevents her from appearing in the guise of a fresh-laid egg.

The fall fairs are taking more interest in poultry every year, and it is the duty of every poultryman to patronize them by their exhibits. Talk "hen" when you get there, and sow the seeds for a new crop of fanciers.

Two important points in poultry raising are often neglected by the beginner. The first is an even temperature for the young brooder chicks. This is of the utmost importance. A sudden change of temperature will chill them and bring on a variety of diseases, for which there is no cure but prevention. Another point necessary to success, is to keep the fowls tame. They should have so little fear of you that so far from fleeing at your approach, they should come when called.

A good way for farmers to make easy their settlement at the stores is to always take to town a good supply of eggs and poultry. There is never a cold market, and the profits come in neatly when other cash revenues happen to be slack. Even supposing the fowls do not pay as large a percentage as poultry papers claim they may be made to do, the outlay is slight to the farmer, because the feed is not noticed in the

average round-up of expense. But the cash that is derived from the sales is just so much the more like clear gain.

Old-fashioned farmers are often amazed when they read in their agricultural papers of the enormous profits made by progressive poultry keepers, and are often inclined to discredit what they read in this connection. The fact is, there is money in poultry, and just as much for you as for any one else, but in order to succeed you must go about it intelligently, and learn something about how to manage large flocks. With this knowledge to aid you, there is no way on a farm in which you can make money so easily, or so quickly.

Women are generally successful in poultry raising. They are naturally adapted for the care of fowls, because they usually are on time with their work, will not shrink from such duties and put off things until another day; there is sympathetic kindness in their nature; they are handy, tender and interested in pets. No man can make nests, set hens and care for the young brood equal to a woman. Although fancy fowl breeding has forced men to put on the harness and do some work in the poultry yard, still much of the work is done by women, and they seldom get the praise when the men are spinning off long yarns in the papers about their feeding, care, attention and labor. The men do the crowing and cackling and their wives do the greater part of the work.

## ❖ QUERY \* DEPARTMENT. ❖

### STIMULATING FOR EGGS.

T. S. SMITH.—Will it be profitable to put a flock of hens in a run by themselves and feed them one of the many egg foods during winter. The birds have laid well all summer; they are of mixed breed and I don't intend using them for breeding. Will the flesh be good after running them for all they are worth for eggs in this manner?

We should say yes, certainly it will pay well to have a pen of hens and force them for laying. Some egg foods are good, and others again are worse than useless. Our favorite egg food is meat. For the layers cook it, and use the liquor it is boiled in to mix the soft feed with and let bran form a good part of the material for soft feed. If you can get chopped oats, they are fine to add to the soft feed for layers and sunflower seeds are very good too, also the beans spoken of by Mr. Lawton last week. The flesh will be good enough but there

will not be "too much of a sufficiency" of it, if you succeed in getting lots of eggs from them.

### CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Illustrated circular of fine poultry from John H. Warner, Niskoyuna, Schenectady Co., N. Y. Cochins, Brahmas, S. Sebright Bants.

Illustrated circular from J. B. Bowker, Beryl Hill Farm, 187 Front St., Worcester, Mass. Registered Guernsey cattle and Plymouth Rock fowl.

### CONVENTION NOTICES.

The next meeting of the Kempenfeldt Association will be held on Thursday Sept. 5th. The meeting will be very interesting and all members should make an effort and be present. The Secretary will notify the members of place of meeting. This will be the only meeting before exhibition time and new business demands attention.

Use the labels "Live fowls, with care" on all birds sent by rail. 25c. per 100 from this office. Shipping tags 40c. per 100.

### COMING SHOWS.

Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, Sept. 9 to 21. H. J. Hill, Secretary.

Central at Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 14. C. R. W. MacCuaig, Secretary, Ottawa.

Great Central Fair at Hamilton, Sept. 23 to 27. C. R. Smith, Secretary, Hamilton.

Great Northern Exhibition at Collingwood, Sept. 25 to 27. T. J. Crawford, Secretary, Collingwood.

West Simcoe, at Stayner, October 1, 2 and 3.

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 16th, 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., Beeton,

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

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

# 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.	
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	
Brill's Farm Gardening and Eded-	
Growing.....	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	3 75
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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH Rock Cocker's one dollar each, if sold during September. C. W. Lawton, Beeton.

200 CHICKS for sale at a great reduction during the months of Aug., Sept. and Oct. Wyandottes chiefly, also Black and Brown Leghorns and a few of other varieties. Write for particulars and prices. W. T. T. TAPSCOTT, Brampton.

POULTRY Netting.—See our advt. in another col. with prices. Also for shipping and exhibition Coops. with owner's name printed on the canvas. THE D. A. JONES CO. LD., Beeton

J. W. BARTLETT, Lambeth, Ont. breeder of high class White and Silver laced Wyandottes, will exchange a few pairs of young birds, of either variety, for extracted honey. Birds are superior layers and guaranteed satisfactory in every respect.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEERHOUND, 3 years old, well trained. Been in Muskoka two seasons. Will be sold at a reasonable figure. R. A. Watson, Beeton.

FOR SALE—Greyhound dog pup, 2 months old. From pedigreed stock. Price reasonable. R. A. WATSON, Beeton.

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.

NICKLE Plated Pen and Pencil Stamp—your name on this useful article for marking books, cards &c. 25c, club of five \$1.00, name on wood handle 15c; club of eight \$1.00. Ink-powder for stamps, per package, 10c, 3 for 25c No dut., GEM STAMP CO. Malackoff, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Thoroughbred English mastiff and St. Bernard dogs, pedigree; one Swiss 14 karat gold watch, good time keeper; One amethyst gold ring; antwerp-pouter; tumbler, barb, archangel pigeons, pure bred. H. M. CHURCHESWORTH Owen Sound, Ont.

50 ENVELOPES

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25 COLONIES of Italian Bees for sale Cheap. In fine shape for winter. L. VADE, Angus, Ont.

SHIPPING TAGS—Printed, for 100, 45c., 500, \$1.50 JOURNAL OFFICE, Beeton.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS FOR SALE—Untested \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00—Tested, \$1.40; Selected Tested, \$2.50. Mated 50c each I. LANGSTROTH, Seaforth, Ont.

CARNIOLAN Queens mated with Italian drones, by return mail, two for one dollar. L. A. MICHENER Low Banks, Ont.

ITALIAN QUEENS—\$1 each; \$5 for 6; \$9 per 12; virgin queens, Italian mothers, 50 cts each; \$4.50 per dozen. Delivery guaranteed. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

CHEAP Sections.—See advt of Sections at \$3 per 1000 in another column. THE D. A. JONES CO. LD., Beeton.

75 HYBRID Queens for sale They are a fine lot. 30c each or \$3.00 a doz. Send in your order at once. R. E. SMITH, Box 72, Tilbury Centre, Ont.

HONEY.—We will supply hives, sections, tins, etc., in exchange for No. 1 Extracted Honey, delivered here, at 10 cents per pound—in 60 lb. tins—30c. allowed for tin. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

WANTED—To sell or exchange Pelham & Root Foundation Mills for extracted or comb honey or offers. Mills are of latest pattern and everything complete, and I will give good bargains on them. F. W. JONES, Bedford, P. Que.

WANTED—To exchange bees, queens or extracted honey for a good Fdn. Mill for making Fdn. for sections, or I will pay cash for one. JAS. ARMSTRONG, Chertside, Ont.

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 '99. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford Ontario

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

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Galvanized Twisted Wire

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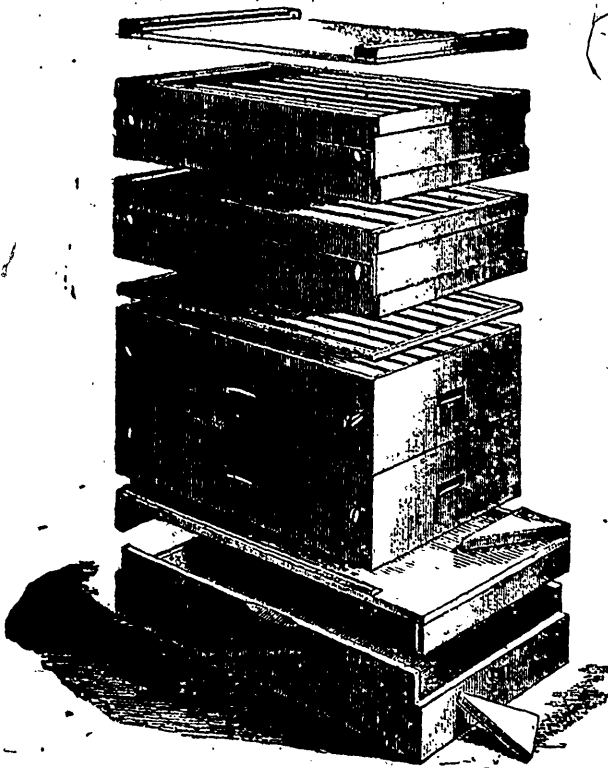
We can now furnish the best Poultry Netting at the following low prices for 2 in. mesh No. 19 wire. in the various widths, in full roll lots (150 feet to roll):

19 GAUGE.				
24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3 10	4 00	4 85	6 00	9 50
18 GAUGE.				
\$3 25	4 00	5 00	6 30	9 90

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/2¢ sq. ft

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.

Beeton, Ont.



# HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE.

I desire to notify Canadian Beekeepers 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

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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, Baldridge 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 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.  
 Eight frame... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  " 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  "  
 The frame measures 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  "

### 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 40	1 35	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	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 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, made up	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80		75
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either J rests or skeleton crates. (J rests take 27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections) specify which—made up...	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80		75
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	75	83	80	78	75
No. 42—No. 41 in flat	65	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

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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
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, made up	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	65		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
No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	75	72	70	67	65
No. 52—No. 51 in flat	65	55	53	50	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

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