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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. 12      BEETON, ONT., JUNE 12, 1889      WHOLE No. 220

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL  
& POULTRY 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	6.00
One inch.....	84.0	86.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.50	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 specially intended for those who have bees, poultry, eggs, or other goods for exchange for something else and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, poultry, etc., for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

#### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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 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,

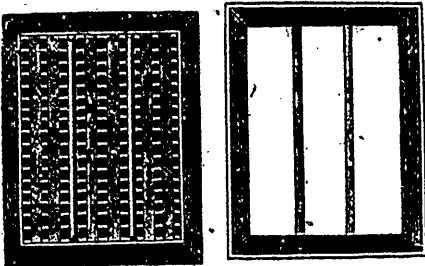
AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " The Bee-Hive.....	1.25
" " Beekeepers' Review.....	1.40
" " Beekeepers' Advance.....	1.50
" " Queen-Breeders' Journal.....	1.00

# Super Arrangements.

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

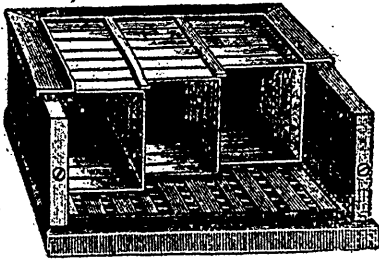
## REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND SUPER REVERSER,

And thousands of them were in use last season.



SHOWING REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER

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



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

For prices apply for our catalogue.

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

## WHO WANTS BEES.

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

**JAMES ARMSTRONG,**  
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

## 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 Fdn. 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, Froot Frames, and Bees for sale. "Empire State" Potatoes for sale.

**WILL ELLIS,**  
St. David's, Ont.

A CHOICE

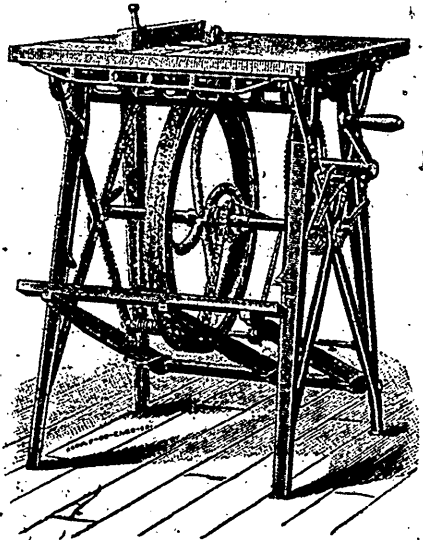
## TESTED QUEEN

For further particulars, see the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW for May. This number discusses "The Management and Control of Increase" It will be sent free and with it will be sent the May and July numbers for 1933. Price of the REVIEW 30c a year; back No.'s furnished. "The Production of Comb Honey" is a neat little book of 45 pages. Price 25c. 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 thereto). On application we will forward catalogue and pricelist free.

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

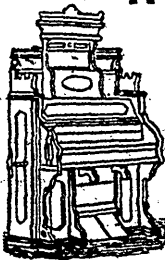
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**QUEENS WANTED!**

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to June 18th, for between 150 and 250 purely mated and fertilized Italian queens. They are wanted by the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. One queen must be mailed post-paid, with the usual attendant bees and provision for safe transit, to each member of the Association, not later than the last day of July next. Parties wishing to compete for the furnishing of these queens will please state lowest price. The successful competitor will be furnished with the names and addresses of the members of the association, and must give satisfactory security for the due fulfilment of the contract. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Address

**W. COUSE, Sec. O.B.K.A.**  
STREETSVILLE, Ont.



**"BELL" ORGANS**

Unapproached for  
Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

**BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.**

**PRICES CURRENT**

<b>BEEESWAX</b>	
Beeton, June 12, 1889.	
We pay 33c in trade for good pure beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.	
<b>FOUNDATION</b>	
Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....	500
over 50 lbs.....	480
Section " in sheets per pound.....	550
Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2, per lb.....	600
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	480

**CARNIOLAN BEES**

Pleasantest Bees in the World.  
Hardest to Winter.  
Best Honey Gatherers.  
In order to introduce not only the bees but our paper,

**'THE ADVANCE,'**

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

**THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me.**

**Muth's Honey Extractor.**

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

**CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.**  
Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati



**SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.**

We have a number of books which have been 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, edition 1882.....	1	25	50
5 Bee-keeper Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1884.....	1	25	85
1 A.B.C., A. I. Root, edition 1883—good as new.....	1	25	75
First come, first served. Now, don't all speak at once.			

**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.

BEEES

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—40 or 50 Jones S W hives with from 8 to 12 good combs; nives well pointed for \$1 each, also 50 in the flat for 70c each; address JOHN R WASON, Lachute, Que.

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

POULTRY

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

BUFF COCHINS—Have two cockerels very fine in color and shape (one of which was scored 92 by Mr Bicknell) well worth \$2; each, that I will sell singly with two pullets or hens for \$12; apply at once to F C HARE, Whitby, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from grand W C B Polish fowls \$2 per doz; White and Brown Leghorns \$1; Bronze Turkeys, weighing 10 lbs., eggs \$3 per 9; Pekin Ducks, \$2; Langshans \$3. Mastiff dog wanted. J M CARSON, Lock Box 165, Orangeville Ont.

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

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

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

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

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. J. Gould & Co., Brantford, Ontario. CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton Hancock Co. Illinois.

1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Tested queen in April, May and June ..... \$1.60  
after July 1st ..... 1.25

Untested Queens ..... 0.90

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

W. P. HENDERSON,  
Murfreesboro' Tennessee.

BEEES FOR SALE.



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

C. C. VAUGHN & CO.  
Columbia, Tenn.

= CANADA =

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

SECTION PRESS

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

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

HOW TO MANAGE BEEES;  
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.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
—OF—  
**THE D. A. JONES CO.**  
LIMITED  
BEETON, ONT.

**NOTICE.**

We issue this condensed price list of our goods at this season, for two reasons:

(1) To replace our Catalogue of 1888-9 of which we have just mailed the last.

(2) To cover additions made since the last price list was issued.

Fuller information of any of the articles described may be had on application by letter.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.

Beeton, June 15, 1889.

**TERMS.**

Our terms are *Cash with order*, unless we have some personal acquaintance with our customers, and in such cases we send goods *on order*, but *expect remittance on arrival of goods*. Where accounts are not settled we draw through our bank for the amount, adding collection charges, and we expect drafts to be honored on presentation.

All goods are securely packed, and are shipped at owner's risk of breakage.

Perishable property, as bees, queens, will not be sent by express C.O.D., but cash must accompany order. *This is imperative.*

Remittances may be sent by Registered Letter, P.O. Order, Draft or Cheque, *payable here at par*. Personal cheques should be verified by the banks upon which they are drawn. American currency and stamps taken at par.

Write your office plainly, and be particular to state Post Office, County or State, and Province. Also freight or express office, and which way you want goods sent. State also line of railway you are on, and if distant from express office or station, how far.

**BEE DEPARTMENT**

**QUEENS.**



We endeavor to raise queens which will produce good honey gatherers irrespective of breed or race. We pay much attention to the class of drones with which our queens come in contact.

Queens cannot be shipped unless the weather is warm enough, except at risk of purchaser—otherwise safe delivery is guaranteed.

We replace all queens lost in transit, but not in introducing.

TABLE OF PRICES.

MONTH.	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgin
May	1 50	2 50	3 00	
June	1 00	2 00	3 00	0 60
July	1 00	2 00	2 50	0 50
August	1 00	2 00	2 50	0 50
September	1 50	2 00	2 75	
October		2 50	3 00	

Three at one time, deduct 10 per cent.; six at one time deduct 20 per cent.

**BEES.**

Bees should always go by express, unless they are personally cared for *en route*.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for breakage or delay in transit of colonies of bees; they always leave our hands in good shape.

TABLE OF PRICES.

MONTH.	Italian	Italian Crosses	Carniolan Crosses
May	\$8 00	\$8 00	\$9 00
June	7 00	7 00	8 00
July	7 00	7 00	8 00
August	6 50	6 50	7 00
September	6 00	6 00	6 50
October	6 50	6 50	7 00

The above are for four colonies and under; 5 to 9 colonies, 3 per cent. discount; 10 to 24 colonies, 5 per cent.; 25 colonies and over, 10 per cent.—*always cash*. Unless otherwise ordered, all bees are shipped in Combination hives.

**BEES BY THE POUND.**

Just as soon as we can raise them in the spring, we will have for sale, bees by the pound at the following prices: Up to July 1st, \$1.25 per pound; after that date 90c per pound. Orders must be accompanied by the cash, and they will be entered and filled in rotation as received.

**NUCLEI.**

Two-frame nucleus—1 lb. Bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a good queen, \$1.00; two at one time, \$3.75 each, up to July 1.

After July 1, \$3 singly; two or more \$2.75. Either Jones or Combination frames furnished. Please specify. If nucleus is wanted in hive, add price of latter as found in catalogue.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

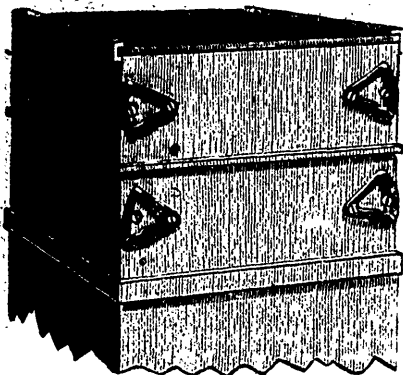
# HIVE DEPARTMENT.

## Reversible Honey Board and Reverser.

Thoroughly tried and acknowledged a grand success.

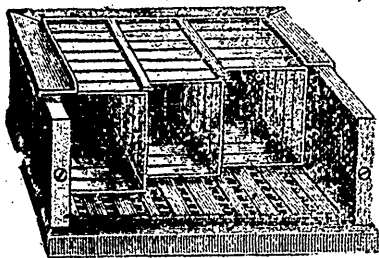
### CLAIMS.

1. That section honey can be produced with less expense and with less handling than with other hives.



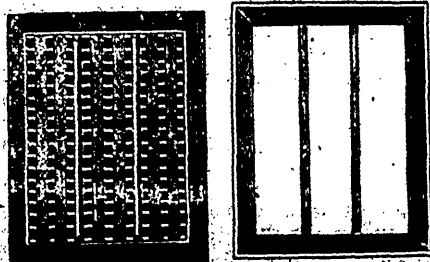
THIS CUT SHOWS THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE SUPERS.

2. The great simplicity of the whole arrangement which adapts itself to the requirements of the merest novice as well as to the skilled apiarist.



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

3. It can be adapted to any hive in present use at very small cost.



SHOWING REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER.

4. The cost of wide frames, section cases, skeleton crates, rests, etc., is done away with.

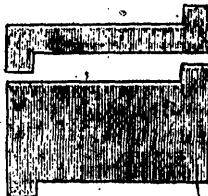
5. The hive and supers are rain proof and wind proof.

5. The trouble of having the sections propolised together is done away with entirely.

6. A most perfect and exactly correct bee-space is maintained at all times.

8. There is no shrinking or swelling of wide frames or section arrangements, there being none.

9. The sections may be reversed or interchanged, either by the whole crate or individually, with the utmost simplicity.



CROSS SECTIONS OF SIDES OF REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARD AND REVERSER.

10. Separators can be used with this style of super just as readily as any other.

11. The sections are brought just as close to the brood chamber as it is possible to get them in the tiering-up system, and a quarter more sections can be put in every super.

12. There being less weight and bulk the shipping charges will be much less than ordinary.

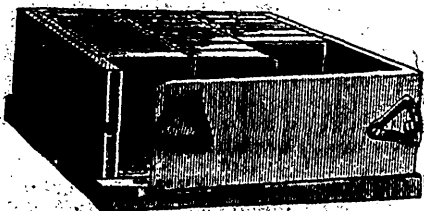
Where two supers are used in the hive, only one honey-board and one reverser is wanted, and for every additional super, another reverser is wanted.

The prices of these honey boards and reverser, for the different styles of hives, are given under their proper headings. We keep on hand a stock suitable for the "Jones," "Combination" and "Langstroth" hives. In ordering for any other style of hive, be particular to give the exact inside and outside measurement of the hive, so the honey-boards may be made to fit properly.

### Special Portable Supers

Almost any super will suit this new arrangement, and we give in the price-list the prices of the honey-boards and reversers separately. We make a special "portable" super which is put together with a very light hive clamp, which answers its purpose capitably. When the sections are ready to take off, all that you need to do is to unfasten one corner and lift off the whole super.

The price in flat includes the clamps and screws necessary to put them together.



SHOWING PORTABLE SUPER WITH SIDE THROWN OPEN SO SECTIONS MAY BE REMOVED.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

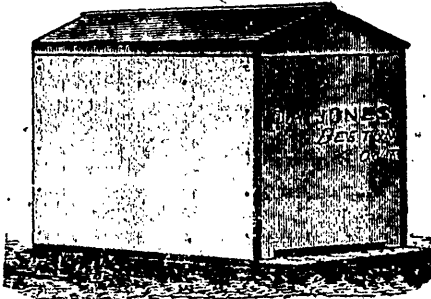
Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 1—Portable supers for Combination hive, made up....	25	25	23	23	20
No. 2—No. 1 in flat	22	21	21	19	18

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

All our S.W. Jones, Langstroth and Combination hives are now put up in cases holding 5 and 10 each, and prices are quoted in case lots. We have also arranged different combinations of the hives and numbered them. Order by case and number. If sample hives are wanted, made up, they must be ordered separately and at single prices.

### Jones' Single-Walled Hive.

This hive as now made has a flat top instead of the cover as shown in the drawing. It is just as good and the cost of shipping is reduced. The inside dimensions of our double and single-walled hives are: Length, 18 inches; width 12½ inches; depth, 15 inches. The inside measurement of frames is 10½x12½ inches.



The supers of this hive are so arranged that they take seven wide frames just the same as Langstroth or Heddon super—the super thus holds 28 sections 4½x4½x7 to the foot. These supers fit the Langstroth as well as the single-walled hive, and are, therefore, interchangeable.

### S.W. HIVES.

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 3—Brood chamber, cover, wooden division board and 12 brood frames, made up.....	1 00	97	95		
No. 4—No. 3 in flat	85	80	75		70
No. 5—Two supers, suitable for wide frames or 1 rests, made up	30	28	27		
No. 6—No. 5 in flat	23	20	19	18	17
No. 7—Two supers, suitable for Reversible honey-board, and holding, each, 36-4½x4½x1½ sections made up	30	28	27		
No. 8—No. 7 in flat	22	20	19	18	17
No. 9—Includes No. 3 and either No. 5 or No. 7 made up....	1 30	1 25	1 22		
No. 10—No. 9 in flat	1 05	99	93		87
No. 11—Second story—containing wooden division board and twelve brood frames, made up....	85	83	80		
No. 12—No. 11 in flat	70	67	65		62
No. 13—Includes Nos. 3 and 11, made up.....	1 85	1 80	1 75		
No. 14—No. 13 in flat	1 55	1 47	1 40	1 32	
No. 15—Super fitted with wide frames and separators, made up	35	34	33		
No. 16—No. 15 in flat	32	31	30	20	28
No. 17—No. 15 without separators, made up..	25	24	23		
No. 18—No. 17 in flat	22	21	20	19	18

### PRICES OF PARTS OF S. W. HIVE.

Prices per .....	1	10	100	1000
Brood frames, made up..	80	2 50	22	50
Wide " in flat....	20	1 50	12	50
" " made up..	30	2 50	22	50
" " in flat....	20	1 50	12	50
Metal Frame Supports..	5	40	8	50
Entrance Blocks.....	20	50	4	50
Tin Separators.....	20	1 50		
Hive Stands, made up... 10	9	8	00	
" " in flat.... 8	7	6	50	

### NAILS FOR FIVE S.W. HIVES.

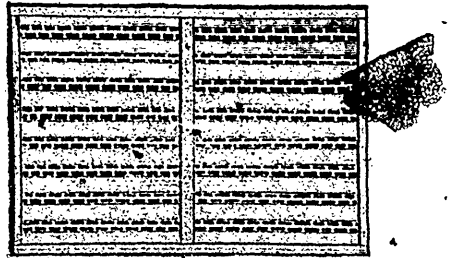
1½ lbs. wire nails 3 in ;	1½ lbs. wire nails 2½ in.
¼ " " " 2 " ;	¼ " " " 1½ " "
¼ " " " 1½ " ;	For prices see full list.

### REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARDS AND REVERSER, S.W. HIVE.

Price each in lots of.....	1	5	10	20	50
No. 19—Without perf. metal made up.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 20—No. 19 in flat.....	22	21	20	19	18
No. 21—With perf. metal made up.....	35	34	33	32	30
No. 22—No. 21 in flat....	30	29	28	27	25
No. 23—Reversers, made up	15	14	13	12	
No. 24—" in flat..	13	12	11	10	10

Please order by case and number.

### ORDINARY HONEY-BOARD FOR S.W. HIVE.



No. 25—Without perf metal made up.....	15	14	13	12	10
No. 26—No. 25 in flat....	12	11	10	9	7
No. 27—With perf. metal made up.....	20	20	28	27	25
No. 28—No. 27 in flat....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 30—All metal, made up. Same prices as No. 27.					

Please order by case and number.

### S.W. HIVES ARRANGED WITH REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER.

Price each, in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 31—Includes Nos. 3, 7, 11 and 23, made up.....	1 80	1 73	1 68		
No. 32—No. 31, flat	1 45	1 33	1 30	1 22	

Please order by case and number.

### Double Walled Hives.

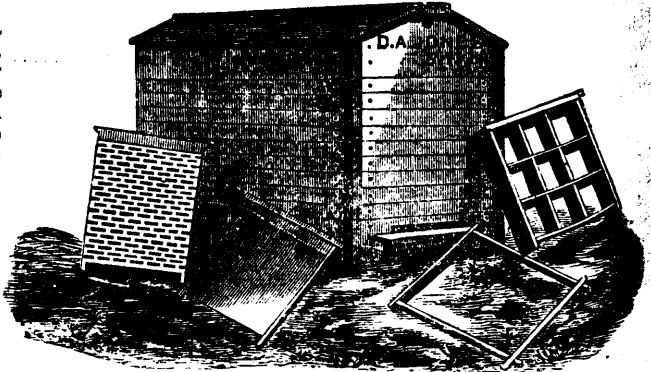
These hives have double walls, both of which are porous; the space between (one inch) is filled with dry, fine sawdust packing. They are safe hives for wintering; are cool in summer; warm in Spring and Fall—because the temperature is always even and dry—and are no heavier than a single walled hive.



# ADVERTISEMENTS.

For those who keep only a limited number of colonies, and who, owing to other duties, are not able to give their bees the same care and attention that those do who devote their time and attention to the calling we recommend these hives.

Double walled hive showing wide frame, perforated division-board and wooden division-board.



	N'd and p'ted	N'd and unpt'd	and flat	In flat
Sample hives, each .....	\$2 75	\$2 35	\$	
3 and up to 5 each.....	2 65	2 25	1 75	
Over 5 and up to 10 each...	2 55	2 15	1 55	

### Combination Hive.

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

	Length	Width	Depth
Nine frame....	12½ in.	13½ in.	12½ in.
Eight frame... 10½ "	13½ "	12½ "	12½ "
The frame measures	12½ "	10½ "	10½ "

### NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made p....	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	1 05		95
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4¼x4¼x1½ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat		87	83	80	75
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either 1 rests or skeleton crates. (1 rests take 27 4¼x4¼x1½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4¼x4¼x1½ sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat		87	83	80	75
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	75	83	80	78	75
No. 42—No. 41 in flat		65	62	60	55
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up....	70	75	63	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat		55	52	50	45

### EIGHT FRAME HIVES

No. 45—Same as No. 33, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00
No. 46—No. 45 in flat		1 00	95	90	80
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3¼x4¼x1½ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat		75	70	65	63
No. 49—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 50—No. 49 in flat		75	70	65	63

No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	75	72	70	67	65
No. 52—No. 51 in flat		55	53	50	45
No. 53—Same as No. 43, but holding only 8 frames, made up	65	62	60	57	55
No. 54—No. 53 in flat		45	42	40	35

### REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARDS AND REVERSERS FOR COMBINATION HIVE.

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

Price each in lots of.....	1	5	10	20	50
No. 55—Without perforated metal, made up.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 56—No. 55 in flat.....	22	21	20	19	17
No. 57—With perf'd metal made up.....	30	29	26	27	25
No. 58—No. 57 in flat.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 59—Reversers made up	15	14	13	12	10
No. 60—No. 59 in flat.....	13	12	11	10	9

### ORDINARY HONEY BOARD FOR COMBINATION.

Price each in lots of.....	1	5	10	20	50
No. 61—Without perforated metal, made up.....	15	14	13	12	10
No. 62—No. 61 in flat..	12	11	10	9	7
No. 63—With perf'd metal made up.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 64—No. 63 in flat.....	22	21	19	17	15
No. 65—All metal, made up	25	24	23	22	20

Please order by case and number.

### Combination Hives arranged with Reversible Honey Board and Reverser, NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of 1	5	10	20	50	
No. 66—Includes Nos. 35, 57 and 59, all made up.....	1 57	1 53	1 46	1 39	1 33
No. 67—No. 66 in flat	1 23	1 17	1 12	1 06	1 00

### EIGHT FRAME HIVES.

No. 67—Includes Nos. 47, 57 and 59, all made up.....	1 45	1 38	1 31	1 26	1 20
No. 69—No. 68 in flat	1 10	1 05		97	95

### Meddon Hives.

A complete working hive consists of bottom-stands, bottom-board, entrance blocks, two brood-cases, two surplus cases and cover. If you order these hives in the flat this is just what will be sent you.

In quoting prices of brood cases and surplus cases, the set-screws, brood-frame and wide frames with their tin separators are always included, both in flat and made up.



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

VOL. V. No. 12

BEETON, ONT., JUNE 12, 1889.

WHOLE No. 220

## EDITORIAL

ILLNESS has compelled "Hallanshire Beekeeper" to refrain from business for some weeks past. Hence he has not been able to answer those articles criticising his statements.

\* \* \*

Owing to the terrible rains of last week the Mount Forest convention was not a success and no report is forthcoming.

\* \* \*

It has rained here almost incessantly since the 21st May and we have had terribly cold weather; so much so that the bees have had but half a day in which they could fly without danger of being chilled. To-day (June 7th,) it is warmer and bees are working.

\* \* \*

Deeply and sincerely do we sympathise with Friend D. Anguish, of Brantford, in the loss of his beloved wife who died June 1st. She leaves six small children, the eldest eleven years, the youngest four days. It is a sore trial but He that ruleth doeth all things well.

\* \* \*

It requires the stings of sixty healthy honey bees to kill a man in fair health.—Toronto Globe.

There is something about this we don't understand. We consider ourselves in "fair health" and dozens of times have been stung by more than

sixty bees. Possibly the bees were not "healthy," but their actions didn't prove it.

### A NEW CURE FOR FOUL BROOD.

IN the Record for the current month, Mr. Robert Sproule, of Dublin, gives his experience with Formic Acid as a remedy for foul brood. Space forbids reprinting his article in full, so we condense it.

He believes with Cheshire that a queen reared in a foul broody hive will transmit the disease to her progeny. He also has implicit faith in phenol as a foul brood remedy but appreciates the objections the bees have to it, and the danger of tainting sections in supers. In his opinion Formic Acid is equally as good as phenol and free from its objectionable taste and odor.

Mr. Sproule first used Formic Acid in 1883, at a time when he had just cured his bees of virulent foul brood, on a diseased comb which he had overlooked. The comb contained hundreds of diseased cells. This comb was sprayed with the new remedy, placed between two close fitting division boards and closely covered to confine the acid. "Next May I took the comb out, and after exposing it to the sun for a few hours I inserted it between two brood combs in a healthy stock of bees. The result justified my confidence. For the first three days both queen and bees seem to have avoided the comb, pro-

bably because some trace of acid remained on it, but after that the bees set to work, and cleaned out the diseased cells, the queen deposited eggs in them, and a month later I was unable to distinguish that comb from any other in the hive.

In October 1887 he again noticed suspicious indications, and in February examination proved the disease to be rampant. Unfavorable weather and other causes compelled delay in treatment until April. A wine glassful of acid was added to a gallon of syrup, and the combs filled with this medicated food, "with such good results, that by the white clover appeared I considered that, practically speaking, the stocks were cured."

The honey yield was evidently small and scarcity of food caused the queens to stop laying so that at end of season the number of diseased cells could be closely ascertained. Feeders with medicated syrup of the strength mentioned were put on, and in a month an expert found but six diseased cells in one hive, all the rest he pronounced healthy. In August, syrup of double strength was given and the bees took it without difficulty though the acid taste was very perceptible.

This year, Mr. Sproule says he has not seen a single diseased cell but mixed a little acid with the stimulating food, and keeps a little acid in the hive in a tin covered with wire cloth.

The success attained, has, he says, been effected without any destruction of bees, combs or quilts, without disinfecting a hive or other appliance.

Formic Acid is colorless, nearly odorless, highly antiseptic, evaporates at a low temperature, and is not objected to by the bees. It is very destructive to tin and zinc and these vessels should be coated with melted beeswax.

Our readers desirous of experimenting with the remedy may find some little difficulty in procuring Formic Acid, as it is not a commercial drug, but no doubt can be had on application to some of the best wholesalers firms.

Bees should have no antipathy to Formic Acid for they and the red ants were the original manufacturers of the article. And, as scientists have discovered that it is this constituent of the

poison sac that preserves the honey, we must conclude that the remedy appears to be a "natural one."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Queens Finding their Homes at Mating Times.—Keeping a Record of Queens.

In your issue of March 27th, in an article on the arrangement of an apiary so as to have the hives in pairs I stated, that it was decidedly an advantage in keeping a record of queens. I promised in a future issue to describe my plan of numbering and recording, and also how I enable young queens to find their own hives at mating time. There is no question, both for a record of queens and to enable the bees to locate their hives, that having these in pairs is better than when equal distances apart. If you place a number of hives in a row, say five feet apart, and in another row the same number in pairs each pair nine feet apart, thus allowing one foot between the hives forming the pair, you will readily see that it must be an advantage to both bees and queens, independent of the advantage to the apiarist. In an apiary arranged as I have described, with an eye to the 'Beautifu', something more is required than this, or many young queens will lose their way back at mating time. While I have nothing new to offer in this line, I will state what has been successful with me. With an accommodation for 260 colonies or 130 pairs, occupying about one-third of an acre. My plan is, on the 7th or 8th day after the swarm issues to examine and see if the young queen is hatched, and if so, destroy all unhatched cells, unless from those I wish to rear queens. I then in the easiest way possible make this hive unlike the rest, by placing a stick of stove wood or a piece of board against the front, even though it should in a measure obstruct the entrance. A little block placed close to the entrance may be all that is required. Other ways will suggest themselves. The idea is to make it different in appearance from those immediately surrounding it. In ten or twelve days I examine to see if the young queen is laying and if so I at once clip one wing, unless at a time when robber bees are troublesome. To do so at this time might endanger the life of the queen. This being done I remove whatever I may have used to change the appearance of the hive and use them elsewhere. Of course if the queen is not laying they are left until the hive contains a laying queen. Now as to a record of the queens. I simply have a book with as many pages (or half as many leaves) as I have double stands in my apiary. Now as my apiary is

arranged in pairs I number the first pair 1, the second 2, third pair 3, etc. The colony on the right of pair No. 1 is 1½, that of 2 is 2½, of 3 is 3½ and so on. As I said before only one hive of each pair is occupied by bees just previous to swarming time. A record of these is on the top of each page of your book, corresponding with the number of your hive the other hive of each pair being empty to accommodate the swarm, should one issue. When it does I simply exchange hives and the bees return, so that the queen occupies the same stand as before. Supposing No. 1 swarms the old hive which in the future will have the young queen, is on stand 1½ of pair 1. You turn to your book page 1 and half way down the page you make a record of hives. If you have allowed a cell to hatch you write, "Cell from above clip July '89," or whatever month it may be. If from any reason you did not clip her wing, then leave that out, or if you have taken a queen or cell from some other hive you make your record accordingly. The advantage of having a record of the two colonies forming the pair in one page is there is less looking over to find her pedigree as when once your entire stock is first class you naturally allow one cell from each to hatch. Some favor having a record of each year and other particulars in a tablet on the hive, but with Dr. C. C. Miller I much prefer having a book for this purpose. In mentioning the many advantages of the book plan he says: "Suppose I have only one apiary, and a rainy day occurs, so that nearly all the work for that day must be postponed no matter how hard the rain pours down I can sit or lie in the house and look at the condition of every hive in the apiary and decide what demands attention the most, and what can be postponed." When you only keep a record of the queens, their age and pedigree, and any particulars as regards her progeny, a book with a page six inches long should last as many years.

Brussels.

We use the Queen register card on the hive. If a book as you suggest were kept in addition to this, it would be an improvement on even your excellent plan. Reference could be made either at hive or home and assistants would have the same record open to them all the time. The book is a great help in noting results of experiments.

We have had hives set close together yet lost few queens by not marking location, and though the board or brush at the entrance is an assistance, yet we have found it unnecessary.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Stored Wax, Queen Mating in Hive.

YOUR explanation of my letter on the mating of queens and wax in combs appears to me to be totally unsatisfactory. You say take a new comb without any pollen in it, and I will find no wax melt and come out of it—quite true. Just because there is nothing stored in it. It must have pollen of different kinds stored in the comb and wax will be found. If it comes from a lining or coating left after brood has been hatched as you say how is it that some cells are full of wax, sometimes several in a cluster, some half full and some less, and the greatest number with nothing in on the same side of a comb? I have had as much as an ounce of wax run into a pool out of about three inches square in one corner of a comb, the bottom corner.

I wish other bee men would set out a few combs that have pollen stored in them to the sun, stand them facing the sun but leaning back so the sun's rays will strike straight into the cells—not necessary to let the comb melt, it will get soft only. Now I hope others will prove it for themselves, if they don't know all about it already. It was out of comb kept over I got the wax not fresh gathered.

Now for the queens, I have read in some bee book of an experiment of putting a virgin queen and some drones in a glass jar and watched, and actually saw mating take place and that the drone fell dead instantly. If that be true why then conclude that the mating always takes place in the air? What accounts for the dead drones at entrance of hives? They evidently had mated and it appears the bees had carried them out. Is it not quite likely that after mating takes place, the queen goes out for a fly, she would show signs of it on return as I have read. So the party that observed that might be mistaken as to mating taking place outside. If they met in that manner on the wing, it seems to me they would fall to the ground and be in danger of being devoured.

As to the fertilisation once for all time, I think is not proven. A turkey hen with once mating will lay one setting of fertile eggs, but will not do for the next. The queen has a period in the swarming season she has no eggs. I know it is a serious matter to meddle with creeds and fixed theories—for instance, the "deceased wife's sister's Bill, the Scripture says you can't have the sister while the other sister is living because they might quarrel." That would be a very uncomfortable condition. There appears to be nothing prohibiting such a

G. A. DEADMAN.

union except creeds. Creeds die hard it often takes powder and lead to silence them. Well I am not spoiling for a fight, but I think some of those fixed theories should be overhauled, and hope some bee men will notice matters, such as the stored wax, the mating inside of hives, and the old queen mating at swarming time.

D. McLAREN.

Allison.

Read again comments on page 160 and you will see we said nothing of the kind. A comb such as you mention would be a curiosity. Read Prof. McLain's experiments in mating queens in confinement. Do we not find dead workers and dead queens at entrance, was it mating killed them? Give us something in support of your theories. Don't merely make statements and expect us to write whole journals to convince you on points accepted by all.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### The Apiculturist and the Extractor.

**W**HAT is the matter with the Apiculturist and the honey extractor? What is the extractor to blame for that the Editor of the Apiculturist should fly at it and cuff it up to a peak. Why don't you jump right on it with both feet? Don't you wish you could? The honey extractor is an old tried and faithful friend and it never will budge an inch for you. You who say the extractor must go may yourselves go but the extractor will never follow you. You are the first to rattle your tongue and tire our ears and fill the Journal with your nonsense in praise of some new invention and when you tire of the novelty of praising it the reaction which always comes from such extreme positions will again cause you to flood the JOURNALS with refutation of all your former assertions. So it is too much as Mr. Pringle says, the JOURNALS are about the same thing year after year. There is plenty of room for advancement in apiculture, and the industry would make great strides but for men whose minds are so weak that if a fly alights on one end of an idea of theirs down that end goes. Such people think nothing and seem to care nothing for the harm their pens may do. They forget how many people they are talking to when they write. They have not learned that fools rush in where angels fear to travel. It is all right to have a little fun and laugh at each other's eccentricities in the way we take to raise an article for food, but when a man defames the food itself it shows he lacks

something. If I am raising extracted honey and you are parading your ideas to defame that product you are wronging me as much as if you stole direct from me. You have no right to do it and editors are not doing their duty or using their patrons well in allowing a few self-conceited hair-brained know-alls, whose great ambition is to compel editors to keep on hand a large stock of capital I's in order to be able to print their cussidness, to fill the journals with that which hurts our business. An editor will sell us an extractor and then allow his journal to defame our extracted honey. Is that right? An editor will ask us to defend our products by word and with pen and the next journal will perhaps contain an article which defames our products, written perhaps by the editor. Is that right? The Editor of the C. B. J. seems to take the right stand on this subject, but when the Editor of the Apiculturist whines out that extracted honey has got a bad name, and then three lines farther on calls it stuff. Please don't anyone ask for my opinion for I don't like to say what I think of him. But I will say this much, I think he does not see that he is now giving extracted honey a bad name. A journal is a medium through which we communicate our ideas to each other, but when an editor thinks he owns our ideas and can control them at his own sweet will, even at the expense of our business, he will sooner or later awake to the fact that he has no journal. The man who tries to produce comb honey exclusively, will lose several dollars worth of honey per hive by not having an extractor. Every apiarian who would work to advantage will produce both extracted and comb honey. I fail to see the point which the Editor of Apiculturist tries to make when he sarcastically says the extractor has come to stay but the man must go, and when he advises us to produce less honey do less work and double the profits, and then says in a sickly way "See the point." I must confess I fail to see it.

JOHN T. GATES,

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Early Setting Out Is Best.

**Q**UIN November 6th I put 35 colonies in the cellar for winter, and on April first removed the same number alive and have them all yet. A few are rather weak, but nearly all are better than I ever had them. Now I have gone contrary to the teaching of the masters in setting them out early, just because a few set out early the two previous springs turned out far the best. One last year gave me 200 pounds of honey and doubled.

Seventy pounds and 60 pounds were their weights to go into winter quarters besides. The same one and queen was occupying two stories of nine inch frame, Jones size other ways, ten days ago. Before giving the second story they hung out, covering the entire front of hive, hanging from the quilt fully an inch thick. And this is not the best. Another hung-out nearly as much and has been occupying the second story since May 9th.

Another thing I did not spread the frames at all, but left them at brooding distance, consequently I have not had to disturb them more than to give any that needed it, a frame of honey from a strong one. On setting them out, several were heavy enough to begin winter again.

On the 10th of May I had a look at the back of all and was surprised to find the winter complement of combs about eight or nine in several were fully occupied and they were building new comb behind the division board, while the old comb cells were being lengthened, all nice and white and filling up with honey; it looked grand. The best season for a long while, that is the spring is.

Minesing, Ont.

THOS. STOKES,

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Welland County Bee-Keepers' Association.

**T**HE spring meeting of the above association took place at the time advertised and in the Town Hall, Niagara Falls South.

Attendance fair, but not as large as was expected owing no doubt to two poor seasons in succession which dampened the ardor of some who were once ardent devotees of this fascinating and usually profitable pursuit.

After the meeting was called to order President Herber took the chair.

The minutes of previous meeting and financial statement of the sec.-treas. was read and declared correct.

Election of officers.—H. N. Herber was re-elected President, U. Bowen elected Vice-President, J. F. Dunn re-elected sec'y-treas.

Considerable discussion then took place on queen excluding honey-boards. All members who had given them a fair trial were loud in their praise and were of the opinion that their use in no way interfered with the amount of honey stored in the combs. Bee-feeders claimed a good share of attention. Mr. Wil Ellis nails rough boxes together, takes no pains to make good joints; waxes the joints if they are not close; pours in feed; throws some grass on top

and then places in top story over brood-chamber.

R. Richardson prefers to pour the feed right in the combs. U. Bowen uses and prefers the Dr. Miller T super feeder. He feeds up his bees early in fall; never later than Sept. 15th.

A member introduced the subject of foundation in brood-chamber. Will Ellis preferred full sheets and knew it paid him to use them, but he knew two men in Lincoln who made a great success of starters. Mr. Bowen thought that colonies having old queens should have full sheets and those with young queens starters. Will Ellis moved 20 colonies to the edge of a large area of buckwheat and it paid him well. He thought they should be moved as close as possible to the forage. The Secretary thought that bees enjoyed a flight after stores. Adjoining his apiary there is a large vacant lot that in early spring at a time when nothing else was to be had was nearly covered with dandelions. A person would think there should be two or three bees on every flower but scarcely a bee could be seen working on them. A mile or so away they could be seen in full force working on scattering dandelions.

A discussion then followed of hives, the state of the honey market, &c., after which it was decided to hold the next meeting in the town of Welland sometime during the early part of 1890.

J. F. DUNN, Sec.-treas.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Report for May from Dufferin County.

**I** GAIN I send you report for past month. We had some very hot weather the first part of the month; the bees built up fast and gathered honey rapidly from the willows, in fact they were crowding the queens so much that it was necessary to extract from 44 colonies. I extracted an average of 12 pounds per colony, but the flavor is poor. The weather the past two weeks has been cool and wet, scarcely a day fit to examine bees. We have had two very sharp frosts; yesterday morning, 29th inst., ice was formed a quarter inch thick; leaves and young shoots on ash trees are black; even clover is drooping. At present writing we have had a steady fall—rain and snow—for 24 hours: clover, with the exception of being nipped with frost, is looking splendid, and prospects for a good yield are excellent, if we get suitable weather.

7—GEORGE WOOD—44,  
Monticello, Ont.

### Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association.

THE Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association met at Nelles' Corners on Tuesday, May 28th, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Jas. Armstrong, President in the chair; and Messrs. W. Kindree, O. Fathers, F. Mehlenbacher, Israel Overholt, E. Gee, W. B. Best, John Forrest, David Forest, R. Coverdale, F. Rose, D. Anguish, J. Winger and the Secretary.

The meeting of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

The President read a number of cards relative to securing a lecturer for the meeting, and the reasons why one was not secured.

#### BEST PACKAGE OR CASE FOR COMB HONEY.

The President said the first thing was to get the honey in pound sections and well finished in the hive; they should then put the sections in cases to hold a dozen, glassed on both sides, so that the sections can be seen without opening the cases. He also said it was important that the sections should be all of good quality, both front and back.

#### THE BEST PACKAGE FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

The President said for shipping in large quantities the 60 pound tin was the best he had used; and for small packages the 10 pound pail was preferable. The pail was useful after the honey was taken out; and for retailing in stores he preferred the pint glass jars and jelly glasses with screw tops.

Mr. Kindree agreed with the President as to the packages for shipping honey, but for show purposes he preferred glass.

Several other members expressed themselves in similar terms.

#### REPORT OF LOSSES.

	Fall.	Spring.
Jas. Armstrong,	80	79
W. Kindree,	42	30
F. Rose,	70	66
O. Fathers,	14	11
F. Mehlenbacher,	18	18
W. B. Best,	19	19
Israel Overholt,	7	7
R. Coverdale,	24	20
E. Gee,	8	6
David Forrest,	4	4
J. Winger,	9	9
E. Kindree,	20	3
E. C. Campbell,	7	5
Philip High,	8	8
M. Schisler,	6	4
I. G. Wismer,	8	4
Jas. Grogan,	9	4
D. Anguish,	102	100
	455	397

It was decided to make the same offer as last year with reference to prizes to be offered for

honey and apiarian supplies at the Cayuga, Jarvis and Rainham shows, and delegates appointed to attend to the matter.

Moved by Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Gee, that the next meeting be held at Fisherville, on the last Saturday in August.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

## 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.

### MOVING COLONIES.

QUERY No. 235.—When you wish to move a colony from one position in your apiary to another, how do you do it so that the inmates will find their home again without trouble.

WM. McEVROY, WOODBURN, ONT.—I move them at night.

JACOB ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Move it a little at a time, or all the way at once, and lean a board up in front of the hive.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Move them during a cold, rainy spell and lean a wide board up in front of the entrance.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Have not had to move any except at swarming time and then I did not want the inmates to find their old home.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Either move the hive a foot or two every morning after a fine day, or shake off all the bees into a box and hive on the new stand like a swarm.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Do it when the bees are at home. Some say it is also necessary to put up a board in front of the hive for the bees to "crack their crown" against on coming out of the hive—you need not practice such cruelty.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—Move at night; change the position of the hive; close the entrance if the weather is not too warm; open it the next day when they get uneasy. Set a board or some other prominent object by the entrance to attract their attention.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—It will depend upon the time they are moved, but usually I move them about two feet a day till they are placed where desired. When set out in spring it makes little difference how they are placed, as to location of previous year.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Do it at night when nearly all bees are in the hive. Place a board or some other obstruction in front.

of hive so that they will stop and investigate and take a good look at the new location. In this way have had but very little trouble in changing hives.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGETOWN, ONT.—Wait until they have been confined through unfavorable weather, then move them where you want them and lean a board in front of entrance in such a manner that they will be compelled to go out in a different direction, is a good plan and works well with me.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—By causing them to mark the new location. This can be done by moving a little each day, or by so obstructing the front of the hive with weeds, brush or boards as to cause them to mark the new location.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I have never been able to move a colony from one position to another without bothering the bees more or less. If you only wish to move them a few feet I think to move the hive a short distance each day would be as good as any.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I have always been as successful as I should like. One way is to move the hive to the new place, put a decoy hive in the old place with a frame of comb in it, and then carry the bees from this to the new place.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Move them when they are not flying, but just as they are all ready to fly from their new location, smoke them and drum upon the hives and set a board up in front of the entrance, so all will have to fly out around it. About swarming time is when bees best remain in any new location.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I turn the hive about, put a board against the hive, and if I stick a stake with flag in front it is still better. Occasionally all this will not suffice. We have experimented much in this and find that objects about the hive aid us much. Placing a hive right close to a tree trunk etc., often sends every bee at once to the new home.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I move the hive just at night and close the entrance till 9 o'clock the next morning, then set some boards in front of the entrance of the hive and remove the wire cloth obstruction from the entrance. If the old stand is kept clear till the bees have marked well their new location the move will be a success.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—The orthodox and safe way in modern bee-keeping is to move the colony a little every day—say a foot or two—in the direction desired until the spot is reached. There is, however, I believe, a new plan; a short and easy method, of which I saw an account in some bee journal a while ago, and that is to transport them straightway at one lift. Whether you want them near or far you might try that and report.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—Before placing my bees in the cellar for the winter, in

the morning of the same day, I arrange my colonies as I wish it to be the following season. If they are then taken out in the reverse ratio from the way they were put in, they will occupy the desired position *i.e.*, I begin with the highest No. and come down to No. 1, when placing them in the cellar, when moving them commence with No. 1, so on, the last therefore put in is the first out, and so on. If I wish to change their position during the summer season and had many to do, I would be inclined to take them for a drive in the country—say two miles distant—and return them in about a week's time, making the changes desired, but if only a few to move make artificial swarms by shaking the bees and queen into a box, confine them for a few hours, then set the hive on the new stand and let them run in the entrance.

Move them a short distance at a time.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### HAD POOR SUCCESS IN WINTERING.

A. WILSON.—This has been a hard winter on bees in this locality. I put 21 in winter quarters and when I took them out nine of them were dead. Two or three died of starvation I think, but the rest of them had plenty of stores. There is a neighbor of mine who lost quite a number in the same way. What I have left is doing well.

Essex Centre, Ont., June 1st., '89.

ALEX. FOSTER.—I put into winter quarters in 1887, twenty hives. Of these two died, one queenless and the other without stores. In the summer of 1888 I had an increase of one, this being the poorest season in my seventeen years experience. I put the nineteen into winter quarters and all turned out well and were gathering pollen on the 9th of April. I intend to run one half for comb honey and the other for extracted. Varna, May 29.

H. WELLS.—Which is the best method for preventing bees from robbing each other. Goderich, June 3rd.

Keep entrance regulated so that bees can no more than pass out freely, and place wet hay and grass over entrance of the hive being robbed and of the one robbing. Avoid leaving any honey about the yard to incite the bees to depredations.

### EXTRACTED 180 LBS. ALREADY.

W. H. HALES.—My bees did very badly last year. I only got 60 lbs. of honey. I put 32 hives in the cellar last fall, and on the 6th of April I took out 32, all in good shape but one and it was weak; I think the queen was too old. I took 180 lbs. of honey from the 32 hives when I overhauled them in April. That is what they had more than they needed for brood-rearing. The hives are full of bees and they have



plenty of honey. The prospects for honey in this locality are good at present.

Burleigh, Ont.

**ALFRED DUMOUCHEL.**—I am much pleased with your JOURNAL and am confident the addition of the poultry department will make it still more attractive to both old and new patrons. Patience will bring success. Received from you last June at Montreal, three colonies Italians; one with a caged queen that gave a swarm July 17th. I found it later without bees or queen and 15 lbs of provisions left. Suppose the queen was hurt somehow. Have now in orchard 5 hives, 2 No. 1, 2 No. 2, and 1 called No. 3. Out of cellar since April 13th. I cannot yet understand how your nailed hive bottom gives advantages over the unnailed.

St. Benoit, Que., May 28th.

#### HAD A SATISFACTORY SEASON.

**JAS. EDWARDS.**—Owing to the dryness of the weather last spring and summer flowers were pretty scarce and consequently caused a large decrease in the usual supply of honey, still notwithstanding I took 50 lbs. of comb honey and 150 lbs. of extracted honey from them and sold the comb honey at 30c. per lb., the extracted honey at 25c. I could have taken more honey from but I thought it best to let them have plenty for their winter wants. I wintered them in the usual way in a house made for the purpose and they came out well this spring, only five hives having died, owing to the loss of their queens I suppose, as there was plenty of honey remaining in the hives. I have now eighteen hives, but as this season appears very promising I expect to have a large increase both of bees and honey.

Arnprior, Renfrew Co., Ont.

#### HEAVY LOSSES IN LAMBTON COUNTY.

**J. V. BATTRAM.**—I had a bad season last summer. Commenced with 34 colonies and increased to 60, but only had honey enough to winter on and that of mixed kinds and not very good. Put into clamps 60 colonies and as I had no success was rather careless in looking them over. Lost 24 and they were those that did nothing last season, and some of them starved and some died, and had plenty of stores. All that did not do well and that died were Hybrids; the Italians all came through. They had a number of flights through the winter and I set them out the first week in April. Saw just a little pollen on the 15th, 17th and 18th of March, and on April 7th, 8th and 9th they just rolled it in and have been doing nice with the exception of a few days. About 25 colonies are very strong, the rest are medium. Bees look large and clean and prospects are very good. I never saw such large swarms and such large bees as I had last season and they appeared so heavy and so quiet for such a season of no honey. There are quite a number round here that have or had from three to fifteen colonies and I find they have lost about half on the average, but I do not think any of them take any journals.

Bridgen, Ont.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

This issue contains a condensed price list of our wares—as our supply of circulars for 1889 is now exhausted. This price list cancels all others previously issued.

#### THE COMBINATION HIVE.

We sell more of these than of all our other makes together and we find nearly all of them with the new reversible honey boards and reversers.

#### NINE FRAME HIVES.

Please note that we now keep in stock 9-frame Combination Hives. See prices in price list. We will take space for particulars next week.

#### SECOND-HAND JONES S. W. HIVES.

We have several hundred of these in stock which we offer complete with 12 frames at 70cts. each f. o. b. cars here. They have been used one and two seasons and many of them are painted.

#### THE BOSS SECTION PRESS.

The demand for section presses seems likely to be good. We expect to have the castings complete in about a week's time and immediately we will be able ship the "Wakeman and Crocker" press by return express or freight. Remember that you can easily fold 100 sections in six minutes with one of these machines, and if you have only one or two thousand sections to put together it will pay you to have one of them. The price is \$2.00—

#### FORCE PUMPS AND SPRAYERS.

Our second order has already been placed for the above. We sell more of these every year and we don't wonder at their growing popularity as nothing nicer than these can be kept about a place. They answer so many purposes as spraying fruit trees, currant bushes, and flowers, watering vegetables and flower beds, washing windows and buggies and last but not least for general use in the apiary. At the low price of \$2.00 no one should do without one.

#### 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.

# POULTRY ♥ WEEKLY

W. C. G. PETER,

EDITOR.

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

THE following were elected officers for the ensuing year at the eleventh annual meeting of the Montreal Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held on the 4th April.

President, G. G. Philpott; 1st Vice President, A. F. Dawes; 2nd Vice President, J. McNeil; 3 Vice President, A. Lindsay. Secretaries J. H. Cayford and R. G. Foster. Treasurer, James Ainslie. Executive Committee,—O. Belanger, C. H. Currier, J. Eddy, T. Gallagher, W. J. Hoesman, Thos. Hall, A. Joyce, W. Lavers Jr. Dr. Mills, W. Wines and W. D. Sharpe.

On May 16th, the regular monthly meeting of the London P. P. S. Association was held, when but few were present.

There is every prospect of the directorate of the Toronto Industrial putting up a new poultry building. This will be exceedingly welcome.

## HEARSON'S INCUBATOR.

WE have received from Rev. R. W. Rayson, the work on artificial incubation referred to in his letter of last week—please accept our thanks friend R.

The work in question is a highly interesting and practical treatise on artificial hatching and rearing of chicks, and also explaining the construction and working of "Hearson's Champion Incubator." We have no doubt but

that they would be very successful, as the heat is regulated in a thoroughly scientific manner, and the work abounds with references from reliable sources as to its success. For the benefit of those who have written us re incubators we subjoin extract from a letter received with the book on incubation. These incubators are made to contain as low as 12 and as high as 200 eggs.

I wish you could see the machine. I first took interest in it from a mechanical point of view and afterwards as a poultry-keeper, and from both points it is excellent—in fact as near perfect as a machine can be. On several occasions I hatched 70 to 80 % and once with duck eggs 100 % of the fertile eggs with a 12 egg machine. No trouble save trimming the lamp, turning the eggs and occasionally scalding the damping tray. I forward you by book post, the book, which kindly return when you have done with it.

## Going into the Chicken Business.

IT is of course the object of all who take up poultry raising as a regular business to make it a profitable investment and to carry it on in such a style as to get the highest profits that can be obtained.

It is a fact that it pays well at any time, but because of that being the case many suppose that they can take hundreds of fowls and make an easy living. "Why," they say: "We can throw down the food and gather the eggs and set them or sell them, whichever we like, and it will be an easy way of making a living." Well, yes, it would, if it would work. But then "easy" folks always forget that to engage in any other business they must have capital and business capability to bring it to a successful issue. They ought not to expect that they can, on a few dollars of an investment, raise up a business that will

bring them a return of percentage that cannot be obtained by thousands of invested capital in other pursuits. Where, or what business, other than poultry, will return you over twenty-five to fifty per cent on an investment of from ten to twenty dollars, but poultry will do it every time. And so if you expend two or three hundred dollars in your stock and buildings do not expect to get enough to retire on the first time you draw a balance sheet, and do not expect that every one can make it a success without any previous experience with poultry. If they go into the business on a large scale they must have had some practical experience with such stock, or employ a person possessing that knowledge, if they would expect a good return for capital invested. It is far the best that the poultry-man be his own hired man, for you will find like Mr. Punch of immortal fame that "if you want anything done you had better do it yourself." And this is particularly true of the poultry "bis." With a capable, active, steady, careful person at the head of the concern I am quite certain that from twenty-five to fifty per cent on capital can be easily secured in the business of poultry raising and he who will make most at it will be he who does not expect the stars to fall, or the clouds to rain gold on him, just because he has gone into the chicken business.

There is one quality a manager must have in unlimited supply, and that is he must not be afraid of soiling his hands. Let me tell you "mi swet frend" that you can't be a dude and attend to a few hundred fowls at the same time. In fact a few hundred fowls will take all the dude out of you, or you will give them over to the great majority in a very short time, if your dudeness is incurable. So be quite sure that you can give up those patent leather boots and that surpassing whiteness of collar for the best part of each day. If it is ever your lot to go around visiting poultrymen in their working hours you will see some suits that will astonish you, especially the hats. I often have wondered at the style of those and speculated as to their original shape. They are wonderful indeed. In fact taken as a whole the out and out chicken man's rig is—it really is far easier imagined than described.

Don't forget too that 500 hens does not look much on paper, and is not much trouble that way either, but, 500 hens, to have every-day-dealings with, is a different thing altogether, and represents considerable time, labor and expense, in feed and housing. In short if you are "going into chickens" be as rational a creature as you would be on entering into any other, responsible, position as manager of a business. Try to learn all you can of the feeding, care and habits of the stock by beginning on a small scale first of all. Take some of the leading poultry journals—"the more you takes the more you wafts," as our old friend "Medicine Jack" says. I think a fancier half lives on his poultry papers, the day of issue, anyway I am accused of that awful crime sometimes.

Also, if you are beginning, get thoroughbred stock at any cost, study it, learn what it should be by the Standard, attend the poultry shows, talk to the breeders, and if you do not get interested by these last means I give you up.

Don't begin at all if you are a hasty, irritable person and unable to control your temper. That sounds hard to you don't it; and the worse temper you have the harder it hits, but it is good advice nevertheless. For "a hen is a contrary quadruped and one wot won't be beat at the bizness nuther, and if yer don't believe it jist try to coax her to do suthin wot she don't want ter." Y'es, hens "is tryin' to the feelins," so you want a little stock of good temper and patience to be a poultryman to begin with.

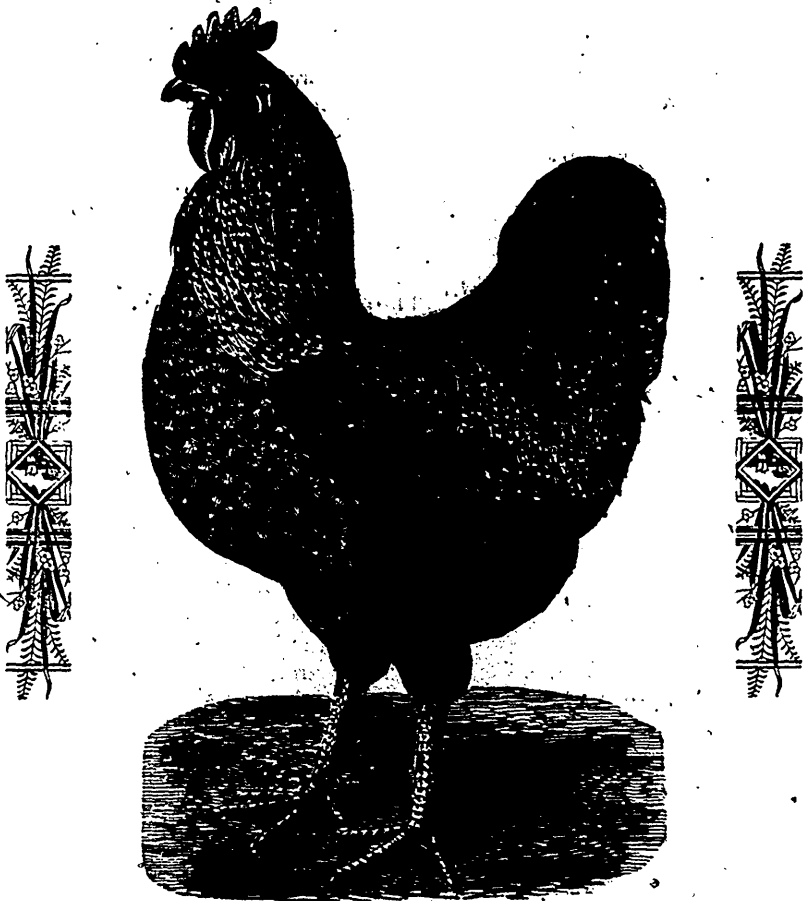
*To be Continued.*

#### DISINFECTANTS.

**D**ISINFECTANTS are a very valuable assistance to the poultry keeper, but are too frequently used in a reckless and useless manner. A bad smell is not necessarily made innocuous because another more powerful odor is set up. Too often when from want of proper attention to cleanliness, or in consequence of over-crowding, the nose is offended by bad smells, it is thought to be sufficient if some strong disinfectant is used. Disinfectants are good, but they have their proper place, and whilst they will do a great deal in the way of purifying, they must not be

expected to work miracles. Therefore, when they are used, all other steps should be taken to keep houses and runs sweet. Always have by you a good supply, for a slight sprinkling on the floor of the house, in the nests, or amongst the ashes which form the dust-bath, greatly assists in keeping down parasites. Fortunately the best disinfectants, whilst deadly to insect life, are not hurtful to animals.

ever held—Indianapolis 1883, competing against what was declared to be the finest collection of Plymouth Rocks ever brought together. Some birds on exhibition against him had been purchased a week previous for \$100, but failed to knock him out. Champion 1st is held at \$200. Mr. Conger sold "Sweepstakes 1st" for \$150, the highest figure ever received for a Plymouth Rock cockerel. This bird was awarded 1st at the New Orleans great World's



### PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL, "CHAMPION I."

BRED AND OWNED BY HON. SID. CONGER, FLAT ROCK, IND.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATION.

"CHAMPION 1st," is said by his owner, Hon. Sid Conger, of Flat Rock, Indiana; to be the finest Plymouth Rock cockerel on the continent. He won 1st in class and 1st in pen at the greatest National show

Fair and won the sweepstakes for the highest scoring cock or cockerel of any kind in the show, winning the gold medal.

To cure a cat of catching chickens, cut off her tail just back of her ears, and then top dress her with two feet of earth.

### The Egg and the Embryo.

**W**E promised a further extract from Mr. Strong's work; and begin this week his interesting article on the development of

#### "THE EMBRYO"

"When subjected to a steady temperature of 102° Fahrenheit, the process of development begins: First the germinal vesicle rises to the surface of the yolk, and the latter gradually undergoes certain alterations. Tissues are developed by the reproduction of cells, the latter being of various kinds, each serving the purpose of forming the several parts of an animal organism. Carefully breaking a fertile egg which has experienced the necessary heat for the space of 36 hours, a tiny red-colored tube can be seen on the surface of the yolk, in which regular pulsations are taking place. This is the heart, which at the end of six days would have assumed its proper and permanent form. The yolk undergoes a process of segmentation, and at the end of the fourth day has been divided into halves, forming distinct spheres, by the veins which at that time cover about one-half of its surface. With an egg tester, used after dark, in a room without other light, the heart and veins radiating therefrom, can be distinctly seen. Thus the extremities, or more delicate portions of the veins are always creeping downwards, and the same temperature underneath the egg as above it will destroy them or check their development. Occasionally the germ dies in a few days after it commences to develop, and when this has occurred the heart will be found clinging to the lining of the shell and refusing to assume the proper position when the egg is turned."

*To be Continued.*

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Malays, Dropping Boards, Etc.

**I**F the Standard of Perfection is the same work as the standard of excellence published in England, it might be well to note a rather serious error in the description of Malays. The Standard says the eye should be fiery red, whereas the eye is nearly always yellow, or if from Indian stock pearl color or white.

Another great advantage of dropping boards is that if used 20 or 24 inches wide, they greatly protect the birds from upward draughts. The perches should not be more than 4 to 6 inches above them and then nests for laying can be put underneath, thus securing seclusion and the "dim religious light" so much enjoyed by layers.

A floor much recommended by Mr. Lewis Wright of which I can speak well from experience is made as follows: Put down fresh slacked hydraulic lime and "clinkers" hot tread well every day for a week, then smooth over. Boards absorb moisture from the droppings and soon—well stink is the only word that adequately expresses the result.

There are not many fanciers in this neighborhood, but plenty of good laying fowls. Eggs keep coming in from the farmers by 20 and 30 dozen at a time, and the dealers who pay for them in trade have their hands full getting them shipped.

One lot from a hundred head numbered eighty-two dozen, none of which were more than three weeks old. This was just before Easter. Several large hatches have been reported; one hen hatching 15 eggs out of 17. She was a large heavy cross breed.

ROBT. W. RAYSON.

Lombardy, Ont., 5 June 1889.

The American Standard description in regard to color of eyes in Malays is as follows: Eyes large and clear, of pearl yellow, or daw color, with a fierce and quick expression."

Yes! the dropping boards are a fine help in keeping out cold from the floor and as the birds often go onto the perch in the day time, they are not nearly so cold about the feet. It is my own plan too, to have the hests for layers underneath the dropping boards. I have them arranged as follows: I let the partition between the pens go down to twelve inches from the floor, the nests are made with a back twelve inches deep, and partitioned off to the same depth, the nests being fourteen inches between each partition, with a narrow strip of light lumber across top and bottom in front to hold it firm, and keep the eggs from rolling out. The dropping boards cover the top and keep the nests dark above. Thus the nests are in one piece and extend the full length of the partition of the pens, and also through into the next pen about five inches through the twelve inch space that was left in the bottom of the partition of the pens. This leaves a five inch uncovered space in the next pen, but we cover this with a hinged flap that depends from the partition immediately above it, and we lift the flap to gather the eggs. So you see the eggs

are laid in one pen and gathered from the other. There is a board running the entire length in front of nests; twelve inches in height and about eight inches away from the front of nests; they are movable, and simply rest in upright cleats, this makes a dark alley-way; the hens go in and are not seen by the others. It is the best plan I have struck yet for nests, and prevents egg eating altogether.

Your plan for floor is *fine* Bro. Rayson. But how many will do it is the question, but to your remark about the smell from floor, I beg to differ. I had a boarded floor in one house for over eight years, and it *never* had a disagreeable smell but *I am careful to keep it well sanded and littered*, so that the droppings scarcely ever touch the floor, till too dry to hurt the wood. We are glad to hear that fowls are doing well in your section, and hope the favorable symptoms will continue. We shall be glad to hear from you again soon on this subject friend B.

#### Turkey Laying Soft-Shell Eggs.

**H**ENRIETTA F. Buller—I am very much pleased with the poultry department of the C. B. J. and herewith send greeting and wish it many years of success and usefulness.

It seems a simple thing to keep poultry but like every other business there is lots to be learned. I have always been fond of chickens and all kind of fowl and taken care of them since I was a child still I am often surprised what mistakes I make. Can you tell me what is the reason of one of my turkey hens laying soft shelled eggs and if there is any remedy. She is a fine large bronze hen two years old. She seems rather mopy and when she walks about, her tail does not droop as it should and she walks in rather a stiff way and generally has been head or rather neck short instead of stretched to the full length. I lost a fine two year old turkey cock a short time ago. He was only sick for three days and when he died his crop was full of a white liquid. Do you suppose that it was a disease, or would poison have such an effect?

Campbellford, Ontario, June 3rd.

It is very rare for a turkey hen to lay soft shelled eggs. The way she walks is common to hens suffering from the same cause; have you ever noticed the extraordinary efforts a hen has to make

to expel a soft shelled egg? That no doubt has weakened the back of your turkey, and the neck is never held right when they are feeling ill. Try some good tonic poultry food for her. Spratts Patent Challenge Poultry Meal." You can get it from H. B. Donovan, Toronto, their agent.

Cannot say what about cock bird unless I were to see contents of crop. Most likely poison. I have written Mr. Bell, of Banda, a reliable and experienced turkey raiser on your behalf, will send his reply. Many thanks for your good wishes.

#### The Value of Poultry Meat.

**I**T is a positive pleasure to note the increasing attention being given on every hand, by agricultural and general papers, to the poultry industry of the country. A mistaken idea obtains widely that journals devoted to poultry are designed solely for the gratification of fanciers—*i. e.* persons with a penchant for breeding to an ideal rather than a practical standard. Truth is, these fanciers are the noble pioneers in a mighty work for good, but they are as the poet or philosopher to the newspaper men in the domain of literature. They hold the standard up, while the work a day operator fills in the foundation upon which to plant the emblem. There is a practical side to the poultry business. The idealist tells the scoffing farmer that the fowls on his place are not what they should be and the poultry journal steps in between the two extremes and explains why the improvement should be made. The fancier does not care for money any more than the true artist does; the farmer wants pay for his work. The poultry journal reaches the pure-stock breeder and joins hands with the farmer, as an educational medium, to bring the two parties into unison. We do not ask the fancier to abate one jot of his enthusiasm. Let him go on breeding to the highest standard. Meanwhile, we ask the farmer to stop sneering at "the chicken business" long enough to listen to a fair business proposition. There is money in fowls well raised. Ah! now we've struck a pleasant key-note. How can the money be obtained? By accepting, point by point, the advice of those who

have already gone to the extreme of this belief, even to the sacrifice of money. All breeders cannot become fanciers, but every farmer can become a raiser of pure blood fowls at a profit. The best grade of cattle, the best varieties of grain and the best grafts of fruit pay highest profits. Why not give the fowls a chance? Let the boys and girls take the matter up and within the life of this generation we shall see the nation's wealth increased by poultry so greatly that the census-takers will be forced to give it a column in the reports.—A. P. Journal.

#### How Not To Do It.

IT seems hardly necessary to state how not to do it, for very many people prove by their acts that they are extremely well informed on this point. They succeed in illustrating the subject admirably, and in an illustrated lecture would prove very effective as "terrible examples." There may be, however, some who would like to avoid the misfortunes of such people and who would be grateful for a few precepts upon how not to do it.

Don't attempt to engage in a wholesale business before you have learned the details of the retail trade. In other words, don't try to manage a poultry farm until you know how to care for a few hens successfully.

Don't begin until you are ready. The house should be built before the fowls are purchased.

Don't attempt to keep fifty hens in a house suitable for only ten.

Don't attempt to keep a hundred fowls upon a run where twenty can hardly exist.

Don't neglect the cleaning of the house at regular intervals.

Don't allow the droppings to accumulate and poison the air, breed disease and entail loss.

Don't neglect proper ventilation of the house and thus render the air unfit to breathe.

Don't neglect to keep an eye open for vermin which are sure to come sooner or later as the result of neglect.

Don't feed upon whole corn the year round and expect the fowls to lay well.

Don't neglect to furnish a variety of food, both in grains, green stuff, and

such articles as are necessary for good health.

Don't neglect to provide shade in summer, if you wish your fowls to prosper.

Don't—but there are so many don'ts that we can only sum them up by stating that you should not neglect to furnish proper food, medicine and care at all seasons of the year, to study the needs of your fowls and supply them, to master the whole art of keeping poultry successfully by beginning with a small number and increasing the size of the flock with increasing experience. Poultry-keeping, especially where large numbers are kept, is not the simple thing that many suppose, but requires a large and liberal training and a definite capacity in the right direction. Without such training failure is very easy; with it, success is reasonably sure.

#### QUERY \* DEPARTMENT.

W. E. MORRISON.—Please tell me what ails my hens, and give a remedy. They appear to have dysentery; they are fouling their feathers around vent; some of them have a free run and others are in a pen. You are right! The Poultry Weekly is entering into a field where there is a great deal of ignorance and I believe it will create a great interest among bee-keepers, for poultry. Wishing you success.

Alvinston, Ont.

If it is an obstinate attack, try Sqibbs Diarrhoea Mixture—a teaspoonful to a pint of water, and give as a drink. Mr. Felch says a cure will generally follow in from 24 to 48 hours. If you cannot get the mixture named above, give five drops of camphorated spirits on a long pill of meal, twice daily till cured; stop directly it takes effect, so as to prevent an opposite state of the bowels. Try boiled rice for feed once a day, and boiled sweet milk fed cold has a tendency to prevent looseness of the bowels. Perhaps you feed too much. Many thanks for the good wishes expressed for our success. We shall be pleased to hear from you occasionally re your pets.

W. T. T.—Can you tell me why some Wyandotte chicks obtain their feathers very early while others from the same pen remain almost nude for weeks longer?

Brampton, June 6th.

This is generally a symptom of poor

living, but if all are fed the same that can't be the cause. If the well feathered ones are not the same age they may be robbing the young chicks of the most nourishing portion of the food. I would try a feed or two of chopped egg, not too much and boiled quite hard. Eggs contain all matter for a chick's organization in the most convertible form. Try also a daily feed of small quantity of hemp seed. If they got sun-baked when young (in their skin) they will be a long time feathering. The cause is remote in some cases. It is like this query: "Why do some people have an immense head of hair and others none, in the same family of children."

The best use to make of poultry in summer is to keep them in the orchard. Make little houses 8x10 or 8x12 feet and place them in different places in the orchard, put the hens in them, feeding them there morning and night. They will soon become accustomed to these houses, and will not wander far away. They will more than pay their way by destroying bugs, and they will do better there than in the best hennery you ever saw.—L.D.P.

C. D. MURRAY.—We think you have made a great addition to your JOURNAL, as it is quite a help to us, as we are somewhat interested in the raising of poultry. The moment your JOURNAL comes to the house my wife has to sit down and read the poultry department through. She thinks your JOURNAL just as interesting "again" as before. Hope it will still continue in prosperity.

Delphi, Onon Co., N.Y.

#### A VERY FAIR SHOWING.

A. FERGUSON.—Sir, you will please pardon me for not renewing before, but I have been trying to get my neighbors to take the JOURNAL but have failed. This is a poor locality for bees having to depend on the farmers raising alsike and a few thistles that might escape the road mower's scythes. Last season was a poor one here as elsewhere; got about a hundred pounds comb honey and 50 lbs. strained and twelve swarms from 17 hives. Last fall put up 21 swarms, lost two, found to be queenless. I put 12 in cellar and six in an open shed and three in packing boxes and raised the honey board half bee-space in all cases for ventilation and all came out the best I ever had. I could see no difference between those in the cellar and those out in the shed facing the south.

Newcastle, June 3rd.

Noah S. Parks, Phillipi, W. Va.—"I believe the pure breeds will lay more in one month than the old, scabby-legged dung-hill will in a year. I will give you the record of a Brahma pullet and a common pullet that I took to test.

I fed them the same kind of food, giving them, for their morning meal, a warm bran mash with a little meat stirred in, two or three times a week, and oats in the evening. In cold weather I soaked the oats in warm water a few moments. The Brahma pullet commenced laying when she was seven and one-half months old, beginning February 15, 1888, and layed 135 eggs in less than six months, and then did not want to sit, which is uncommon for a Brahma. The common pullets commenced laying when seven months old, about March 1, and layed fourteen eggs in twenty days, when she got that miserable incubation stuck in her pate, and there she 'got to sit'."

Chicken stories are becoming more fashionable than snake yarns among paragraph writers. We don't ask anyone to believe them, but they help to advertise the industry. The latest comes from Racine, Wis., where a man is said to have recently swallowed a bantam's egg and a few days later produced a chick with the aid of a stomach pump. We refer this item to Mr. Felch and Mr. Cooper, who are "up" on the incubator question.

One frequently hears farmers complain of having "bad luck" with poultry. If conditions were reversed and the men were subjects of the fowls, instead of masters, how would they like the same kind of treatment? Suppose the men, on approach of winter, were occasionally thrown a handful of food, deprived of water to drink, compelled to lodge wherever they could find rude shelter and knocked about generally. Wouldn't they deem their feathered lords foolish in complaining that "they have bad luck raising those confounded men?"

A word to the new breeders, who have never exhibited: Try it once, begin this year; commence at your county and district fairs, then the State fairs, and this winter the poultry shows. In this way you learn what a fine chicken is, you compare your stock with other breeders, you help promote and assist the fairs, the poultry shows, the industry, and in so doing help yourselves. Begin now to get ready for the fairs, then visit two or three good poultry shows next winter. Do not get discouraged if you haven't had good sales for stock and eggs the first season, but stick to it. If you raise fine stock and show it, advertise it, the sales will come, never fear.

**TWO 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.



# A Grand Trial Trip.

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

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

## Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

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

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

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

# GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

## Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

### POULTRY AND BEES.

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

### FARM AND GARDEN.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sample hive, made up, \$2.60; in flat, \$2.35. Add prices of whichever style of whichever honey board is preferred.

PRICES OF PARTS.

	made up	flat
Bottom stand.....	12	09
Bottom boards.....	15	11
Entrance block (two).....	08	03
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60	45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	15	12
Honey Board, metal and wood, invertible.....	30	25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60	50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15	12
Tin separators, seven to each.....	10	10
Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	\$1 25	
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 50	
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50	
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 50	
Wide.....	2 00	

DISCOUNT IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent.; 10 or more, 7 1/2 per cent.; 25 or more, 10 per cent., 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

Standard Langstroth Hives.

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 70—Consists of brood chamber, eight brood frames and cover, made up.....	1 00	95	92	90	85
No. 71—No. 70 in flat.....	85	80	77	75	
No. 72—Second story and eight brood frames, made up.....	70	65	62	60	57
No. 73—No. 72 in flat.....	60	45	42	40	
No. 74—Two supers to take 7 wide frames each, made up.....	70	65	62	60	55
No. 75—No. 74 in flat.....	50	47	45	40	
No. 76—Nos. 70 and 72, each with eight frames, made up.....	1 70	1 60	1 54	1 50	1 40
No. 77—No. 76 in flat.....	1 35	1 25	1 19	1 15	
No. 78—Numbers 70 and 74, made up.....	1 70	1 50	1 64	1 50	1 40
No. 79—No. 78 in flat.....	1 35	1 25	1 19	1 15	
Nos. 7, 21 and 23 may be used in this hive for comb honey, and we quote for such a combination as follows:					
No. 80—Numbers 70, 7, 21 and 23, made up.....	1 80	1 71	1 65		
No. 81—No. 80 in flat.....	1 45	1 38	1 32	1 27	
The frame of the hive which we make is the improved Langstroth, inside dimensions of which are 8 1/2 x 17 1/2.					
Metal Rabbets or Frame Rests are included in all hives but the "Heddon."					
Entrance blocks are included with all hives. Please order by case and number.					

Sections.

DOUBLE-SLOTTED SECTIONS

Quantity	100	500	1000	3000	5000	10000
Price	55c	\$2.50	4.50	18.00	20.00	37.50

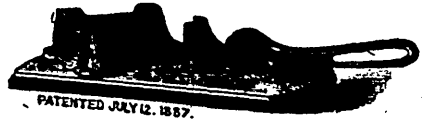
SINGLE-SLOTTED SECTIONS.

Customers wishing over 10,000 sections will please write for prices.

The prices quoted above are for sections 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 by 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 7-to-foot, and 1 3/4 inches in wide.

Odd sizes and widths in sections we can furnish at an advance of 10 per cent. on the above prices, if ordered in quantities of over 1000; 500 and up to 1000 at 20 per cent. advance. We cannot make up less than 500 in any odd size. No extra charge for odd sizes when lots of 5,000 are ordered.

Section Press



One of the best investments in an apiary. Price, each \$2.00.

Wide Section Frames

Price each in lots of	1	10	25	100
S.W. Jones, holding 9 sections 3 1/2 x 4 1/2; or Langstroth holding eight sections 4 1/2 x 4 1/2, made up.....	5	5	4 1/2	3 1/2
In the flat.....	4 1/2	4	3 1/2	
Reversible, Jones S.W. hive only, made up.....	6	5 1/2	5	4 1/2
In the flat.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	

Section Cases

Price each in lots of	1	10	25	100
Four to each super, made up.....	10	9 1/2	9	8
" " " in flat.....	9	8	7	7 1/2

Skeleton Cases.

Price each in lots of	1	10	25	100
Four corners and two ends to each case, in either 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 or 4 1/2 x 4 1/2.....	5	4 1/2	4	4

I Section Rests

	Per 10	100	1000
Under 14 inches.....	15	1 25	10 00
Over 14 inches.....	20	1 60	13 00

L Section Rests

Under 14 inches.....	8	65	5 00
Over 14 inches.....	10	80	7 00

Hive Clamps

Prices per pair in lots of	1	10	25	100
Vandusen-style.....	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

Wire for Frames

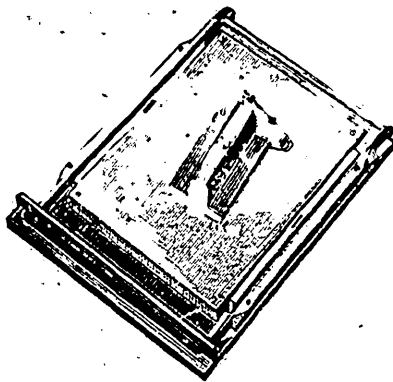
No. 30, 1 lb. spoils 30c. 3 lb. spoils..... 18c

Wire Nails.

Length of Nails.	No. in Pound	Size Wire	Price of 1 Pound	Price of 10 lbs.
1/2 & 3/4..	7200	21	22	2 00
2 inch..	5000	20	17	1 60
3/4 inch..	3780	10	17	1 60
1 inch..	2069	18	12	1 05
1 1/2 in...	1247	17	11	1 00
1 3/4 in...	761	16	10	90
2 inch..	350	14	9	80
2 1/2 in...	214	13	9	75
3 inch..	137	12	8	70
3 1/2 in...		12	7 1/2	70

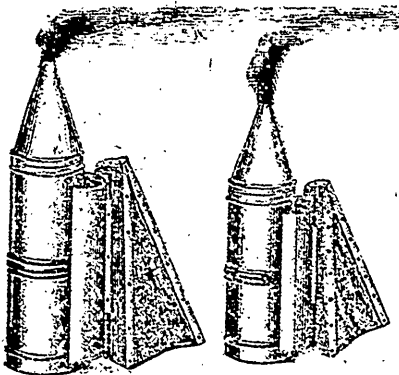
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mitchell Frame Nailer.



S.W. Jones or Combination, each \$1.25.

WORKING DEPARTMENT.

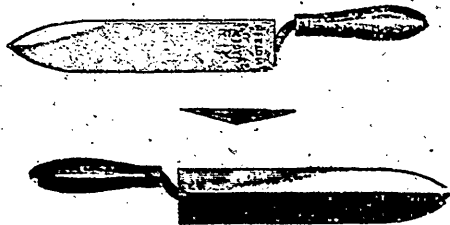


No. 2 No. 3

SMOKERS.

	With goods	By mail.
No. 2.—Fancy finish.....	\$1 50	\$1 75
" 2.—Plain " .....	1 25	1 50
" 3.—Fancy " .....	1 00	1 25
" 3.—Plain " .....	75	1 00

HONEY KNIVES.



No. 1.—Ebony polished handle, mirror blade	\$1 35
By mail.....	1 50
No. 2.—Ebony polished handle, glazed blade	1 10
By mail.....	1 35
No. 3.—Wood polished handle, glazed blade	85
By mail.....	1 00

HONEY EXTRACTOR.

Our extractors are all made of the very best material.

We make baskets to extract from all sized frames; all baskets should, however, be made to suit the frame.



EXTRACTOR SHOWING NEW GEARING.

Where several frames are in use, give sizes of all of them. Instructions for adjusting basket to suit different sizes of frames, will be sent with each extractor.

Price, any size frame.....	\$8 00
Extractor Baskets, each.....	1 50

Wax Extractors



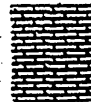
Pat. May 1884.

With one of these the oldest and the mouldiest combs may be rendered out the brightest and finest wax.

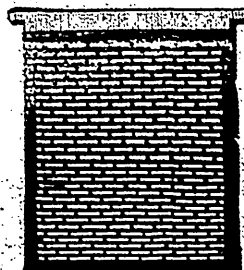
Directions for use accompany each extractor.

No. 1, Basket all perforated..	4 00
No. 2.—Sides of Basket only perforated.....	3 50

Perforated Metal



Square foot.....	110
Whole sheets 3x8 ft., per foot....	10c
Widths kept in stock—36, 33 and 40 inch.	

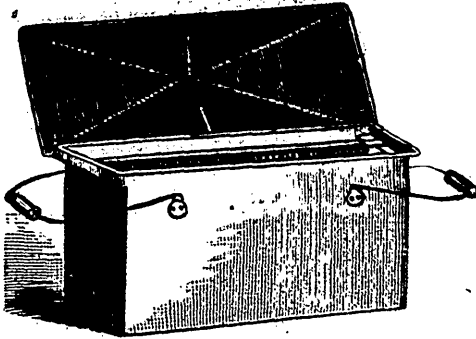


Perforated Metal Division Boards

To suit S.W. Jones or Langstroth...	25
Per 10, each.....	24
Per 25, each.....	2
Per 100, each....	20

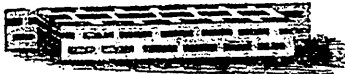
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Comb Carrying Buckets



Holding six frames—in either Jones, Combination or Langstroth size—each \$1.50.

Bee Guards



Bee Guards, each 7 Postage..... 6  
 " per 10 .60 " .....24  
 " " 100 5 00

Ripening Cans

These are simply extractor bodies, and are used for storing honey in during the busy season, for the purpose of ripening it. They hold about 400 pounds of honey.

Made of 24 gauge English tinned iron, each 4.50

Uncapping Arrangement

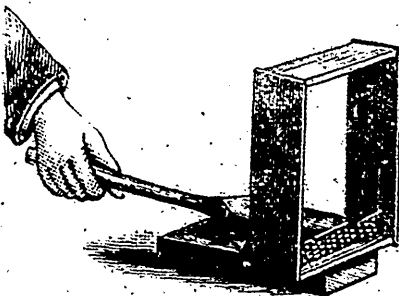
The capping may be lifted out of the uncapping arrangement, after they have thoroughly drained, and disposed of as wished. A wooden frame is placed over the uncapping can and the cappings fall down in the wire-cloth basket.

Price, each..... 2 25

Comb Baskets

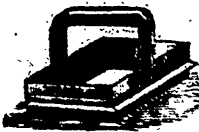
Price, each..... 1 00

Section Foundation Fasteners



We keep them in stock both 3 1/2 and 4 inches wide. Price, each, 30c.

Section Foundation Cutters

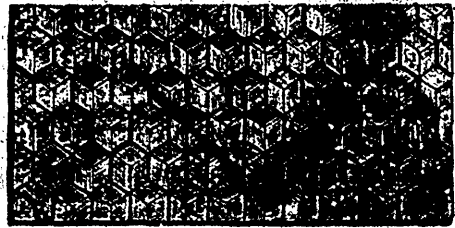


These are for cutting Section foundation to size. We keep in stock two sizes, 3 1/2 x 4 and 4 x 4. Each 50c.

BEE-VEILS.

No. 1.—Best Brussels silk net, each.... \$ 50  
 " 2.—Commoner " " " " 40  
 " 3.—Leno net, each..... 15

Comb Foundation



Our brood and section foundations are made on different machines which were specially built for our trade. Quotations for foundations vary with the demand and price of wax, and are liable to fluctuate. Current prices are given weekly on third page of CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A deduction of 2 to 15 per cent. is made on all wax sent in for manufacture, according to its state of purity. The customer pays charges for transportation both ways, also extra charge for boxing or crating. We only make up wax when received in lots of 50 lbs, and over at 10 cts. per pound. But we buy all the wax that is offered at best market price and sell foundation at lowest figures. See CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for prices of both. Be sure to mark name on package when shipping wax to us, also weight. Otherwise we will not be responsible for delays.

WIRE EMBEDDERS.

Price each 15c.; postage 6c.

WOODEN TABLETS

For hanging on the hive to keep its record. Price per 100, 30 cents: Price per 1,000, \$2.00.

INTRODUCING CAGES.

Each 6c.; per 10, 55c.; per 100, \$5.00

ROBBER GUARDS.

We have a new and novel Robber Guard and Introducing cage combined, which is a good thing, and which cost 15 cents each: by mail, add 2 cents: per 10, \$1.25.

ENAMELLED CLOTH.

Each roll contains 12 yards, 60 inches wide. Price per roll, \$3.50.

GAUNTLET GLOVES.

Ladies' sizes in 6, 7, 8 and 9, per pair.... \$1 60  
 Gentlemen's sizes, in 9, 10, 11, 12, per pair 1 80  
 Postage, Ladies', 6c.; gentlemen's, 12c.

HIVE SLATES.

Price each . 10 25 100  
 02 15 30 1 00

FEEDERS.

Price.....each 10 2 5  
 Improved Can. Fall Feeder,  
 made up ..... \$ 50 \$2 25 \$10 00  
 Im. Can. Fall Feeder, in flat 40 3 75 8 75  
 Winter Feeder, made up.. 30 2 75 6 75  
 " " in flat.... 20 1 75 3 75



Queen Nurseries.

Each nursery contains twenty cages. Wheel made for

S.W. Jones Hive, price.. \$2 50  
 Langstroth or Comb binat'n 2 75



## The Queen of Incubators.

200 EGGS, SELF-REGULATING, \$35.00

The QUEENS of REGULATORS can be easily applied to any Incubator to regulate the heat. - Send a cent stamp for circulars to

H. D. MOULTON, Taunton Mass.

### SEND US \$2.50

And we will send you a good serviceable man or boy

## Nickle Keyless Watch,

And FOREST AND FARM for one year.

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

FOREST AND FARM,

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

## SALES MEN WANTED

Having done business in Canada for the past 30 years 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.,  
NURSERYMEN,  
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.

### BEE-KEEPER I

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.

June 4, '89.

Beeton, Ont.

## IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each	\$2 00
In July and August, each	1 80
In September and October, each	1 40

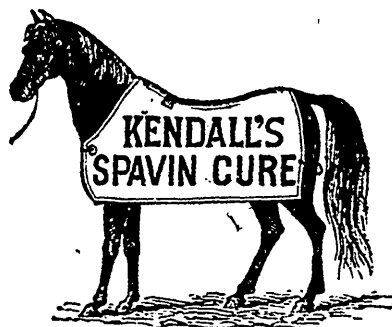
Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee on shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (eight at least), which die in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter

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OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,  
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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

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

Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 8, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of our Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

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

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

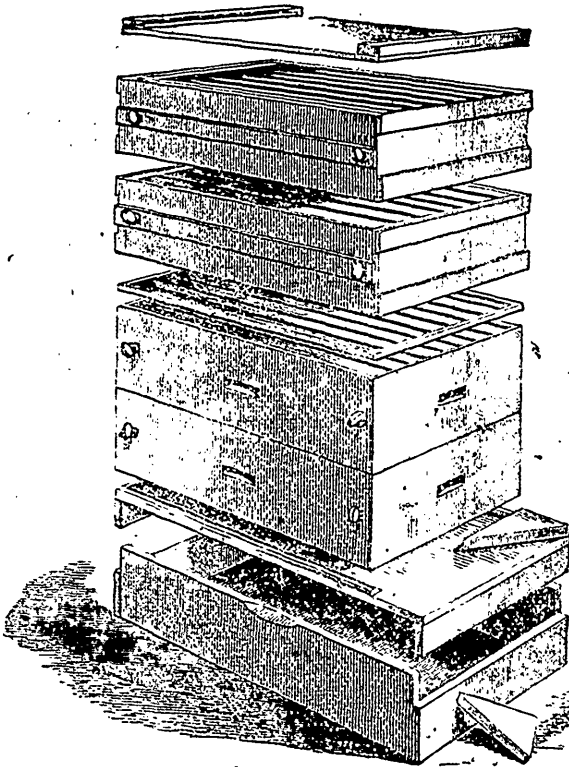
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.

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

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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.

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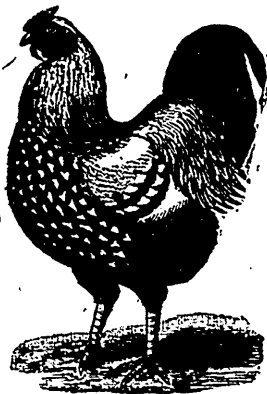
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My Stock is A1 Eggs in season \$3.00 per setting, two for \$5.00. Birds for sale at all times. At the late great Ontario Show, held in St. Catharines I exhibited 15 birds and obtained 13 prizes. Send for Circular.

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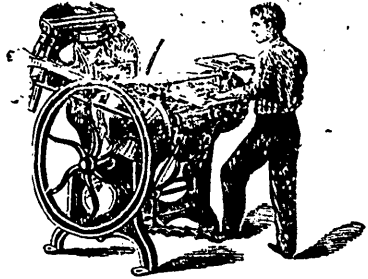
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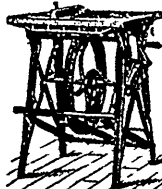
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