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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POUSTRY WEEKLY.

## POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 7 BEETON, ONT., MAY 8, 1889. WHOLE No. 215

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POUSTRY WEEKLY.

### PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

#### TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

#### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	5.00
One inch.....	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	8.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches--1 Col.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Sixteen inches--1 page ...	25.00	40.00	75.00

#### STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

#### EXCHANGE & MART.

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

#### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

The D. A. JONES Co., Ld., Beeton,

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

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt.

American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERRORS. — We make them: so does everyone, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

### CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POUSTRY WEEKLY,

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
" " Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
" " Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.40
" " Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	1.35

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BEES FOR SALE.**

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

Address JULIUS HOFFMAN,  
Canajoharie, N. Y.

**CARNIOLAN QUEENS  
A SPECIALTY.**

Largest and Purest Carniolan Apiary in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list

Address, ANDREWS & LOCKHART,  
Pattens Mills, Washington Co., N. Y.

**BEES - BEES**

YES, all the Bees you want by the pound. Will be able to ship by May 5th to 10th if weather keeps fine. All kinds of Bee Supplies at rock bottom prices. Send for Price List for 1889.

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

**BEES FOR SALE.**

BEST IS CHEAPEST.

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

Address LEWIS JONES,  
DEXTER P. O., ONT.

**IMPORTED QUEENS**

In May and June, each \$2.00  
In July and August, each 1.80  
In September and October, each 1.40

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

CHAS. BIANCONCINI, Bologna, Italy.

**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.

**FOR SALE.**

OUTFITS for making Two-Ounce Shaving Sections, consisting of one Form and a Sample Frame of 20 sections made up, ready to lift off the form; also, enough veneer to make 1,000 Sections. All packed and delivered at the Express Office, for \$3.50.

Address W. HARMER,  
411 Eighth St., MANISTEE, MICH.

In responding to this advt. mention the O. B. J.

**BEE SUPPLIES.**

Single and double-walled Hives, Frames, sections, etc., at lowest prices. Quality and workmanship of the best. Send for price list to

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont., (Box 450).

**BROTHER BEE-KEEPERS**

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

WILL ELLIS,  
St. David's, Ont.

**POSTAL CARD**

Is all it will cost you to get three copies of the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW. Of the year 1888 we have several hundred volumes, and so long as the supply holds out, we will send free to each applicant THREE copies selected from those back numbers. This is done to allow bee-keepers to become acquainted with the REVIEW, with the hope that the acquaintance may prove of mutual benefit. Price of the Review 50 cts a year.

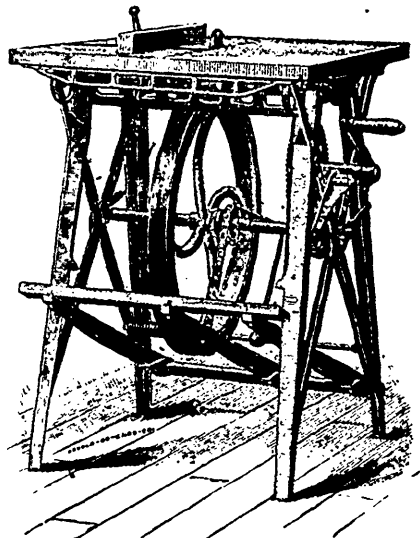
**The Production Of Comb Honey!**

is a neat little book of 45 pages. Price 25 cents. This and the REVIEW one year for 65 cents. The book and the REVIEW two years for \$1. Stamps taken, either U. S. and Canadian.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

**Barnes Foot Power Machinery.**



See advertisement, on another page. We have just arranged for the sale of these machines, and we can quote a price F.O.B. cars at Toronto (duty and freight paid there). On application we will forward catalogue and pricelist free.

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



ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEES

20 Colonies of Bees for sale cheap. Apply to L. WADE, Angus.

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

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

I HAVE 500 pounds of very nice white Honey on hand for which I solicit offers. ERNEST SCHULZ Killworthy, Ont.

ONE COLONY in Combination Hive, 2-storey, wired combs, for wax, foundation or cash. WE MORRISON, Alvinston, Ont

FOR sale.—36 hives' bees and working belongings, or bees by the hive. Apply to H. O. FITZGERALD, Box. 296, St. Catharines, Ont.

1 000 LBS. OF BEES FOR SALE.—Will be able to ship 1st of May; 100 colonies of bees, 800 lbs. of Foundation at 40c and 45c. Send for price list. J. A. FOSTER, Tilbury Centre, Ont.

ITALIAN BEES for Sale or Exchange.—Can spare 8 or 10 colonies in either 8 frame Langstroth or the New Heddon hive, all in prime condition; wax or foundation aksh in exchange as cash. F. A. GEMMELL, Stratford, Ont.

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

BEES FOR SALE.—15 colonies, good and extra strong, in Root's winter chaff hives. Must be sold, as the owner is giving up bee-keeping. Inspection invited. P. R. SHAVER, Box 84, Stratford.

POULTRY

WYANDOTTES and other varieties of high-class Poultry. Eggs from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Send for circular. W. T. TAPSCOTT, Brampton, Ont.

FOR all varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, Guinea Pigs, Shetland Ponies, Maltese Cats, Dogs, address Col. J. LEFFEL, Springfield, Ohio.

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.

EGGS ONLY.—One dollar per 13 from White Leghorns that won at all the local shows last fall, beating prize winners at Industrial. H. W. G. SIBBALD, Britannia, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From prize winning Brown and White Leghorns and Black Minorcas, \$2.00 per 13; also a few Brown Leghorn hens for sale cheap. BROADBENT & EDWARDS, Box 633, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Great big Light Brahmias, \$12.00 per breeding pen. Also pen of Wyandottes, and S. S. Hamburgs at \$10.00 per pen. Address CHAS PALMQUIST, Knoxville, Ill.

EGGS from prize Buff Cochins and Brown Leghorns \$1.00 per setting. Also Beagle, trained for deer, hare and fox hunting, and English Land Spaniel imported from England, trained for Partridges. WILLIE CATTANACH, Sutton West, Ont.

OLENTANGY BROODER. Only \$5.00, Patented. 1st medal at Ohio Centennial. Eggs for hatching, of 30 varieties. Warranted true to name. (Box 433). Address GEORGE S. SINGER, Cardington, Ohio.

HUODAN Pullets, good birds, which I guarantee to give satisfaction—to sell or exchange for Bees—or offers of anything usual. WM. LAMBERT, Williamsville, Ont

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, Eggs for Hatching. \$4 per 13 or \$2 per half doz. THOS. BLACK, Heathcote, Ont.

JOHN A. EDGAR is breeding from three pair of imported Pigeons—Yellow Jacobins, Black Crested Fantails and White Fantails. For sale—Yellow Jacobin Cock \$3, 1 B C Fan Cock +3 or the two for \$5 One White Fan Hen \$2. Forest, Ont, Canada

FOR SALE.—Eggs from grand W. C. B. Polish tows \$2 per doz., White and Brown Leghorns \$1. Bronze Turkeys, weighing 10 lbs., eggs \$1 per 9 Pekin Ducks, \$2, Langshans \$2. Mastiff dog wanted. I. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Lock Box 115 Ont

ROB BURROUGHS & CO. Fancy Pigeon Importers, Toronto, Ont.—Jacobins, Trumpeters, Owls, Nuns, Magpies, Turbets, Swallows, Bald Tumblers and other exhibition birds only, in all standard colors; we have a few pairs for sale. send stamp for reply; mention the C. B. J. & P. W.

BUFF COCHINS—Have two cockerels very fine in color and shape (one of which was scored 924 by Mr Bicknell) well worth \$25 each, that I will sell singly with two pullets or hens for \$17. apply at once to F. C. HARE, Whitby, Ont.

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

EGGS from prize winning Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmias. My breeding stock are all prize winners and will average 93 points. Buff and Black Cochins imported stock, will only have a few settings to spare this season. Send on your orders at once. Young stock for sale after Sept 1. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. No reduction. G. H. HANSLER, Tilsonburg, 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.

HOW TO MANAGE BEES;

OR BEE-KEEPING FOR THE "MASSES"

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

W. S. VANDRUFF, Waynesburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

My entire stock of Bees—4 hives, chaff packed. Also nine surplus single-walled hives, Queen nurseries, and a stock of frames of good comb. And all surplus arrangements for taking comb or extracted honey. The reason for getting, bad health. Will be sold cheap. JOHN A. NOBLE, Norval, Ont., Breeder Black Minorcas.

1880 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Tested queen in April, May and June ..... \$1.50  
after July 1st ..... 1.25

Untested Queens ..... 0.90

Sent by mail and safe arrival guaranteed; also nuclei and full colonies. Eggs of Pekin ducks and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, \$1.10 per setting of thirty.

Address, W. P. HENDERSON, Murfreesboro' Tennessee.



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

Vol. V. No. 7

BEETON, ONT., MAY 8, 1889.

WHOLE No. 215

## EDITORIAL.

PROBABLY many of our present subscribers have received sample copies of the JOURNAL, this last couple of weeks. They must not think it a mistake—and not take it as an intimation of carelessness on our part—and they will do us very much good by handing the surplus copy to some bee or poultry keeper and putting in a good word for the JOURNAL and WEEKLY.

\* \*

The following notice we received from the Secretary, some time since, but it was mislaid, and what we wrote was from memory of the notice which was read when it came in. This, however, gives some further particulars:—

The American International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House, Brantford, Dec. 4th to 6th, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend. State and district societies are invited to appoint delegates to the meeting. Full particulars of the meeting will be published in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member and receiving the last annual report bound, may do so by forwarding one dollar to the secretary.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### The Past and Coming Season.

THE past season in this locality was a very poor one for honey, and with prospects for such I concluded to keep down increase. Therefore only increased from 100 to 130 colonies. I only took 50lbs. of honey

the bees not even getting enough for winter, as I had to feed \$80 of best granulated sugar to bring them up to the proper weight for wintering. Of the 130 colonies put into winter quarters two died in the house and one in the cellar at the Castor apiary. The two former should not have gone into winter quarters, as one was especially weak and the other proved to have had an unfertile queen. The third colony swarmed, evidently through consuming their stores in brood rearing. I found several short of stores after being put out. I put out a few each of the following days, 8th, 9th, 10th, 16th, and the last, on the 17th of April, bees gathered pollen the first day I put any out. They have since gathered a little honey from soft maple, swamp willow and elm.

Where is Mr. Jones with his usual predictions for the prosperity of the coming season? Before this date other seasons he had the hearts of his brother bee-keepers filled with bright anticipations. Perhaps he is trying a change this season. At any rate we hope for a change in the honey crop.

H. COUSE.

Cheltenham, April 27th, 1889.

We intend doing our prophesying in the fall. Then we'll say "we told you so."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

McKnight's Medley.

MESSRS EDITORS.—I have just read that "Medley," and although it is very near midnight I must write and say, "Well done McKnight."

In handling his quill as a polemic Robert is "a man after my own heart." Why, I myself

could not have laid out that fighting doctor in better shape for a first class funeral.

I am proud of my countryman. When I give my opinion that there is not so much as a "grease spot" left of the great American Esculapius, "the great" etc, must not take it amiss, or think me an enemy—that is if his thinker is still in life.

Though I have never seen the doctor still I rather like him. I also like a good, fair, friendly fight, and this explains it. Let no timid reader imagine that a quarrel is up. This reconter between the Yankee and the Canuck is a good-natured measuring of swords—pens—and "the pen is mightier than the sword."

Never say die, doctor, as long as you have a bread pill or a bottle of colored water left in your pharmacopœia.

But what I started out to say in this squib is yet to be said, and is this: I wish to say amen to the following from Friend McKnight: "It is therefore a relief to me, and possibly to others as well, when someone, even though he be an Ishmaelite, squeezes in a fresh subject or a new idea," etc. That is good—very good. I endorse it and emphasize it. Variety is said to be the spice of life, and it is well, as Mr. McKnight says, "to break the monotony and humdrum of our bee-journals once in a while, when something fresh is devoutly to be wished." But the trouble is some old grandmothers will object to this. Many a time, in writing for the C. B. J. have I rejected "new ideas" (good ideas to my mind) which came up naturally in the course of thought. I reject them from my manuscript, not because I think they ought to be neglected, but because they might offend some old fogey who knows something about bees, but knows little of the great world of progress.

I say to McKnight, "here is my hand!" And to the doctor too (what is left of him) "here is my hand!"

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., April 26, 1889.

In a private letter the Doctor promises to "tickle McKnight's funny bone."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Atmospheric Electricity and Nectar Secretion.

SEE by the last CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that you predict a good season. A good many predicted the same last spring, among others Wm. McEvoy, but it failed to arrive.

Now I would like if you would compare the quantity and duration of the honey flow in past

years with the number of thunder storms and the presence in the atmosphere after such storms of that peculiar freshness which scientists attribute to the gas called ozone. Now my observations for the past seven years show that in seasons and localities with which I am acquainted the amount of ozone readily appreciable in the atmosphere and the amount of honey in the flowers have a strange coincidence. I would like if you would look this up at your leisure and if, as I believe, such connection exists it may possibly enable the apiarist to guess more nearly at his probable wants in the supply line.

I got a letter two weeks ago from W. Coleman, Birr, Co. Middlesex, in which he says that his bees were gathering pollen lively.

My bees are in the cellar yet, two dead so far. I do not know how they are off for feed but they will have to take their chance for about a month yet in the cellar.

J. W. WHEALY.

Kintore, Ont., April 5th.

This is a point which we have not noticed, but would be pleased to hear from others.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

REPORT FROM DUFFERIN COUNTY.

**B**EES in this locality so far as I have heard have wintered well and have come through with an abundance of stores.

The winter was very favorable for bees wintered outside. There was scarcely a week from the end of February that bees could not fly, some weeks nearly every day. My own bees have come through well. I placed 48 colonies in bee house, November 16th and set them out April 18th all alive. They were bringing in pollen quite lively two or three hours after they were set out, they were very bright and clean and scarcely soiled the hive covers. They had an abundance of stores and appeared to be none the worse for their 153 days confinement. Since setting them out I have found two queenless ones which leaves me 46 at present. The weather the past week has been wet and cool, at present time (April 30) we are getting squalls of snow, frosts at night and temperature very little above freezing point during the day.

Clover and other plants have started nicely, even in exposed places there has been very little heaving. Prospects for a good flow from dandelion, fruit bloom and clover were never better.

How are the weekly reports coming along; What do others think of it.

7 GEORGE WOOD 48-46  
Monticello, May 1st.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

I HAVE used a feeder this last season which in my estimation puts everything else into the shade. Last fall our bees were light of money. We fed the home apiary in the usual way, letting the bees seal syrup in the comb.

The out apiary was light of honey too, so I tried the feeders, you might say with a vengeance. On about 40 hives I placed feeders, each containing about 5 lbs. of syrup made of honey and best granulated sugar. I put feeders on hives when I packed them in clamp (all our bees were in clamp last year.) By the first of March some of the feeders were empty and some had very little taken out of them. I go over this apiary every two or three weeks and fill empty feeders.

This apiary is in much better condition than the home one. In the latter is one hive I marked last fall as doubtful of coming through the winter. About first of March I placed one of these feeders on this hive, holding about five lbs. of syrup, and refilled it about a week ago. It is no more one of the best hives in the yard.

The qualities of the feeder are, its durability, cheapness and easy manipulation, apparently causing no more excitement than when bees are taking food from the comb in their natural state, consequently there is a much less consumption of feed, no inciting to robbing, no loss of heat. It might be termed the perfect feeder, and it is just the thing to supply hives with water or thin syrup, that have plenty of honey in the comb. If hives were supplied with water and syrup in these feeders I think it would prevent spring dwindling to a great extent.

It has been the preaching of bright lights in the fraternity that bees cannot be fed liquid food in winter without disaster. I say it is all humbug, for I have proved it so.

One more item of interest, although out of the line of bees and honey, it is nevertheless worth thousands of dollars to the country. It is a remedy to prevent black-knot in plum and cherry trees.

This was not discovered with the determination to find out but you might say by accident. It is the opinion of nearly every one that it is an insect that causes black-knot. This is a mistake, but it is a fungus that saps the very life of the tree. The remedy has been under my notice for the past ten or eleven years. As curing a tree after it has been affected with the knot is somewhat like curing consumption in the human family I am experimenting on a

young tree at present. It is vigorous and full of life (it is a cherry) and I am in hopes of curing it. Will know in a year or two if spared to live.

WM. BUEGLASS,

Drumbo, Ont.

Will you kindly give us a detailed description of this feeder.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## THE OLD HEN FOREVER!

“WHICH was the first—the hen or the egg?” Brother Jones must solve this tough problem before he introduces the hen and chickens into the bee yard. If he says the hen was first, then we ask him where she came from, if not from an egg; and if he says the egg was first, then we ask him where the egg came from without the hen's assistance? There must be no quibbling or dodging here. This is a preliminary poultry puzzle, problem, or proposition which must be squarely met and disposed of at the outset before less important matters in the art of chicken-raising are gone into. The two apiarian editors and the new poultry editor, with their heads close together, ought to be equal to anything in this line—no matter how eggs-traordinary.

With this new departure doubtless lots of our apiarists will soon be in the same boat with the rotund Teuton who found that the “poultry peesness mit the pee peesness was more brofidable as anyding.” And this is a favorable season to strike in, just about Easter time. We would also like to know just how many eggs this trio of editors put themselves outside of last Sunday morning. They were, no doubt, under the circumstances, mindful to set a wholesome eggs-ample as to how much “hen fruit” might be devoured without any serious disturbance of the epigastric region.

So much for the hen. Now, how about the rooster? Is he to find a place amongst the bees? And if so, will his ornithological derivation and genesis be forthcoming from ye aforesaid editors? It seems to me (I may be wrong though) that it would be about as difficult to get a rooster without an egg as a hen, for the axiom that “the greater includes the less” ought to hold here.

I think it was Josh Billings who said he loved a rooster for two things—the crow that was in him and the spurs that were on him to lack up up the crow with. At any rate, the rooster part of a hennery establishment is not to be sneezed at, and don't you forget it, ye editors.



Badinage aside, I seriously think that this is a wise and prudent move, to add a poultry department to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Why? For more than one reason. In the first place a great many bee-keepers are interested in poultry and keep more or less, and the two go quite naturally together. And in the second place the poor honey seasons we have had of late have more than ever convinced bee-keepers that it is uncertain and unsafe to depend exclusively upon it as a means of subsistence. Something else must be added to have two strings to the business bow; and the poultry business is quite safe if properly conducted, as we have free trade in eggs with our neighbor south of us, to whom we ship immense quantities annually at very fair prices. But to conduct the business properly and profitably poultry literature is required no less than apian literature is required to conduct the business properly. Such information will, I have no doubt, be found in the forthcoming poultry department of the C. B. J.

Some fifteen years ago I built a hen house and yard capable of accommodating about twenty-five (counting the roosters), and sailed in. I got Leghorns, and Spanish, and Brahmas.

For just the right kind of eating give me the eggs of the Spanish and the corporation of the Brahma. They all did fairly well, and the roosters remarkably well, but I soon resigned in favor of the bees and turned the whole lot over, profits and all, to the other side of the house, promising to furnish all the feed necessary if the other side of the house would feed the feed, gather the "fruit," tend the chickens, and give me lots of them to eat when I wanted them. The other side of the house has been faithful to the compact, and I never bother my head about the hens or roosters except to eat them (especially the latter) whenever I can lay my teeth on them—always well cooked. The other side of the house declares there is a handsome profit in the hen business, but of this I always pretend to have grave doubts, seeing that my grain disappears so rapidly. Occasionally I threaten to kill off and exterminate the whole lot; but a prompt provender of the tenderest kind of "pot-pie" usually has a mollifying effect, and they get a new lease of life.

The other side of the house will now I suppose become a reader of the C. B. J., and I would not be surprised if you would hear from the aforesaid "other side."

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, April 25, 1889.

**TO THE DEAF.**—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### A WORD FOR THE BRAY CLAMP.

ON Nov. 10th, '87, we placed 13 colonies in the Bray Clamp, on the 26th of April following; pollen being on the willow, we concluded to let the bees out. On opening the clamp we found that rats had almost taken possession, having killed all but three, having entered the hives from the top. They destroyed both bees and comb. Nothing daunted, however, we determined to give it another trial, so, on the 9th of Nov., 1888, we again placed in Bray Clamp, 65 colonies, taking the precaution, however, to place the honey-boards on top of the cotton quilts, then packing all snugly with oat straw.

On the 16th of April, 1889, just ten days earlier than last year, we opened the clamps about 4 o'clock p.m., giving the bees a short fly before sun down. The day following being fine we overhauled them all, when 59 answered the roll call, six having succumbed, two from starvation and the other four being weak in bees when put in, the honey soured giving them the dysentery. We might add that the others are in excellent condition, having brought in several pounds of willow honey since being set out.

Considering the unfavorable fall of 1888, the Bray Clamp with us is a success.

BURTON BROS.

Osnabruck Center, April 30th, 1889.

#### When do Most Bees Die, and what Causes their Death?

EVERYONE knows that during the time when the fields are full of flowers young bees are hatched in all healthy and populous colonies daily, not by hundreds, but thousands, every parent hive, as a rule, giving off one first swarm, and one or more second swarms, in which the work of increasing the population is carried on in a similar way as in the parent hive. If this went on continually the hives would soon be incapable of holding the large number of bees forming the colonies, and the country would in a short time be unable to support the number of hives in the different districts. But as it has been ordained that trees shall not touch the sky, so it has also been wisely arranged that the number of bees in a hive, and the number of hives in a country, shall not increase excessively, for quickly as bees make their appearance they die off just as rapidly.

It is well known, when and how the largest number of bees and new colonies originate, but

it is not so generally known—because it does not strike us so forcibly—when and in what manner most bees die. A discussion of this subject might not therefore be without interest to bee-keepers.

Very few bees, indeed, die a natural death from the infirmities of old age, unless we regard as natural that kind of death which finally overtakes them through inability of their wasted wings to carry the weight of the body any longer, when, especially during high winds, they fall fatigued to the ground at some distance from the hive and perish. When incessantly at work in the summer, the life of most bees does not exceed six weeks, but during the period of rest in autumn and winter and in queenless hives there is little or no change in the appearance of the bees, and they may then live for nine or even twelve months, of which any one may convince himself by allowing a colony to remain without a queen.

Baron von Ehrenfels, in expressing the opinion that worker-bees, escaping from all dangers which threaten their existence, might attain the age of queen, must have been greatly deceived. The queen possesses much greater vitality than worker bees, and consequently lives to a greater age. Ehrenfels, however, is correct in stating that most bees die a premature and violent death. The largest number of bees are destroyed by their greatest enemy, the cold, partly inside the hive and partly in the open air. We all know that many bees die on the snow, especially when loose and of a dazzling white appearance. They fall to the ground and remain there, not only near their hives, but frequently at a considerable distance from it, as many a bee arriving half chilled will rise again and be borne away by the wind as long as it is able to move its wings. In the direction in which the wind blows the greatest number of bees may therefore be discovered lying on the snow. Most of them having cleansed themselves, it might be quite worth while to have them collected by children, and, after warming them a little, to put them into a hive which requires strengthening; their bodies must not, however, have been exposed to a cold at freezing point, which but too frequently happens when the sun is obscured or near setting, for in that case it will not be possible to revive them. Large numbers of bees perish in March and even in April, at which time they show an extraordinary desire for fresh pollen, which induces them to rush out of the hive every time the sun appears, and to venture on long excursions, during which they get chilled and fall to the ground, when the sun is hidden behind

the clouds, or when the wind is getting cold. In spite of breeding the loss of workers at this time of the year is frequently so large as to make the colony appear weaker at the beginning of May than at the beginning of March. In May and June, however, the population of every healthy stock increases from day to day, because the air has now become so warm that bees do not get easily chilled, when the sun rises to the highest point in the sky, our colonies, as a rule, have the largest populations, so large indeed do they become that in many hives there is scarcely room enough for all the bees, and a part of them are obliged to remain outside the hive day and night. But as soon as the days begin to shorten and the honey sources become scarce, the bees of the colonies which have remained undivided decrease at the same rate at which they increased previously. Now how is this visible loss in population to be accounted for, as on account of the still high temperature of the air, but few bees get chilled, and being less active now they do not get worn out so quickly? Most of the bees which perish at this time, doubtless, become a prey to their numerous enemies. The number of bees snapped up by birds is exceedingly small compared to the number destroyed by their small, but more numerous enemies, the field spiders, hornets and wasps. The latter, which increase enormously if favored by warm and dry weather, destroyed an incredibly large number of bees, especially in August. The wet weather of the past summer, however, put a stop to their proceedings; and this explains why, according to all reports, the colonies at the end of the season, though they had accumulated but little honey, were found to be strong in numbers.

A good many bees, especially old ones, in their anxiety to collect as much honey as possible, no doubt venture upon long excursions to distant moors when no longer any pasture is to be found near the apiary, and overtaken by contrary winds or rain are unable to return to their hives.

We know that some bees, and often a great number die inside the hive, the cause in most cases being their not following the gradual contraction of the cluster of bees when the temperature is falling, but especially when, as often happens, cold weather sets in suddenly; they then get chilled and die unless restored to vitality by the application of heat within twenty-four hours.

Dr. Dzierzon,

Carlsmarkt.

(To be continued.)

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

QUERY No. 232.—Will you kindly tell me the length of time 10 lbs of honey will last a colony of bees in different seasons—give also the average.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—Don't know.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Until it is consumed.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Perhaps an average of two months, but it varies very much and its hard to tell anything about it.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, ILL.—I have had good fair colonies consume less than four pounds of stores in six months, and I have had smaller colonies consume three times as much in the same time.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I never have made any experiments in this direction till the past winter. My bees consumed in the cellar last winter from 3 to 20 pounds each colony. Average loss 10 lbs. Average time in cellar 157 days.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Have not tried at different seasons but from five to eight pounds will feed an average colony with me from the middle of November to the middle of April, but after that the honey disappears quite rapidly.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—I have never tested the matter, and I don't just see how a test can be made that amounts to anything, as changes so constantly occur in conditions, that the test of any season or part of a season would be no criterion for any other.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—It depends on the time of year and the condition of the colony. Ten pounds of honey will winter an average colony from the middle of November to the middle of February, or first of March while in the month of May when breeding is going rapidly on, ten pounds of honey may be consumed in ten days or even less time.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOBODINO, N. Y.—A colony of bees will consume about 60 lbs of honey in one year. 12 being the average amount used from October 1st to May 1st in this locality. During May and September about 6 lbs each month and 12 pounds per month during the months of June, July and August.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—In the fall 10 lbs will last an average colony about two

months. In winter two months more or less according to how they winter and the size of colony. In spring six weeks more or less, according to the kind of spring size of colony, and the quantity of brood that they would have to feed.

MARTIN ENIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Ten lbs will usually last a colony from first of November until first of April if wintered in a good cellar or bee house, 5 months. Ten pounds will usually be all consumed between 20th of May and 1st of June, 10 days. Young bees just hatching use up honey very fast.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—The late Moses Quimby said he wanted his colonies to have about 10 lbs of honey in their hives on the 1st of May. This quantity he considered sufficient to keep up brood rearing till the honey harvest commenced. The demands for food at different seasons are so variable it is quite impossible to say.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Sometimes 10 lbs will last a large colony 6 months, and when they use less than half that during five months of winter confinement, they come out in splendid condition. Some times they use double that and then starve when breeding lively in summer. A large colony might consume 10 lbs in a week or two.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—If the colony is under right conditions for wintering 10 lbs of honey will last an average colony of bees from the middle of November till the middle of March. The same colony in June ring during brooding will consume the 10 lbs in two weeks.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—This cannot be done. So much depends on season, strength of colony, quality of queen, etc., etc. I think 30 pounds of honey will last any colony in Michigan from September 20th to June 1st, the following year. I have never known a colony to require more than this amount.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—If ten pounds of honey feed a colony of bees from November 1st to May 1st, how much will feed them one year. According to the rules of proportion 20 lbs will do it; but this is one of the instances where figures do not state facts. Ten lbs of honey will support a colony for me from November till May but for the life of me I cannot tell how long it will serve them when on the wing and during the breeding season. The time of its consumption will depend largely on the number of youngsters in the family.

Depends on size of colony. Some would consume it in 5 days, others in 20. Also depends on brooding. In winter quarters it would last an average colony three months. In spring or fall ten days.

W. COUSE.—My bees have wintered fairly well. A few colonies are short of stores. Streetsville, April 27th, 1889.

# PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPING.

BY D. A. JONES.

## PAPER VII.—CONTINUED.

### SPRING MANAGEMENT.

#### SPRING DWINDLING.

HERE are many causes which tend to depopulate a colony after coming out of winter quarters, this depopulation being technically known as "spring dwindling." Poor stores or an unsuitable winter repository causing dysentery is more frequently the main factor. To this we may attribute the weakness of colonies from losses by death during confinement. Bees put into cellar and clamp in bad shape are fairly sure to give trouble in spring, if they exist until then. Too many old bees in a hive is another cause. When old bees resume active operations in spring their tenure of life is brief and if the weather is chilly and cold they disappear very rapidly.

If the colony had an old and failing queen which did not brood well in the fall, or failed to lay or deposited eggs sparingly on the approach of spring, such a colony will dwindle unless carefully looked after.

If fed very late in the fall so that the cluster is broken and the bees are too active when cold weather sets in, is another cause of dwindling. The longer the cluster is formed before the necessity of putting into quarters arises the more compact will be the cluster and the better the prospect for the ensuing spring.

Unfavorable weather is oftentimes the cause of dwindling, and the bee-keeper must watch this particularly. If bees are taken from winter quarters too early, at the first appearance of sunshine they leave the hive for a purifying flight. Large numbers will become chilled and be unable to return to the hive. Occasionally on a bright day in early spring a black cloud will obscure the face of the sun, shutting off the warm rays, and at such times the bees will drop to the ground and are easily chilled. I have known colonies to become almost depopulated in three days in similar weather. One spring a few years ago the flat country

near Beeton was flooded by the spring rains, the soft maple was yielding pollen in abundance, and the bees were working on it. On successive days black clouds crossed the sun and the bees dropped on the water, from which they could be gathered in quarts. That was the worst year for spring dwindling in my experience, between 200 and 300 colonies shrinking one-half in four days.

Colonies coming out of the repository with large quantities of brood are liable during a cold spell to dwindle, from chilling of the brood.

Apart from the matters of old queens and unfavorable weather, it will thus be seen that wintering adversely is the main cause of this dwindling. Mr. S. Corneil, of Lindsay, in an issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, says he believes spring dwindling is caused by the air in the hive being made foul by the breath of the bees while they are confined during winter. From this cause they get sick, and if they do not have dysentery, become so run down in health that they are not in that robust condition necessary to carry them through the hard work of spring. Let the hives at all times be surrounded by "air as pure as it blows on the hill tops," and let the ventilation of the hive be such that there will be a constant change of air without draft perceptible to the bees, and without reducing the temperature of the cluster below 70°.

#### REMEDIES.

Do not set out your colonies until natural pollen can be gathered. I usually set my bees out about the first appearance of pollen on the black willows. To this I will refer again in this chapter.

Remove all combs from the hive that the cluster cannot cover, contract and cover up warmly. Bees so arranged can carry on brood-rearing, otherwise they will perhaps "swarm out," as their inability to keep up the necessary heat to brooding would discourage them.

In cool weather put on an entrance

feeder so that the bees may not be tempted to fly, or keep the entrance closed. On fine days allow them full swing. During a cool spell it is highly essential to the well being of the brood that as many bees as possible should remain in the hive. To attain this object I place small loaves made of honey and sugar either on the frames or behind the division board where the bees can get at it readily. This prevents many from going to the fields. Suppose there are three quarts of bees in the hive and during the day one quart are out in the field, besides the many that get lost see what a loss of heat there must be. If these bees could be kept inside the hive by having this honey and sugar to work upon, it can readily be seen how much brooding would be facilitated, to say nothing of saving the bees which would be otherwise lost.

### SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

**T. TEIR.**—Bees in this vicinity have wintered well. Have heard of no losses, so far wintered mine in cellar (13) with temperature from 32 to 40, seldom 40. Some on 8 frames some on 6 and 2 on but 5 those on least frames with frames spread furthest apart wintered on least stores and are in best shape at present. Stores were mostly sugar syrup. Fed early in September.

Arva, April 19th, 1889.

#### WORTH THE MONEY.

**DR. W. L. WALKER.**—I have been of "doing Florida" hence my failure to renew promptly. I have been a subscriber from the first journal you issued and you cannot get me to consent to drop it, as I believe your paper is continually improving. If I am entitled to a Virgin Queen as I understand from the advertisement in the BEE JOURNAL send it on when my turn comes, otherwise the C. B. J. is worth the money and I will not be disgruntled a bit.

Whitfield, Tenn., April 15th, 1889.

#### A CHOICE LOCATION.

**J. R. BELLAMY.**—You will please change the address of my journal from Everett to Black Bank as I am moving my bees here. The country is very hilly and rough; one-third of it so much so that it could not be cultivated and it is well set with white clover, rasp-berries and a good supply of bass-wood. I will place my bees in a deep valley with a high circle around like a horse-shoe to the west, north and east nearly 300 feet high. The bees will not be bothered with the winds and they will have the advantage of carrying the honey and pollen down hill. A heavy stream of water runs through the valley.

Black Bank, April 18th, 1889.

#### PROSPECTS GOOD.

**J. N. FORWARD.**—We put thirty colonies in the cellar last fall, took them out on 16th April, and found that all are in pretty fair order. Two or three only are a little weak; the balance being very strong. Few had but little honey but were strong in bees. They are working well to-day and the prospects are for a better year than last.

Iroquis, April 18th, 1889.

We hope that you are looking after the colonies which are short of stores and are feeding them. The last issue of the JOURNAL contains hints as to feeding which we presume you have observed.

**CAPT. D. KIRKLY.**—I began last season with 37 colonies, increased to 50 all of which came out in good condition with the exception of one colony. I took 2000 pounds of comb honey, mostly from smart-weed which I sold at 10 and 12 cents in my home market. Bees are raising lots of brood for this time of season.

Toolsburg; Lewis Co., Iowa, April 18th; 1889.

We do not know that we have ever tasted any honey which was gathered distinctly from smart-weed though we have an idea what the flavor would be like. It seems to us that you did not ask a very large price for your comb honey considering the scarcity of last season and we do not wonder that you sold it without difficulty.

#### AN INHARMONIOUS COLONY.

**THOS. MOORE.**—I have a colony of bees wintered on their summer stands. They disable and kill bees that, I think, belong to the same hive. My bees are pure Italians. The bees they kill are blacker and appear to be smaller and apparently submit without an effort to get away and when dragged out can fly. Several times I have taken them several rods away and floured them. They would return to and enter the same hive. The nearest bees I know of is one colony of Italians half a mile away, and only a few within two miles. I do not think any of my colonies are robbing. What is the trouble,—they invariably enter the same hive after being separated?

Newmarket.

Never had any bees destroy their own unless there was some defect in their wings or otherwise. There may have been robberies but scarcely think the bees of the hive would treat each other as you describe without some defect except in case of them robbing other colonies; sometimes when robbing they absorb the odor of the hive, and are frequently ousted by their own home bees.

# 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.*

**T**HE success of our venture in adding this department is already assured. We are daily in receipt of subscriptions, accompanied by the "almighty dollar" and warm words of commendation upon our courage and enterprise. We have many improvements yet to make in the "make-up" and style of the whole JOURNAL which will all come in time, and the greater the encouragement the quicker those changes for the better will be made.

\* \* \*

If we don't tell what you want to know, write and ask questions, and we'll answer to the best of our ability.

\* \* \*

In making nests for setting hens, never use chaff, as some advise, but short cut straw. The chaff will stick to the moist down of the chicken when newly hatched and is very troublesome to get clear of. Feathers too are terrible things to stick to the down of the chicks; both these are advocated by some people, but it cannot be from practical knowledge of how they will work. Give the young chicks *no food* for 24 hours at least, and let their first meal be of chopped hard boiled eggs.

## TO ALL OUR READERS.

**W**E extend a cordial invitation to all to contribute to our columns items of interest in poultry matters.

Let us have your experience in poultry keeping, whether good or bad; we want to get at the facts of the business; if your luck has been on the wrong side let us know all particulars and we may be able to show you where you missed the mark.

If you think you cannot write well enough do not let that bother you, we can read it, and will put it in all right. Never mind spelling or grammar, it makes no difference to us and gives us no trouble. All we want is your experience and facts about your poultry. Also, if you want to know anything just send a postal card with your enquiry upon it, and it will receive our prompt attention. You can have your answer in a few days. All inquiries received not later than Friday noon will be answered in the next Wednesday's issue. This will be a great advantage to you. Above all do not think it will trouble us, it gives us real pleasure to talk in this way with our brother poultrymen. Another thing that makes no difference to us is, that we do not care whether you are a farmer with a flock of thoroughbred birds, or an ordinary keeper of a few common hens. All that comes in the way of poultry-keeping is interesting to us and our readers, so let us hear from you, and address all such matters to the editor, W. C. G. Peter, Angus.

## SITTING HENS.

**I**F possible let it be the duty of one person to attend to the sitting hens. Have the nests made of a box about 20 inches square, about three inches of moist earth in the bottom, and on this a good filling of short straw. Let this be well filled into the corners and nicely hollowed so as to make a snug nest. Have a door of lath strips for the front, hinged on with leather, and fastened with a button, so that the hens can only get off when the person in charge is there to attend to them. Have as many nests as possible in one place, and the time saved, and large per centage of chicks hatched will well repay you for the trouble. Sprinkle some Persian insect powder in the nest, not too much,

been steadily increasing. Many of our most level-headed and progressive breeders regard them as the handsomest and best of all the Asiatic class. Anyone familiar with recent exhibitions is acquainted with the increasing merit and popularity of Buff Cochins, and it appears that the time is come for them to regain their original commanding and peerless position.

Mr. Hare has been importing extensively from England and the United States, and has succeeded in establishing a large richly-colored and symmetrical strain of Buff Cochins that are greatly admired. He claims that the Buff Cochins are good layers, and give him no trouble in the matter of broodiness.



PAIR BUFF COCHINS.—BRED BY MR. F. C. HARE, WHITBY, ONTARIO.

### BUFF COCHINS.

We are pleased to furnish our readers with an illustration of a pair of Buff Cochins, bred by Mr. F. C. Hare, Whitby, Ontario. This beautiful breed of fowls may be called the originators of the modern poultry fancy. When first introduced they created such a "hen fever" as had never been before known. It could not be expected that any one breed of fowls would suit the circumstances and tastes of everybody; so that the poultry interest once awakened soon found expression in the origin of a great many minor breeds; that never would have seen the light but for the original enthusiasm awakened by the majestic Cochin. Of late years the interest in Buff Cochins has

and dust the hen previous to setting her, with the same. The fever that causes a hen to brood is a powerful factor in the vermin interest, and it is a wonderful thing to see how they will breed on poor Biddy's heated body if not forestalled by the powder. Do not depend on sprinkling the hens with sulphur; it has no power to destroy the vermin. Let there be a dust box or pan handy for your sitters to dust, when off the nest, and give no soft feed while sitting. Take notice of the hens, which occupy the several nests, and see that they go back to their own quarters. I always close the doors while they are off feeding so they can't exchange nests. If they do not come off when you go to feed them of their own accord, lift them off, so that you can attend to all at one time. If they are savage, you will bear some slight scars perhaps, but are they not honorable? Well, "you bet" they are.

#### INCUBATOR AND BROODER CHICKS.

IF you have never raised chicks in a brooder, you do not know one-half of the interest that attaches to the life of a poultry man. In early spring in this northern district, a good brooder is the only safeguard of the early hatches. Do not let anyone persuade you that brooders are a failure. Besides caring for the chicks better than the most intelligent hen could do in cold weather, they are entirely free from lice. The chicks are so tame that it is the greatest pleasure to attend to their small wants; they run to greet their kind friend and provider so quickly without a trace of fear; they have not had a warning note sounded every time they wished to make our acquaintance, and we see the effect in the perfect trust reposed in us. I will, it possible, in the near future, give the plan of the brooder I am using, or rather the only one of three I am using that is not patented; any one handy with tools can make it at a trifling cost. Here is my incubator experience so far. Notwithstanding a great deal of disappointment experienced years ago with one of these machines, I decided to try again, and have been so successful that sitting hens are (except to hatch Bantams) going to be at a discount with me. My incuba-

tor is not due till to-morrow night, and here I have at noon to-day already about thirty handsome, lively chicks, and others pipping every little while. I once read an account of incubator and brooder chicks looking so mournful and disconsolate that the writer was tempted to murder them to put them out of their misery. But he, like Mr. Gallagher of immortal fame, can meander, for a livelier lot of orphans cannot exist than those I have hatched and raised in my dear, dear incubator and brooder. I have had good success with my brooder for some years, but this is the first real pleasure I have felt in an incubator.

#### BANTAMS.

SURELY there is nothing prettier in all the poultry-world than a flock of sprightly, saucy, plucky little Bantams. How beautiful their rich coloring and *petite* figures, and as they step so proudly and daintily they almost seem to be asking your attention and admiration. A Bantam hen with chicks is a delightful thing to see. How fussy she is; how she spreads out every feather in her desire to make you notice her brood—but, daring you to touch them. How she will protect them even to her hearts last beat. Pretty, patient, miniature mother; what a lesson to our so often careless ones.

But let us not forget as we consider their beauty, that they are also a great deal more useful than is generally supposed. They are very good layers of rich eggs, and not so small by any means, as may be imagined. The eggs are rarely unfertile, except in a few very fancy breeds, where in-breeding has to be largely resorted to.

The Game Bantams are very hardy in all varieties. And did you ever eat a Game Bantam pie? If not, oh! I pity you. There is a dish to "set before the king." They are as full in breast as a partridge, and quite as good a flavor. To my mind a nicely cooked Game Bantam is far superior to partridge, but then being "Hinglish, yer know," my game fancy may predominate. Still I would like some of you to try it and let us know.

Canvassers should read our offer on another page.



### A Few Little Things to Attend to.

NO one can succeed in getting the greatest profit from fowls who is shiftless in his habits of attending to the stock. I once called on a man who had an idea that he was a poultryman. When he conducted me to his house I could see the birds were not used to seeing him so often as not to be as he expressed it, so "mighty scared" of him. He took with him a pan of grain; as he threw it down in great profusion I remarked: "Are you not giving them too much, a lot of that grain will be left." "Ah, I guess they'll eat it all, I did not give them any since yesterday morning; I expect you want a drink too, don't you poor fellow" said he, apostrophising the head of the poultry-house. Well I thought that is a poor way to care for stock; to let them go for nearly two days without a feed or a drink. Those are the kind of people who will tell you that they have "tried keeping poultry and it don't pay," they will tell you the "darned things eat their heads off," and never lay an egg except enough for a brood, and then they lay some place where you can't find the eggs, and get away and you think a hawk has had them, till after you have put up a tomb stone in their memory, they come home with three or four chickens and these you lock forward to with a watering' mouth, as you say: I will for once dine off a real chicken. But just when they are nicely grown you miss them one by one. The cats, the neighbors, something is blamed but I tell you "I have just got sick of keeping fowls.

This is the kind of talk we so often hear but with any degree of systematic management, no such experience will fall to the lot of the poultry-keeper. The great trouble is that people will keep a poor lot of birds year after year, breeding them in and in, thus sapping the very foundation of their vigor and usefulness. These people have not the slightest idea of the superiority of improved stock, and in some cases will not even listen to the suggestion that theirs could be improved by a little extra care and this word care does not mean food. Very few fowls, comparatively, suffer from starvation.

But that is the item, care, which means more attention to cleanliness. A

box of dry sand in their pen for them to dust in, some nice sharp gravel and broken crock or delf-ware pounded small; even the broken glass bottles, smashed rather fine; lots of clean cold water in summer, and cosy nests, often replenished with clean straw, a little out of the light, and "put facing the wall if you please" for your shy little pullet to slyly hide herself from sight while she adds her precious mite to the snowy contents of the nest. The careful poultry keeper will never lose the eggs by his hens having to hunt nests in odd corners because he has not a sufficient number to accommodate the layers, or what there are left to get so dirty as to disgust the birds and cause them to look for some cleaner spot. No indeed, he knows too well that even half a dozen eggs per day lost, would amount to quite a sum in the course of a year. Thinking it may be some help to those intending to build, I will try to have ready by next week a description of my own poultry house, as I find it very convenient and easy to handle the stock. This is no small item, for a house can be so badly constructed as to make a great deal more labor and take more time. Let us hope all are taking in hand the spring cleaning of their poultry house. In most cases it needs it far more than the dwelling house.

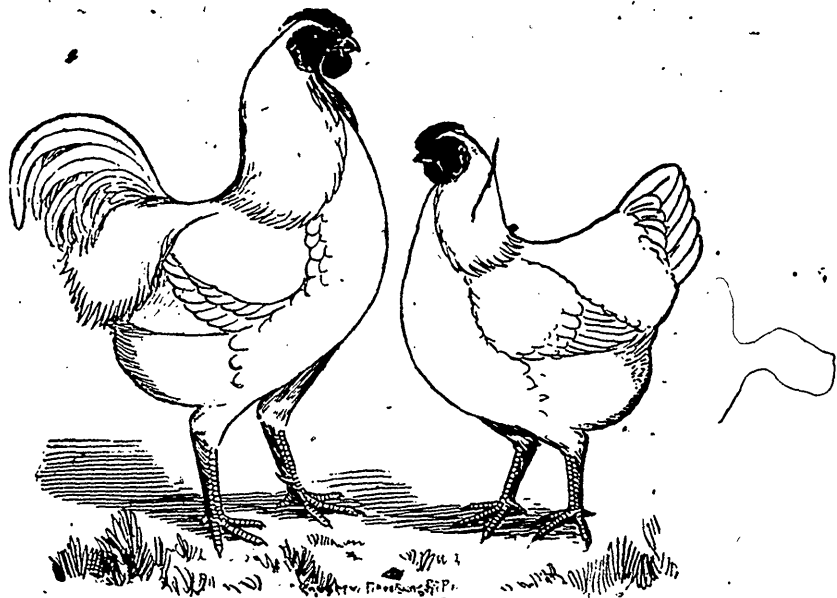
### A WORD ABOUT OUR FACILITIES.

IT may be of interest to poultry-keepers and others who are at present possessed of engravings of their pets, to learn that we will, in the very near future, have a complete stereotyping outfit in working order, in connection with our present large newspaper and book publishing business. We will then be able to furnish duplicates of their engravings and stereotypes of their advertisements for use in other journals. It will perhaps be news to the poultry keepers of this country to learn that we have one of the largest and most complete printing establishments in the whole Province; that we keep three steam presses constantly at work, and that we do an immense jobbing trade, outside our regular newspaper and book work. We are therefore in a position to furnish poultry-keepers with note

heads, envelopés, circulars, etc., in the latest style of the art. Please give us a trial when in want of anything in this line. Estimates and samples furnished promptly on application.

### WHITE WYANDOTTES.

**O**UR illustration well represents the White Wyandottes. This variety is comparatively new, and claims to be a sport from the laced Wyandottes. By a "sport" we mean that white birds having been bred from the black and white parents, these have been selected and bred together so that they now produce true white specimens.



WHITE WYANDOTTES.

As yet they are not plentiful, but some are very beautiful specimens, and we believe from reports, hardy and good producers of eggs like their laced cousins. Their table properties can be seen by the deep blocky bodies and full breast. There is no doubt a great future before this useful breed.

In purchasing this variety it is very necessary to get the stock or eggs from some breeder who is known to be trustworthy. There are no birds of any merit for sale in this new variety cheap, and will not be for a long time. Owing to the anticipated great demand, we are advised that unscrupulous persons are

offering stock and eggs of their breed for sale at a price that no one can quote who has the best quality of stock on hand.

The writer has seen some beautiful birds on exhibition, but they are not numerous at present, and also seen specimens called by the same name that are little better than nondescripts. So it will be as well to enquire of the quality before ordering, and to learn the reputation of the breeder in some degree, so as to save disappointment, and, not least, the reputation of the breed. For this depends largely on the quality of the stock sent out, and one or two poor specimens will disgust the buyer and a

### DUCKS AND HENS.

**O**AN I trouble you to tell me if I can keep ducks and hens together in one house and one enclosure with plenty of room. If not, which will be most profitable to keep. What duck is best? S.G.K.

Montreal, April 30th.

No. You cannot keep both unless each has separate quarters, that is, you will not get good results from either

and I speak from practical experience. There will be an unending struggle for supremacy, to the detriment of both flocks. Not knowing your locality I cannot say which would pay best, hens or ducks. But in our district duck eggs are not saleable, though dressed ducks are in moderate demand. The peculiar color of the white of the egg is objected to here, though why, I cannot say. For to me they are a delicate dish.

It is a pretty safe rule to go by, that all things considered, hens are better for profit. There is no question as to sales of either birds or eggs; at some seasons dressed ducks are not at all a saleable commodity, (say for instance in hot weather) but for chicken meat I never knew the demand to fail.

The Aylesbury Pekin or Rouen ducks are most popular. Personally I prefer the Rouen, their feathers lay closer than the the Aylesbury, or Pekins, and though not appearing so large, they will dress equal in weight for age. They are easily contented with little water, and are the easiest to keep home of any. Their flesh is of fine quality, and they are good layers. One good point in them is, that their eggs are invariably fertile, and the ducks good mothers. They are also very handsome and quick growers.

## ❖ QUERY \* DEPARTMENT. ❖

### Beginning the Business.

I AM desirous of going into the poultry business on a limited scale, and I want you to tell me, if you will, just about the first cost of the actual necessities. Supposing I want to start with 25 hens, how had I best make my first purchases, what breed or breeds of birds would be best etc. To sum all up, I haven't even an egg, and I am not a bank. So I want all the information given from an economical standpoint. The answer will probably take up a good deal of space in the WEEKLY, but as there may be many of us bee-keepers who will glance over this department, such information as I have asked, may induce some others to embark in the business besides myself.

F. N. W.

What the first actual cost would be will largely depend on what stock you get, and the convenience at hand for housing them. The building of a house

would entail as much expense as the stock, but if you have any building you can readily convert into a poultry house, the amount will be considerably lessened. I will count on you not having any place and give some idea of cost, but will leave this item to the last.

As to the cost of 25 hens. These you could obtain of good breeding stock and throughbred for about \$1.25 each; perhaps less. But this is my advice, *buy a pen* of say cock and 8 females and raise all you can this year of their progeny; this will give you pullets for the winter season that will be laying, while hens as a rule are not large winter layers. Your hens and male bird will be on hand too for another season, and your pullets will not do any worse in stock for being mated back to sire for one year, if you get the breeder to give you unrelated stock at, first any reliable man will do this. If you get 25 hens now, they will begin moulting about July or August and then you will not be so well off as if you purchased a smaller number and are getting young stock. You could get a pen, such as I referred to, of good birds for \$20, or you may get them a trifle less, but if they are worth having, the figure given is small enough. Grain has been very high, and a breeder after the trouble and expense of wintering even ordinary breeding stock of thoroughbred birds, (and risk;) will just as soon keep the birds as let them go at a sacrifice. If you get mongrel stock the birds will cost but 30 to 35 cents each, but take the advice of one who has tried it, and *don't* have any but thoroughbred birds. As to breed, or breeds, would say *one* breed is plenty for a beginner, he can learn all he wants to from the practical study, and working with one variety, if he is an ordinary mortal. The best breed for you is the one you fancy you would like best of the following which are all useful and hardy birds, viz. For eggs and market combined—Silver Laced Wyandottes, Bared Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Langshans (black) Dark Brahmas, Houdans. For eggs, those mostly summer product, S. C. W. Leghorn, S. C. B. Leghorn, all varieties of Hamburgs. Rose comb white, or brown Leghorns are excellent layers, and lay better in winter than the S. C., in other respects about equal.

If we were obliged to keep only one

variety for table and eggs we would personally prefer the Silver Laced Wyandottes.

I must not forget to put the Dorking on the list of excellent table poultry, and also good layers for a good breed. If you take a heavy variety, your market will need to be more for meat than eggs. You could begin in a cheaper way, or rather with less direct outlay of cash, by getting one or two sittings of eggs. These could be set at once and if your house is not ready for grown stock, you could be building it while chicks are being raised; and you only need a roomy coop or two till fall, and buy hens for sitters. May is the best month to hatch in, as the parent birds mate up well, and besides get green food. If this is not all you require to know write us again.

Now as to house for 25 hens, it would not be policy to build less than 12 x 18 made with shanty roof, say 6 ft. at back and 8 ft. in front; don't make the very prevalent mistake of making your building too low, causing you great inconvenience in attending the stock and cleaning the house; also have plenty of light.

The cost of such a house depends greatly upon the price of lumber in the district in which you may reside, but average cost would not be more than from \$12 to \$15. Of course the prices put on the birds are too low for fine specimens, but if you want them cheap and pure bred, they will answer well, and in all probabilities throw some stock to be proud of. In the fall you could purchase a few of young stock of better quality for the sum referred to. But so much depends on your surroundings. As to what is best, I can hardly advise you fully.

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#### The Best Table Fowl.

I AM intending getting some eggs for hatching, and as I can only keep one kind, will you tell me which are the best? I want them more for table than for anything, but still pretty good for laying. Will you answer soon, so that I can get the eggs early.

Sunnidale.

J. C.

I really cannot tell you the best breed, there are so many about equal. Among the best are the Light and Dark

Brahma, Langshan, Dorkings of all kinds, colored, white or silver grey. Cochins are large, but the meat not quite so fine in grain; but still all are good for table. In the medium sized birds Plymouth Rocks, silver or white Wyandottes, and Houdans are all nice plump birds. The game fowl, too, is one of the best, not extra large, but of superior flavor. All the above except the Cochins (in our experience) are good layers, but the medium sized are better all-round layers. This is but natural, as the very large breeds make up more in flesh. The medium breeds, as a rule, are in condition for table use a little earlier than the very large kinds, but these last are grand birds when grown, in our humble opinion. The Langshan is equal to the turkey, and grows to edible size quicker, with half the risk, as they are very hardy.

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#### ENGRAVINGS.

As publishers of the BEE JOURNAL we have exceptionally good arrangements made for the production of engraving of all kinds, and we can assure all poultry-men who favor us with orders for cuts, getting exact representations of their stock, of perfect work, and at extremely reasonable rates. We do not give our work to Canadian engravers, who while they do good work, charge high prices, but we go right to head quarters for it all—to New York city. We will charge only actual cost of production to advertisers. All we want from you is a good photograph of your bird or of your pen.

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#### CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

##### APIARIAN.

J. B. Mason & Sons, Mechanic Falls, Me., general bee-keepers' supplies.  
H. H. Brown, Columbia Co., Pa., Italian and Cyprian bees, fdn extractors, etc.  
A. G. Hill, Kendallville, Ind., bee-keepers' supplies.

##### POULTRY.

W. H. Schoemaker, Joliet, Ill., "Modoc" strain Golden Wyandottes.  
F. W. Lenker, Killinger, Pa., Wyandottes, P. Rocks, Leghorns.  
H. M. Charlesworth, Owen Sound, mastiffs, St. Bernards, and poultry.

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#### Convention Notice.

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

# A Grand Trial Trip.

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

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

## Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

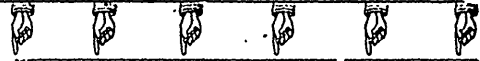
Our regular price for such advertisements as this is 25c. per week, per insertion, and should you wish the advertisement longer than two weeks, it will be charged at the above rates or five times for \$1.00.

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

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

We are now prepared to take any quantity of wax in exchange for supplies. When shipping place your name on the package and advise us when sent.

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.



### The Canvassers Opportunity.

I hereby offer a sitting of Light Brahma eggs to the person sending in most names by the 15th May with one dollar for each, for yearly subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY. These eggs are from my prize winners, and I have put the date early so that chicks may not be too late to do well. To the person sending next largest number of names, by May 25th, with dollar for each, I will give one sitting of Plymouth Rock, or single comb White Leghorn eggs. This is a good chance to get to work. Three names to be the lowest received. As soon as the Publishers notify me on expiration of the days named I will ship eggs at once. Send full name and address, with names sent in: The publishers will notify the parties who obtain prize, and then notify me. Send all names and remittances to the Publishers at Beeton.

W. C. G. PETER,

Angus, Ont.



### Coming Shows.

#### ONTARIO.

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

#### OHIO.

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

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

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 16th, 1890. J. B. Collier, Sec.

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

#### NEW YORK.

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

### 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

POULTRY.

The Renowned Autocrat 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 A1. Eggs in season \$3.00 per setting, two for \$5.00. Birds for sale at all times. At the late great Ontario Show, held in St. Catharines I exhibited 15 birds and obtained 18 prizes. Send for Circular.

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS,

ANGUS, ONT.

W. A. SOULES,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SILVER LACED . . .

:-AND:-

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

ADDRESS :

HIGHGATE, ONT.

THOS. BARRETT,

Norfolk Poultry Yards,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

LANGSHANS.

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

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

ANGUS,

ONTARIO.

SID. CONGER,

Flat Rock, Ind.

BREEDS PRIZE-WINNERS OF

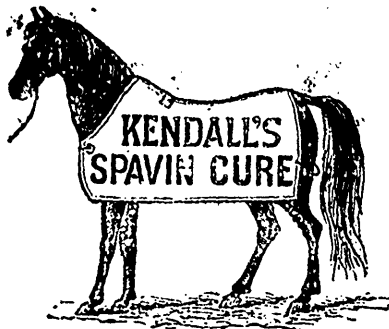
PLYMOUTH ROCKS

-AND-

GOLD & SILVER WYANDOTTES.

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

SID CONGER, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.



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 CAMELHARD BAY AND TRUETING BRED HORSES. ELAWOOD, ILL., Nov. 24, 1883.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Dear friend: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles. I would like to purchase a larger quantity. I think it is one of the best treatments on earth. I have used it on my stallions for three years.

Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 8, 1883.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sir: 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, 1883.

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 Ring 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.**

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For putting together one-piece sections. Every section square and a smart boy or girl can fold in six minutes. Try one and you will never regret it. Send to your supply dealer or to

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**GOOD BOOKS**

—FOR THE—

**Farm, Garden AND Household.**

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

**POULTRY AND BEES.**

- Burnham's New Poultry Book..... 1 50
  - Cooper's Game Fowls..... 5 00
  - Felch's Poultry Culture..... 1 50
  - Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, etc..... 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..... 00
  - Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth..... 1 50
  - Bee-keepers' Handy Book, by Henry Alley, Price in cloth..... 1 50
  - Production of Comb Honey, by W. Z. Hutchinson. Paper..... 25
  - The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth... 2 00
  - A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by Rev. W.F. Clarke..... 25
  - Success in Bee Culture, paper cover... 50
  - Cook's Bee-keepers' Guide in cloth... 1 25
  - Foul Brood, its Management and Cure by D. A. Jones. price by mail..... 11
  - A. B. C. in Carp Culture, by A. I. Root, in paper..... 50
  - Queens, And How to Introduce Them 10
  - Bee-Houses And How to Build Them 15
  - Wintering, And Preparations Therefor 15
  - Bee-keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping..... 25
  - Standard of Excellence in Poultry... 1 00
  - Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised... 50
  - Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper... 1 50
  - Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper..... 2 00
- FARM AND GARDEN.**
- Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book \$2 50
  - Beal's Grasses of North America..... 2 50
  - Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth 75
  - Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-Growing..... 1 00
  - Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised 2 00
  - Farm Appliances..... 1 00
  - Farm Conveniences..... 1 50
  - Farming for Profit..... 8 75

## BEES FOR SALE.

About twenty colonies, good, strong and healthy, in two storey hives, at \$8 per colony. Cash with order.

W. H. SANFORD  
Tottenham.

## 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.

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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;  
NURSEYMEN,  
COLBORNE, ONT.



## DO YOU WANT

Nice, soft, easily-drawn, fdn., 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.

### 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,

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## Red Pyle Game Bantams.

VERY FINE

FIRST PRIZE BREEDING PEN AT  
ROCHESTER, 1888 - SYRACUSE, 1889.

EGGS—10 for \$2; 15 for \$3—FRESH

T. C. STANTON, Rochester, N. Y.



## BEES FOR SALE.

Colonies, Nuclei, Queens Tested and untested), at living rates. Send for circular and price list to

C. C. VAUGHN & CO,  
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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.

## DON'T BUY

### HONEY EXTRACTOR OR SMOKER

Until you write to A. W. Humphries, Parkhill, Ont. Extract four frames at once; hinged gear; reel can be taken out and replaced in one minute. Foundation and full line Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

A. W. Humphries, Parkhill, Ont.

## 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 will be able to fill orders in about a month, but are booking them now.

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

BEE-KEEPERS'

## PRINTING.

We make a specialty of Apiarian Printing, and have unequalled facilities for Illustrated Catalogue and Label Work.

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BEETON



# 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.

We 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 APIARY.

This fifteenth thousand much enlarged 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.

860 ENVELOPES

—AND—

250 NOTE HEADS

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