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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND WEEKLY.

POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 20 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 7. 1889. WHOLE No. 228

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
"The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.50
"Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	1.35

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEES

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

HONEY WANTED.—If you want to sell your honey in bulk send lowest prices, delivered at Unionville. EDWARD LUNAU, Bnticville, Ont.

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

CARNIOLAN QUEENS FOR SALE—Untested \$1.00 each; 0 for \$5.00—Tested, \$1.50; Selected Tested, \$2.50. Mismatched 50c each. I. LANGSTROTH, Seaforth, Ont.

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

CHEAP Sections.—See advt. of Sections at \$2 per 1000 in another column. THE D. A. JONES CO. Ld., Beeton.

75 HYBRID Queens for sale They are a fine lot 30c each or \$3 00 a doz. Send in your order at once. R. E. SMITH, Box 72, Tilbury Centre, Ont

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

WAX.—We will pay 35 cents, delivered here, in supplies, for all good clean wax shipped at once. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

POULTRY

PURE Black Minorca fowls for sale cheap. Send stamp for reply. T. H. COOK, Scio, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—2 pair Black Fans, 1 pair Blue Fans, 1 White Crested Cook, price \$8. Can be returned. Other grand birds very cheap. JOHN FOGG, Bowmanville, Ont. Mention this Weekly.

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

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

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

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.

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

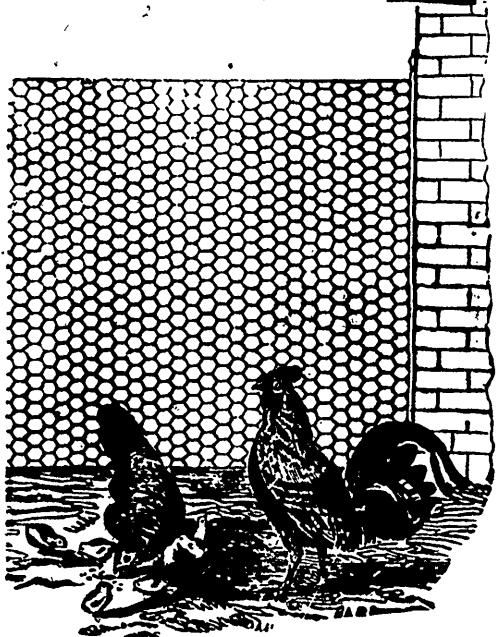
FOR SALE.—Breeding pens, Light and D. Brahmans, White Leghorns, B. Leghorns, B. Spanish, Langshans, B/B R Game, W Cochin Cook, B Cochin Cook, B A Bantam Cocks, S S Hamburg Cook, Golden Polish Cook, B Turkeys, also 35 new exhibition Coops. Write for description and prices of fowl. L. W. EDSALL, Salkirk, Ont.

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

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

Galvanized Twisted Wire

Poultry Netting & Fencing.



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

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

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

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

Fanciers' Printing!

CIRCULARS & BUSINESS CARDS
for Fall Advertising.

LABELS:—"LIVE FOWLS WITH CARE,"

For Shipping Coops, 25c per 100.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BEEMEN

Send 5 cents for Specimens of our Honey Labels.

THE D. H. JONES CO. LD.

BEETON

**CANADA'S GREAT
INDUSTRIAL
FAIR**

—AND—

Agricultural Exposition !

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

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The Greatest Annual Entertainment on American Continent.

Cheap Excursions on all Railways.

Over 250,000 visitors attended this Exhibition last year.

Entries Close August 17th.

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

SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.

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

	REGULAR PRICE.	OUR PRICE.
1 Bee-keeper Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, 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.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

**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, Waynesburg, Pa.

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.

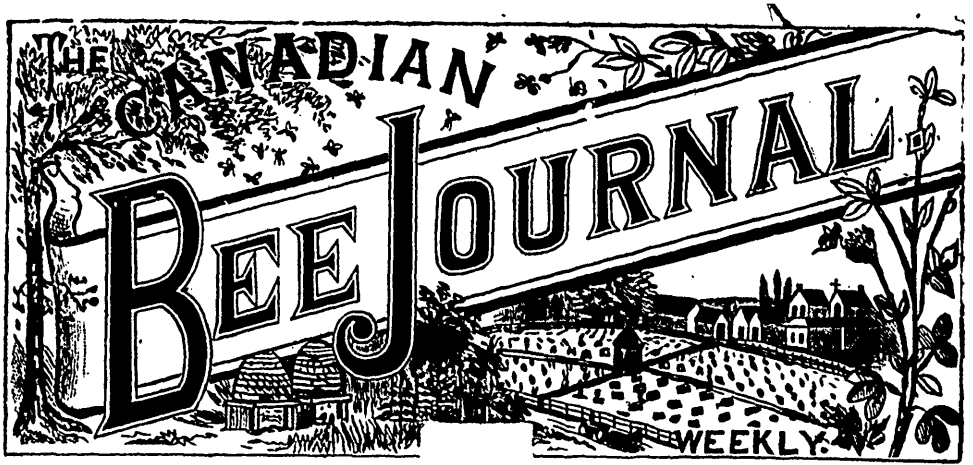
"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again." — A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"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. 20 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 7 1889. WHOLE No. 228

EDITORIAL.

A Lie on its Travels.

USUALLY the Family Herald and Montreal Star is regarded as a paper upon which ordinary reliance can be placed. Occasionally, however, it steps from the path of truth and has recently been guilty of publishing the following lie:

Artificial honey, which is more common in the market than consumers know, is made of potato starch and oil of vitriol. Some rash optimists think that they are sure of getting the genuine product of bees and flowers by purchasing honey in the comb. Deluded mortals! The exquisite white comb that pleases them is often made of paraffine wax.

This item is not original with the Star. It is an old sensational lie which has travelled through the "patent" newspapers for some months. Where it originated would be impossible to trace.

It is strange that of all lying excerpts from Canadian papers which have come under our notice during the past year all have been from papers published in Montreal. The Catholic Chronicle has not had the manliness to withdraw "imitation honey" from its market reports, nor the courtesy to answer our letters regarding the procuring of a sample of the stuff at the prices given. We trust the Star will correct the misleading and untruthful paragraph.

Since writing the above we see by the A. B. J. that Bro. Newman has this to say of the same item in the Star.

There is neither sense nor reason, neither object nor excuse for such paragraphs as the above! The idea of potato-starch and the oil of vitriol making "honey!" It is not only untrue but absurd nonsense!

The "deluded mortals" are those who believe the story of the Star about paraffine combs, potato-starch and oil of vitriol!

Bro. D. A. Jones should see to that "deluded mortal" who scribbles such foolishness for the Montreal Star.

Those who assert that "honey-combs are made of paraffine, filled with glucose, potato-starch, oil of vitriol, etc, and "sealed up by machinery," should produce a crate of such stuff, and obtain the \$1.00 offered by Bro. Root for a sample of it—or else cease to repeat their villainous falsehoods which are a detriment to an honest industry.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Packing Comb Honey for Long Shipment.

I AM in receipt of your favor of the 25th inst. with Mr. Blais' letter enclosed asking advice as to the best method of packing comb honey for transportation to distant stations, say Europe.

Comb honey sent to the old country should be put in comb cases containing half a dozen sections each. The risk from damage is increased in proportion to the size and weight of the packages. In the bottom of the cases there should be placed a sheet of strong manilla paper, upon this should be laid two thin strips of wood one along each side upon which the bottom of the section rests. This is merely a protection from smearing in case of leakage from the combs. The sections should fit tightly in the section case, and each case should be wrapped in strong paper. This done they are ready to

be packed in outer cases which ought not to contain more than six dozen sections. Pack the section cases in the outer case just as crockery is packed in a crate that is with a layer of packing above, below, and around each. Straw or any other good packing material will answer the purpose, but it must be well rammed home as safety depends on the solidity of the contents of each case large and small. The layers of packing need not exceed an inch in thickness but the outer cases should be strongly made. It is astonishing what abuse comb honey will stand without being injured if put up in this way. I am just now doing up some comb honey for Scotland packed as above.

I never do up comb honey in outer cases if sending anywhere within the Dominion. My plan is to put two or three section cases (of whatever size) on top of each other, bind them together by means of a piece of lath placed along the four corners of the pile. These strips are fastened to the section cases with screws nails they bind the pile firmly together. I fasten another piece of lath diagonally across the glassed face of the cases to prevent the glass being broken. I usually put three cases in each lot. I have followed this method for some years and have sent comb honey to the foot of the Rocky Mountains and have never had a section damaged. Everybody that touches it sees that they are handling.

R. McKnight.

Owen Sound.

The above article Mr. McKnight has kindly given us in reply to the request of Mr. J. Blais, of St. Foy, Que.

We knew that Mr. McKnight would remember just how the honey was put up which was taken to England three years since by the commissioners of the O. B. K. A., and that if there were any improvements to be suggested we should get them from him.

We should now like to have from Mr. Alpaugh, of St. Thomas, his method of packing comb honey for shipment. If we remember rightly Mr. Alpaugh puts his crates in cases large enough to hold about 12 crates of one dozen sections without any packing, and his honey always turns out as nicely at exhibitions as any that we know of.

His exact method will be appreciated by the readers of the BEE JOURNAL, and we hope to hear from him.

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.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Satisfied With the Season.

A CHERRY LETTER ON VARIOUS TOPICS FROM FRIEND STOKES.

DIDN'T I tell you some time ago that the bees were in good condition. Well! although June was most extremely wet and cold, it did not seem to fizz on the bees, as on setting them out in the spring I covered all the hives with two or three thicknesses of old newspaper letting it come down all around them. Then the cover drew it close to the hive:

CONTROLLING SWARMS.

About the middle of June they commenced to swarm and by the end seventeen first swarms had made their exit. The last old queen came out July 21st. Three colonies have not swarmed at all as their queens died earlier and I gave them young queens from the first swarm. I have had the best time in the apiary I ever had, every thing has gone well. I have been able by various means to control after swarms, and it was really amusing to note that if one way did not do another would, and sometimes that another was to let them have their way. Before the first swarms were done, the first swarm tried it over again. I caught the queen in a cage but the bees, oh dear! where were they? Why they just joined in with an after swarm and yet they did not like that altogether. One wanted to go on one tree and the other did not, so they all left that and tried it again on two different ones and there between the two the great body of bees just halted, sometimes moving towards one cluster forming and then another for some time, at last one got all. While this was going on I got another hive same color in the place of the old one. I forgot to say a good many of the bees from the old queen got disgusted with the whole business and came back. I then let in the old queen, and took part of the cluster and put in with them and all went on merrily. I have kept the rest back so far by taking out the queen cells and giving them foundation to work out and empty comb to fill.

HOME MADE FOUNDATION.

Here I would say I have made a lot of foundation with Plaster of Paris moulds, made by myself, and have got it to go splendid. The bees accept it and work it out right away. A person can, as I do, melt the cappings in a solar wax extractor and in a few days get enough to make it into foundation and use it over again. That is only for brood combs of course.

TAKEN 50 LBS. PER COLONY.

I have just doubled the colonies and one over, having now seventy one colonies most all

settled right down to honey gathering, and up to the present I have taken fifty lbs., each spring count with the hives heavy enough to keep me steadily extracting. Basswood is now out but is yielding only fairly well. I can smell it when extracting these last two days.

LOTS OF CLOVER.

There are several hundred acres of alsike clover within bee range. It grows in the meadows, pastures and such like places and is about as common as white. It did not yield equal to other years when the meadows were in bloom, but as the weather got dry and settled it yielded better. I think it was wet right up to blossoming time. One week it came in immensely though everything was parched up at the time.

QUEEN BALLED BY SWARM.

Two years ago I had a queen balled in hiving a first swarm, it was in August, and honey not very plentiful at the time. I attributed it to that. Smoked the ball and kept them off her until she entered the hive, when it was all right. Received the premium queen and introduced her, expect she will be laying soon, if not in the hive she will be out on the grass.

T. STOKES.

Minesing, Ont., July 27.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Mr. Demaree's Letter is a Valuable One.

INTRODUCING QUEENS

I HAVE just read that letter of Mr. G. W. Demaree's in the C. B. J. of July 24th, and I prize very much that infallible way he has of introducing queens by putting them into hives with frames of hatching brood protecting them with wire cloth and then placing them over strong colonies. We could extract the honey out of the colony before we placed the screened hive over it and then leave it alone for two or three days, by that time most of the hatching brood would be hatched out. Then we could move them to the nuclei and have each queen mated. By this plan of Mr. Demaree's we could have such a large stock of queens on hand that we could kill every queen in the apiary, old or young, that did not come up to the mark, and if we had any colonies that were very cross we could kill their queens and give them one of those young queens. I never save a young queen from a cross colony.

SWARMS AND HONEY.

I controlled the swarming business pretty well but I was very much alarmed at one time and feared that the whole apiary was going to burst

all to fragments. I only increased about one-fifth, but most all of my colonies have renewed their queens. The four-fifths that did not swarm were the strongest colonies that I ever saw.

We had a grand basswood bloom and eleven days of it without a break in the weather and many of those strong colonies gathered thirty-five pounds in three days. We had a fine rain here last night which will freshen everything and put everything in good shape. The fields that were seeded with alsike in the spring are coming out in head now. Enclosed you will find a plant that the bees have worked on very much. What do you call it? No one around here seems to know what it is.

W. M. McEVROY.

Woodburn, July 27th, 1889.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Report from Addison County, Vermont.

THINKING that perhaps a report from Addison Co., the principal honey producing county of Vermont, would be acceptable to the readers of your bright and lively journal, I hereby take the liberty of sending one along with my subscription.

THE SPRING.

The spring opened early and favorable, and as the bees had wintered unusually well, they were ready to swarm by the middle of May, when it commenced to rain, followed by cold, windy nights, so that the bees gathered no honey or pollen, and brood-rearing nearly stopped. This was a set-back which they did not get over, and when they did swarm, the swarms were small. The continued wet, cold, windy weather gave the flowers no chance to secrete nectar or the bees to gather it, had there been any. White and alsike clover bloom has been profuse and what basswoods blossomed were also full.

THE CROP.

The best day's work of the scale hive was only 12 pounds, and there were only four days that they gathered much from basswood. The short flow and sudden ending of the season leaves the sections in poor shape; scarcely any are fully capped, and a majority only partially; while a large number are not capped at all. I estimate the honey crop for this county, based on careful enquiry, to be only about 30 per cent. of a full crop.

PREFERS WORKING FOR EXTRACTED.

My experience with bees extending over a period of five years, has led me to decide never to try to produce comb honey for myself in this location for the following reasons. First, be-

cause in working for extracted honey swarming can be more easily controlled and the more bees in a colony here during the honey flow the better, as more surplus honey will be gathered than there would be if divided. Secondly, if a sudden stoppage of the honey flow occurs it does not leave thousands of partly finished sections, to sort and clean and perhaps lie over until the next season, in working for extracted honey it makes no difference if it is never capped if it be thoroughly ripened. I have seen as nice extracted honey (basswood) that was extracted before it was capped and ripened in tin cans as I ever saw. I do think however that it will candy sooner where it is extracted before it is capped, than it will if it is allowed to remain on the hive until fully capped. Thirdly, the quantity is larger, the quality equal, and the work is less. I will let some champion of comb honey, who has produced extracted honey also, state the disadvantages, if there are any worth mentioning.

QUEENS AND WINTERING.

I was very much interested in reading the article on Hibernation, page 353, in the JOURNAL of July 10th. I do believe more depends on the queen a colony has than any other one thing. If I were asked to pick a colony on Sept. 1 which I knew would winter, I would take one which had first, a good prolific queen, not over 16 months old, second, one with about twelve square feet, surface measure, of brood in all stages, well covered with bees, third, one with 25 lbs. of sealed honey in frames with a clear spot of a few square inches just below the center; fourthly, I would pack all in a good chaff hive, outdoors in this latitude and let them alone until they flew freely the next spring. Whether they would "hibernate" a part of the time or not is more than I know, and I am willing to leave that point to the scientists to settle, but will warrant they would winter perfectly.

H. W. SCOTT,

Williamstown, Vermont, July 21st, 1889.

REPORTS FOR AUGUST 1ST.

ONTARIO.

LANARK.

Not much surplus from clover. Not much alsike sown around here. Some basswood trees bloomed as early as the 8th, but not much honey until about the 14th. Weather too cool part of the time and at others hot. Will not get half as much from clover and basswood together as I ought to get from either. Promise of thistle and buckwheat is good, but cold rains will spoil that as well. Do not think that there will be half a

crop altogether. Swarming has been excessive, never had so much swarming out of new colonies, and second and third swarms from old, as this year. Great supply of young queens, and find them in colonies where they do not belong.

J. K. DARLING.

Almonte, June 18, '89.

The weather has not been too favorable for honey gathering. Basswood yielded some but not up to expectations, only 4 or 5 days that the flow could be called good, too much wet. Swarming appears to be about over. Has been a better season for increase than for honey storing. Have taken off no finished sections as yet. Extracted some but not very much preferring to have my honey mixed a little rather than strip the colonies too bare and have to feed. Buckwheat is yielding splendid just now but I think there is a good supply of thistle honey as well. The last few days the weather has been all that could be wished for and the bees have been extremely busy with a strong odor of buckwheat in the yard, more so to-day (Aug. 1st) than at any previous time. The crop of first-class honey will be light but there may be a large quantity of the darker grades. Prospects for a fall crop are good at present.

J. K. DARLING.

Almonte, Aug. 1.

YORK.

The weather for the past ten days has been rather dull a little too much rain for the secretion of honey with strong westerly winds. Bees are storing a little. Flora, clover, catnip, motherwort, boneset, thistles, burdock, sun flower, mignonette, hollyhocks, poppy, bokhara clover, dandelion, blue vivian, viperse, bugloss, squash, melons, cucumbers, virginia creeper, fire weed, clematis, portulaca, swamp balsam. The best honey plant for August linden a complete failure; we feel the want of it very much. Short crop only four thousand lbs. up to present; considerable to extract yet. Honey 10c. wholesale retail 12½ extracted; comb 18 cents.

JOHN McARTHUR.

Toronto.

MUSKOKA.

Honey has been coming in the last two weeks more lively than before. Basswood and thistle were the main resource, the former did not yield as well as other years, the latter is in full bloom yet. Bees are very slow to cap the sections—have not taken any yet. Extracted 40 lbs. per colony with enough honey in the hives for wintering, should the honey flow cease suddenly, which is hardly probably so early in the season.

The rocky banks of the Severn River now look like one large flower garden and it makes a bee-keeper's heart laugh to take a pleasure trip down the river, enjoying good fishing at the same time. The principal flowers are golden rod, purple-top fire-weed and wild aster. If the weather keeps fine for another month I expect a large honey yield yet. Bees manifested curious freaks this season, they crowded out the queens with a super abundance of pullen in each brood comb. Swarms that returned to the old stand would ball the queen, or would swarm out again in an hour's time. Some would swarm again as soon as the queen had laid a few eggs, a queen-cell being started forthwith. Every swarm, young or old queen, would build nothing but drone comb. Unmatured drones are an excellent feed for young chicks, the little chicks will follow me from hive to hive to see if they could get a feed of dropes.

E. SCHULZ,

Kilworthy.

S. MCOE.

I had 14 hives in the spring have increased to 30 and have taken about 1000 pounds from them. Had I had lots of store comb would have taken double I have but little doubt, could not get them to work. My good neighbor, Mr. B. Stone, had 50 colonies in the spring, but succeeded in keeping swarming down he has taken from then nearly 1100 lbs.

H. ADAMSON,

Stayner, Ont.

SIMCOE.

Since the 18th inst. we have had all things considered, our best time this season. The yield from basswood and thistle and raspberry has been steady for the past ten days, and swarming has gone on abundantly till the increase already makes the season a good average. And we are not at the end of the auvers yet. Thistle bloom will be with us for some days, then we have buck wheat and golden rod. Some small dealers have been peddling honey at 10 cts. per pound, but the leading apiarist hold it firm at 11 and 12 cts wholesale.

J. R. BLACK.

Barrie.

DUFFERIN.

The past two weeks have not been as favorable as the previous two, having had more cold nights and strong winds, but still there has been a steady flow from clover and willow herb. While the flow from clover has been steady there has not been the rush which might have been expected, judging from the healthy growth, the favorable weather and the abundance of bloom. I have been too busy to notice the basswood. I

thought it was past and was going to pronounce it a failure but noticed its peculiar odor and flavor yesterday for the first, will know more about it next time. Swarming has been peculiar and excessive.

GEORGE WOOD.

Monticello.

BRANT.

The honey crop has been very good. We have extracted 3000 lbs.; the bees are doing very well on thistle and white clover. The one on scales gains from one to three pounds a day. The buckwheat will soon be on; there is quite a lot sown about here. I have 175 colonies now commenced the honey season with '90. Beekeepers better look to their queens; I find some queenless. I never saw bees ball their queens like they do this season in swarming, nor behave so unbecomingly. Brood would not keep them in the new hive. Extracted honey 13 cts.; comb 20 cts.

D. ANGLISH.

Brantford.

WELLINGTON.

Since last report, weather has been more favorable for the secretion of nectar in the flowers. Honey has come in more plentifully since the 25th ult and at present is booming. Bees in this section have swarmed themselves to death in the hands of those not versed in bee-lore or manipulation. I have had one swarm per colony to present date and have taken 50 lbs per colony spring count. No basswood honey. We are now getting from thistles. Prices retail 12½c.—16c.; wholesale 10 to 14c.

J. H. DAVISON,

Mount Forest.

PERTH.

Having just finished reading the JOURNAL of this week, I observe you have given my brief report of July 15th, a corner therein as it did not reach you in time for insertion with the others last week, so in order to keep my promise as contained in it, I now give you a longer one, especially as I have a few moments to spare, and also am in the humor for so doing.

Just as I laid the JOURNAL aside, I observed Mrs. G. had been taking notes of my hilarity, and woman like she must know what tickled me so, therefore I had to explain that I was trying to imagine in my own mind, how pleased friend McEvoy was when he wrote his last report of how well the basswood was yielding, and how it agreed with his prophecy made some little time ago, notwithstanding doubts expressed by a few that the flow would not be as good as he expected etc. "Oh that's it! well Frank, I am glad also that our honey

looks so nice and that the yield has been a fair one even in this vicinity, and although we cannot thank basswood for any of it, we must give the much abused thistle credit in this instance for it certainly has yielded plentifully." Then came a sigh, a long deep sigh, a sigh such as only a woman can give, after which she continued, "I presume I am to get the long promised new dress for assisting you to hive the swarms etc.—and I do hope when the bill accompanies it, you will smile just as loud, and as long as you did after reading Mr. McEvoy's letter," and to keep me in still further good humor, I was handed the baby to nurse, "just while I write this," and he is cutting his eye teeth too—need I say more—and now under the circumstances, I think I will conclude, as no doubt I have already written sufficient. I must however state that "everything is just lovely," with the weather all that could be desired, for thistles and seeing we were not favored with basswood, all we now hope for is nice weather and nice thistles. Mrs. G. wishes me to add, she hopes Mr. McEvoy will write often, especially if it will have the same effect on me always, as in this instance, I don't think she knows exactly all I have now written, trust you may print it, all the same. She never gets mad at me, and she is not easily frightened either. Extracted honey in small quantities 12c. comb 17c.

F. A. GENMELL.

Stratford, Aug. 1st, 1889.

KENT.

The weather has been all that could be desired for the past three weeks and honey has come in lively. Basswood did not last long, about 5 or 6 days, but did well while it lasted. White clover is in full bloom yet and has done well here. Alsike did not do anything worth speaking of. The button willow is in full bloom now, from which I expect to get a nice lot of honey as there are large quantities in the swamps here. I have extracted 60 lbs. per colony spring count, and have hives with 72 sections on nearly ready to take off. I think the yield will be large here this year, with prices good. Buckwheat, goldenrod and fall flowers promise well.

W. R. STERLING.

Rondeau.

ESSEX.

The weather has been fine for bees, all that could be asked for and honey is coming in fast to-day. Although basswood was a short crop bees did well. White clover is good yet and the fall crop will be large if it is not too dry this month. But there was not as much honey as it

was thought for, basswood was full of blossom but not yield as much honey as the crop looked to be. Bees will give a good surplus this season.

R. E. SMITH.

Tilbury Centre.

Giving Laying Queens to Colonies Immediately After Swarming.

FOR years we have been told that no colony should go without a laying queen a single day if it were possible to give them one, and plans for introducing queens, which required that the hive should be queenless a few days previous, have been severely criticised. We have also been told for years, that the bee-keeper who wished to secure the best results from his bees, should have a laying queen ready to give each old colony as soon as they swarmed, as the time lost to them, by rearing a queen, was equivalent to a swarm of bees.

Being eager to know for myself, all the plans which would give the best results, I have experimented largely, and the truth of the statement, that the time lost to the bees in rearing a queen in natural swarming, was equivalent to a swarm of bees, is the reason it has not proven a success. If it were bees I was after, the case would be different.

With me, white clover yields only enough honey to keep the bees breeding nicely, and prepares them so that they mainly swarm from June 20 to July 1. Our honey harvest is from basswood, which blossoms from July 10 to 16.

Now all who are familiar with natural swarming, know that the bees are comparatively few in numbers in the spring, and increase by the rapidly increasing brood produced by the queen, which in due time, hatch the bees, until a swarm is the result.

By giving a laying queen to a colony immediately after it has cast a swarm, we bring about the same result (swarming) as before, for we place the bees in the same condition. The only difference is, that having plenty of brood they build up quicker, and are prepared to swarm in a shorter time.

As this second swarming, brought about by giving the laying queen, comes right in our basswood honey harvest, it cuts off the surplus honey, for it is well known that bees having the swarming fever, do little or no work in the section-boxes, and if allowed to swarm, the object we have sought after (section honey) is beyond our reach.

Having given the result of my experience on this point, let us look at how the same colony would work, had we not given the bees a laying

queen. Eight days after the swarm has issued the first young queen will have emerged from her cell, as a rule, when the apiarist should remove all the other queen-cells from the hive, so that second swarming is entirely prevented.

In ten days more our young queen is ready to lay, which is about the time the basswood begins to yield honey largely, during this period, between the time the swarm issued and the young queen commences to lay, the bees not having any brood to nurse for the last half of the time, consume but little honey, hence as fast as the young bees emerge from the cells, they are filled with honey; for bees, not having a laying queen, seldom build comb in the sections, especially while there is no unsealed brood in the hive.

Thus, when the young queen is ready to lay, she finds every available cell stored with well-ripened honey. At this point, the instinct of the bees teach them that they must have brood, or they will soon cease to exist as a colony, and a general rush is made for the sections, the honey from below is carried above, so as to give the queen room, and in a week, we have as a result, the sections nearly filled with honey.

I have often had such colonies fill and complete 30 two-pound sections in from 8 to 12 days, while those to which I had given the laying queen immediately after swarming, did little but swarm during the same time.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, in Rural Home.
Borodino, N. Y.

Honey at the Fall Fairs.

EO. E. HILTON, in the Michigan Farmer has the following agent the advantages accruing from a well arranged display at the local fall exhibition.

The time of year is now at hand when we should begin to arrange for our exhibit at fairs especially county fairs, and I hope every county fair in the United States will have a honey exhibit. Space can be secured by applying to the managers now, and although there may be no premiums offered if you make a good exhibit this fall you will have no trouble in getting premiums for another year. I urge this course because there is no better way to advertise and sell your honey. You can undoubtedly get permission to sell the last day and perhaps all through the fair, providing you don't sell your exhibit until the last. To sell successfully at fairs you must have hundreds of small packages that you can sell for five cents each. The Canadians have a little tin receptacle that holds one ounce that they give away and it invariably sells from one to ten pounds of extracted honey. Then to introduce their comb honey they have plates and a one pound section on each, out from

corner to corner, leaving one-fourth of the comb sticking to each side of the section; these they sell for five cents each, thus realizing 20 cents a pound for their comb honey, and sending out one of the best advertising mediums in the world. Their cry is "Honey on a stick five cents a lick." I don't know that it has ever been tried in the States, but see no reason why it won't work, in fact I know it will and it makes a much more palatable sweet for the children than poisonous candies sold at such places.

Now, perhaps there are localities where fairs will not be held. In that case in the fall it is an excellent plan to take a horse and wagon, load up with honey and go right through the county; get acquainted with your more distant neighbors and you will be surprised at the amount of honey you will sell and; the amount of pleasure you will receive. I like to get all the pleasure I can out of my work, it shortens the days and lessens the burden very materially.

Perhaps some of you will object to this latter plan because it savors so much of peddling, but after trying it once you will find it a real pleasure, and a rest from the usual routine of work, and you are doing good; at the same time you are disposing of your honey at remunerative prices.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A. NASH.—I put six colonies into winter quarters, lost one, and have now eleven. They are doing finely now. Basswood, and clover were rather limited in this section. I purpose extracting to-morrow. Expect about 150 lbs., besides 30 lbs. sections.
Upper, Ont.

A NEBRASKA REPORT.

J. GEIGER.—It is quite certain that the crop of white honey this year will not be as large as was anticipated a month or six weeks ago; also, that it will compare with last year, which was one of the poorest ever known. Plenty of swarms this season though late. I have bred large swarms other years, but none so large as this year. If I had not seen them come out of the hive I would have said that they were two swarms united.
North, Dansville, N. Y.

R. ROBERTSON.—I received my queen alright and got her introduced. I am well pleased with her. My bees are doing well this summer. I have taken 1400 lbs. of linden honey off 34 hives. As my bees were late swarming I have taken very little honey off my young swarms as yet. I expect a large flow of honey this fall, and I am going to be ready for it.
Northwood, July 29th.

SWARMS WITHOUT QUEEN.

J. BRETHAUER.—I had a colony that swarmed yet had no queen cell. Is such a thing possible?
Wroxeter, July 20th.

It is a very common thing for bees to

swarm out when they have no queen and no means of raising one. They seem to know that without the means of keeping up the hive they will soon become so depopulated that they must all perish, and swarm out probably to try to better their condition. Frequently they try to unite with other colonies.

BEEES IN MANITOBA.

WM. RITCHIE.—I shall try in a few lines to give you my experience with bees in Manitoba. Last year on the first of July I got my first swarm or rather found them on a small bush on the prairie about a mile from home. Where they came from I never found out, for at that time there were no bees nearer than eight or ten miles. I put them into a small packing box the only thing I had in the line of a "bee box." They went to work immediately and put off a swarm in 6 weeks after I got them. Both gathered enough honey to keep them through the winter, and they came out of the cellar in good condition, but owing to the dry season, they have not done very well. So far they have swarmed once each making in all 4 colonies. I think they will do better now as we have had some nice rains lately.

WM. RITCHIE.

La Riviere, Man.

THE NAMELESS DISEASE.

C. W. FORD.—I have two colonies of Italian bees, troubled with what A. I. Root terms the nameless disease, the symptoms are a sort of quivering and twitching motion and finally the bees become so emaciated that he looks like a thin black skeleton of what a bee should be and the youngest and smallest bees keep driving out the glossy ones. The colonies are becoming very weak, the one is a swarm from the other this season. If you would kindly give me a cure for said disease through the medium of the C. B. J. you would greatly oblige.

Morewood Ont, July 25, 1889.

You might try adding a comb of brood occasionally not to allow them to run down too weak and change the queens by putting in young vigorous queens. We think they will come all right.

THOS. SLACK.—I have 100 Jones hives out down four inches, extracting super same size, one half stories, your kind, that tear up with rabbit out in bottom so that one drops outside of the other easily for tearing up. Now what points has the Combination hive that are any way better or as good as the above hive.

We would not advise you to change seeing you have arranged your hives in the way you speak of. The brood chamber of the combination would be about the same size but more compact. The Combination is more convenient to handle, is a better hive for taking comb

honey, just as good for extracting and easier manipulated.

I see you ask about queen cells when bees have carried eggs. Last week I had two hives build one cell, one capped, each in the extracting super. Honey board queen excluder and apparently all right; no other brood in super and no possible way that I know of for the eggs to get there unless carried by the bees,

Waterloo, P. Q., July 4.

Just watch and see if it produces a good queen. If so, it will be further proof that bees do carry eggs and deposit them in queen cells, as it is not at all likely that the queen laid them because had she got through the honey board she would have laid more eggs than the one in the cell.

FERTILE WORKERS.

JOHN M. WELLS.—There are some freaks in my bee yard that I ain't used to. I have one hive in which I can't find the queen. I never was whipped before. I gave them a queen cell, they tore it down. A queen given a few days after, they killed. Latterly a few eggs are being deposited in the cells here and there, but they don't seem to develop. Some of the bees look nearly as large as a small queen. Would it be any use to "swap" them into another hive. I was thinking of putting them into a strong colony, putting a new queen and brood in their place.

I think yours is a case of fertile workers, and if you put in a couple of frames filled with hatching brood and eggs, they will no doubt start queen cells or you can give them the first strong swarm that comes out, which would end the difficulty. They no doubt have been queenless for a long time or you would have succeeded in introducing one.

I have an old queen, very active. She keeps the hive full of brood and bees. She has sent out her two daughters with swarms but refuses to go herself. Is it usual? Her wings are clipped.

Pinkerton, July 23rd.

The case you speak of the old queen sending out her daughters in two consecutive swarms and remaining in the old colony herself is not usual. Are you sure you were not mistaken? Often old queens duplicate themselves so perfectly that it is very difficult to tell the difference and in such cases unless you have some special mark you may be mistaken.

Convention Notice.

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

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, Beaton.

What a Change?

IT is only a few years since that in this northern district we had actually no accommodation for exhibits of poultry. Only three years since Stayner fall fair had the coops for fowl outside in the open with no protection from the weather for birds or visitors, but the exhibit of poultry was so large that the management with great liberality decided to build a good poultry house. This was carried out with the result that in the pretty thriving village of Stayner is to be found one of the best and most complete poultry houses in the north. Large, light, airy, with fine large coops, wire netting fronts allowing the birds to be seen to advantage. Their poultry prize-list is very complete and their cash prizes liberal. The date for this year is not yet decided but we shall soon have it to present to our readers, who will find it a wonderful list for a village to produce. If any decide to visit or exhibit we are quite sure they will want to go again next year. The poultry building was overcrowded the first year it was erected.

At Collingwood about five years since on account of the great increase in the poultry exhibit, the managers of the great Northern Exhibition generously provided a new poultry house to meet the increasing demand of exhibi-

tors. This was thought at the time to be of such dimensions as would more than serve for the exhibit long into the future. But so far from that being the case, the coops have been quite full every year and last year overflowing, so great has the interest extended since the people had a building where a fine lot of fowl could be seen and a knowledge of them so easily obtained. The poultry house has been jammed by visitors at every show. If this was so when the coops displayed the birds so poorly, on account of the close lath fronts what a pleasure it will be to the visitors this year to see the birds at a glance without peering close to the coops to get a glimpse of them. For as I wrote previously the coops are all fitted now with neat wire fronts, and the display will in consequence be far more attractive. And now turning our attention backwards we come to the beautiful town of Barrie. Hitherto the exhibit has been in miserable quarters and the visitors obliged to do their sight seeing without any shelter, so that if the weather was unfavorable it deprived many of them of even a sight of the poultry exhibit. This year all is altered and Barrie is to have a fine large building for the fowls and the visitors will be able to see them in comfort and at their leisure. We may certainly expect that quite a few more villages and towns will follow in the footsteps of the above named and the awakened interest will extend even more quickly in the near future, because the work accomplished will make a great stir, showing as it does, the different varieties in a very much more attractive form than they have been,

and educating the people to a better appreciation of what breeders are doing, and the advantages of having the best paying varieties.

ERRATA.

BY an error in our last issue it appears the new poultry house at Barrie is to cost \$200. This is only the amount that has been voted to fit up the building that has been given for the use of the poultry exhibit. It should be ample to put it in fine order for we have all the fronts allowed us from the old coops, which were in good condition with but few exceptions. Having the building provided and the most expensive part of the coops on hand and \$200 besides, with which to fit up, we will have a good house for pets this fall and we hope an extra large and fine display of good birds.

Spades are Trumps.

DURING the heated term the fowls that are closely yarded must live in and breathe very bad odors if the runs are not frequently spaded up. The spading besides purifying the place encourages the birds to do a great amount of scratching. When you are at work just notice how eagerly they overhaul every shovelful of earth they get a chance at, and what a pic-nic it is for them—when you are gone and they feel they are in the right of possession again—to do their level best to get through to the Antipodes. Don't neglect this plan of work for their comfort depends upon it in a great measure. The earth on top is dry and foul from the continual dropping of excrement, and if they desire to enjoy a bath it must be a very poor apology for the fine fresh earth they could choose if at liberty, it is so warm too from the heat of the sun and its own filth, that it can't benefit the birds but little, but just turn up a few spadefuls and see how grateful your pets will be for the cool, moist, fresh earth, that it is natural they should have.

Hunting for happiness is like hunting for hens' eggs away under the barn after you had found 'em, half the time you find they are added.—Josh Billings.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Oyster Shells for Hens.

LIME in some form or another is always recommended for poultry and old mortar and crushed oyster shell are commonly placed within reach. Now what good does it do? I have kept fowl for many years in an enclosed yard; they have gravel constantly before them, but never an ounce of mortar or oyster shell. I feed bran liberally and have never had a soft shelled egg. I don't believe the birds assimilate the lime from the oyster shell, so what good is it?

A COUNTRY CHEMIST.

Crushed oyster shell, and old mortar, or even slacked lime broken up, are given to hens by most people. What part these have in the economy of the hen we cannot determine. But we will tell you why we give it to our own birds; it is because they greedily devour it, and are so pleased when we replenish the box, so that they have fresh pieces to find. They may assimilate it for use in forming shell, but as we are not a hen and have never been favored with a hen's confidence as to what she wants, shell, mortar or lime for, we can't speak positively about it. As to not "believing" etc., that puts us no further forward; we are in search of facts. But we feel certain they are a need of the bird's system, and so we supply the material and let the hen put it where it is most needed. I have known times when through absence or sickness this small item has not been attended to, that on finding it out, and filling their box the hens would go almost wild to get it and that satisfies us as to its use. As you use gravel you are really providing lime in the stone; and it may be the gravel you get is rich in lime deposit. If it is sharp and of limy substance you do not require lime in any other form. Bran has an excess of shell forming material over many other foods. But lime nor anything else will prevent soft eggs now and then if the birds are fat, and we believe that this is more often the cause than a lack of lime for shell. This we know by experiment and dissection, that the oyster shell is softened, and the particles gradually dissolved in its passage to the gizzard; and the sharp edges of glass go through the same process. Did you ever feed a few crumbled egg shells to your hens? Do not they fight and scramble to get it, especially in winter.

You may not believe they assimilate it, but we do. We believe in giving the birds the feed they crave for in reason. We don't theorize about it because common sense tells us we don't know as well what a hen requires as the hen itself. Look how some hens pick out oats, some wheat others corn, or some only care for soft feed. What do they act that way for?

For the Poultry Weekly

FEEDING HENS.

A GREAT many beginners are at a loss to know how to feed hens properly, so as to make them lay; and many a one has given up the business in disgust, condemned the hens and vowed fowls only an expensive luxury, simply because they didn't properly feed them. They, in all probability, fed corn constantly, and then wondered why the hens didn't lay. This is entirely wrong. Corn is very fattening, and when a fowl is burdened with fat it will not lay. The feed depends much upon the time of the year whether confined or not, the object to be obtained, and the variety of fowls. To keep them healthy they should have plenty of green food; give them a grass run in summer. If this cannot be done greater care and attention must be given to supply this loss. Plant plenty of lettuce in every little corner of your lot, or if you have a farm plant a bed every week, for about four weeks, and as you are feeding from one bed the other is growing. This will take the place of grass for the summer. In the winter give them some cabbage, beets, turnips, carrots or onions, chopped fine, a pumpkin cut in two for them to pick at, or a whole cabbage stuck in a board or hanging from the wall by a string. Too much onions will cause the eggs to taste of them, so feed sparingly of this, although for breeding fowls and growing chickens it is excellent. Indian corn is the best staple food, plenty in winter but very little in summer. Corn is very heating and fattening, feed in form of meal with bran or wheat middlings, scalded, in the morning, and in the kernel at night. Wheat, oats or buckwheat make the best summer feed. Give to the larger breeds, such as Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans, less corn in proportion than to the smaller breeds. The morning meal should consist of ground feed, scalded and wet, quite thick and crumbly, with a little salt, about a teaspoonful to two or three quarts of feed. Salt prevents feather eating; the end of the feather is salty, and if salt is not supplied to them in their feed they will get it in this way.

Beginners will never be bothered by this mean habit if salt is mixed in their soft food. At noon give a light-feeding of grain and at night all they will pick up clean. Do not overfeed but give enough. Give cooked potatoes (baked or boiled) once a week, but they make a very poor feed for winter; too cold. Give a variety. Fowls want meat and it should be given to them in some shape especially when laying for want of it they often get the habit of egg eating. Give it in regular quantities. Get a calf's pluck, boil it, and chop it up fine and mix with their soft feed, or give raw meat, scatter well in clean places so all can get some.

Whenever hens get fat and lazy and won't lay, although well provided for laying, it does good to warm them up a little with cayenne pepper. Give it in their warm feed, one tea-spoonful to two or three quarts of feed. Oyster shell is a very good egg food; plenty of it should be kept by them at all times. It is the best shell former. Ground bone is good. Take old broken crockery and glassware and break it up fine. They need this for grit in grinding their food. This is for fowls that are confined, of course those that run at large and have a large range do not need this. For laying hens in winter they should be healthy and well provided with good rich food and clean drink. A warm breakfast and dinner of meal and wheat middlings or buckwheat middlings (this should be scalded) with cayenne pepper or egg food, a tea-spoonful to three quarts, well stirred, will help. A mixture of whole grain, corn, oats, buckwheat, etc., at night. With these they should have fresh meat in moderate quantities, and green food, cabbage, potatoes, etc., chopped; gravel, sand, oyster shells and broken crockery. If warmly housed, clean and healthy fowls will lay well under this treatment.

G. H. SAFFORD,

Troy, N. Y.

For the Poultry Weekly,

A Visit to a Fancier.

BEING a lover of the noble old Dorking fowl it had long been my intention to visit the Norfolk poultry yards, owned by Mr. Thomas Barrett, at Angus. But the wish was only fulfilled a few days ago. I found, as I expected from the name of the yards, that Mr. Barrett is an Englishman, jovial and hospitable too, a true fancier, and one who favors progression in all poultry matters. I was not prepared to see such a magnificent flock of early birds, mostly Dorkings, and I was informed these were all hatched in an incubator by his friend and neighbor Mr. Peter. They are truly a grand result of the triumph of

man's ingenuity. I had never to my knowledge seen an artificially hatched chicken, and I must confess my doubts on that point (and they were many) are entirely removed. Active, bright and beautiful, they are alike a credit to their owner and the incubator.

It was my good fortune to see in Mr. B's possession one of the handsomest pens of Black Langshans that ever graced a breeder's yards. Mr. B. showed me the scores made by the male heading the pen and one hen, which I believe were the Ontario score cards but am not sure, and I saw that the cock though out 2½ for frozen comb and wattles scored the respectable total of 93½. The hen, out three for same cause, scored 93½. Some of the chicks from these will make their mark in the show room. But the Dorking chicks are older and are a truly grand lot. Why our people do not breed them oftener I am at a loss to understand. In reply to my enquiries Mr. Barrett is more than satisfied with them, and finds them in his hands exceptionally hardy. I have often heard that they were not adapted to the climate of Canada. But here is a proof that under reasonably good conditions they will do well. I expect you will out half of this letter off. But you might please give it as much room as you can for the sake of an old lover of the

DORKING FOWL,

Tecumseth, Aug. 3, 1889.

Words Without Reason.

ONE of the largest breeders of broilers in the west declares that he has better success with eggs (he keeps no laying stock) obtained of farmers than with those from pure-blood yards.

The foregoing is in the June number of the American poultry journal, page 170.

The casual reader who takes most things for granted if seen in print upon seeing words like the above would say at once: "That proves what I always thought. I have believed pure-blood fowls are not as hardy or profitable on the farm as the common kind."

What blood constitutes most of the farm flocks? An expert can visit any flock of fowls on the ordinary farm and trace the blood to its origin nine times out of ten. There is scarcely a farm in all the land that has not at some time, not very remote, had an infusion of pure-blood in its fowls. On most of the farms one-quarter or half-blood being seen.

I grant that, if properly cared for, farm fowls are hardy, and their eggs usually hatch well.

The reasons are obvious to him who will give the matter due consideration. In the first

place, they have abundant exercise; yarded pure-bloods do not have sufficient exercise as a rule. Farm fowls get a variety of food; usually the yarded pure-bloods do not. The farm fowl has access to all the green stuff needful; the yard fowl gets but little or none. The farm fowl secures insects; the yard fowl nearly starves for want of them. The farm fowl has full chance of copulation; many yarded females will not submit to the male heading the yard. The farm fowl walks on better soil than the yard fowl does. The farm fowl has chance to dust; the yard fowl doesn't have. The farm fowl has access to sand and gravel, but few yard fowls have such access.

I trust the reader sees the numerous advantages the farm fowl has over the yarded creature. I haven't named half of them, but the items of green food, insect diet, gravel and exercise, together with the dust bath, are sufficient to make all and more than the difference usually given to the credit of the farm creature.

"Good morning, madam. How are your fowls doing this year?"

"Oh, they lay splendidly. They are the best layers I ever raised, and they seem so hardy."

"What kind have you now?"

"Just a mixed lot. You know I raised Leg-horns for you two years ago, and the culls that I kept I crossed next year with Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas."

The lady to whom I spoke called them a "mixed lot," and so they are; but how long since they were mixed. She lives in town now, and brought her fowls with her. From where I sit writing I look out and see her flock of "mixed" fowls on an acre-and-a-half lot.

Now, let us turn the tables; put the fowls in the yards that are about half cared for out on the farm, and the farm fowls in small breeding-yards during the next two years. Can you not anticipate the result? Is it, then, the blood of the barn-yard fowl that is better, or, is it not rather the conditions surrounding the two flocks.

I once bought one dozen hens from a farmer to use for incubators. I gave them the same conditions allowed my "pure-bloods." Five of them died during the spring and summer—of heart ache and home sickness, I presume, though I gave them good, fair attention—as good as my thoroughbreds had, in fact just the same. The next March four more died. The other three raised a brood of chicks each and two of them died in the Fall. The last one I killed. They were young hens and pullets; but they couldn't stand village life. I had three yards of thoroughbreds the same season, right

along side of them, consisting of thirty head. I lost just one of them during the sickness and burial of their "savagè sisters of forest and plain."

Yes, I am aware that not all fowls in yards or on farms are properly cared for or are the best of their kind; and so the best results are not obtained in either case; but I am speaking of the average, well kept stock.

I repeat that to reverse the conditions and give the dung hills the poorer chance, as the pure-bloods now have, the general opinion regarding the hardiness and fertility of the mixed lot over the thoroughbreds would be entirely changed.—S. L. ROBERTS in American Poultry Journal.

Yes siree! It is common for people to say dunghill breeds are so hardy. This winter I had the misfortune to lose a valuable bird after a season of fall showing. It was three years old and molted hard, consequent I think on the excitement, when just beginging to molt. However, as he was well known round here as one of my greatest pets, the news of his death went far and wide, and then I often heard the remark: "It seems those thoroughbreds can't stand much."

"Ye gods and little fishes" put one of their dung hill birds to such a test and he would never live to see three years of age. But one night a neighbor lost somewhere near a dozen of common birds and as I am the fowl doctor par ex, in this quarter of course I was called in to see what was the matter. They were all right last night said the owner. Well, I could not make it out I thought only the poor thoroughbreds did the awful act of dying. I was too surprised to speak to see nine common hens die off, at least, I had been led to believe they never consented to die, but always waited to be killed like any decent bird would and not go and die so their owners could not sell their poor bodies. I thought that was the reason we always got old birds from the common stock we get in the market, dressed up in spring chicken labels.

THIS AND THAT.

RROUP is one of the most disagreeable diseases to which chickens are subject. Turkeys seldom have it, and ducks and geese never, according to our experience. It is caused by exposure, and anything which would cause a cold to lodge in a human being's head will cause roup in its first stage in chickens. Therefore see to it that your fowls are kept

in good condition and free from draughts and all dampness and exposure to sudden changes of heat and cold.

If one would have his community awakened to the advantages to be had by keeping good poultry he must see to it that his fowls not only look nice, but that they can do nice as well. "Handsome is as handsome does" is a trite old saying and especially applicable to poultry-kind. Let your much-talked-of fancy breed not only be the finest flock of fowls in your neighborhood, but the best layers as well. Use good sense in feeding and breeding, and the eggs will be found in due season in abundance.

Others are making money keeping and selling thoroughbred fowls, why are you not? One of our very modest breeders, whose name we are not allowed to use here, made something over four hundred dollars last year on a plot of two acres of ground, which included house, barn, orchard, out-buildings, etc. All the time that was spent in the care of his fowls was between regular working hours. Not one day was taken from his regular work. Go about it in the right way, and the same, or a larger amount, can be earned by you in a few years. It will take a little time to build up a good trade, but there will be enough from the start to pay you handsomely.

It is a mistake to suppose that because a breed of fowls is new or just before the public it must necessarily be a good one—better than anything that has ever preceded it, in fact. On the contrary, many an innovation is the veriest trash in poultry as well as all else. We welcome honest effort towards improvement, but caution our over-sanguine readers to use calm judgment in discarding old and tried breeds for newly-formed ones, let them be "cracked up" ever so highly.

The interest in good stock of all kinds was never in a healthier condition than at present. If there is not as much of the blind rush and hot fever of some other years, there is a steady advance in public sentiment in favor of better stock, better buildings and more humane care. This is noticeable in all parts of the eastern and northern line of states and is seen working its way south. To the advance of civilization in its various channels is all this due, but to the poultry press more than any other one source should the praise be given. Then the duty of every one interested is plainly written—support your poultry papers, the more of them the better.

We have about come to the conclusion that the question of laying qualities is now, and always will be, an undecided one. So many con-

conditions to a successful, fair trial must be just right, that it would be next to an impossibility to ever conduct such a trial. One breed does best only under the very conditions that would act against one of its rivals. And there is no positive assurance that any of us has ever discovered just how to make any one breed do its best.

G. AND P. ENTY, in Poultry World.

How Breeds are Varied by Crossing and Judicious Selections.

FROM recent carefully prepared statistics it appears that the poultry product of the United States amounted to \$650,000,000, whilst the wheat crop was only worth \$488,000,000, the dairy product \$254,000,000 and the pork output \$225,000,000 per annum. And it may be said that a great deal of this revenue has arisen from breeders of fancy or pure breed. Within the last five years there have been no less than twenty different species of fowls introduced into the fancier's market, and claiming entrance into the Standard of Excellence on the record of the typical points of the large array of different breeds of fowls. Indeed the crossing and originating, and improving poultry has become a scientific study in what is termed biology and the origin of species or variations of type by crossing. Now of the one hundred and twenty or more species of chickens—Leghorns, Bantams, Brahmas, Minorcas, &c.—they have had one common ancestor, the *Gallus Bankiva*, or a jungle fowl and just the same as the mastiff, the hound, the bull dog, the terrier, the pointer, the spaniel, &c., trace back their origin to a single kind. But these variations have not been brought about altogether by internal variation in original type and crossing, but also by external circumstances, such as climate, feed and surrounding conditions. Selection and crossing are the primary principles, but types will vary according to locality and feed. Then, physical condition. Why is it that we have by selection and using certain habits of an animal, that these habits can be changed and become a fixity? How is it that by selection we have the antipodes in size between a Bantam and a Cochin, and the non-incubating dispositions of a Minorca and Leghorn in contrast with the sitting propensities of the Asiatic? These are points of vital interest, when it is considered that poultry holds such a prominent part in the natural wealth of the country. There is one thing certain that a fowl by breeding may develop one quality or the other; but one thing is certain the qualities of eggs and flesh production cannot take place in

the same animal at the same time. If you have the large bone, feathers and meat of the large breeds, like Brahmas and Cochins, you diminish your egg supply. But on the principle of egg or meat supply in a fowl this may be directed by breeding. The inherited qualities for sitting, or hatching of Brahmas and Cochins may be diverted and, a Brahma, for instance, can have the breeding instinct subverted as in the case of the non-incubating class. And how? by simply only breeding from early-hatched pullets in the previous year and who lay in the winter before the incubating tendency develops. Breeding thus for say five generations produces this quality. There has been a great business done in England and America on this new breed of fowl business, and by judicious advertising enormous sums have been amassed. New breeds of poultry is a scientific problem in biology, and as well as producing the most beneficial results with regards to the most nutritious elements that enter into our daily food. By this principle of variation and selection great results have been produced not only in a scientific point of view, but also practically. Whoever has read Darwin, Huxley, and the leading lights in natural science must know that they gathered their leading principles of biology from the variation in pigeons and domestic fowls. It may not be out of place to look into how a few of our breeds have been produced which stand prominent in breeding circles. Everybody knows historically the great Brahma pootra and Cochin craze of 1850 in this country and England, when eggs sold for a sovereign apiece, and people fairly went crazy on these Asiatics. The original color of these Cochins was buff or cinnamon, and blue, but these, by crossing and "sporting" developed into black, white, and partridge Cochins, and into light and dark Brahmas, and more recently in this line the Langshans, which are evidently only an allied species of this same Asiatic crowd. Our Asiatic friends appear to have an insight into the mysteries of poultry breeding as we have, as there are dozens of sub-families of the *gallinae* species in Hindostan, Japan and China that we know nothing about. In fact, new breeds of poultry are produced with the same ease as our different kinds of potatoes and apples. There has been an enormous business done in England and the United States in this new breed business and men have made money by understanding a few elementary principles of breeding and by a lot of chance by breeds "sporting." Every one knows the Plymouth Rock was brought about by the union of a couple of types, the old black Javas and the Puritan speckled Dominique, yet men amassed fortunes on this simple amalgama-

tion. How about the Wyandotte? Why simply a Hamburg and a dark Brahma crossed. What are Red caps? Hamburgs and brown breasted games intermixed probably by a "fluke" on the part of some Yorkshire cottager. The present Minorcas which excel all others as egg-producers and for size, are the result of a cross between a common barnyard fowl, in the British Islands Minorca and Majorca in the Mediterranean Sea and a black Spanish. And so we might ask of the Game Bantams, of the Houdans, La Fleoche, Crevecoeur and other breeds produced by skillful crossing and long continued selection to fix the type. But crossing requires skill: and the progeny resulting cannot be called anything but mongrels until, by continued selection and breeding, the characteristics become fixed, so that they will reproduce themselves; and there is no doubt by manipulating, and uniting the size of the Brahmas with the egg-producing prolificacy of the Minorca, and the table qualities of the Dorking, a general fowl, can be produced; but the scientific facts that two elements, flesh-producing and egg-producing, cannot be combined in the same anatomy, is sufficient evidence that opposite qualities cannot be combined in the same animal. With all the multiplicity of breeds of poultry, every Ontario farmer should look on the great principles in breeding, and that is, opposites are not produced from the same elements; eggs and flesh are not combined in the same fowl; speed and weight in the same horse; beef and milk in the same cow. Very few people would imagine that the poultry interests of Canada Great Britain, the United States, and France, were paramount. In France it outweighs all, others, and in the United States it ranks ahead, of the wheat crop, the cotton output, the dairy product, the iron and steel sales and doubles the hog industry.

Just so! The poultry industry is not the 'very small potatoes' that some people imagine it to be, and it is only in its infancy, remember that; it will be the giant in the family of industries in the near future. But the writer of the above has a rather slim idea of the difficulties to be encountered in making up new breeds. For instance, he says: "How about the Wyandotte? Why simply a Hamburg and a dark Brahma crossed." But it is no "simple" thing, he can't slap a dark Brahma and a Hamburg together and get a Wyandotte quite so easy as that comes to, or if so, his fortune is established, and he will need no further legacies. The Brahma—Cochin craze of forty years

ago, is over, and we will never see its like again in all probability, but it did one good service; it created such an interest in poultry as had not been known before, and which has been largely instrumental in establishing the business of the present day; for though many were only influenced for the time, others began to look at the possibilities of the case with more interest than they had felt hitherto, and being persuaded of its profitable and healthy nature gave it more thoughtful attention, and finally blossomed into one of the many fathers of the poultry industry. Thus the craze though often referred to with derision, did not only do any harm, but was a positive birth of the enterprise into active, healthy life, and though the excitement of the actual moment of its birth is past, it still lives, grows and thrives, and as far as we can determine, there is no limit to its growth and progress, to which last sentence we heartily say, amen.

COMING SHOWS.

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

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

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

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

West Simcoe, at Stayner, October 1, 2 and 3. Dunnville, Dec. 3, 4, and 5. R. H. Marshall Sec'y.

OHIO.

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

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

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 10th, 1890. J. B. Collier, Sec. Union, at Cardington, Dec. 17 to 21, 1889. G. S. Singer, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

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

To assist in leading boys upon farms to love the homestead, allow them to build a fowl-house, and then give them a trio or two of choice fowls and a year's subscription to a good poultry journal. Such investments will pay as well as any you can possibly make.

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 & 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. G.	
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
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by D. A. Jones. price by mail.....	11
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Queens, And How to Introduce Them	10
Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
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the proper definition of the special	
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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 18. Hamburgs \$2.00 per 18. No stock for sale until the fall.

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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 13 prizes. Send for Circular.

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

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

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BREEDS PRIZE-WINNERS OF

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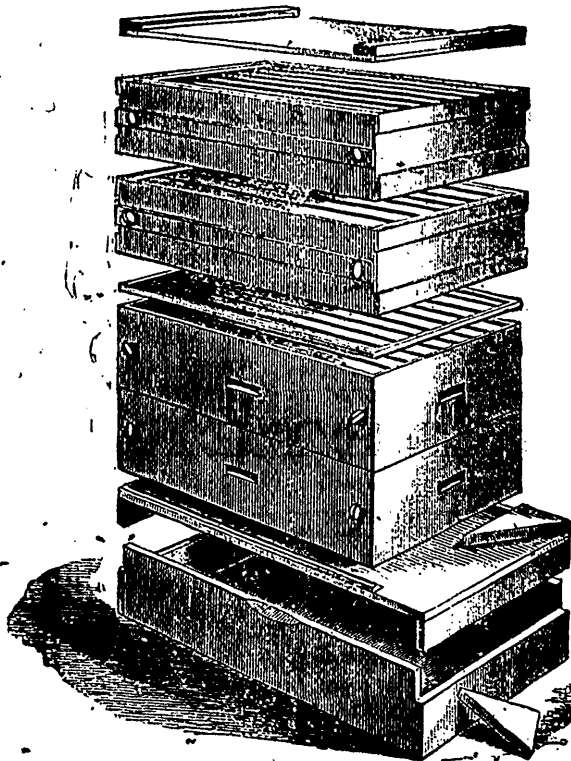
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Will sell prize-winners to any one that wants to win. Send for illustrated circular giving mating prices and prizes won. EGGS, \$3 and \$5 a setting.

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Will hereafter communicate with me. I will also receive orders for hives and have the same promptly shipped from their factory in Beeton. This hive is now, after three years' public use, the most popular hive in the world among leading honey producers, and has the most and best testimonials from such men as Langstroth, Cook, Hutchinson, Taylor, Stiles, Baldridge and many others. ever spoken or written of any bee hive. For this testimony, full discription with illustrations and prices, address

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THE COMBINATION HIVE.

This hive, which we now make in two sizes, to hold eight and nine frames, is the best and cheapest in the market to-day. The inside dimensions are:

	Length	Width	Depth
Nine frame....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Eight frame....	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
The frame measures	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

NINE FRAME HIVES

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up....	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80	75	75
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either L rests or skeleton crates. (L rests take 27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80	75	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	55
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up....	70	75	63	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat	55	52	50	45	45

EIGHT FRAME HIVES

No. 45—Same as No. 33, but holding only 8 frames, made up	35	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00
No. 46—No. 45 in flat	1 00	95	90	85	80
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	65	63	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	63
No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	75	72	70	67	65
No. 52—No. 51 in flat	55	53	50	45	45
No. 53—Same as No. 43, but holding only 8 frames, made up	95	62	60	57	55
No. 54—No. 53 in flat	45	42	40	35	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 perf'd 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

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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 or the contrary are received. The "Close" cylinder may be had by those who prefer it.

THE D. A. JONES Co., LTD.
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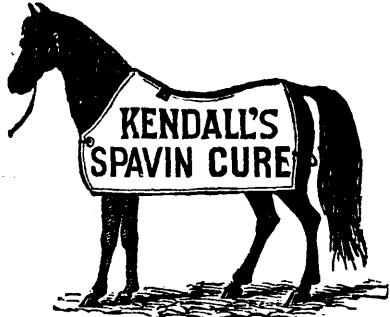
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