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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 22 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 21, 1889. WHOLE No. 230

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
& POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON,

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to 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 Gold letters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERRORS.—We make them: so does 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
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" " "Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
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To ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apianar Supplies. Address

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For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.

Save money in express charges by buying light, well-made coops,—weight only 5½ lbs.

We keep in stock one size only, 20 in x 13 in. x 2½ in. for pairs or light trios.

PRICES MADE UP.

	Each	10	2	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2.75	6.25	22.50
With Canvas,	49	3.75	8.75	30.00

PRICE IN FLAT.

Skeletons, only,	2	4.50	5.00	18.00
Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra,				\$3.00 per 100

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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.

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

The water cannot slop 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.

BEE MEN

Send 5 cents for Specimens of our Honey Labels.

THE D. A. JONES CO. LD.

BEETON

IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each . . . \$3.00
In July and August, each . . . 1.00
In September and October, each . . . 1.00
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.

STREETSVILLE, P. Q., May 3, 1888.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

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



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ST. THOMAS, P. Q., April 22, 1888.

Dr. B. 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 inflammation 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 treatment 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 ELICE, MAN., May 10, 1888.

Dr. B. 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'NEILL.



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

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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Patents, Caveats, and Trade mark, procured, Rejected Applications, Received and prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

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1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Tested queen in April, May and June \$1.60

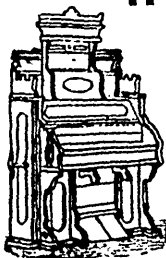
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Untested Queens 0.90

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

Address,

W. P. RENDERSON,
Murfreesboro' Tennessee.



"BELL"
ORGANS

Unapproached for
Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

PRICES CURRENT

WAX

Beeton August 21 1889.
We pay 13c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deduct 1c. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, out to any size per pound.....30c
over 50 lbs.45c
Section " in sheets per pound.....35c
Section Foundation out to fit 3x4 1/2 and 4x4 1/2 per lb. 60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep....40c

CARNIOLAN BEES

Pleasantest Bees in the World, hardiest to winter, best honey gatherers. In order to introduce not only the bees but our paper THE ADVANCE, we offer to any one 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 neat and saleable package. Prices, without tape handles, 1c. each, 100 \$1. Labels, 10c. per 100, or printed with producer's name, 70c.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ld.
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 give 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 Grander 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
J. J. WITHEROW, Pres. H. J. HILL, 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 $1\frac{1}{4}$.

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

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 $1\frac{1}{4}$

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

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

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

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

W. N. VANDRUFF, Warneburg, Pa

Beauty

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



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

Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and

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

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

Abundant and Glossy,

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

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

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

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

THE CANADIAN
BEE JOURNAL
WEEKLY

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

VOL. V. No. 22 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 21 1889. WHOLE No. 230

EDITORIAL.

WHILE we do not purpose exhibiting at Buffalo, it is our present intention to be present both there and at Detroit when we hope to meet many of our American friends.

Our friend Prof. Cook is to be at Toronto next week in attendance at the Scientific Association meeting. We hope, if he can spare the time, to see him at Beeton.

* * *

It is suggested that we bee-keepers set apart a special day or days for our visit at the Toronto fair so that we may have as sociable and as profitable a time as possible. Either Tuesday or Wednesday of the second week is probably the most suitable day and will find the greatest number of bee-keepers present. It will therefore be a good idea for the affairs of the visitors to be so arranged that they can be at Toronto on these days when an informal convention can be held in the honey house and a good deal of information distributed.

OUR OWN APIARY.

DURING the past week bees have done little or nothing in our home apiary scarcely gathering enough to supply home consumption. At our outside apiary our foreman reports

better results, considerable honey having been gathered off swamp flowers and we will likely be able to extract considerable yet.

We have nothing worthy of note to mention as the weather has been cold and nothing has been doing.

We are testing the experiment of which we wrote in last issue of the JOURNAL again, closing off the queen on two frames, and these outside apiaries have resulted as above.

We notice in the question box in Gleanings for Aug. 1st, in reply to the question "Do you practise clipping queen's wings," Editor. Root says.—

With dove-tailed hives we have lately been putting an ordinary queen excluding honey board between the bottom board and the brood chamber. Unlike the ordinary drone excluders or queen traps attached to the entrance itself, it causes no obstruction to the bees passing in and out. While it prevents the bees from absconding with the queen, it also keeps the queen in the hive, with no danger of her being lost. Of course if the bees should make two or three attempts to swarm in the absence of the apiarist, and fail, they might kill the queen. But this they would not do with a clipped queen even without the perforated zinc. Those who have a bottom board with a bee space formed by a rim around the outside edges except at the entrance, can use their queen excluding honey boards in the way described. Perforated metal in front of the entrance will answer the

purpose of clipping, but on account of the drones and the general hindrance of a limited number of holes for the bees to pass, it makes considerable obstruction at the entrance. A perforated honey-board placed directly under the brood-frames is about as perfect as anything we have ever tried and it does the business too."

When the Heddon hive was first introduced we suggested and used identically the same process as is above described and if we remember rightly we made mention of it in the C. B. J., some two years ago though we do not take time at this moment to look it up. However, all who were at Toronto the first season that the Heddon hive was shown and who listened to our explanation there will remember this. It is, as friend Root says, an excellent swarm deterrent and with any one using movable bottom boards having a bee space made by an outside rim it is just the thing.

A Real New House Apiary.

THE latest thing patented of interest to bee-keepers is a bee house for which letters patent No. 408,768 were issued from the patent office, Washington on the 13th inst. to Levi W. Spradlin, of Garnett, Kansas. The object of the invention is said to be "to provide a simple and convenient construction in bee houses.

It consists of a house of ordinary construction having an internal stationary rack of upright longitudinal parts and cross pieces fastened together in combination with supporting frames provided with two parallel upper bars of unequal length disconnected at their outer ends. Said supporting frames being hinged to stationary rack carrying removable comb frames.

The house proper is built after the same manner as ordinary bee houses, the space between the walls being filled with saw dust. The floor may be concrete or anything else that will exclude insects and animals that usually burrow into hives and bee houses. Ventilating pipes are arranged the same as in our own house at Beeton. Stationary racks are built one on each side of the house (of course the house is to be wide enough to admit of a passage way between the

racks) to which are hinged swing frames for receiving the honey or brood frames. These swing frames are so constructed that when opened the honey frames may be "drawn out and replaced in a convenient manner" at least so the inventor puts it.

Through the side of the house holes are cut at the outside of which are placed alighting platforms. The bees enter through these holes to the honey frames which are in close communication with them. The inventor says:

"Care should be taken to place the said honey frames a sufficient distance apart to allow the bees between them. The said opening being opposite said space. The opening for the bees may be cut at any suitable place through the side of the house. By this construction the bees do not die from cold in winter or suffer from heat in summer as they do in hives. And having freer access one can always know the condition of the bees without disturbing them. Heretofore it has been the general practice to provide means for separating swarms of bees by means of partitions or otherwise but I find that unnecessary. When a swarm of bees have hatched young ones it is only necessary to place in some new frames by the side of the old ones and they will immediately take the new ones without delay. I have also found by experience that it is not necessary to have independent brood frames as are generally used."

Summed up in a few words the whole invention is nothing more or less than a big house in which perhaps twenty or thirty swarms are hived (the patentee does not limit the number) where they are all huddled together and where no precaution is taken to divide the brood from the surplus department or to separate the colonies.

The whole invention will turn out a huge night-mare and we wonder how the patentee can have had the courage to have spent his money in procuring a patent on so useless a thing.

The patentee does not say how the bees are to be examined in winter or whether the cold air would likely get into his big hive when he opened the door for an examination on a day when the thermometer was standing perhaps at ten degrees below zero.

Again, what a nice time he must have cutting out the brace combs which are sure to be built all through the frames, as no trouble is taken to regulate the

bee space. In fact his guiding principle seems to have been the wish to give the bees full swing.

The fortune which the inventor sees in this patent may come to him if he waits long enough, but it will never amount to the interest which would have accrued if he had deposited the money, which his patent has cost him in some good savings bank.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Shutting off Queen at Close of Harvest.

REPLYING to the queries published last week Mr. Corneil says: As to limiting the opportunity of the queen for egg laying at this season to two or three frames. I think it is agreed that when the combs are frequently extracted, giving the queen ample room for laying, she will not continue prolific as long by a year or two as queens used to do before the introduction of the extractor. The only effect I think would be to lengthen the time of the queen's usefulness.

(2) Don't know. Wish I knew how much more I am to get myself.

(3) I introduced a yellow queen to a stock of black bees 15th July and on the 1st October the bees were all yellow. It is probable that the bees raised from eggs laid before the 1st of August will mostly disappear before the 1st November. In a recent paper Mr. Doolittle says it is the bees from brood raised in August that we should depend upon for the work of the following spring. I think this is about correct.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, 14th Aug. 1889.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Only a Scare.

I WROTE you some time ago about foul brood that was supposed to be here. I am glad to inform you that it was only a scare for the bees have cleaned out all the combs and there are no signs of any dead brood to be seen.

The season here has been a very good one both for honey and increase and there will be a large amount of honey gathered yet.

The Beaver Valley is the garden of Canada for bee culture. There are many advantages here that there are not in other places.

First. There are more fruit trees here than in any place, and then we have abundance of linden, soft maple, alsike and white clover.

It is supposed that at least fifteen tons of

honey will be gathered in the valley this season.

I saw a man to-day who will have at least 8000 lbs. I will have about 3400 lbs I have two colonies in my large hive that did not swarm that will give me 300 sections well filled.

G. L. PEARSON.

Clarksburg, Aug. 14th.

We are glad indeed to note that what you supposed to be foul brood has turned out to be merely a false alarm. We have had quite a number of reports from others who were inclined to think that they were troubled with foul brood but in nearly every case when samples have been submitted to us we have found that it was nothing more than dead brood.

About how many square miles of country constitutes the Beaver Valley? It would be interesting to know.

Do you really mean to tell us that from two colonies you are taking 300 sections well filled. If so you are indeed in the garden of Canada for bee culture; we would like to hear from you further on this point.

OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Packing Comb Honey For Long Shipment

HAVING noticed in the C. B. J. page 445 your call upon me for my method of packing comb honey for shipment, I will try and give it.

I pack my sections in small cases holding 12 each, glassed on one side. Each case has a sheet of manilla paper in the bottom folded up one quarter of an inch all around. Upon this there are narrow strips of wood one eighth of an inch thick, spaced so that the end of the sections will rest upon them. These cases are packed in larger cases holding six each. At the sides of the bottom of the large case I put two strips of wood one quarter of an inch thick, so that the small case will rest only at the ends. Three cases in the bottom, two strips of wood put on the ends of them and another three put in. The lower cases do not touch the bottom of the large case, the second cases do not touch the top of the first ones.

This method is not original with me, having got the suggestion from Mr. McKnight, Owen Sound.

ARRANGEMENT OF HONEY AT FAIRS.

I have just read Mr. McKnight's article in the A. B. J., page 504 in regard to arranging

honey at the fall fairs, or honey shows. I think a flat table a poor arrangement to show honey on. You have to bury up too much to have the rest seen. Especially when there is a thick crowd passing by, the ones next the railing can see honey on a flat table, but the ones in the centre of the aisle would not know there was anything there. I think the step ladder if neatly arranged is the best plan to show honey to a crowd without burying any out of sight. Let us hear from more on this subject.

JACOB ALPAUGH

St. Thomas.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A New Association in Perth County.

A MEETING of the Stratford bee-keepers was held on 5th inst., for the purpose of organizing themselves into an association, to be known by the above title.

Quite a large number attended, and all seemed to take a deep interest in the scheme, and officers were at once appointed as follows:—F. A. Gemmell, president; J. H. Myers, Vice-president; Andrew Johnson, Sec. and Treas.

The first subject discussed was the price of honey, and finally all agreed to sell extracted and comb honey at the following prices: Extracted, in quantities less than five pounds, 12c. per lb. over 5 lbs. and under 10 lbs, 11c. and 10c. for any quantity over 10 lbs. Comb retail, 20c. and 17c. per lb. wholesale, the purchaser in all cases to provide his own tins.

This Society is not intended to be as its title would denote, a purely local one, as all bee-keepers in the county of Perth or elsewhere are all welcome to join. The more the merrier. The Sec. and Treas. will in future keep you posted as to what takes place at the meetings as we fully expect they will be of much interest to all.

F. A. GEMMELL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

G. B. Jones at Chautauqua.

UNDER the auspices of the Niagara Assembly Association at its beautiful educational summer resort, the Canadian Chautauqua, on the 6th August Mr. G. B. Jones delivered his illustrated lecture on "The Honey Bee under the Microscope, at Home and in the Fields." On account of an outward excursion and some special educational classes at the time, the audience was not large, but it was greatly delighted; many persons showing their interest by crowding round the speaker, introducing themselves and asking questions. A hearty vote of thanks was carried and a second

lecture requested. The Rev. Dr. Hunter was chairman and speaks in the highest terms of the lecture and the way it was delivered. Visitors from various places have taken home glowing reports of it.

FURTHER REPORTS.

ONTARIO.

LEEDS.

The season has been fairly satisfactory to bee-keepers in this locality. The result is (as nearly as I can ascertain from a number of reports which I have received), an average ranging from forty to sixty-pounds per colony spring count, with an increase of from forty to eighty per cent. The crop is being rapidly cleared out and from present indications the producers of honey are not likely to carry over very much of their stock. We are having considerable wet weather with low temperature, but during the few bright warm days the bees have done fairly well on the buckwheat.

MATTHEW B. HOLMES.

Athens.

VICTORIA.

Yield of extracted honey has been from 60 to 100 lbs. per stock. Flow has not been good enough here for getting a good crop of the handsomest section honey. Swarming has been kept up persistently. I had two swarms which were hived, one on the first July and the other on the 27th June, swarm again on the 28th July. Same hives have swarmed themselves queenless and one became so weak it was robbed without being noticed, and when found had neither bees nor honey. My bees have increased about 100 per cent, although I only wanted about 70 per cent. Thistles and touchmenot are still yielding and there is a little buckwheat being stored I judge from the odor of the hives. The bees are beginning to kill drones. Extracted, wholesale 9c. to 10c., but one foolish bee-keeper, R. F. Whitesides, of Little Britain, has sold at 7c. Such men are and do a great injury to the business. Those who have any considerable quantity of good clover honey had better hold on for a few weeks, unless they get 10c. or over, because there may be a desirable outlet for it at about that price; but more anon.

S. CORNEIL,

Lindsay.

MUSKOKA.

Honey continues to come in freely, mainly from thistle. Had to give another story to colonies for extracted and more supers to colonies working for comb honey. (Have no time to extract on account of harvest) The uninterrupted

hum of the bees over the grain field indicates a good harvest for them, they have no time now to think of swarming. Honey sells at twelve to twelve and a half cents. Weather somewhat cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Grain crops are good here.

Kilworthy.

E. SCHULZ.

DUFFERIN.

Bees have gathered steadily since last report although the weather has not been the best, most of the days have been windy, cool northerly winds generally, at times cool enough to chill bees in the shade, the nights have been cold. We had a sharp white frost on the morning of the 6th inst., some places it was sharp enough to blacken potatoes &c. It did not appear to do much damage in this locality. Basswood was a failure. I noticed its flavor in a few hives the last of July, but there was not sufficient to grade separately. The bees are gathering principally from that magnificent plant, the willow herb. Retail price for extracted honey 10c.; wholesale, 8c. One of my neighbors, I am informed, is retailing at 8c. Heavy rain to day 13th.

Monticello.

G. WOOD.

PERTH.

The past two weeks has virtually closed the white honey harvest in this vicinity. The flow on the whole has only been a fair one, although the quality has partly made up for the deficit. There is still a small quantity coming in but all supers are being removed in order to allow the bees to prepare the brood chamber for winter. As to the fall flow the prospects at present appear good for a fair crop also, from golden rod, boneset, the asters &c, but I am too far removed from the flora, to receive much benefit therefrom. Last year the bees held their own, but not much more. I may however move some colonies to several different localities in order to test the difference in each as I am aware such is of benefit at times. All things considered my 73 colonies were never in better condition than they now are at this season, and I may also state, I am very well pleased with the returns made me. I quote prices for both extracted and comb honey, as agreed on by our newly organized association, as follows:—Extracted in quantities less than 5 lbs. 12c, over 5 lbs. and under 10 lbs. 11c. and all sales over 10 lbs. to be 10c. Comb, 20c. retail in sections, 17c. wholesale.

F. A. GEMMELL.

Stratford, Aug 15.

NORFOLK.

Our bees are gaining slowly from clover, thistle and buckwheat. Some colonies seem to be stor-

ing dark honey while in others it is light in color. The honey flow seems to be hindered greatly by the dry weather and cold nights. Honey is selling all the way from 10 to 15 cts. per lb., extracted; comb 20c.

E. & G. W. BARBER.^o

ESSEX.

The basswood flow is done and not very large crop. The weather is very dry and bees are not making much honey at present. Buckwheat is coming in and if we get some rain fall flow will be good. Honey is selling well here, comb wholesale twelve and a half cents per pound; extracted, eight to nine, white clover and basswood. Dark goods, comb ten cents a pound, extracted six to seven.

R. E. SMITH.

Tilbury Centre.

MANITOBA.

LISGAR.

The last two weeks have yielded some good bee weather and the last week has developed that great honey flow which was to fill all those pans. I told you about. The hives are packed full of honey and its lamentable the way I have to work. If the weather continues for two weeks I'll be able to say, what would honey fetch by the car load in Beeton.

C. F. BRIDGMAN.

Fernton, Man.

The "Wandering" Bee-Keepers of Germany; Some Well Considered Views upon Migratory Bee-Keeping.

THE Eurfdom of Luenburg Province, Hannover, Germany, is a sandy plain, buckwheat being about the only crop grown.

The rest of the plain is covered with heather, upon which rough-haired sheep barely keep themselves from starving. This is the country where bee-keeping is an occupation, and a well paying one too, and has been for hundreds of years. In the spring, the heather bee-keeper moves his apiary of 50 to 100 hives to rich, alluvial, bottom lands along the rivers. Here they get honey from fruit blossoms, clover, etc., and the colonies increase to 200 or 300. About the first of July, the bee-keeper wanders back to his home, where the buckwheat is beginning to blossom. After buckwheat, heather gives a good flow until late in the fall. The bee-keeper whose home is on the bottom lands, moves his bees the first of July to the heather, then home again late in the fall after the buckwheat and heather honey flow has ceased.

For this transportation the old straw skep is an excellent hive, and is mostly used. Does it

pay? Surely it does to the heather bee-keeper. His crops of honey are counted by the tons, while bee-keepers with all the better appliances, such as movable frames, extractors, etc., in other localities, count theirs by the pounds. He is conservative in adopting movable frame hives, because his hive and its management give him more profit than the movable frames and their management, without wandering. Only Mr. Gravenhorst's hive is suitable for wandering, and it is gaining friends more and more among these bee-keepers.

By the experiments made in this country, I think migratory bee-keeping can be made profitable if the bees are moved from a locality having spring flowers only, to one abounding in fall flowers, the moving being done after the first flow has closed. A difference in rain fall sometimes causes quite a difference in the honey flow of the same kind of blossoms, but I scarcely think the moving of bees will pay in this case. By the time we have found out where the better honey flow is, and made preparations for moving, the best of it may be passed, and then an unexpected shower in our locality may start a better flow, and we would be obliged to move back at once. We are dependent upon the weather in all localities.

Migratory bee-keeping may be recommended if we can secure a honey flow in the new locality at a time when none would be gathered in the home apiary. In some years, unfavorable weather or other circumstances, may cause a failure, but in other years it will pay twice. The distance and number of colonies to be moved must also be considered. It is clear that the transportation of a few colonies to a far distant pasture would be unprofitable. In short, the whole matter requires the right management and calculation, the same as any other business.

One difficulty is the loss and expense of moving. For this purpose we need a hive of special construction. The Langstroth is not a good hive for this purpose. It requires too much preparation, such as fastening frames, closing up the top and entrance. If we take a straw skep, for instance, it may be turned up side down, a cloth tied over the opening, then set on the wagon and all is done. A movable comb hive for this purpose, ought to be as easily and quickly prepared.

It would be foolish to bring newly gathered honey to the new location where we expect another crop, hence the old heather bee-keeper utilizes the early flow to increase his apiary as much as possible, depending upon buckwheat and heather for the main crop, and he gets a big force of workers just before they bloom.

With movable frame hives, we can easily take

off the supers for transportation, and give new empty ones in the new location.

The whole management must necessarily be different. Very correctly, Mr. Doolittle says that all depends upon having our force of workers at the right time; and a colony that has gathered a big crop of honey (say in May and June) is not generally in condition to do the best work in a second crop in July and August or later. The queens of such colonies are exhausted for the season, and their colonies come to the fall harvest in poor condition, and also inclined to swarm as soon as honey comes in. There are different ways of overcoming this, but it would be easier to write a book upon migratory bee-keeping than to give, in one short article, the most important points. I will add, however, that for a good, short and early flow a colony ought to be as strong as possible, that is, have a large brood chamber, yet I would prefer a smaller hive and a medium colony for migratory bee-keeping. This for two reasons: a strong colony is more likely to be killed by transportation, and the queen is more exhausted.—L. STACHELHAUSEN in Bee-Keepers Review.

The Bees and the Season.

C. F. Bridgman, Fernton, Man., writes in the *Nor'-west Farmer*. This has been rather a dry season for us so far, but bee-keepers do not begin to grumble much until after the farming population have been at it some time; that is, one will grumble agriculturally earlier than apiculturally. This apparent mildness of nature is not owing so much to more gentle blood as to the fact that honey yielding plants, for several reasons, are in a better position to withstand the same amount of drouth than most farm crops, and dry weather usually produces more good bee working days in which to gather the nectar, even though deposited in smaller quantities. If the recent showers which have fallen lately duplicate themselves often enough we will be able to dispense with the grumbling entirely, and expend all our energies on the honey extractor.

Last spring was very backward, but the bees, considering this drawback, built up rapidly. The fore part of June they were stronger than usual, and would have given considerable surplus honey and I run them specially for it, one extra strong colony having stored over thirty pounds. The latter end of June most colonies got a little more than enough for use, but the middle of July honey seems a little more plentiful and brood rearing goes rapidly on. There is nothing now except the absence of fine weather to prevent us having a good fair surplus of honey.

Foul Brood—Account of Its Cure in Twenty-one Days.

IN last week's issue, you, in an extract from a private letter of mine, held out hopes to the bee-keeping public of a speedy extirpation of the scourge to bee-keepers—'foul brood.' I should not, under other circumstances, have made public the progress made towards the solution of this, the most difficult problem in apiculture, until a much larger number and more exhaustive series of experiments had been made by myself, but knowing the vast amount of interest taken by every bee-keeper, not only in Great Britain, but also to the Antipodes, I felt that as the "ice was broken" that all should know the means used, and particulars of the one perfectly completed experiment made by myself, and also the name of my co-discoverer of what, up to the present, seems to be a final solution to this apicultural dilemma.

Beginning from the commencement of a series of experiments I may say that since last March, when I found a whole apiary infected without even the owner's knowledge as to the dire calamity which awaited him this season when brood-rearing was in full swing, I recommenced to try various antiseptic drugs as a means of curing foul brood, and I think that I tried every drug of this description named in the *Materia Medica*, with varying results, but chiefly with utter failure. The difficulties under which I labored were great, as I could not, in justice to my customers, bring the subjects into my own apiary, and therefore had to travel backwards and forwards many miles, mostly on foot, as I cannot afford to keep a horse for such a purpose. I also, after examining such colonies, had to thoroughly disinfect myself and cease work in my own apiary for two days. Having no one else that I cared to trust among my bees it caused me a vast amount of inconvenience in the conduct of my business.

In all these experiments I used the drug tried in the food given to the bees. This I found exceedingly difficult, the bees objecting to feed on same, and when honey commenced to come in even refusing pure unmedicated syrup. Among the drugs used was formic acid—tried by several bee-keepers a few years ago—which I gave a deal of attention to, as I thought that this seemed to be more efficacious than any, simply from the fact that the bees would feed more freely on syrup medicated with this than on any other, but with this I failed to cure. I was almost giving the experiments up in disgust when, in a letter of Mr. Sproule's, published in a contemporary, he said that he also had been using formic acid in the food, and also by vaporizing,

and thought that he had made a cure. I felt confident that the presumed cure was not effected by feeding the bees, as I had fed and fed the same medicated syrup, but with failure, and therefore deduced the theory that the cure was effected by the vaporizing only; if so, what a glorious discovery! as this would be the more simple by far than by any other means. I felt so certain upon this point that I purchased a colony as badly affected as I possibly could get. In this colony comb after comb had dozens of affected cells in all stages. I moved this hive nearer my home, having purchased it between twenty and thirty miles away, so that I could conduct the experiment with greater facility, making preparations to burn the lot if in a week they showed no improvement.

I commenced by crowding the bees upon six of the worst combs, shutting the remaining three in a perfectly close box. I then cut two narrow strips of wood half an inch broad and thick and long enough to lay along the runners on each side of hive, so that when the frames and division-board were placed on same the bottoms were raised $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch above the floor-board. I then made an apparatus which would mould a gutta percha trough 6 in. long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, outside measurements. Having formed this trough to my satisfaction, I covered the top with coarse wire-cloth, with the exception of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the end. This trough I inserted under the division-board, leaving the uncovered end outside same. I then made a wood cover with lid that would cover the end of trough and also prevent the bees access behind the division-board. The wire-cloth I covered with a solution of gutta-percha. Everything was now prepared for the experiment. Lifting the wood lid I poured three-quarters of an ounce of pure formic acid into the trough, shutting the wood lid and contracting the entrance of hive to two bee space width. I left them for twenty-four hours, and at the end of each such space of time lifted the wood lid and poured three-quarters of an ounce of the acid into the trough. On the sixth day I examined the colony and with feelings of disgust saw no difference; if there was any it was not perceptible to me. Of this, more in future experiments, as I think perhaps something will come out of it.

I stood no doubt looking the picture of despair, when a sudden thought occurred to me, and breaking off a small piece of zinc from an excluder I placed this in the trough. Upon next examination, seven days after, writing from my notes, all the newly hatched larvæ were perfectly healthy, compact in cluster, and pearly white. Several dozen cells with perforated cap-

pings containing the coffee-colored, rosey matter. Uncapped several of these for examination and shut up hive. Placed another piece of zinc in trough, as old piece was eaten away by the acid. Each day poured three-quarters of an ounce of acid in trough until the seventeenth day from first placing zinc in trough. Seventeenth day examined colony. A much less quantity of unhealthy capped cells; perhaps this arises from the number uncapped on previous examination, all of these in a very old comb; in other combs, last year's, no trace of disease. Uncapped all unhealthy cells in old comb, and inserted end of straw dipped in the formic acid and zinc solution. Placed another piece of zinc in trough. Examined on twenty-first day. Not the slightest trace of disease; slabs of healthy larvae, both capped and uncapped. Bees exceedingly busy bringing in pollen, and queen laying vigorously, a healthy, busy air prevailing the entrance, now enlarged to an inch, totally different from when first purchased.—W. B. WEBSTER in British Bee Journal.

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.

Supplying Seed Buckwheat.

QUERY No. 243.—After Mr. Jones' experience last year will it pay me to supply a farmer with seed buckwheat for twenty acres. The soil is almost a pure gravel.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—If buckwheat yields well in your locality it may pay big.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—It never paid me, as buckwheat is a very uncertain honey yelder in this locality.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—I won't advise any man to find seed to produce a honey that I don't believe in.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Not the present year at any rate, and I don't know as it would any year the soil being as you describe.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—It depends upon circumstances and whether or not it gives a good nectar yield, which by the way is very "unsartin." It is one of those matters that cannot be predicated with certainty.

EDGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—That would depend on how many colonies you have and what your fall pasturage is usually. I

should think ordinarily 20 acres of buckwheat would be worth more than \$10 to a man having 100 colonies within one mile of his apiary,

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Not as a rule here, and never anywhere unless he is a personal friend of good sense, and will keep still about the bee-interest in it, as a rule he will first sow your seed on his land for your bees, and a little later on his own seed on his own land for his own bees in your chosen field.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I should not advise it. Sometimes buckwheat furnishes no nectar at all. Can you not induce your neighbors to sow buckwheat without this? Buckwheat is a favorable crop, especially if one sows Japanese. I sowed this variety last year and was so pleased that I have sowed ten times as much this year.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—I doubt it. In my locality there is often 40 or 50 acres of buckwheat within a short flight, sometimes, though not often, I get quite a good yield of honey from it. I consider it good for winter stores, yes I know it is, but it must be well ripened and sealed over. I have often thought that when reading reports of losses from wintering on buckwheat honey that the parties were mistaken as to the flora their stores were gathered from.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—It might pay you handsomely and it might not, you must take the risk. If you have only a few colonies it would probably not pay, say over 20, and there is not an abundance without it in reach your investment would be pretty safe. At any rate, should any neighbor of mine within a mile come to me at the right time for buckwheat and say give me the seed and I will sow 20 acres, otherwise I shall not sow it, I would not be long in deciding to give him the seed, and for 50 acres if he wanted it.

BASSWOOD FROZEN.

I. LANGSTROTH.—Extracted honey sells at 12½ cts. retail and 10 cts. wholesale. Basswood yielded well from tall trees in centre of bush. All blossoms were frozen on trees in clearing or on edge of bush.

Seaforth, Aug. 3rd, 1889.

While this is rather strange yet it is, we suppose, but natural. In the writer's garden are lovely grapes, while probably no one else can say the same thing in our whole village—all having been frozen down in June. Our vines were well protected by the house and fences. This morning, (Aug. 6.) all the cucumber, squash and pumpkin vines at the north end of our village are destroyed, consequent upon the frost of last night while at the south end not a bit of damage has been done. The land at the north of the village is somewhat low and damp, and much of it is what is known as "black muck."

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 prize list of the Great North Western Ex. Goderich is to hand. The dates are fixed for Sept. 17, 18 and 19th. The poultry list is full, with uniform cash prizes of 75c. and 50c. for 1st and 2nd prizes in all classes. We fail to find any statement of entry fees, so presume they are entered free on payment of the dollar for membership.

CANKER.

ONE of the most annoying things that befall the fancier is the pugilistic encounters between the males. Two cockerels, for instance, may chum it together in perfect harmony, but one morning their owner finds that the old Adam of the biped has asserted itself, and instead of two sprightly handsome birds he sees a pair of blood be-spattered, played out and torn up roosters only worth their value as pot birds. In the light breeds, if not too badly torn, the birds will generally recover without any care, but in the heavy varieties the blows are heavy, and result in bruises more often than cuts, and in these bruised places the blood will thicken and cause sore swellings, and even from some blows canker will form, particularly if the birds have been kept closely confined.

The best treatment for the swellings is an application of Pain Killer* di-

luted one half; apply two or three times per day if possible. If canker appears get some alum, burn it till quite dry on top of the stove, cool it, and then pulverize in a mortar. Apply this alum powder to the canker and press it well in with the finger so that it gets a chance to adhere; repeat this every night, but do not try to remove any of the canker till completely dead. This will only take about one week. When dead you can very easily remove it with a small piece of soft wood, but be sure it comes off easily, as if you make it come off when not quite ready it will most likely grow up again. It is too the very best and quickest cure for the canker that sometimes appears in the throat. Drop the powder down the throat while some one holds the bird for you, so that you have one hand free to hold the bird's mouth well open, and if you have the powdered alum in a small paper tube you can sift it right on to the spot desired in a moment.

The secret of treating canker is not to remove the growth till it is ready, when the under surface is free from the growth, and will not present blood when it is removed. I have cured cases in this way where, when the canker was dead, one would think the bird had had its wisdom teeth extracted by the place it had left bare.

*The recipe for making Pain Killer, furnished by A. B. Mason and published in our issue of 31st July, is valuable and the medicine will be much cheaper if made at home. If made in the powder keep it in a glass stoppered bottle to save loss of strength the e would be through a cork.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 29 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St. Montreal.

For the Poultry Weekly.

FEEDING HENS.

And Other Things Concerning Biddy and Her Brood.

MR. Safford's practical article on feeding fowl in a recent number was alone worth the subscription to your paper.

But to Canadians the use of corn is, as a general thing, impossible owing to the cost. Corn is not a staple crop with us as it is in the States and the bulk of that grain used here is imported and a heavy duty is levied. This means that Mrs Biddy cannot have corn, for high priced food is not to her owner's liking. With the object of drawing out others, and I would like the readers of the Weekly to express their opinions more freely, I will state

HOW I FEED MY HENS

and if, the versatile editor or anyone can suggest any improvement no one will be more happy to adopt it than myself. This is my first letter on "hins" and I am not putting myself forward as an authority, merely giving my plans.

In the summer I feed a crumbly mass of shorts and bran in the morning, seasoned with with a sprinkling of salt. At noon and night I give oats and wheat on alternate days with lots of green food.

In winter the morning meal is always hot and consists of shorts and bran as staples, mixed with potatoes or any vegetable which comes handy, and seasoned with common black pepper. At noon during the early cold weather I feed corn on the cob or buckwheat, and an hour before dusk wheat scattered in the straw on the floor. The corn is what I grow in the garden and the supply lasts usually two months. My garden peas, of which I grow considerable, are never picked clean, the straw I use for litter occasionally and the hens take exercise in finding and opening the dried pods. I give them raw turnips to peck at, sometimes a pumpkin or beet, and occasionally dangle a cabbage or sheaf of oats just within their reach. I endeavor to keep them busy one way or another and I never yet had a hen too fat to lay, and in my four years of poultry keeping have lost but three from sickness.

Fed in this way, with everything except garden stuff to purchase, a flock of twenty hens costs me just five cents a day.

FEEDING CHICKS.

This has been written on frequently but while I am writing I may tell you how I do it with good results. I never feed boiled eggs to young chicks. Bread and milk is their dose until

three days old, then dry oatmeal and afterwards cracked wheat, with all the milk they can drink. Boiled rice is given if symptoms of diarrhoea show themselves, but not otherwise. Of sixty-nine chicks hatched in May and June 66 are living, three furnishing nourishment for a predatory cat.

FEEDING MOLTING HENS.

Hens when molting require food rich in nitrogen. I give mine the common white beans boiled, once a day, and if as sometimes happens they will not at first eat them, I withhold the next meal. Sunflower seed is good but my hens are usually over their molt by the time this is available, but they get all I can beg or raise just the same. Beans are, I believe, rich in nitrogen and form a healthy stimulant to egg production in winter. Root, of Gleanings, will bear me out in this, for it was on his suggestion that I first used them.

C. W. LAWTON.

Beeton, Ont.

Ye "versatile" (?) editor is not able to improve on the above plan. We can only affirm as to the nourishing quality of beans as alluded to. We often boil them till they thicken the water, and a good bone added makes cheap and nourishing stock to mix it with. Let us hear more of such good treatment for poultry. No wonder the birds live and thrive. They know what it is to have a good time and don't want to go to "Davy Jones" and miss it.

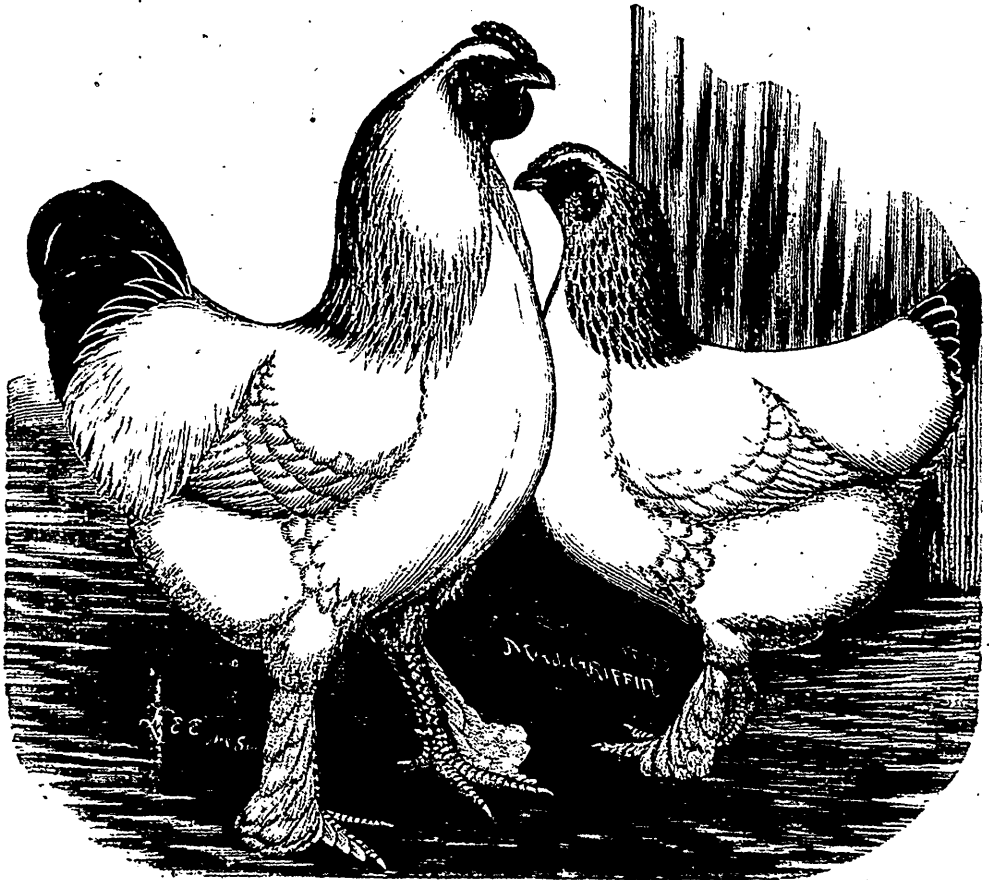
* When The Fancier Gets a New Breed

Of fowls, how prone he is to shut the birds up in a small house, or yard, and let all the rest of his flock run at large to enjoy the free air, sunlight and liberty that any fowls need for their well-being!

The opposite course is precisely what should be adopted. Confine the common fowls, if you keep any, and allow the new-comers the freedom of the farm or poultry run. You will then have less cause of complaint about the non-hatching of the valuable eggs of the "new breed."

If you stive the birds up, and deprive them of just what, more than likely, they have enjoyed hitherto all their lives, can it be wondered at that your model fowls' eggs don't hatch, or that you cannot get any chicks from the new variety, do what you will? We think not.

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



LIGHT BRAHMAS BRED BY MAJ. GRIFFIN, MAUZY, IND.

Major Griffin's Light Brahmas.

WE introduce to our readers this week a handsome pair of one of the most popular varieties of Standard fowl; we had almost said the most popular. The pullet is considered one of the best in America, and made the high record of 94 points at the Indianapolis show last winter, and yet was not up in weight, being cut two for that section. Major Griffin is a member of the Light Brahma club, so we may be sure he has s.ock that will bear the test of critical judges.

The Light Brahma is one of the handsomest, as well as one of the largest varieties, very majestic in carriage, and though so large not at all clumsy in their movements. Their plumage is exceedingly beautiful of rich black and white in neck, tail with black predominating, and the rest of the body of pure

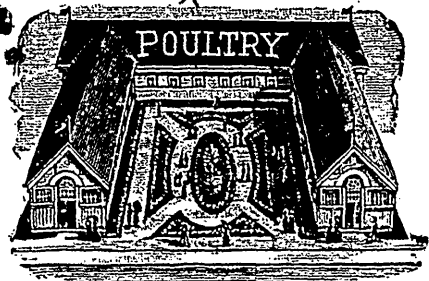
white. They are at once massive and beautiful. One of their chief excellencies is that they are a most hardy race, the chicks grow quick and every breeder of them knows how seldom a loss occurs through sickness. They bear the heat and cold of the seasons with equal ease. At our exhibitions they are the admired of all beholders, and a show without them would be like the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark's part omitted. In the hands of every one that once gets hold of them they "get there." No one can be found to give them up except with reluctance, and if they do give in and part with them, the first show gives them the fever again. We hope to see some of the Major's beautiful birds shortly, when attending the American shows, and from all accounts we shall not be disappointed when we get a glimpse of the originals in the illustration he has kindly sent us.

"Loafer Poultry,"

A COCHIN I know of, loiters around the house door all day, watching for food. A Langshan of regal parentage, whose blue blood can be traced back generations, is so fashionable that she does not retire until darkness approaches, and does not leave the roost until nine o'clock the next day. Seemingly she would starve sooner than try to help herself. A half-Langshan with a brood of chickens makes little effort to support herself and family. A hen of another breed, with a foraging disposition, came off with a brood at the same time: neither brood was cooped. The latter were not fed three days and they have surpassed the others in growth. Evidently there is yet much careful breeding to be done before the ideal fowl for the farmer is produced—one of good size, excellent for the table, an abundant layer, a non-sitter, and, what is of paramount importance, a persistent forager. Foragers cannot be grown in coops or pens, for that breeds this disposition out of them. Breeds which have been petted and pampered will, if neglected, cease laying. Farmers at this busy season, have no time to cater to loafer poultry, while the fields swarm with insects and the soil teems with worms, and there is no reason why fowls should not hunt their own living. What breeder will forge ahead and produce a breed of foragers?—Ithaca, in New York Tribune.

The above is very true in the main. We all know that birds which are accustomed to be fed about the door will lounge around there in expectation, when by going a few yards away they could pick up more than they get by stopping. But we object to the statement that "foragers cannot be grown in coops and pens" though we must own that they will not so readily at first go far away if allowed the liberty they are unaccustomed to enjoy; we might say that at first they don't know what to make of it. But in a few hours if not fed, they will begin to roam. We make it a practice to give our birds all the liberty possible by letting each pen out for a hunting tour every day and the instinct is so strong in them that they know the time as it approaches for their liberty to enjoy a good scamper. How they will fly and jump, play at fighting, flirt, &c. And then the lord of the harem, how gallant and attentive he is, how chivalrous in his protective guardianship! There is nothing strange

in the fact of chicks, which are too well fed, not caring to roam; they have no desire for exercise. But use judgment in feeding, and you will find that they will come if you call at their regular meal times, and when they see you have given all you intend they shall have, off they go, oh! how merrily too, flying, the heavy ones skimming the ground with wings and feet at lightening speed, such a noise of wings, and cries of pleasure. A merry, scampering, hearty flock. The chick that is never fed will hunt its living of necessity, but it will never have that well cared for look the others have, and it will lack that something we call "heart." We love to see the stamp of it in every bird and animal. We claim that any farmer can purchase a pen that has never known freedom outside its small run, and if he will not feed them much, our word for it, he will have a pen of as good foragers as ever scratched up a flower bed. Americans and Canadians have "forged ahead" long ago and produced many breeds of foragers; what does "Ithaca" think of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes? When these fail as foragers, we will do some extra "foraging" if we are in the mortal state, but we doubt it.



THE NEW POULTRY HOUSE AT TORONTO.

That the interests of fanciers have been studied by the managers of the Toronto Fair is shown in the commodious building illustrated above, and which was described in the Weekly a short time ago.

Shall Veterans be Excluded from Fairs.

VHERE is considerable discussion on the American side just now owing to the suggestion being made by one of the poultry editors that veteran breeders should retire from the show room, and give the amateurs

and those who are young in the business a chance of winning some of the best prizes, which are and have been won by those of large experience and skill as breeders, or by those who have annually shown purchased stock.

This proposition by the editor of Hamilton's Weekly has roused the breeders, both veterans and novices, and they are having a "high old time" on paper over it. One good has resulted, that many are becoming more interested in the subject of the show room, its defects and advantages. The editor of the popular weekly referred to is right on many points. The "young uns" fight shy of the shows as to exhibiting, except in a very few instances, and it is readily seen that the old exhibitor has the chances all in his favor for winning the prizes. But if we vanish the old breeders or exhibitor's birds from the room it would be but a small show of average specimens, with few exceptions. Why does not the novice come out boldly and take his stand when he is convinced that he has something good, and learn by that tough experience what his birds are? Why not? Because it is too expensive a luxury in most cases.

Some are of the opinion that the amateur thinks that no matter what his birds may be the prize will go to the exhibitor, but we feel this is not their opinion. The novice desires to exhibit but will not because he knows that all the old-timers will have their birds there, and nine times out of ten he is compelled to admit that the birds the veteran will bring are so good that he will stand no chance of a prize, so he does not show. There are some who will never know enough about the birds to be able to choose the best out of their own stock, and these are generally found among the class that call judges hard names. But if the novice or amateur has the true elements of a fancier in him, he can stand any amount of beating with better stock than his own; it is only when he sees unmistakable evidences of fraud that he is disgusted, and then most likely he retires without giving any reason. Clear cases of fraud are seldom seen now, and if seen at all deceive no one, because by the better study of poultry matters there is scarcely an exhibitor of any experience that is

not as good a judge of his varieties as the one who adjudicates upon them.

We wish to encourage the beginners to exhibit, but have no wish that the veteran should retire from the field. One of the best arrangements would be to have classes for both, but funds will not permit this course. Next in order is a suggestion from W. B. Atherton; Mass., which we give below from Hamilton's Weekly, also one from D. J. Lambert. This is a subject that will bear expression and discussion with Canadians and we hope by the time all the amateurs are ready there will be a plan practicable for their success in the show room, and yet not bar the veterans from exhibiting.

We often hear hard talk when local men win at shows, but we must remember the men resident in the place of exhibition have many advantages. They do not have their birds, plumage destroyed by close cooping and long journeys, they can be carefully fed till the moment of exhibition, not to mention the fright the birds get in transport and rough handling. It would be well if some means could be found for local exhibitors to show their birds in a separate class, for their locations gives them many points to the good.

This subject is both interesting and instructive, but don't bring your feet down on the veterans. You want them sadly yet, and we think a show without their exhibits would be as Mr. Jingle would say, "tame very."

Here are letters referred to.

I can hardly agree with you that the veterans should retire from the show room. They want the advertising a show gives them and people desire to see their birds. Why not organize a "Champion class" and make all breeders who have won a certain number of first prizes compete in that and bar them from the others. That would make things lively for the "Vets," and and give the amateur a chance.

W. B. ATHERTON,

Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

The suggestion to the veterans is doubtless a good one, yet it would be difficult to draw the line between them and the young fanciers. The poultry exhibitions, as I look at it, are held to encourage the breeding of pure bred fowls, not for the promotion of trickery, quarrels and schemes that would make the toughest politician blush. Those associations that do all in their

power to promote honest treatment, fair play and holds out the best inducements to those exhibitors who show birds of their own breeding are the ones that will get the most patronage. This monopoly of certain breeds is often done by having a judge buy every promising bird that he sees for weeks prior to the show and by borrowing the "best ones" owned by other breeders. If any one wins by these methods no conscientious person will begrudge them their honors.

It wouldn't do to shut out boughten birds altogether, as we have to sell some show birds to fill up our pocket books, while the breeder who buys a nice bird with the intention of breeding from it is often justified in putting it on exhibition. Borrowed birds are the invention of the "evil one," and I would not want to deal with any breeder who feels elated over the prizes won on them. If my influence is worth anything I beg of you one and all to let borrowing be a thing of the past, and veterans when they do show to exhibit birds of their own breeding.

D. J. LAMBERT,

Apponaug, R. I.

Selling Market Poultry.

WHILE profit from poultry raising will depend largely upon the manner in which the marketable products are disposed of: There is as much knack about selling to advantage as there is in raising the fowls in the first place. We have seen old breeders almost giving away their surplus fowls, simply because they had never learned the art of selling fowls to be eaten as well as they had of selling for the breeding pen or the show-room. Much depends upon the season as to the manner in which fowls are marketed. In autumn, warm open winters, and late in the spring, it is often safer to ship alive, especially to a distant market. Where one ships to a hotel, or private families, no loss is incurred. On small shipments, or large ones either, for that matter, to commission men no loss is sustained without the weather gets unusually soft all at once. We believe more money by a deal can be made out of fowls by selling dressed. This is most certainly true of turkeys, as they very often sell at six or seven cents per lb. alive, while they bring twelve to fourteen dressed and the loss in dressing is rarely more than one-fifth of the whole weight when well fattened.

It always pays to have any sort of poultry in prime condition before selling. The price is much higher, and the weight is also greater. Then, too, when the market is full, a poor lot is sent in it stands a very good chance of lying back until everything better is sold, and even if a buyer is found, it is at greatly reduced prices.

A seller who always makes good shipments, will soon establish a reputation that will readily sell all his products at good paying prices. To make such a reputation one must ship to the same firm or place; ship in considerable quantities and often, and of course, can rarely be established by fanciers who only ship their surplus stock, or such as will not come up to the fancier's Standard of Excellence. But even such a one can, by selling to some hotel or restaurant, become known as shippers of best quality products, if they wish, and be able to make money on their off birds.

We favor dressing poultry ready to cook for dressed poultry. The old New York style of pulling off a few body feathers only, leaving on hackle tail, and wing feathers, as well as about all the "insides of the critters," is fearful, to say the least, and we think the board of health of Gotham is not doing its duty in allowing such truck to be sold. Properly dressed and packed in nice open, airy crates, using clean rye straw for packing, nothing presents a more edible appearance than a fine lot of dressed poultry.—G. & P. Enty in Fanciers Gazette.

The Young Cockerel.

POETS have for ages sung of the charms of female loveliness and beauty. Without dissenting from aught that they have been pleased to say, it has often occurred to us that a young man of clean life, manly courage and noble purpose is every whit as admirable, and in this we are sustained by the candid judgment of every young lady, with this difference, that we avow our convictions openly, and she does not. The interesting period, however, when it is said the "brook and river meet," when youth begins to ripen into age and experience, has its peculiar trials, whether in the parlor or poultry yard. The young cockerel and the young man alike have their trials and tribulations, and at times are tempted to believe that this is a sad world indeed. When motherhood has lavished it wealth and affection, and relapses into apparent neglect or takes up other cares, and the young cockerel begins to view the beautiful curl of his tail feathers with much the same feelings that the young man entertains for his moustache, he is likely to experience some of the severe phases of life's discipline. Young men and young cockerels alike have to find, or, rather, make places for themselves in the world—to win their spurs—and in doing so are likely to get a vanishing view of certain air castles, and experience divers and sundry hard knocks. The young cockerel learns by sad experience that pre-eminence in one brood does

not by any means imply pre-eminence in the entire poultry yard, just as the young man learns that gaining the head of the class in the district school or in college does not mean pre-eminence in life. Impertinent admiration of a somewhat aged spinster has given many a young man a sore heart, and many a young cockerel a sore head. The young cockerel, however, does not waste much time in foolish repinings or brooding over a hidden sorrow. He soon learns that the whole world hates and despises a coward. He finds his true level, and learns to fight one of his size, and prudently avoids unequal contests, winning by diplomacy when he cannot win by the length of his spurs. We like to listen, when on the farm in the early days of autumn, to the crow of the young cockerel, and contrast its healthy, joyous note with that of the commencement orations and graduating exercises of the young roosters in white vests and swallow-tail coats, who discourse about the "sorrows and trials of life" and "buffeting the waves of the adversity." The young cockerel is not troubled with "mysterious yearnings," nor tempted to waste his time in poetical effusions. There are but two problems in life for him, which is solved by diligent scratching, and the question of personal honor, which is solved by judicious fighting. He is tempted to no vicious habits, nor does he imbibe wrong ideas of life, nor grieve over the mistakes of the past. The stern discipline of the poultry yard teaches him respect for his superior of the greater courage and the longer spurs, and tolerates no display of the white feather. Altogether, his life is a happy one, and if it comes to an untimely ending in the pot, he has had in his brief life about as much genuine satisfaction in his way as generally falls to the lot of most mortals in theirs.—Western Farm Journal.

❖ QUERY * DEPARTMENT. ❖

BREEDING PENS.

J. HALL.—What number of hens constitutes a breeding pen for the yard and for the fairs? Do you send an extra number of females to the show and let the judge mate them? Can young hens be put in the pen with old ones?

A breeding pen for the yard consists of as many females as the breeder sees fit to put in, governed by the vigor of the male bird and the season for mating. In summer, or when at liberty, we can allow more females. As a guide for you, however, would say that in light breeds for general breeding season twelve to

eighteen females may be put in; heavy breeds from seven to ten females.

No, the judge does not make up the birds for show. A good many wish he did. The breeder must select his own pen for the show, according to his best judgment. All pairs and pens must match, that is, cocks and hens, birds of a year and over together. Young hens or pullets we suppose you mean, must be paired or penned with cockerels, or their place on the list is disallowed. The number of females for a breeding pen of exhibition birds is generally four, some times three or five; but it is always stated on the prize list how many females are required to make up the breeding pens.

Use the labels "Live fowls, with care" on all birds sent by rail. 25c. per 100 from this office. Shipping tags 46c. per 100.

Keep your poultry houses dry and well ventilated, avoiding draughts of air.

Never cut a fowl's wing to prevent its flying. Pull out the flight feathers of one wing.

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. Ltd., Boston,

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

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

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

POULTRY AND BEES.

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

FARM AND GARDEN.

Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed- Growing	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	8 75

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MARK

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

BEES

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

SHIPPING TAGS—Printed, per 100, 45c, 10c, 2c, 5c. JOURNAL OFFICE, Beeton.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS FOR SALE—Untested \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00—Tested, \$1.50; Selected Tested, \$2.50. Mismatched 50c each. I. LANGSTROTH, Seaforth, Ont.

CARNIOLAN Queens mated with Italian drones, by return mail, two for one dollar. H. 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 \$2 per 1000 in another column. THE D. A. JONES CO. Ltd., 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, Chearside, Ont.

POULTRY

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

PLYMOUTH Rock Cocker's one dollar each, 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 column with prices. Also for shipping and exhibition Coops with owner's name printed on the canvas. THE D. A. JONES CO. Ltd., Beeton.

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

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

J. W. BARTLETT, Lambeth, Ont. breeder of high class White and Silver Lagged 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.

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 1c. club of eight \$1.00. Ink powder for stamps, per package, 10c, 3 for 25c. No duty. GEN. STAMP CO., Malackoff, 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 '89. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, Ontario. CILAS DADANT & SON, Hamilton Hancock Co., Illinois.

STILL TO THE FRONT WITH PURE

ITALIAN QUEENS !!

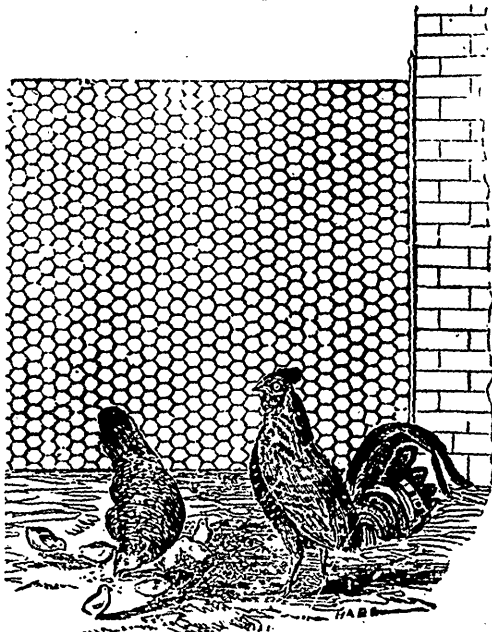
Tested or Untested, Nuclei or full Colonies at very low price. Address

E. HEAL, St. Thomas, Ont.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

Galvanized Twisted Wire Poultry Netting & Fencing.

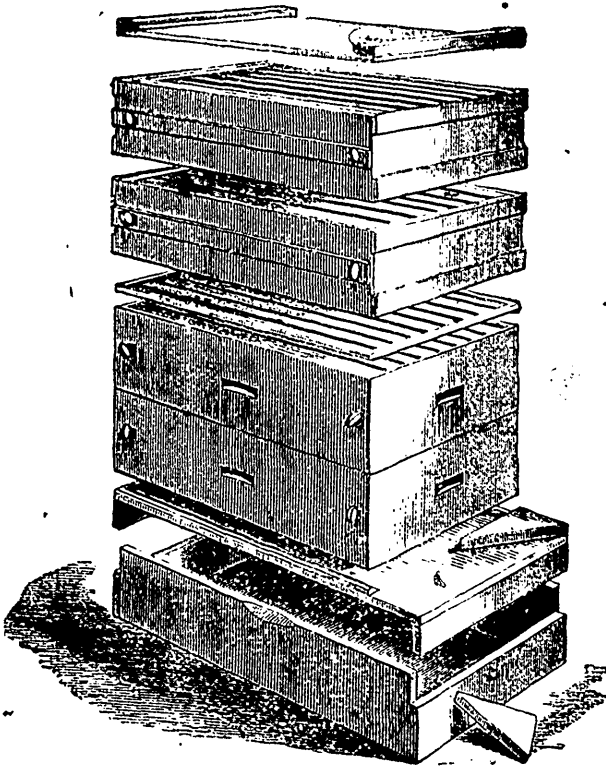


We can now furnish the best Poultry Netting at the following low prices for 2 in. mesh No. 19 wire, in the various widths, in full roll lots (150 feet to roll):

24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3 10	4 00	4 87	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 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

INDIVIDUAL OR TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Will hereafter communicate with me. I will also receive orders for hives and have the same promptly shipped from their factory in Beeton. This hive is now, after three years' public use, the most popular hive in the world among leading honey producers, and has the most and best testimonials from such men as Langstroth, Cook, Hutchinson, Taylor, Stiles, 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....	12½ in.	13½ in.	12½ in.
Eight frame....	10½ "	13½ "	12½ "
The frame measures	12½ "	10½ "	

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 No. 35) 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 4½x4½x1½ 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 1 rests or skeleton crates. (1 rests take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections; skeleton crate take 27 4½x4½x1½ 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 story, including frames only, made up....	70	75	63	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat		55	52	50	45

EIGHT FRAME HIVES

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
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