

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 14

BEETON, ONT., JUNE 26 1889.

WHOLE No. 222

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
& POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

3122 25th 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 specially intended for those who have bees, poultry, eggs, or other goods for exchange for something else and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, poultry, etc., for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to 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 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 & POULTRY WEEKLY,

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " "The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
" " "Bookkeepers' Review".....	1.40
" " "Bookkeepers' Advance".....	1.40
" " "Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	1.50

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEEES

WANTED to exchange.—Haddon Hives and Section Foundation for Bees or Money. G. C. DYER & Co., Sutton, Quo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY

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

BUFF COCHINS—Have two cockerels very fine in color and shape (one of which was scored 92½ by Mr Bicknell) well worth \$25 each, that I will sell singly with two pullets or hens for \$12; apply at once to F C HARE, Whitby, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Salesmen Wanted.

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

L. P. THURSTON & Co.

Empire Nurseries,

Rochester, N. Y.

SMALL

SECTIONS.

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

29,000 D.S. 3½ x 4½ x 1½.

2,000 D.S. 3½ x 4½ x 1½.

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

67,000 D.S. 1½ x 4½ x 1½

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

THE D. A. JONES CO, LTD.,

BEETON, ONT.

REDUCTION

LAWN MOWERS

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

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

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.

BEETON, Ont.

HOW - TO - MANAGE - BEES;

OR BEE-KEEPING FOR THE "MASSSES"

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

W. S. VANDRUFF, Waynesburgh, Pa.

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

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

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

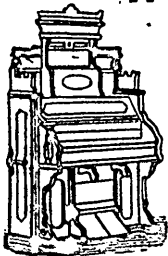
TABLE OF CONTENTS

BEES	
Apiary, Our own	301
Agricultural Items	306
Extractor, Doing away with	307
Hive, The Coming	306
Reports on the Season's Prospects	302
POULTRY.	
An Eggstraordinary Railroad	315
Embryo, The	314
Fertile Eggs, Strength of	313
How do you find out these things	309
More Hints about Orphan Chicks	310
Poultry Keeping and Poultry Hous	311

1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Tested queen in April, May and June \$1.60
 after July 1st 1.25
 Untested Queens " 0.90
 Sent by mail and safe arrival guaranteed, also
 nuclei and full colonies Eggs of Pekin ducks and
 White and Brown Leghorn chicks. \$1.00 per setting of
 thirteen.
 Address, W. P. HENDERSON,
 Murfreesboro' Tennessee.



"BELL"
 ORGANS

Unapproached for
 Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

STILL TO THE FRONT

WITH PURE

ITALIAN QUEENS !!

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

E. REAL, St. Thomas, Ont.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, June 21, 1889
 We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered
 at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deduct-
 ed. American customers must remember that there
 is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

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

CARNIOLAN BEES

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

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

'THE ADVANCE'

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

Address

THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati



SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.

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

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

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

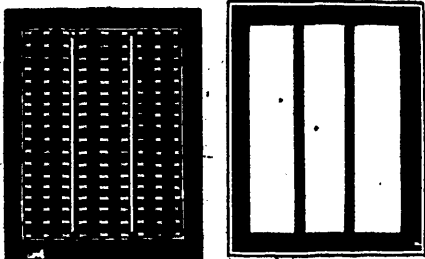
THE D. A. JONES CO, LTD.,
 BEETON, ONT.

Super Arrangements.

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

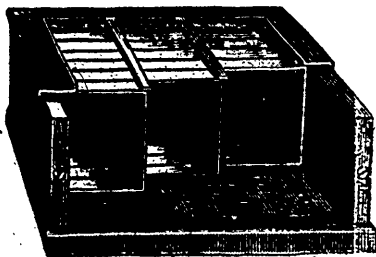
REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND SUPER REVERSER,

And thousands of them were in use last season.



SHOWING REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER

We make them to suit any hive, but keep in stock only the sizes to fit the Jones Single Walled, Combination and Langstroth (13x20 in. outside measure) hives.



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

For prices apply for our catalogue.

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

WHO WANTS BEES.

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

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

BROTHER BEE-KEEPERS

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

WILL ELLIS,
St. David's, Ont.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of Ayer's Pills. Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills." Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer. — Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

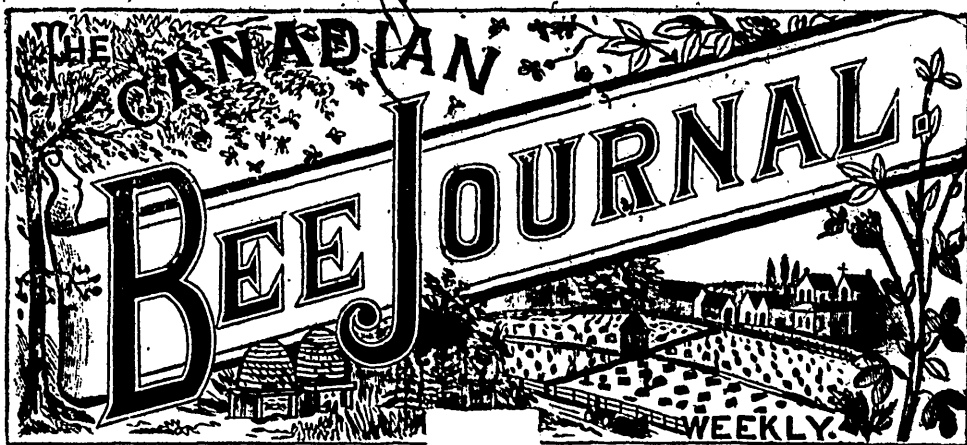
"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.



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

VOL. V. No. 14

BEETON, ONT., JUNE 26 1889.

WHOLE No. 222

EDITORIAL

A CROSS the line they are discussing what shall be the National flower, and are "voting" by postal card for the favored flora. Bee-keepers are urged to vote solidly for Golden Rod and thus encourage the growth of this, one of best nectar yielding plants. The A.B.J. is for this flower, for it says: As the National Flower, the Golden Rod will grace every hillside, stream and valley, and will be as dear to patriotic hearts as the National Flag and National Hymn. Where now it is but seldom seen it will be cultivated, and thus materially add to the wealth of the flowers, when autumn comes with its tinges of glory and hues of magnificence!

"France has the lily, England the rose—
Everyone knows where the Shamrock grows;
Scotland the thistles on the heather nod—
America's flower—gay Golden Rod!"

OUR OWN APIARY.

WE have experienced some difficulty this year in securing all the assistance we require in our bee yards. The last two years being such dry and unfavorable seasons and the one just passed being an entire failure, put a damper on the pursuit and prevented many who would have embarked in the profession or become students in apiculture from learning. This has made quite a scarcity of help.

Usually we have a great number of enquiries for help, but now we believe the tables have turned and that there will be a greater demand for assistants and managers of apiaries. We think it would not be amiss for those who can do so to learn the business, for should this season prove a most successful one as it is likely to, many will require assistance another season.

The weather has been so wet and we have been so exceedingly busy, and on account of the scarcity of help, it has been impossible for us to give our bees the necessary attention. It is raining every day, and the ground that has been so thoroughly dry for the last two years has now become completely saturated. The white clover is now out and every moment of sunshine and fair weather is being taken advantage of by the bees. They are carrying in honey rapidly whenever the weather permits.

We contemplate receiving a very large crop of honey and we hope that all who are hoping so, will not be disappointed.

As soon as the new hands we have engaged arrive, we intend making two more bee-yards. One of the locations is very favorably situated for alsike clover, and we shall be disappointed if the results are not satisfactory. It will be difficult to move some of our colonies without great precaution, they are so very strong. Perhaps we should not say precaution, but plenty of ventilation, which will consist of placing on an

extra storey over which will be placed wire screens, thus giving them at least sufficient room to cluster above the frames and combs. Anyone who has read the back numbers of the JOURNAL, will recollect where we told how we have had colonies smothered and destroyed by not having sufficient room for all the bees to cluster and get air above the frames. We are shipping especially strong colonies to various parts of Canada and we feel confident of getting them to their destinations in safety.

Numerous enquiries come to hand as to what we think the prospects are for the harvest this year. We believe they are very good, but as we do not make the weather, it is impossible for us to say what the results will be. The great difficulty, drought, that we have experienced in the past two years is now overcome. The clovers, so far as we have been able to judge, and from reports are promising well. Some seem to think there is not as much clover as there has been some years. We recollect immense quantities of clover bloom with very little honey and only a moderate bloom with an abundance of honey. It is not the quantity of bloom, but the quantity that they contain which enables the bees to give good returns. The basswood buds are set, and they also are in sufficient quantity to give us a good yield if the weather is favorable.

The basswoods upon our streets that were just loaded with bloom last year seem to have equally as many buds on now.

There are other points that bee-keepers should consider. Much of the fruit in northern localities has been destroyed or more or less injured, in many places entirely destroyed, by frosts. Sugar is also ranging higher than usual. These will all have a tendency to make honey more sought after, and with the bare market that we now have, bee-keepers should not be in a hurry to rush their crops on the market at a sacrifice.

On the whole we consider the outlook for those who have for years, in spite of reverses, continued in the business, as very good. Perhaps next week we may be able to tell you that our honey harvest has fully commenced; that we have begun extracting clover again. We

have only prevented a great many of our colonies from swarming by placing on additional storeys, giving them more room.

A GOOD SEASON LOOKED FOR.

Reports From All Over the Dominion that the Prospects are Good.

WET AND COLD RETARD HONEY GATHERING

ACTING on the suggestion of friend Wood, of Monticello, we sent out postals to thirty correspondents in various parts of Canada, asking for semi-monthly reports. That our friends have acceded to the request the subjoined reports attest.

Nearly all complain of excess of rain, and the season which opened so auspiciously, turned cold and stormy, necessitating feeding in many parts where the apiarists had only a few days previous been compelled to use the extractor. All agree that the outlook is bright and we would ask a careful perusal of "our own apiary" notes anent rushing the crop onto the market.

We do not know that we have ever published anything of more interest than these reports, and with the voluntary efforts of our correspondents, we hope to be able to show regularly just how the industry is flourishing in this fair Dominion.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

QUEENS.

Spring opened three weeks earlier than usual, with alternate rain and sunshine, such as makes the heart of the bee-keeper glad. An abundance of dandelion and fruit blossom, clover has been in bloom since about 10th, in fact it has been the finest spring for bees I ever saw. But alas! Where are the bees? A fatality has attended them for the past three or four years and I cannot hear of a bee within 20 miles of Charlotte town. I lost mine two winters ago and believe Mr. Gourtie was reduced to one stock. The market is bare of honey and I would like quotations for clover in one pound sections and extracted. Our demand is small and caution is necessary not to glut our home market. Last two or three days have been chilly and cloudy accompanied with heavy showers. Will you tell,

name the nearest bee-keeper to P. E. I. from whom we could buy bees?

Charlottetown.

JAMES P. COOKE,

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC.

Weather very warm; beginning of May raw cold, sufficient to yellow the young corn; last part of May to 10th June cloudy with frequent showers. No swarms; bees being confined to hives by cold, but doing better now in rearing brood. Clover promises a great yield; fruit blossoms and dandelions over but bees did not benefit by them; working now on raspberries. Before the late cold quite a little honey gathered; cool nights.

H. F. HUNT,

Villa Mastai, June 15, '89.

ST. JOHNS.

Past two weeks have been very rainy and many skeps have starved out. Bees are reduced greatly in consequence. Locusts and white and alsike clover are in bloom but no honey coming in.

W. A. PEARSON.

Lacolle, June 15, '89.

ONTARIO.

LANARK.

Extremely wet up to the 10th. Slight flow of honey for some time, coming in a little better the last week; some colonies are storing a little, white clover beginning to bloom; will not be very abundant in this section. Drouth of two seasons past and want of snow last winter has killed a lot of it. Swarming in a small way has been going on since the 10th. One of our neighbors had a swarm come from an old box hive in May. Prospects are not very bad at present. Don't know what the weather may be—if it continues cold and wet there will not be a very large amount of clover honey and the bees will not be able to take what little there is. Great promise of basswood at present if the weather is suitable. Very little alsike clover sown; can't say about buckwheat. Dandelion has given some and is not dying yet.

J. K. DARLING.

Almonte, June 18, '89.

LEEDS.

The weather for the past ten or twelve days has been very showery, almost a continued rain and at times was heavy. The weather previous to that had been favorable for the secretion of honey and some considerable had been stored but it was all required by the brood during the above mentioned honey dearth. The prospects for a good honey harvest are fine. White and

alsike clover are just opening and looking grand. There has been no swarming in this locality as yet except from small old-fashioned box hives and very few have those. The C. B. J is now (with the Poultry Weekly added) a paper which should be found in every farmer's home. At two cents per number none can afford to do without it.

MATTHEW B. HOLMES.

Athens.

LENNOX.

The past week has been fairly favorable for bees as to weather, and they have flown from the commencement of clover bloom. The clover, however, is not abundant, owing to the past two or three unfavorable summers. The week preceding the last was not favorable, being cold and rainy and yielding but little honey. The prospects are fair.

A. PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

VICTORIA.

Hardly a day fit for handling bees from May 17th to 10th June. Several stocks (eight per cent.) played out during that time, all in frame hives. No loss in warm diagonal comb hives. On 11th or 12th clover began to yield. I find bees on red clover blossoms just opening out. Am informed that basswoods in the fields have dropped their blossom buds, presumably from effects of frosts. Nectar gathered last three days is the thinnest I ever saw, but it has made the bees take hold on partly built sections, and the prospect is now that we may get section honey from clover. Just completed clipping all queens. Don't think there is a queen cell having brood in the whole yard, but cells are being formed. Have not heard of a swarm yet in this neighborhood. About 70 per cent of my bees are good to extra good, 20 per cent medium to good and 10 per cent weak. Lost 4 out of 94 in wintering and about 10 or 12 since. Wintered in cellar. Bees were in poor condition last fall, food granulated. Not being a Wiggins, cannot give the "weather prospects" but will take it as it comes. The foregoing information is furnished and will be continued twice a month on condition that those furnishing it are given the results twice a month for which if necessary I am willing to contribute \$1 per year as it is done by an American association.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, June 15th, 1889.

MUSKOKA.

Since the 21st of May we had but three sunny days on which bees could fly all day, viz.: 12th, 13th and 14th of June. They seemed to gather honey fast during these fine days. A medium

colony on scales registered seven lbs. on the 14th inst; I had five swarms and increased two. To-day commenced with a thunder shower, with very little prospect of clearing up; it is altogether too wet for a good honey yield. Strawberries, thimble berries and clover are the main flora from which bees gather now. The clover, white red and alsike, are just coming in bloom; the white clover has always been first but not so this year.

E. SCHULZ,

Kilworthy.

YORK..

The weather since the 26th May has been anything but favorable for bee keeping. Frost with cold rains and gloomy weather has destroyed and blighted any prospects for an early flow. The prospects are now brighter, many in this section being fully prepared for it. Swarming commenced on the 4th of May in the home yard. Several had swarms here before the middle of the month of May. Sycamore, Chestnuts, Thorn Weigelia Rosea North of China, Dentzia Gracilis, Flamia, Tartarian Honey Suckle, Acacia, Dandelion, etc. Clover now in abundance. Prospects good, never better, if we have sunny weather. Weighed several hives on May 25th—60 lbs. and some 80 lbs. To-day they hold their own, while a few have gained considerable. Have lost a good many queens during the cold spell by balling. Honey—extracted 11c. from 18 to 20 for comb.

Toronto.

JOHN McARTHUR.

SIMCOE.

Barrie has more of clouds than any other point in Ontario, Pembroke excepted, but the past month was even worse than usual. Rain and cold prevailed, hence only a few days that bees could do anything outside, and they did very little inside. Stocks strong in bees, abundant in stores and in double walled hives increased in strength; the weaker either declined or remained stationary. The weather, however, is warmer now, the clover is beginning to bloom and we expect both honey and swarms in the next ten days.

Barrie.

J. R. BLACK.

PEEL.

June came in wet and cold. There has been very little honey gathered this month to date had the weather continued cold the past week, plenty of colonies would have starved if they had not been fed. However, the weather has been somewhat warmer and finer; there now being a little more honey gathered than the bees consumed. White clover is beginning to bloom, and if there are occasional showers

there may be a surplus of honey gathered from that source. Locusts are in bloom but the frost injured them greatly.

Streetsville.

W. COUSE.

WELLAND.

Bees throughout Welland county are in pretty good shape—colonies strong but brood chambers are nearly destitute of honey, owing to incessant rains and chilly weather during last two weeks. Clover in full bloom now and bees have brought in considerable honey last two days. Raspberries are also in full bloom which is unusual with us as the clover flow is usually about gone when clover commences. No swarming in my neighborhood yet. I am within one mile of Lake Erie but well sheltered from cold winds. Six miles out in the country and near low swampy land the bees are swarming. Comb honey selling from 20. to 25c., extracted 15c.; no new honey in market yet.

J. F. DUNN,

Ridgeway.

LINCOLN AND NIAGARA.

On the afternoon of May 20th we had a high wind and a dash of rain and June 3rd and 6th were the only two fine days we had up to the 10th of this month. This week has been fair, but to-day has been immense; the weather since the 20th of May was wet and cold. On the morning of the 29th I found the thermometer had registered five degrees of frost, killing tomatoes, beans, grapes, blackberries, and potatoes. Some favored places were not touched. There must have been quite a loss in bees flying during rainy days, as I saw quite a number stiff and dead. But my bees were never better and prospects could not be better. White clover is making a grand show but will not be at its best for ten days or two weeks. Bees storing nicely in sections; very little swarming. So far no new honey offered yet.

W. ELLIS,

St. David's, June 14, '89.

DUFFERIN.

As this is the first of the regular reports I will go back a little further than the two weeks, and state that the spring opened very favorably. The weather the beginning of May was very hot; willows yielded splendidly. From 44 colonies I extracted over 500 lbs. of honey. A few days after the weather set in wet and cold and has continued so up to within the last few days; in that time we have had sleet, snow and two very sharp frosts. When extracting I left plenty of honey for two or three weeks, and as the bees were gathering rapidly I thought they were safe till clover came in. I little

thought of getting a month of such miserable weather as we have had, with scarcely an hour fit to open a hive. I have been feeding for over a week and have used up a large amount of honey. Before I commenced feeding, many of the colonies were killing off the drones and dragging out drone brood. The raising of worker brood has received a very serious check. The weather for the past few days has been warmer, and is looking more favorable at present. Clover and raspberry are coming out in bloom and I hope to see the bees gathering rapidly in a few days. The sharp frosts blackened the clover leaves in places, but it appears to be getting over it nicely, and I anticipate a good yield from that source. I don't expect any swarms before July, owing to the severe check on brood raising. I found the willow honey very inferior in flavor,—have been selling it at eight cents per pound, the usual retail price of first class honey in this locality is ten cents per pound.

Monticello.

GEORGE WOOD.

WELLINGTON.

The season so far has been very unfavorable, caused by exceeding wet weather, but at present is all we could wish for, being showery and warm. Bees did not work on dandelion as fruits came out about the same time and after a short time of bloom the frost killed all available flowers and the bees were forced to rest from their labors. They brooded well for a while and many colonies were on the verge of swarming but the cool weather checked them and now after the dearth, appears white clover and they begin work on it. Prospects seem good at present for thistle and clover. Honey worth 15c. retail. Some have extracted and wish they had not.

J. H. DAVISON,

Mount Forest, June 15, '89.

BRANT.

The last two weeks has not been very good for bees. Up to the 11th it has rained most of the time, but it has faired up now and swarming begun. Everything looks favorable for a good honey flow. The bees are gathering honey from the white and alsike clover. The one I have on the scales began to gain on the 12th—1 lb. on the 12th, 2 on 13th and to-day (14th) 4 lbs., and if the weather keeps as fine as it is now you may look for some large reports this year. Honey is selling in Brantford at from 12½ to 16 cts; comb brings 20 cts. but not much in demand. Comb fdn. on the raise; Japanese buckwheat in good demand. The bee-keepers are beginning to wake up and to provide pasture

for the bees. So mote it be, for without pasture no honey can we expect.

Brantford.

D. ANGUISH.

OXFORD.

The first week in June was quite cool and wet. Bees flew but little. The second week was warm and fine. Bees commenced to gather from clover on the 11th and are gathering quite fast to date. Clover is better than for several years. The wet weather has been favorable for clover. Bees that had plenty of stores are strong in bees and brood. Those light have not bred up so well. A few neglected have stored. Prospects are good, one neighbor had a swarm on May 19. I have heard of two or three swarms this week. Clover is not at its best yet. I will give prospects of basswood next time. All spring crops are good. fall wheat better than usual. The season is two weeks earlier than usual, commenced haying yesterday; plenty of fruit here.

Holbrook.

MARTIN EMIGH.

GREY.

The past two weeks have been wet and cold which has resulted in a large consumption of honey while very little has been brought in. Brood rearing has not been vigorously carried on, so that at this moment the average working force is lighter than it ought to be and with very little old honey in the hives. White clover is showing bloom and a change for the better has taken place in the weather.

OWEN SOUND.

R. MCKNIGHT.

PERTH.

The weather during the past two weeks has not been as favorable as usual this time of year; too cool and also too much rain. The clover is in excellent condition, but I fear the basswood bloom in this locality is ruined on account of the severe frosts of late. Have had two swarms to date only, the flow of honey being too scant. Bees in very fair condition for the harvest if it comes.

Stratford, June 15, '89.

F. A. GEMMILL.

BRUCE.

Bees wintered well in Bruce last season, and the last week of April and first three of May were as favorable as could be desired, consequently a good quantity of honey was taken in from the blossoms of fruit trees and dandelions. This stimulated breeding very much, but a change took place in the elements. On the last week of May cold winds and rain mixed even with snow began, and continued nearly three

weeks. Strong frosts also appeared at night which destroyed all bloom, paralyzed the bees, and swept out of existence every weak colony not specially attended to. Grape vines and all tender plants were blackened, which makes them fruitless for this season. Nevertheless at this date the elements seem to be settled; bees are booming, and as white and alsike clover are abundant, and the plants are healthy there are good prospects of an abundant honey crop.

J. ANDERSON,

Tiverton, May 15, '89.

ESSEX.

The weather for bees has been bad, but the prospect for honey is good. Lots of white clover and bees are swarming every fine day, but they are very short of honey; so much brood all eaten out of house and home would starve if the weather had not changed. This will be a good year for bees I think.

R. E. SMITH.

Tilbury Centre.

NORFOLK.

Our bees are booming on alsike clover while one week ago they were on the point of starvation. Why do bee-keepers not sow more of this valuable crop? With the prospect for Linden and the quantity of Japanese buckwheat to be sown in this vicinity we are looking for a good season. Five swarms have issued making our yard just number one hundred colonies at present.

E. & G. W. BARBER.

Hartford.

MANITOBA.

LISGAR.

Cloudy and cool, second week fine for bees. Honey came in lively, queens crowded, could extract 15 and 20 pounds from some colonies. Honey gathering principally from prairie flowers. Colonies very strong, some swarms. The prospects are good for a good season.

C. F. BRIDGMAN.

Fernton, Man.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE COMING HIVE.

THE coming hyve iz the wone that haint got hear yet, butt I feel sure it's coming; meanwhile lett uss lay awake nights with the camphor bottle close at hand to soothe our aching heads and ponder on its coming. I feel sure the whole secret ov success in keeping bees lies in the coming hyve. There is a noble marter to our caws that lives a few miles from me; he has kept bies about twenty-five years; what a los to our pursuit it wil bee when he is

know more. I will feel in the language of the poet when he is gon to exclaim, let him R. I P. or let him rest in piece. I have visted him almost every year for many years, and almost every year he invents a new hive which he says is the coming hyve. I wish yo could se his place; it shows for itself what disappointed hopes and years of long labor the man has past here for our behalf. Yes and what I am fearful of is that the coming hive is among the number he has invented and he is unaware of the fact; it seems it must be there or else it's still coming. I told him it was all right to keep so many kinds of hives for it was according to Fringle. Mean while after paying a few hundred dollars for hives which was claimed to bee the coming hive, but which I found was not, I hav for a good menny years ben using a hive of mi own make, and pachently am watin for the cumming hive. How can we dout its coming when so many have gone after it. Any phool noes it aint so much the beas that makes the honey, but its the hive. A pint of beas in the coming-hive and tremendous yealds of honey, will be the watch-word in future years. Yes, I make a simple, unplanned, unpainted box, nine inches bi thirteen inches square inside, with bottom-board nailed on, and plain cleated cuver. I could almost make one ip fifteen minutes, the lumber for each hive costs about 18c. I let every hive stand on its own footing. 'Tis a case of the survival of the fittest, and thave got so now tha al survive. Yes and I avoid all them—oh dear, what is it you call it—goin there, overhauling, tumbling up, contractin, tuckin in, spreadin-brood, manipulat-in, gultin, seein to, seein if thave got a good queen, nursin, pettin and pacin, oh no, I never do so, and ime foolish enough to trust to beas to make honey, while others I se are getting large yealds of hyves. I hope the coming hive will be among there yield. I'm wating.

JOHN F. GATES,

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

APICULTURAL ITEMS.

REPLY TO "OBSERVER," PAGE 926—THE HALLAM-SHIRE LAW.

OBSERVER" has not tried this "Law" because it is put forward too-much in the style of a patent medicine advertisement, but still he says it may be all right nine times out of ten. Now friend, have you not just overdone yourself? What can you know about the "Law" if you never try it? Also how can it possibly remind one of a patent medicine advertisement? Seeing that all such

require you to first buy a dose before you can try it, while not one offers to guarantee a cure. Now friend, if you will get to work, at testing this law I will replace the first queen you lose free of cost, and what is more I will guarantee her bees to winter on anything out of doors that they can be induced to store, bug-juice, honey dew, fall honey, or anything, and the combs can be half filled with pollen too if you will keep them in a "chimney-shaped hive" known here as a storified hive.

Your farmer friend must have learned his bee-keeping in the old country. The uniting four colonies of bees into one stock, and wintering the four chimney-shaped hive, was just the thing to do, and as to its being somewhat original, I can prove any day that the system is over 200 years old here, and is the one that will yet sit on all others despite the loud shouting. It has held its own name, even as practised over a century ago with no improvements in the hives. Then why murder the word stock. How can three lots of queenless bees be three stocks? Colonies is the right word to use friend, when they were united to another one—a stock with a good queen—the whole lot made a grand stock.

GLASS SECTIONS.

Our friend is troubled somewhat over these, tho' he says the English are. He thinks glass will always be too dear on the American continent to take any stock in them. I hope it won't hurt his feelings if I tell him that thanks to protection in America there is not a village or town without a glass works on the whole north continent in which glass suitable for making sections cannot be had for nothing; yes, and what is more a child can make easily 500 pound sections per day by the fire-side with tools that do not ought to cost fifty cents. The process is not published yet, but it is perfected and I shall shortly place the whole process before the public in a book. I may say *en passant* that they can be worked in almost all styles of supers and that they can be filled in with foundation fixed in less than half the time required to do the same with the one-piece wooden sections. The sections are made of four or more pieces of glass and no nails, cement, or other joint, is used at the corners to hold them together, yet they stand true and rigid. Super made for four and a quarter square sections will take this size in glass ones.

I feel sure that the Hallamshire glass sections will tempt every body to buy honey, so don't be troubled friend, as they will make trade better.

A HALLAMSHIRE BEE-KEEPER.

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.

Doing Away with the Extractor.

QUERY No 237.—What effect do you think doing away with the use of the extractor would have on the price of honey?

JACOB ALFAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—I do not know.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't think it would make a tremendous difference.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORDINO, N. Y.—Very little if any. The talk of such a thing is fallacious.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGETOWN, ONT.—It would raise the price of honey a few cents per pound, and lessen the amount consumed.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Don't know why? No such an arbitrary rule, can ever be brought into effect.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—No effect here, but it would very materially lessen the amount of honey used.

S. CORNELL, LINDSAY, ONT.—It is not worth while to speculate on the question. The extractor will not be done away with.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG.—None whatever. I would as soon think about laying aside the movable frame as the honey extractor.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Except as there would be an increased supply of comb honey, not at all. Comb and extracted honey do not compete very much.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—The extractor has come to stay. In many localities it is impossible to raise first class comb honey, when extracted honey can be obtained at a profit.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—This question need not trouble one, for the extractor is come to stay. It would be mere guess work at the most, and why speculate on that which will never be?

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—This is a hard question to answer without giving it a trial, but if you allow me to guess, I would think it would bring friend Pettit's choice linden honey on a par with brother Mason's basswood honey.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I do not think it would have much effect on the price of honey. The consumption would fall off and the comb honey would remain about as it is, or perhaps go down a little. Beyond a certain price honey is not used as a staple, but merely as a luxury. Generally speaking, the extracted is now a staple and the comb a luxury.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—I think it would throw a lot of inferior honey on the market, and as a consequence strained honey would not sell so well generally as the extracted does at present. Have seen such honey in this town and the people did not want to see honey until I persuaded them to taste mine and then they wanted some.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—I don't think it would affect the price at all. In my locality I can get as good a price for extracted as for comb honey. Create confidence in customers and there is no trouble. Doing away with the extractor, however, would certainly decrease the honey yield, but the yield now at best, is not a half-pound per capita.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I believe it would raise the price slightly. Comb honey cannot be counterfeited so easily. If doing away with the extractor would also do away with every mixture called strained honey, it would no doubt have a tendency to make honey more of a luxury than it now is, but that time will never come. There is no use praying for it. The best we can do is to put on the market only such an article of extracted honey as will win its way to public favor.

WM. McEVROY, WOODBURN, ONT.—If the extractor was done away with, all bee-keepers would rush into comb honey, and about five times as much comb honey would be produced, which would almost break down the comb honey market. The extractor must not go, but some of the bee-keepers will have to go if they don't stop extracting honey before it is ripe, and selling their customers thin, raw, unripened trash. Five times as much extracted honey could be sold if bee-keepers would not extract any honey until it was dead ripe, then the honey would be so very choice that every family would use it in large quantities.

Very little, if any. It would reduce the profits of bee-keepers and also reduce the consumption of honey. The extractor helps to popularise the use of honey and it has come to stay.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

FERTILE WORKER EGGS.

J. H. D.—Did you ever see bees that were produced from fertile worker eggs, or do they ever hatch?

Yes, we have seen thousands of bees. They always produce small pussy drones.

A CORRECTION.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN.—Please say that Manum puts 20 one pound sections in each shipping case, instead of two. It was an error of the Agriculturist, or in my article or MSS. Port Tackett.

RICHARD WRIGHT—Can bees be taken out of the old box hive and put into a more improved hive?

Bothwell, June 8, 1889.

This is what we call transferring and is readily done. We send back number of JOURNAL in which you will find a full description of the method.

SUCCESSION OF BUCKWHEAT BLOOM.

A. SUBSCRIBER.—Will you please answer through the columns of your valuable journal the following question: At what dates should I sow buck-wheat in order to have a succession of bloom from about the 12th of August to the 15th of October.

Buckwheat blossoms about six weeks after sowing, and if you will sow every two weeks no difficulty will be experienced in having a succession of bloom.

A BEGINNER'S SUCCESS.

J. H. COOK.—I put six swarms in the cellar last fall and all wintered; five strong, one weak. I am a new beginner in the care of bees, but find it very pleasant employment. I set them out of the cellar the 20th of April, two weeks earlier than last year. They are doing well and I think the indications are for a good season. I put the sections on about a week ago, thinking it would give them more room and prevent increase. I use the Langstroth-hive.

Irasburgh, Vt., June 2nd, '89.

A DRY SPRING IN BRUCE.

A. BSCHTEL.—I went into winter with 23 colonies and they all came out this spring in good condition, except two which were queenless and I put them in with others. That leaves me 21 colonies in good condition. I never had bees so strong so early in the season. During the first part of May the bees brought in a good deal of willow honey so that I had to give them room for breeding by extracting. I took 230 lbs. and sold it all in one week. The last two weeks have been very cold and frosty so the bees could do nothing, and now they seem to be preparing for winter as they are killing their drones and pulling them out of the cells and dragging them out of the hives. They have got over the swarming fever for a while. The season has been very dry here; we had no rain since last fall not worth speaking of until this week, it has been raining nearly all the time so that everything is flooded with water.

Port Elgin.

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

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

POULTRY • WEEKLY

W. C. G. PETER,

EDITOR.

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

IT seems there is a chance for a new poultry house this year at "Canada's Great Fair." It is to be hoped this will become a fact. Last year there were over twenty-two hundred birds at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. How much this represents when you come to think of it, over twenty-two hundred choice birds, remember that; so that as every show bird is selected from a flock of various numbers what a host of chicks were tenderly watched to select that number of likely prize winners from. That is one of the most interesting features of the fancy "bis."

You watch the promising "young un" for the whole season, and as new beauties develop your heart glows with pleasure, and when you finally decide that it will take a mighty good bird to beat him there is a glow of pleasurable excitement in anticipation of what may be. But there is another side. After you have watched and waited, longed and hoped for a season your cherished wish has to be thrown aside for the hitherto almost faultless specimen may get too much growth of comb, or, at the last moment almost the comb may fall over, it may get too light or too dark in plumage when its last coat appears, or it may indulge its pugnacious proclivities and spoil itself forever as a show bird. The fancier has many hopes and as many fears, till the day of exhibition dawns. Don't forget, every one of you readers, to visit the poultry department at the Industrial. May it

be a "spick and span" new building. "Take your partners" gentlemen all, and promenade all through one of the most interesting places you will ever get into. If you "old folks" can spare the cash to make a present to some of the boys and girls that will be useful, profitable and beautiful, here is the chance to get all three. But don't buy them for the boys and girls that "don't care for chickens;" if you know that "mother" has been just longing for some of those thoroughbred birds, why, "save up" now and buy here a handsome pair, trio or pen, at the greatest show of all—Toronto Industrial.

* * *
The continuation of the article "On Going into the Chicken business" is unavoidably omitted this week.

* * *
Now is the time for fanciers who desire to dispose of surplus stock in the fall, to commence advertising. Nine out of ten who purchase buy from the man with whose name they have become familiar through seeing it constantly before them. The WEEKLY occupies a field which the other journals do not cover.

—————
"How do you find out These Things?"

THIS is one of the often propounded queries that we are called upon to answer. We were advising a person not to use chaff that contained any thistles for this brooder floor. "Why?" was the question. "Because the thistle thorns will pierce the feet of the young chicks and cause them a lot of suffering," we replied. How did we "find this out, and are we sure the thorns will stick in the tough skin of the chicks foot?" are the next queries. Well, friends, we brought all our ex-

perience in a dear school, the academy of practical experience.

This spring we exhausted our supply of wheat chaff, for the brooders, and put in some hay chaff, and this had some thistles among it. In a day or two our beautiful nimble chicks, two weeks old, began to "mope around", as the saying is, and we could not account for it at all. All acted the same way, would not stand up; they were hearty in appetite but seemed in pain. At last our better half made a close examination, which revealed the fact that the thistle thorns had pierced the feet of the chicks to such a degree that they found it more pleasant to lie down than to "stand on thorns," literally too. Mrs. P. extracted eleven thorns from the feet of one bird, some had gone through and were protruding on either side of the feet. Now don't you think for a moment that the skin of a chick's feet is "tough," as our querist put it; far from it, in a young chick the skin is quite tender and the feet readily bleed, even the pecking of the chicks at the feet of each other in the incubator will draw blood. That is a good way to learn about the thistly chaff not answering for the brooder floor. Don't you think so reader? We are not apt to forget the lesson we were taught then.

A few parties from a distance were in to see the incubator yesterday; it is due to-day, but a few chicks, about 25, were out then and lots of eggs chipped. One of the party asked "who pips the shell for them; as there is no hen to do it?" We informed the questioner that the chicks were not assisted in that way at all, by their maternal *parent*. "What!!" said our visitor "the hen don't chip the shell, well, I always thought they *had to do it*; and I was just wondering how it could be done in the incubator, and I was thinking, if you did it, *how clever you must be, to chip it right on the beak every time*." Well I had given myself away and before a lady, too; that interested fair one might have departed with the idea that your humble servant was really as clever as the best old "Biddy" that (n)ever chipped an egg. It is at times like these we wish for the "newspaper ears," referred to by "Mark Twain" so that we could fold them over our face to hide our discomfiture. That lady though "found out some-

thing." And this is the way 'every one "finds out things" to their greatest advantage in poultry keeping, viz., by solid practical experience, there is no more "Royal Road" to it, than there is "to fortune."

For the POULTRY WEEKLY.

More Hints About Orphan Chicks.

DOUTLESS many would like to know how to supply artificial heat to the chickens. It is comparatively easy. First remember that heat only is necessary, and flannel, wool and such things to nestle under are entirely superfluous.

Take an oblong boiler about six inches deep, and of area sufficient to cover say 25 chicks, and enclose it in a four-sided box, propping it on slats nailed inside, at such a height that chickens of four weeks cannot touch it with their heads. Into this fit first a tube to fill by, reaching an inch above the top of the box; second, two tubes in one end, one about four inches above the other and coming out of the end of the box about three inches. I will explain the purpose of these later. Now pack chaff, sawdust, or best of all asbestos, tightly on top of the boiler and nail on the lid. In one of the sides of the box cut two or three holes about an inch from the ground and large enough to allow a good sized chicken to pass through. Shelter these holes with strips of felt or thick flannel cut 1½ in. wide and nailed at the top so as to overlap each other about half an inch. Fit a thin board so that it will slide loosely under the boiler. Cover it with chaff about one inch deep, set the brooder on top and it is complete.

Now for the heat which may be applied in two ways. First way. Fill the boiler with hot water which must be renewed pretty frequently, drawing off from the top one of the two end tubes as much as will run freely, and then filling up with boiling water. Second way. Take an ordinary tin fruit can and conduct the two end tubes into it, one at the top and one at the bottom. Solder them in tightly and also solder up the top and then set a lantern under it so that a continual circulation of hot water may be kept up. If the brooder is to stand out of doors a slight change in the boiler must be made and the lantern made on the hurricane principle.

The first way is most trouble but easiest to make. It answers fairly well. The second way needs a mechanic to fit the lantern and therefore is more expensive but is far the best. If used on the first plan the second end tube is to empty the brooder when out of use, and is not absolutely necessary.

ROBT. W. RAYSON.

P.S. The heat should be tested with a thermometer about the height of the chicks' backs.

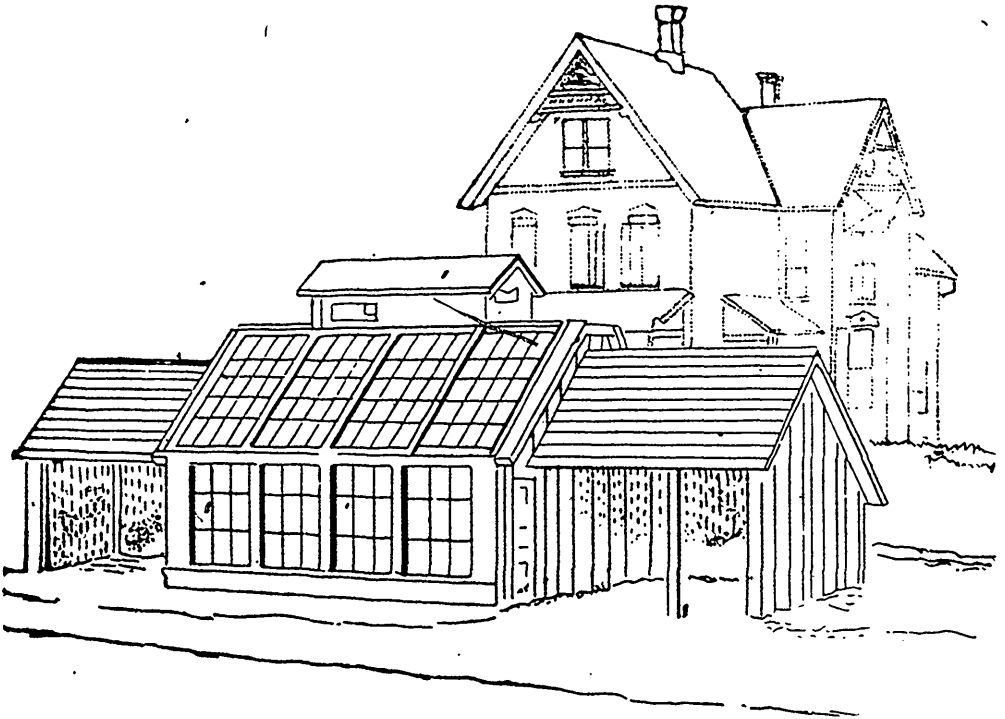
Poultry Keeping and Poultry Houses.

OUR poultry-house is placed between the factory and the dwelling house, so that I can have an eye on them every time I pass to and fro. The poultry-house should be sheltered from the prevailing winds. It should also have plenty of sunshine. During pleasant weather there should be open sheds fronting the south, for the fowls to get out and in, and take the sun and air. Two of these sheds are very convenient—one that takes the sun in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon. Sometimes the wind is in the east and sometimes in the west. If you give them two sheds, they can

such a time the openings may be closed about as tight as you can get them, and they will still have plenty of air.

The poultry-house was made according to my own notion. The south roof and south side are all glass as you will notice, and I had it made in this way because I had noticed how nicely chickens did in a greenhouse.

The glass feature I like very much indeed. During some of the severest cold weather last winter, the fowls were cackling and scratching, and enjoying themselves in the full blaze of the noonday sun, even though the temperature was far below zero outside, and that, too, without any heat except the heat of the sun combined



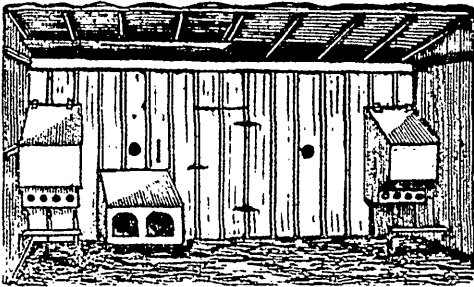
POULTRY HOUSE OF A. I. ROOT AT MEDINA, OHIO.

select the one of the two that will cut off the cold winds.

While poultry must have dry quarters and dry ground to stand on, they should also be as near to Mother Earth as may be, so as to get the benefit of the heat from the source. During the severe winter weather, their quarters should be so arranged that they may be confined to a pretty small-sized inner room, to economize the animal heat. I discovered last winter, when the thermometer was below zero, that twenty-five large fowls like the Light Brahmas would keep such an inclosure at a very comfortable temperature, simply by the heat of their bodies. At

with the heat from their bodies. The body of the house containing the glass is 10 x 14 feet. They are both open towards the south, as you will notice. The eaves come down within four feet of the ground, so that you have to stoop a little when you go under. My reason for making them so low was to admit the sun, but exclude cold storms as much as possible. Unless the weather is very severe, the fowls will be found occupying one or the other of these sheds almost every sunny day. In the morning the sun pours directly into the shed at the right; and in the afternoon the same way with the other on the left; and one or the other of them

is almost always protected from the cold winds. You have probably often noticed the way in which fowls congregate around the corner of a building, so as to avoid the wind. Well, the open sheds are made to answer another purpose still. In sultry weather the poultry seem to be happier when roosting out in the open air, or up in a tree, than anywhere else. Now, their roost is a strip of pine, 3 inches wide by one inch thick, and running straight through the three buildings; that is, the perch runs through the back part of each shed, and through the back part of the body of the building also. The three buildings are made of two thicknesses of inch pine, with building paper between them; and where this perch or roost passes through the walls of the main building, close fitting doors, large enough for even the largest Brahma rooster, are made right over the perches. In winter the fowls all roost in the warmest apartment of the main building, but as soon as the weather will permit, these little doors over the perches are swung open, and the fowls crowd out into the sheds. I wanted to see what they would do if given their choice in regard to a roosting place. Well, I am gratified to tell you they always choose the shed when the weather is suitable, moving over to the warmer apartment only when the nights are chilly. Well, now, in this main apartment, protected by glass, we have a partition running lengthwise right under the ridge-pole. The figure below gives you a view of this partition.

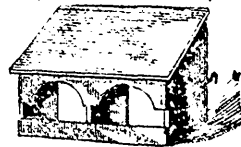


INTERIOR CENTRAL PORTION OF POULTRY-HOUSE.

You will observe that this partition does not extend clear up to the roof. It goes up about 6 feet high, and then is covered over by means of hinged doors like lids of a chest. In the cut, one of these doors is shown, swung open and hooked up to one of the roofs. This is for ventilation. During zero weather these doors close down tight. The door, also, in the centre of the partition, is closed, making it so tight that many might think the fowls would smother; but we find by experiment, that, although 25 fowls are roosting in this little apartment, only about three feet wide and fourteen feet long, they are quite

comfortable, and the air is not by any means close so long as the temperature is below zero. A thermometer at such times will show this sleeping apartment to be always above the freezing-point, with 25 large fowls. It must be ventilated promptly, however, as soon as the weather changes sufficiently.

Occupying each corner of the room above, and up against the partition spoken of, you will see a couple of feeders. These are made of inch boards, and screwed fast into the corner. The top is made sloping enough so that the fowls cannot stand on them, nor can their droppings find a lodging-place. Each feeder holds a two-bushel bag of grain. You will notice that the grain all runs down into the little trough at the bottom. The fowls have access to these troughs by means of four auger-holes. The auger-holes should be just large enough to let a hen get her head in. If too large, they will get to scattering the grain. While feeding they stand on a perch, as shown, about a foot from the ground. Neither rats nor mice have ever found access to these feeders. Between these feeders you will notice a pair of nest-boxes. The roof of these is also sloping, for the reason given above. These nest-boxes are made large enough to admit a Brahma hen and let her turn around. The strip in front is to prevent eggs from being rolled out by accident. We prefer to have them in pairs, because, if the occupant of one nest is sitting, any hen that wishes to get in with her can get accommodations so near by as to avoid discussion in regard to who has the best right, etc. The nest-boxes are so they can be hooked against the wall wherever convenient; and if for any good reason the sitting hen is to be moved, unhook the box and carry it where you wish; or if it be desirable, the box can be dipped in whitewash or coal oil, to circumvent insects.



MOVABLE HEN'S-NEST.

Over the ridge of the main building is a sort of cupola. This has hinged ventilators, always kept open, except in extremely cold weather. In front of the lower sash, on the south side, is a large box kept full of ashes for the biddies to wallow and dust themselves in. Provision for water I would have located in one of the sheds, in moderate weather. In cold weather it may be put in the central apartment, to keep it from freezing. Perhaps a barrel is the cheapest arrangement ordinarily at command. To let the

water out about as fast as the poultry drink it, and no faster, a faucet made especially, like the



POULTRY FAUCET

one in the cut adjoining, is very convenient. It is made of brass, to prevent rusting, and tapering so it will screw into a round hole perfectly water-tight. A hole is drilled lengthwise and then tapped with a thread, so that the brass screw turns in loosely. This screw is bent at right angles, as shown, to make it convenient to turn it in or out. If you turn it so the water drips from the point of the wire as fast as the fowls drink it, it is all right.

Coarse bone meal, for the use of the laying hens, we put into one of the feeders with the grain. Gravel, which is found by experiment to be just what the chickens want, may also be put in the feeder, to come out with the grain. The above arrangement is for fowls in confinement; but I think it an excellent plan to have similar quarters, even where they have the range of the farm. At any time when the weather is unfavorable for outdoor wandering, they can then find a comfortable retreat and plenty of good feed. You will notice that my arrangements are for giving feed, all they want, whenever they are hungry enough to hop onto the perches before the feeders. This may not be the best way for others to do, but it suits me best. Whenever I undertake to cut short the rations, I find my fowls begin to cut short the number of eggs, and I have tested it pretty faithfully with Pekin ducks. When they had all the grain they could eat every day, they laid regularly. When I shortened their rations, occasionally one or more days passed without any eggs; but they took just as much exercise, and seemed to enjoy playing in the puddles all the same, whether they had the grain *ad libitum* or not.

The above matter and illustration which we clip from Gleanings has some excellent points and many of the details are valuable to those about to build. But we take exception to the eaves not being high, so that the attendant has to stoop on entering, this is a great deal more tiresome than may be supposed, and very unhandy indeed if there is much carrying in and out of feed, water, etc., and the glass roof is a delusion and a snare. I have tried it, for I built a poultry house on that plan some years ago; here in Canada there is too much snow and it lays on the slanting face or roof of glass causing much loss of light really, instead of sup-
plying it, and though the heat of the

suns rays is nice at midday, the heat is radiated so quickly at night, and on severe cold days, that the house is many degrees colder thereby. I have proved all this for I had the house in use for years, and blessed it backwards many a time. An improvement on the feed-boxes illustrated, would be to dispense with the auger holes at the bottom, and leave instead an opening $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with a trough shaped up in front this would always keep full of the grain or other contents of the box. I find holes make unsightly marks on the front of combs, by the birds trying to push their heads in too far, and it ruffles crests, and beards too if birds are for show. It also cuts the neck plumage to let birds feed through slats which are often recommended.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Strength of Fertile Eggs.

WILL give you a couple of experiments that will be of some benefit to your readers I think.

1st.—I set a hen on nine valuable Light Brahma eggs. On the morning of the seventh day the hen deserted the eggs. I tried to secure another hen to put the eggs under but could not get one until 10 o'clock p.m., when I obtained one from a neighbor. I placed the eggs under her. Now the eggs were left over thirteen hours, and a cold rainy day to make things worse. On the twenty-second day the hen hatched out eight fine healthy chicks and crushed the other while it was trying to free itself. This is one hundred per cent.

2nd.—I had one of my pairs of Ring doves started to set about three weeks ago. As soon as the hen had laid the second egg I was moving them when I accidentally broke a piece out of the shell of one of the eggs about the size of a pea. I at once put a piece of court or sticking plaster over the broken part. Yesterday the hen hatched both eggs. Now this shows the strength of fertile eggs.

I hope I have not taken up too much space.

GEO. H. CARLEY,

Barrie, Ont., June 8th, '89.

The above remarks can be verified by almost every breeder of experience. Many have left eggs subject to such treatment as brother Carley describes, "just to take their chance" and many have been pleasingly surprised to find a good percentage of chicks hatch. I once covered a hen's egg from an im-

ported sitting that was broken as Mr. Carley describes. I covered the place with a piece of gummed paper torn from an envelope; it hatched all right. Of course if the thick skin that lies next the shell is injured it would not hatch. In my case the eggs had travelled from Minnesota, U.S. The germ in the egg is wonderfully tenacious of life and not weak as many suppose.

THE EMBRYO.

(CONCLUDED.)

AT the time that the yolk is drawn into the abdomen, the air-cell, which has attained its full size, usually occupies about one-fifth of the interior of the shell. The chick penetrates with its beak the membrane intervening; breathes the air and commences an independent existence. The air-cell is a wonderful provision of nature, which not only provides for the respiration of the chick, but also forms a chamber wherein it may conduct, with some freedom, its labor of making its exit into outer life. If, during the period of incubation, the temperature has risen too high, that is, above 104°, with a corresponding lack of humidity of the atmosphere, the membrane intervening between the chick and the air-cell will have become so much toughened that the efforts of the chick to penetrate it are in vain and the little thing dies in the shell. This usually occurs on the nineteenth day. And it is one of the unprofitable results of attempting to hatch with inferior machines. During incubation the large end of the egg should lie slightly higher than the small end, which will prevent the chick from developing in such a position as to cause it to attempt to effect its exit at the wrong place. In the excessively dry atmosphere of Southern California, toughening of the membrane and the death of the chick on the nineteenth day, occurs to a great extent in the natural process of incubation. Experienced persons, however, avoid this result by sprinkling the eggs every alternate day with luke warm water. By the natural process eggs are not so liable to excessive evaporation as when placed in machines, for the reason that the oil on the hen's feathers soon closes, somewhat, the pores of the shells, giving the latter a glossy appearance. In a machine, eggs will retain their fresh look, and the shells remain so porous that an immersion in water for a very short time will drown the chicks contained within.

Our note is to call attention to a further advance in the knowledge of the

hatching process. The extracts say that "the chick penetrates with its beak the membrane that exists between it and the air cell." But if you will observe carefully you will find that there is an oblong opening in the membrane ready for the beak, and it enlarges as the head comes through; this oblong opening in the membrane, is surrounded at the extreme edge by a vein, which gradually dries as the chick breathes the air, and as the head of the chick forces its way out, this vein passes over its back and under the body and parts as soon as it is dry enough, as one might slip a noose of elastic over the beak and head, and as it stretched over the body and got too fine a tension it would break; so does the vein, which at first is full of blood, enlarge, the blood is absorbed and the vein, having fulfilled its mission, dries; loses its elasticity and finally breaks. The subject of the embryo, is so intensely interesting, and so ably treated, that we preferred to give the extract in the noted authors own words, our notes are from our own observation, and merely refer to differences that the more extended use of incubators since the publication of the book, has enabled us, and others too, to find out.

❖ QUERY * DEPARTMENT ❖

S. R. W.—My brother takes many agricultural journals, and all of them have more or less to say on the subject of poultry, such as how to feed and keep the birds in health, &c. But I must say I had no idea how much there is in business of poultry raising to interest one. I am so glad that you have given the subject a place in the JOURNAL, and that your editor knows how to make it interesting. I always had a notion that it was very hard to raise good birds such as I have seen at the show. But after all it appears as if there is some chance for a beginner to make his way in it. And now I want to ask you a question. I have some white hens, quite white all over, if I mate them to a white Leghorn male, will the chicks be pure white Leghorns, or must I get hens as well? These hens were a present.

Quebec, June 15th, 1889.

Your birds may be quite white all over, and yet be only common mixed hens, Look them over for colored feathers, or colored marks in the fluffy part of the feathers. See if there legs are yellow, or white, or even a pinkish tint, see if they have four or five toes and note what

kind of a comb they have, and then I can form an opinion. If you let me know in time I will give you an answer in next issue with pleasure. Note if ear lobes are white or red. If you are careful to answer these I can judge pretty well of their chance of being pure.

Thanks for your complimentary remarks. We strive to make the WEEKLY interesting to all. It is simple enough to raise pure birds but we fancy you will make a very common mistake to buy a male and mate your white hens with him; far better buy a trio (a male and two females) of a fancier; he will mate them to give you fine young stock, and you will make a good beginning.

An Eggstrordinary Railroad.

WANT to go to bed, so give me a room as soon as you can. I ought to have reached the city early this afternoon, and here it is 11 o'clock."

"What made you so late?" asked the hotel clerk, as he threw down a key to which was attached a rough edged brass tag about the size of a buckwheat cake.

"Oh, slow trains! Slow trains! They seemed to stop everywhere and at all the little cross-roads."

"That's queer."

"I should say it was. Why, at one place they stopped about seven minutes, while half a dozen people came out of the only house to be seen in the neighborhood and boarded the train. Did you ever hear anything like it?"

"Never."

"I have," said a little old man with long shaggy hair who had overheard the conversation while searching the Philadelphia directory for the name of a Boston firm,

"You have?"

"Yes, you may not believe it, but it's a fact. Some years ago I used to travel a good deal in Massachusetts. There was a place called Wheat Sheaf Lane, where the train stopped nearly every day for an old woman who was always there to send some eggs into town. Now would you believe it? One day the train stopped as usual for Aunt Betsey, who was there with her eggs, but she only had eleven. She said that an old hen was still on the nest and she wanted the train to wait until she could make up the dozen."

"Yes."

"Well I'll be darned if that train didn't wait while the hen laid the extra egg."

The late arriyal said he guessed he would go to bed, the bediamonded hotel clerk swooned, and the little old man walked down the corridor and dropped wearily into a chair.—Phil, North American.

Special Announcement.

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

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

A little girl was sent across the street to a neighbor's for milk. The cow which the neighbor owned had ceased to give milk for the time and there was none to be had. "There is no milk to-day," said the little girl on her return. "No milk," said her mother. "What's the matter?" "She didn't tell me what was the matter," was the reply, "but I guess the cow ain't laying just now."

The time has gone by for disposing of any thing in the shape of dead poultry at remunerative prices, unless it comes to market in the best order, not only as regards plucking, but also as regards the packing of the birds.

For practical purposes a profitable table fowl should have a capacity for fattening, or rather flesh forming, without an undue waste of food. It does not follow because a bird is a large feeder that it will add flesh and prove profitable as a fattener. There is as much difference in the aptitude of the various breeds of fowls to fatten, as there is in egg production; and the majority of fatteners of poultry generally find this branch of poultry farming unprofitable, because they cultivate unsuitable breeds, the fattening element being absent.

One acre of land devoted to poultry raising can be made to pay better than forty acres sown to grains: There is not a farm in Ontario whereof every acre is utilized. The odds and ends, near the buildings or the orchard, can be sown to grain or sunflowers and made to raise enough food of that variety to carry the flock through the winter.

A Grand Trial Trip.

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

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

Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

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

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

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

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

POULTRY AND BEES.

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

FARM AND GARDEN.

Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-	
Growing.....	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	4 1 50
Farming for Profit.....	8 75

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

POULTRY.

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

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURG.

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

BOX 18,

DEER PARK, ONT.

W. C. G. PETER,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

WYANDOTTES

Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb, White & Brown Leghorns,

Single-Comb White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Langshans,

B. B. R. and S. D. W. Game Bantams.

My Stock is All. Eggs in season \$3.00 per setting, two for \$5.00. Birds for sale at all times. At the late great Ontario Show, held in St. Catharins I exhibited 15 birds and obtained 13 prizes. Send for Circular.

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS,

ANGUS, ONT.



W. L. SOULES.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SILVER LACED

AND

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

ADDRESS:

HIGHGATE, ONT.

THOS. BARRETT, SID. CONGER,

Norfolk Poultry Yards,

Flat Rock, Ind.

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

BREEDS PRIZE-WINNERS OF

LANGSHANS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

AND

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

GOLD & SILVER WYANDOTTES.

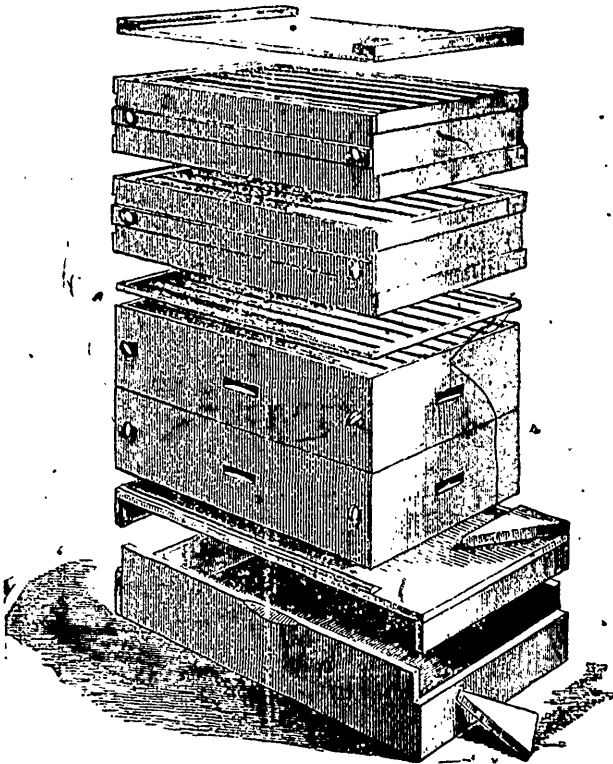
Will sell prize winners to any one that wants to win. Send for illustrated circular giving mating prices and prizes won. EGGS, \$3 and \$5 a setting.

SID CONGER, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.

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

ANGUS - - ONTARIO.

HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE.



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

INDIVIDUAL OR TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

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

Nine frame....	12½ in.	13½ in.	12½ in.
Eight frame....	10 " "	13 " "	12½ " "
The frame measures	12½ " "	10 " "	

NINE-FRAME HIVES

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up....	1 50	1 10	1 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 4¼x4½ sections, made up....	1 32	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 rests or skeleton crates. (Rests take 27 4¼x4½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4¼x4½ sections) specify which—made up....	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	65	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	87	80
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3¼x4½ 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. 47, but holding only 8 frames, made up	75	72	70	67	65
No. 52—No. 51 in flat	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	

REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARDS AND REVERSERS FOR COMBINATION HIVE.

The prices for these are the same for either eight or nine frame hives.

Price each in lots of.....	1	5	10	20	50
No. 55—Without perforated metal, made up.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 56—No. 55 in flat.....	22	21	20	19	17
No. 57—With perfd metal made up.....	30	29	27	26	25
No. 58—No. 57 in flat....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 59—Reversers made up	15	14	13	12	12
No. 60—No. 59 in flat.....	13	12	11	10	10

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

The Queen of Incubators.

200 EGGS, SELF-REGULATING, \$25.00

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

H. D. MOULTON, Taunton Mass.

SEND US \$2.50

And we will send you a good serviceable man or boy.

Nickle Keyless Watch,

And FOREST AND FARM for one year.

The livliest and Best Weekly Paper published in the Dominion. Send your address for sample copy and full particulars. Special terms to bona fide canvassers.

FOREST AND FARM, ♀

CHAS. STARK, Publisher, 50 Church St., Toronto.

SALESMEN WANTED

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

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

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



DO YOU WANT

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

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

BEE-KEEPER!

Under instructions—in our Queen Rearing Apiary. Apply at once, stating salary by the month for the season.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.

June 4, '89.

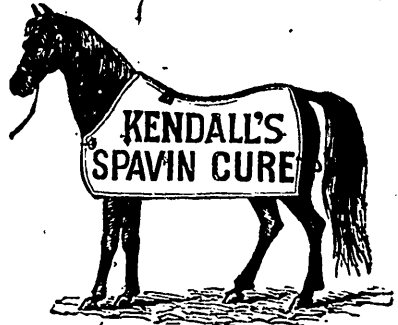
Beaton, Ont.

IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each	\$3.00
In July and August, each	1.80
In September and October, each	1.10

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

CHAS. BIANCONCINI, Bolgna, Italy. ♀



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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

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

Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, 1888.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT,
Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER,
Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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).

BEE - KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Quality and Workmanship unsurpassed. We are prepared to furnish Bee-keepers with Supplies promptly, and with goods of uniform excellence as heretofore. Our hives all take the Simplicity Frame. The "FALCON" chaff hive and the "CHATAUQUA" Hive, with DEAD AIR SPACES are both giving universal satisfaction. We manufacture a full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies, including

"FALCON" BRAND FOUNDATION.

Will gladly furnish Estimates and solicit Correspondence. Send for Illustrated Price List for 1889 free.

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,
Jamestown, N.Y. SUCCESSORS TO
W. T. Falconer.

Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR— MANUAL OF THE APICARY.

This fifteenth thousand multiplied and more richly illustrated than previous editions. It has been fully revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. Price by mail \$1.50. Liberal discount to dealers and for clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LANSING, MICH.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW.

A 50 cent Monthly that gives the cream of apicultural literature, points out errors and fallacious ideas and gives each month the views of leading bee-keepers upon some special topic. THREE samples free

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION

We are turning out sections at the rate of 10,000 per day right a long, in addition to our regular hive and supply trade, and we are prepared to furnish them in any regular size and style in large quantities at very low rates.

Our prices are as follows:—

1000	\$ 4 50
5000	12 00
5000	30 00
10,000	37 50

All orders entered as received, and shipped with promptness. Order early to avoid the rush. These prices are spot cash

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

Special inducements are offered to canvassers Write us.

= CANADA =

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



PATENTED JULY 12, 1887.

SECTION PRESS

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

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

BEEES AND HONEY.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

THE QUEEN BREEDERS' JOURNAL

E. L. PRATT, Pub., Marlboro, Mass.

A 16-page Monthly devoted to Queen Breeders and Queen Rearing. Price 50 cents a year. Send your name on postal and receive a sample copy of this bright new journal. Address, The Q. B. Journal, 175 Main St., Marlboro, Mass

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE, with a descriptive Price-list of the best improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb-Foundations, Section Honey Boxes, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly to
A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio