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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 6 BEETON, ONT., MAY 1, 1889. WHOLE No. 214

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
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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., Beaton,

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States, to England, Germany, etc, 70 cents per year extra, and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,	
AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
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" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " "The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
" " "Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
" " "Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.20
" " "Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	1.35

BEES FOR SALE.

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

Address JULIUS HOFFMAN,
Canajoharie, N. Y.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS A SPECIALTY.

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

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

BEES - BEES

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

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

BEES FOR SALE,

BEST IS CHEAPEST.

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

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

IMPORTED QUEENS.

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

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

CHAS. BIANCONCINI, Bologna, Italy.

WHO WANTS BEES.

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

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

FOR SALE.

OUTFITS for making Two-Ounce Shaving Sections, consisting of one. For a and a Sample Frame of 20 sections made up, ready to lift off the form; also enough veneer to make 1,000 Sections. All packed and delivered at the Express Office, for \$2.50.

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

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

BEE SUPPLIES.

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

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

BROTHER BEE-KEEPERS

IF you wish any supplies or 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, Brood Frames, and Bees for sale. "Empire State" Potatoes for sale.

WILL ELLIS,
St. David's, Ont.

A POSTAL CARD

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

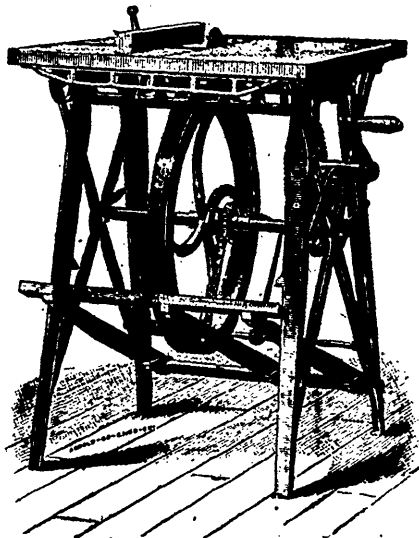
The Production Of Comb Honey!

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

Barnes Foot Power Machinery.



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

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

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PRICES CURRENT

BEE-SWAX	
Beeton, May 1, 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.	
FOUNDATION	
Broad Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....	50c
" " over 50 lbs.	48c
Section " in sheets per pound.....	55c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4 and 4x4, per lb. 60c	
Broad Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	48c

A BIG OFFER

— BY —

The-BeeKeepers' Advance.

A. T. COOK'S

SPECIAL INTRODUCTION BOX OF SEEDS,

FOR THE

Family Garden.

The following is a list of the seeds.—Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, mixed, Sweet Corn, Celery, mixed, Cucumber, Garden-dock, Muss-Melon, Water-melon, Parsnip, Pumpkin, Pop Corn, Tomato, three varieties, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Rutabaga, Sunflower, Amaranthus, Agrostemma, Petunia, Sweet William, Mixed Flowers, over 200 varieties. In all there are 25 packets, besides "extras," amounting at regular catalogue rates to \$1.75. We have made arrangements with A. T. Cook, the seedsmen so that to every one who will send us \$1.00 we will mail this box of seeds and the "ADVANCE" for one year. The seeds alone, 75c. Address

THE ADVANCE,

Mechanic Falls, Maine.

WANTED GOOD, reliable men can find permanent employment for Maple Grove Nurseries of Waterloo, N. Y. Good SALARY and expenses paid weekly. Liberal inducements to beginners. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. Established over 20 years. All goods first-class. Write at once for terms. Address J. W. MACKAY, Gen. Manager, St. Thomas, Ont. (Mention this paper.) 51-121

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

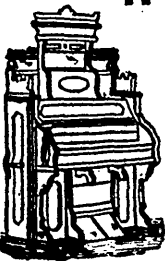


SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.

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 British Bee-keepers' Guide Book, T. W. Cowan, edition 1886—good as new.....	50	35
1 Bee-keepers' Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1882.....	1 25	50
5 Bee-keepers' 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
1 A.B.C., A. I. Root, edition 1886	1 25	75
First come, first served. Now, don't all speak at once.		

"BELL" ORGANS



Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE,

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEES

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

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

BEES FOR SALE....Any person wanting bees will do well to correspond with the undersigned who has about 40 colonies which will be sold very cheap. Apply at once to A. A. SANDERS, Arnolds Vale Apiary, Guelph Ont.

40 60-LB HONEY TINS, D. A. Jones' latest make; only 49c in lots of ten; Jones' price, 48c. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, etc., Brussels, Ont

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Queen of Incubators.

200 EGGS, SELF-REGULATING, \$25.00

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

H. D. MOULTON, Tnnton Mass.

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

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

W. N. VANDRUFF, Waynesburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

My entire stock of Bees—9 hives, chaff packed. Also nine surplus single-walled hives, Queen nurseries, and a stock of frames of good comb. And all surplus arrangements for taking comb or extracted honey. The reason for selling, bad health. Will be sold cheap. JOHN A. NOBLE Norval, Ont., Brpeder Black Minorcas.

BEES FOR SALE.

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

W. H. SANFORD,

Tottenham.



BEES FOR SALE.

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

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

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.

REDUCTION

LAWN MOWERS

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

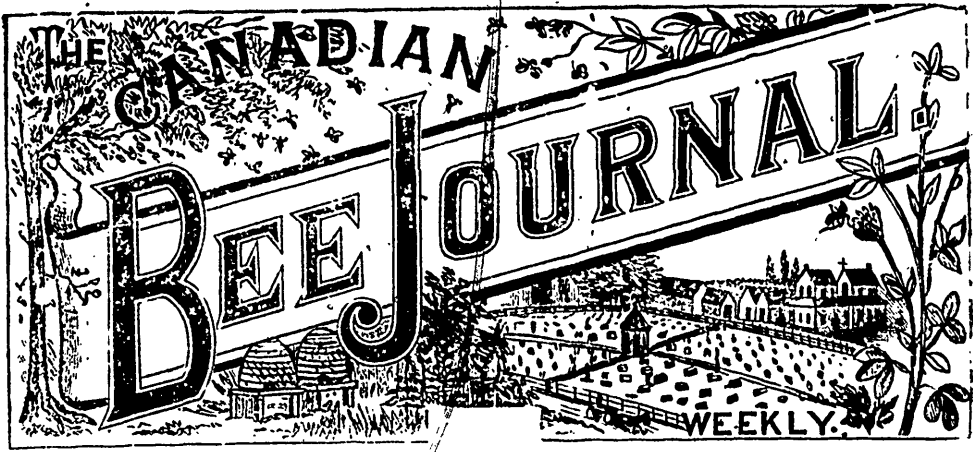
10 inch cut \$4.75 14 inch cut \$5.25

12 inch cut \$5.00 16 inch cut \$5.50

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

THE D. A. JONES Co., LTD.

BETHON, Ont.



“THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.”

VOL. V. No. 6.

BEETON, ONT., MAY 1, 1889.

WHOLE No. 214

EDITORIAL

WELL, how did you like our new clothes last week? Did we not look good and prosperous? We have already received very many letters of congratulation and none of condemnation for the course we have adopted. We purpose redoubling our energies and our every effort will be to present such a magazine as will do honor to the pursuits which it is intended to uphold. Both departments will be fully cared for, and the increased circulation which we are sure to have will enable us to put forth a better article.

Where will you find a larger weekly devoted to specialties, than the one we are placing before you? The duty devolves upon every present subscriber to assist us by sending us at least *one* new name, and those who have the best interest of their pursuit at heart, will not think it any trouble to canvass his neighbors who are at all interested in either bees or poultry.

The exact date for the holding of the International Bee-Keepers' Assn. at Brantford, has been set for the 4th and 6th of December, secretary Holterman informs us. Now that the date has been decided on, let us all bend our energies toward making this *the best* meeting ever held by the Association.

We can do it if we will, and we are sure that our U.S. friends will go away well pleased with the strength of the interest in our fair Province.

We hope soon to be able to tell the members of the O.B.K.A., what is in store for them in way of a premium from the Association.

Now don't we all hope that Mr. McEvoy's prophesies on page 91 of the JOURNAL for last week will turn out true and correct in every particular. Us supply-dealers do anyhow. You need to be a supply dealer too, to know how poor the last season was. We fancy friend McEvoy forgets that there were very many who bought sections etc., last year, and never used any, or but very few of them. However, if half of his prophesies fall true, how much cause we will all have to feel thankful.

A Bright Outlook

FRIEND SCHULZ'S SUCCESS IN WINTERING.

AFTER a few very fine days, from March 20 to 24, in which bees could fly if needed, the weather turned cold again, with sharp frosts at night, and high cold winds in day time.

Buds of shrubs that had expanded didn't develop any further for some time, and notwithstanding the mild winter we had, spring, or the day when one could set out his bees safely, seemed a far distance.

On April 9th, however, I saw the first pollen

on black alder, the poplar following in a few days, and on the 15th the black willow followed suit. There are other kinds of willow shrubs here with more reddish and yellow bark which comes later. The willow in question has a more dark green bark with dark green pollen tassels.

It has been usage with me, whenever the black willow shows pollen to set out the bees, and not sooner, so I prepared the stands and took them out of the cellar in the evening—20 colonies. After carrying out eight of them and finding them unusually heavy I desired to ascertain how much honey they had consumed during the winter. I then put the remaining 12 colonies, as they came up on the scale. They registered from 62 to 77 lbs. each, showing an average consumption of 16 lbs., from Oct. 18th till April 16th. They could have well stood another winter as far as stores were concerned. When I weighed and numbered them last fall I wrote the weight down with pencil—along side the number and had no trouble now to know how much each colony consumed, for by numbering the colonies they can be brought to the same old stands, and what is more, a bee-keeper can thus easily mind the merits or demerits of each colony—if he keeps not too many—and can manipulate them accordingly.

On the 17th, when the sun got high and the most of the workers were out for pollen and honey, I commenced to transfer the combs and remaining bees in to clean hives and found they had wintered very well. No mould in any of the hives, and some not even a single dead bee on the bottom board, but two were queenless. They took to the wing as soon as I opened their hives and united with the nearest colonies to them. These two, we did not intend to winter them, having both three year-old queens, but could not crowd them in with any of the rest, so we had to put them in the cellar with the above result. This leaves me eighteen good colonies.

It is advisable for any one who, tries the three-story hive to prevent swarming to replace old queens with young ones, unless he has too many already. There is every prospect of a large honey yield; my bees are gathering like in midst of summer; there is no loitering around the hive, they come out as if they were shot from a bow.

The weather is very fine, 73° in the shade. Black alder, poplar, black willow, hazel, soft maple, and a lot of small flowers are in bloom. The bush around here shows a wonderful aspect.

E. SCHLIZ.

Kilworthy, Muskoka.

Report of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Association.

THE Brant Bee-keepers' Association met at Brantford, Ont., on March 30, 1889, at 2 p.m., with President Howell in the chair.

The steps necessary to retain affiliation with the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association were taken, the members for the Ontario being as follows: G. H. Morris, S. A. Dickie, R. J. Howell, Thos. Murray, Thos. Birkett and G. W. Barber, with representatives D. Anguish and R. F. Holterman. An invitation was received to meet at Harley, Ont., at the next quarterly meeting, which was accepted.

It was decided that if the grant would allow, to give towards the prize-lists at Brantford and Harley, for honey and bee-keepers' supplies. The prize-list was then made up, which will amount to over \$60.00 for Brantford. A list of names for judges was made out, and the Secretary instructed to correspond with those selected.

RESULTS OF WINTERING, ETC.

President Howell reported that he had lost 4 colonies out of 32; two of them had starved outright, and several he knew were too light in the fall.

Mr. Ramey stated that he had packed chaff around his hives, about 6 inches thick, and the colonies were all alive and doing well.

This question was asked: 'If a colony is divided will the one left without a queen build its own queen cell?' Answer: Yes; if brood three days from the laying of the eggs is given them, or eggs. It was, however, suggested by one, that it would not be advisable to divide colonies.

Mr. Birkett said that he generally put all second swarms back, and had but little trouble.

D. Anguish reported that his bees were all alive, yet he put four colonies out ten days ago; three of these had consumed 10 pounds of stores each. The temperature was about 48° above zero.

T. Birkett keeps his bees in the cellar, and 3 colonies died (starved) out of 56. The cellar was dry, and too warm to keep potatoes in, The bees were very quiet.

Mr. Barber put 103 colonies—38 outside and the balance in the cellar. One colony was starved, and the balance he thought were alive. The present temperature of his cellar is 45°; but generally it was 42° to 43°.

Mr. Murray winters his bees outcours, in a shed facing the south. The hives are chaff-packed all around except at the front, so as to expose them to the sun. He uses a shade-board at times, and leaves the entrance open two

inches wide. One colony has perished out of 18, caused by an undeveloped queen. There were drones late in the fall.

J. Elmonson put four colonies away in the fall, in sawdust-packed hives; one colony has starved.

W. B. Brown put away 12 colonies; one perished and the balance are dry and nice.

W. Morris wintered his bees outside, in clamps. He put in twelve colonies and all are doing nicely.

SPRING MANAGEMENT.

To get the bees through the spring is about as difficult a matter here as to get them through the winter. The British bee-keeper, too, doubtless experiences some difficulty in this line. Our technical term for the trouble is "spring dwindling." In these two unpleasant words is summed up much of the tribulation and loss of the Canadian apiarist.

What is spring dwindling? It is the more or less rapid "shuffling off" of the worker-bees in the spring till the number left is too small to keep the house and keep life in it. Then all is up.

What are the causes of spring dwindling? and what are the remedies? It is not so easy to answer these questions as to put them. On both there are differences of opinion, but more agreement as to remedies than causes. I cannot agree to the proposition that spring dwindling is a disease, or even an abnormal condition. It is occasionally disease, or the result of disease—winter diarrhoea: but usually it is a purely natural and normal exit of the aged and worn-out bee from the stage of life and action. Whether the exit of the old bees in the spring before the young ones appear in sufficient force to keep house and preserve the existence of the colony in a normal condition or not is another question. We know that Nature does some very foolish things, and we are constantly improving upon her methods and arrangements. The dying off before the young can take charge, whether wise or otherwise from our standpoint, is natural enough. Most experienced bee-keepers have noticed with what startling rapidity the old bees will sometimes die off from a populous colony in the spring, apparently in perfect health and under favorable weather conditions. In such cases it would appear that the bees are all probably about the same age, having been hatched about the same time in the fall, and they all go off at "their appointed time" together. I have occasionally had colonies depart this life in that summary fashion, leaving a lot of

young brood utterly unprotected. Of course this is not a frequent occurrence, for the reason that brooding usually begins in February or March, and the young bees are thus present to take the place of the old ones. I have noticed that some strains of the Italians are slow in breeding in the spring, and defer the business till they begin to dwindle and it is too late.

What are the remedies? First amongst them is a good young queen, so that the young bees may come forward in the spring fast enough to take the place of the dying old ones. This is only one of the advantages of young, prolific queens. In a conversation with Mr. Cowan on queens in the fall of 1887 in Toronto he said, if I remember aright, that he only kept his queens two years before superseding them—in fact, less than two years, as they were reared late in the honey season, and simply kept through the balance of that season and the next. I was much surprised at this information, as, if I mistake not, Canadian and American bee-keepers were in the habit of thinking a queen's prime usefulness not gone till she had put in about three years of service on an average. Some, of course failed at two. Possibly the Canadian queen wears longer than the English, but, taking climate into consideration, I should think the reverse ought to be true. I am, however, in favor of young queens, and am inclined to think that the extra trouble and expense of early superseding will be more than counterbalanced by the accruing advantages.

One thing is certain, however, if this is a good thing, with profit in it, the advocates of natural superseding are sure to be 'left,' for a majority of colonies left to themselves in this manner will usually keep their queens three years before superseding them, and sometimes four or five years. The apiarist must therefore take the matter in hand himself, or take the unprofitable consequences.

Next to a prolific young queen, in avoiding the effects of spring dwindling, is abundance of wholesome stores; and next come the proper temperature, and other conditions for early moderate spring brooding. With these three prime requisites present, the bee-keeper has little to fear from the dreadful 'spring dwindling.'

Two other important factors in successful spring management are cleansing the hive and keeping the brood-nest warm and comfortable. Whether the bees are wintered in a repository or in the open air, every colony ought to be cleansed or 'cleared out' in the spring the first suitable weather. The best way to accomplish this is to start with a clean empty hive to hold the first colony, when its hive can be thoroughly

cleansed and prepared for the second, and so on. Frames, bees, and all, can be lifted out, one at a time, the adhering dead bees on bottom-bar brushed off with a feather or wing, and gently placed in a clean hive, when the familiar hum of joy and satisfaction will soon ascend to your ears.

But, above all, keep the brood-nest warm during the chilly days and nights of spring. This is rendered imperative by the rapid disappearance of the old bees at this time, and the consequent diminution of the natural heat in the hive, which *must* be retained by proper packing and contraction of entrance, or 'chilled brood,' and possibly the loss of the colony, is the result.

'Stimulative' spring feeding as a supposed necessary part of spring management is not now so much practised as heretofore. While it may be advisable in some cases of inferior queens and backward brooding through deficient stores, it is not at all necessary with good queens and abundant stores.

At the time of overhauling and cleansing the hives my practice is to take away empty frames of comb and crowd the bees up into snug and smaller quarters, leaving the colony on two, three, four, or more frames according to its strength. These may be replaced in the hive from time to time as required.

What is called 'spreading of brood' in the spring to hurry up brooding is unsafe with any but the experienced, and is not to be recommended. When adding needed frames from time to time, I prefer to leave the brood-nest intact and make the additions on each side of it. The frames thus added generally contain more or less honey, and it is often desirable to uncap, or partially uncap, that side facing the brood, when the queen will promptly do her part. When the temperature and other conditions justify and call for it, a frame of honey may be thus uncapped or abraded and placed in the centre of the brood-nest to be filled with brood. This is about all the spring stimulation necessary, or safe, where there is a good queen and plenty of food. But the queen ought, in my opinion, to get abundance of room and have full swing up to the beginning of the heavy flow, when her area ought to be curtailed; but about this 'contraction of brood nest,' which is a disputed point, in next letter.

ALLAN PRINGLE in B. B. J.

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

From the American Bee Journal
FEEDING.

THE FIRST POLLEN GATHERED FOR THE SEASON.

BEES gathered their first pollen on March 15, amid general rejoicing. It is meet that they should rejoice, with the first new bread of the season, after living on canned goods so long. This new, fresh diet will impart new life to the denizens of the hive and they will awake from their drowsy slumbers, and no more "folding of their hands to sleep." Spring-time has come, and "the voice of the turtle is heard in the land;" the elms are flowering, and yielding pale-yellow pollen, and catkins are appearing on the willows, which will soon yield honey and bread. All Nature rejoices, and the "Old Man of the Woods" arouses from his slumbers and shakes the snow from his mantle.

The queen, being fed so generously by her subjects, will commence her arduous labors of rearing a large family. It is to be hoped that she will not be too ambitious, and lay more eggs than the bees can cover. To day (March 18) is quite cool and chilly, and the bees will contract the cluster, to keep warm, and if in doing so the larvae are unprotected, they must perish. I remonstrated against our bees being removed from the cellar during the warm days—although they were loud in their demands for a flight—fearing that the weather might change to cold, and that the cellar bees might be attacked with a spell of "spring dwindling;" while those that had passed the winter upon the summer stands would not be affected by it, being more hardy from exposure. Therefore fresh air was admitted more freely into the cellar; and their loud demonstrations ceased, and only their quiet, happy hum was to be heard.

SPRING FEEDING OF BEES.

I will take back all I ever said about stimulative feeding in early spring. Localities may differ in this respect, as in many other things, but I am convinced, by repeated trials, that it is a decided injury here. It excites bees to activity, and they will fly out in inclement weather, in search of water and mineral salts, and perish, and their death prove a serious loss to the colony, at a time when their services were most needed. More young bees may be reared, but at a time when their services are not worth so much to the commonwealth as the old ones are.

Feeding rye-meal, ground-oats, pea flour, or unboiled wheat-flour in early spring, as a substitute for pollen, is advocated by many, the food being placed in shallow boxes, in sunny

nooks protected from winds. This may be well in some localities, but here the pollen appears almost as soon as it is safe for bees to fly, as the overflow from the river draws out the frost from the roots of trees before it is out on the highlands.

Some bee-keepers report bushels of food appropriated by bees, but, where there are so many mills and flour-stores, they prefer to fly from home in quest of it. I have seen those white bees entering hives in early spring, but, as soon as pollen appears, there will be no more dusty millers seen.

Mrs. L. HARRISON,

Peoria, Ills.

ALBINOISM AS APPLIED TO BEES.

CAN the term "Albino" be applied to the honey bee? The word in itself means white; when applied to an innate nature it means simply a "sport," to a state of things caused by an insufficient supply of pigment resulting in an unnatural whiteness. We have white Atricans, and they are white too, not the color we find in the Caucasian race, but a degree of whiteness that resembles the color of flour or snow, and characterizes the air, eyebrow and beard. We have two white black-birds, but such have not yet been decided to be albinos, in the true sense of the term. We find albinos among the caucasian race: they are puny in physique, and weak mentally as a rule. In fact albinism wherever found has always been considered an evidence of weakness. But I need not emply on this point, the question being are there albino bees? My own answer to the question is no. I have seen many of the so-called Albino bees, as as yet have never found them to be other than light-colored Italian.

Albinism, being a sport of nature, does not reproduce itself in the human.

Once in a while the pure Albino is born, but as yet reproduces not itself, but the traits and color from which it originated.

Now, if the same state of things applied to the apis that applies to the man, if it were possible to produce a race of albino bees, such bees would be of little value, owing to the fact that they must continually grow weaker and weaker and finally play out entirely.

As to the color question, the only test of value we have to purify the Italian bee is the possession of three yellow bands, more or less dark or light, by the workers. The color of the queen herself has little to do with the matter; some very light-colored queens throw dark workers, and vice versa.

I had an imported queen that could not be told on examination from a black, that produced as pretty yellow workers as I ever saw. Again, I once reared a queen from a mother obtained years ago from Mr. Langstroth, more than half of whose workers showed four yellow bands. This queen I sold to Henry Alley, and her queen progeny produced workers that were yellow the whole length of the abdomen. These workers were as gentle as flies, but never considered anything but handsome Italians.

I have no fault to find with very yellow bees, in fact I like them, but I do find fault with the idea of calling them albinos, and I have never yet seen any that were worthy of the name, when the true test of the application and definition now applied to them.

The very light-colored yellow bee with myself has proved equally as hardy as the darker; and being far more gentle as a rule, I prefer them; but I want them under their true name, and not covered up by a cognomen that neither applies nor belongs to them.

One might as well say that the Carniolans are albinos sports of the common black bees. They are the most gentle of any I have ever seen, and equally as hardy as any also.

—J. E. POND in Bee-Keepers' Advance.

North Attleboro, Mass.

NECTAR.

THE GATHERING OF HONEY AND POLLEN BY BEES.

IN answer to the wishes of Prof. Cook, expressed in his article on page 217, I give here some remarks on the above subject.

Bees are attracted to the nectar by its odor mainly. Then after having unloaded their honey-sacs in the hives, they use their eyes to find more quickly and more surely their way back to the spot where they had completed their last load, and continue, on the same kind of flowers, as long as they find something in them to take.

I have noticed the bees of a colony gathering a kind of honey, while the bees of another colony, placed near by, gathered at the same time, honey different in color and flavor.

I have seen Italian bees, exclusively, working on red clover; while black bees, exclusively so, worked on buckwheat.

Some of our colonies had dark honey-dew in their hives, while others had only white-clover honey; some had fruit-juice, while others had dark honey from the fall blossoms.

As the same kinds of some flowers vary a little, bees are soon accustomed to visit their diversely-tinted varieties. For instance, a bee

will go from a purely white head of clover to another which is rose-colored; for there are hardly two plants of white clover whose flowers have exactly the same tint.

Having watched bees working on a patch of differently-colored blue-bottles, I saw one bee stick to the white variety and pass by the other colors without paying any attention to them; while another bee visited, one after another, the white, the blue, the purple, etc. I noticed the same when watching bees on the asters, the knot-weeds, etc.

There is consequently, no wonder to see bees visiting several kinds of apple-trees during the same trip. This reminds me of something unusual that I noticed in France long ago. There was an apple-tree loaded with apples, very similar to the kind known here as "Bell-flower." Some of the apples, instead of being entirely white, had ribs, like muskmelons, colored in gray. Not far from it was another tree of a variety known in France as "Gray Requette." No doubt the bees of an apiary placed in the same orchard had brought the pollen of the gray apple to the flowers of the white, and the fecundation had not remained confined to the seed alone, but had extended through the pulp to the part of the skin corresponding to the heterogeneously-fecundated kernel.

When the crop of honey is scarce, bees visit all kinds of nectar-yielding flowers, passing from one to another, without seeming to mind the difference. But we do not think that they act the same when they are in quest of pollen, if we notice the regular color of the lumps that they bring to the hives.

HOW THE TOADS EAT.

In reply to Mr. Hovis in regard to toads eating bees, on I would say that, although the toad eats small insects, its mouth is very large. To get its prey it does not act like the ant-eaters, whose heads are elongated, and which thrust their tongues—that are coated with a viscid saliva—among the ants, and retract them in their narrow mouths.

As soon as an insect is within the reach of the toad, its tongue is thrown out by a kind of springing motion, the back part of it forward, and returned as quick as lightning; as the tongue is coated with a viscid substance, the lightest contact suffices. This motion is so quick that it is about impossible to notice it, except by the swift opening of the mouth, and the smack which is heard when the tongue jumps back and the mouth shuts up.

CHAS. DADANT, in A. B. J.

Hamilton, Ills.

QUERIES AND REPLEIS.

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.

Sugar or Honey for Brooding

QUERY No. 230.—Other conditions being equal, which will produce most heat for brooding in spring: a pound of granulated sugar, or a pound of clover honey? Do you guess, or do you speak from experience?

EGGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I don't know.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Guess I don't know.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I guess the sugar.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE.—A pound of granulated sugar.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—No experience. I would guess that honey would.

MARTIN ENIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I guess I would take chances on the clover honey.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I guess there would not be difference enough to amount to the trouble of ascertaining.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Have not tested the merits of the two, side by side, but I guess the honey is best and will cost the most.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—A pound of granulated sugar. Maybe the questioner wants a scientific answer. If so let him consult some good work on chemistry.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—Honey all the time. I do not guess. Use it yourself and listen to the hum of bees when taking the honey, and after it has been stored. Bees hum loudest when the heat is raised the highest.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I guess the sugar would produce the most heat, but as heat production is by no means the only favorable condition sought the pound of honey would, in my mind, be worth the most as a bee food after the bees could fly.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—From a wide experience in feeding I should say the sugar, and have no doubt of it in case the sugar is fed, and the honey is in the brood-chamber. The carrying in of the honey does stimulate the bees to greater activity in our apiary, whatever may be true elsewhere.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—Speak-

ing from experience, if the supply of pollen is ample, but little difference will be found. If the Heddon theory has been adopted, and no pollen left in the hive the clover honey will give far the best results. I am not speaking now of what is termed "stimulative feeding," as I do not believe in that principle.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN.—In spring, if your colonies have plenty of stores let them alone. The best way to increase brood in spring is to have every one of your colonies strong in bees, with plenty of good, sealed stores, and kept in chaff until warm weather comes to stay. Friend, as yours is a question of heat you will have a hot time of it if you feed much extracted honey in warm days of spring when the bees can get nothing to gather they will rob, kill queens and sting everything from a cat to an elephant.

ALLEN PRINGLE SELBY, ONT.—I cannot speak from experience and would like to hear from the bee-keeper who can, in this matter. Nor shall I guess at it, but will give an opinion predicated upon the relative constituents of the two substances. The pound of honey would go further in brooding, that is for food and heat both taken together; while the pound of sugar would be equal, if not superior in the mere matter of heat, but would fall behind the honey in the matter of larval food.

Number of Frames For Summer.

QUEEN No 231.—Would you consider it advisable to give the queen anything less in surface than eight frames (10x12) at any time in the summer season?

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—No.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—With my management, no.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—No. Not less than eight frames.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—That's one of the things I'm not sure about. Perhaps not.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Not the old colony. Should give the new swarm only five such frames at the time of hiving.

ALLEN PRINGLE SELBY, ONT.—That would depend upon the time, duration, and number of your honey flows during the season.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Well, yes, sometimes. It all depends on locality and what you want your colonies to do for you.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I am not a believer in brood-nest contraction. Consider the queen should have the run of all the frames in the brood-chamber whether they be three or a dozen.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I should not, except in contracting just at the dawn of the

harvest: to secure comb honey. It might be well for the expert to reduce the number for new swarms.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Yes, but don't forget that at other times during the surplus season it would be much better if she had and was induced to use nearly double that brood comb capacity.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—Yes. If working for comb honey one section of Heddon's divisible brood-chamber does nicely for contraction. In working for extracted honey I do not contract the brood nest.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—Eight frames of the size you mention give about the same comb space that eight Langstroth frames, and no average size colony should ever be confined on less comb surface.

J. E. FOND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—No, sir, I should not, and ordinarily I prefer ten frames of one foot capacity each. A queen to be of real value will fill, and filled, during the season ten ordinary L. frames. Less than that number will cramp the queen and not allow the colony to give the very best results, with ordinary management.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—I would have to know something about you before I could give any advice to you on this question. It depends on the apiarist whether the contraction system is a success or not. Bee-keepers with little practical experience will do well to give good colonies eight or ten frames all summer, pick out a few colonies to experiment on, and study up all that has been written on this subject at the same time.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—This is a question that is not easy for me to answer, as I have never been able to decide the same question for myself. Have had very good success with a young queen on three frames that size, but she was a virgin with a second swarm, and when the second flow was over there were three sheets of solid brood and I had every pound of honey in the super. Have never had too much brood after swarming time unless the colony did not swarm or the queen was a Holy Land or had Holy Land blood in her

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—Judging from the study and thought given to this question, both present and past, it is an important one. It is simply another way of asking to what extent is it advisable to practise the "contraction" system or the limit of the contraction? This question is a broad one, inasmuch no mention is made if for honey or increase, whether large or small colonies. It has been stated, and I believe almost without contradiction, that small colonies will gather as much honey in proportion to the number of bees as a large one, but whether they will or not depends entirely upon the correct answer to this question, and acting in accordance therewith. While eight frames 10 x 12 would do nicely for a strong col

ony at the beginning of the honey harvest, half that number may be too many for what we might call a weak or average colony. This applies either to the production of extracted or comb honey. I am in favor of never giving the queen more room than the size mentioned, unless it be some extra strong colonies in May, and then reduce the number again about a week before the honey harvest begins, but whether it will pay to do this must be governed by the number of colonies, or the value of the apiarist's time. It does not follow, though, that she must never have less space than this. A weak colony will gather a surplus either in sections or for extracting if any honey to gather and the queen is limited for space accordingly, whereas the bees would probably never get ahead until too late, if no less a surface than eight frames 10 x 12 were given. I believe the simplest and best plan is to make all colonies strong by reducing the number if necessary just before the honey harvest begins. Then the number of frames you mention will answer well. After they swarm, whether it is better to give less room will depend upon how far the honey season has advanced, if for comb or extracted honey, and to what extent you wish to feed for winter.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

JNO. W. CALDER.—I put in my cellar eighteen swarms of bees, and to-day I took them out and I find sixteen swarms in extra good condition. This is sixteen years for me to put out bees in succession, and I never had them come out better. It is as fine a day as one could desire, bright, calm, and as warm as a day in June. Two hours after I set out my bees, every hive was carrying in pollen: As far as I hear, bees wintered well in this section, and bee-keepers' are more hopeful, so let us hope on, for the good year may be here, and then we all may be able to say at the close of the season that it came at last after a long delay.

Lancaster, April 17th, 1889.

DOUBLED HIS COLONIES.

S. J. Crow.—My bees have wintered well the last winter. I put 29 colonies in winter quarters and lost one by being queenless; but have 28 colonies in fine condition, all on summer stands; never wintered in cellar yet, all in chaff hives. I just doubled my stock last season and had about 200 lbs. of surplus for sale. My bees carried the first pollen on the eighth of April and on the eleventh I looked through them all and found them all right. Every one had brood in all stages, from the egg to young bees hatched out. I think that is not bad. These are facts.

Rosedale, April 19th, 1889.

Why, friend, no one will be apt to doubt your statements. You did have a very good season, and should be glad of it. There were some parts of the country where bees did well last season and yours is one.

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITOR.

J. HINTON.—I have neglected writing to inform you of my success as an exhibitor at the Eastern Townships Agricultural Exhibition. I showed your Combination hive and received the diploma. I took all the first prizes offered.

Convention Notice.

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

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

The Best Place to Keep Honey Till Sold.

I THINK that my style of honey-house cannot be excelled for keeping honey until freezing weather. It is the cheapest I could put up to be tight and weather-proof. It is a walled room, 12 x 12 feet, and eight feet high to the eaves, built on eight-inch flooring, covered with two coats of red paint. There is a window in the south side, and with the door shut and the summer sun pouring in through that window, the heat is hot as you may imagine. Into this I carry my honey in supers or on boards, hive covers, etc., and pile it up. At my leisure I pack it away in boxes or empty hives in which to fumigate it and keep it from millers, etc. Here, in this hot, almost air-tight room, honey ripens better than on the hive. Now I know that many prominent bee-keepers dispute this. But, after having my attention accidentally called to the matter in former years, in 1887, I made a, to me, convincing test. Nearly all my crop was gathered that year in about ten days in June, the flow stopping pretty abruptly. I immediately took off the most of it, finished and unfinished, and stored it in the honey-house. It certainly had had no time to ripen on the hives; in September I took off the rest. I wish that opponents of my view could have eaten at my table a few times. All through the winter the difference was perceptible. No matter whether sealed over or not, that taken off early was among the thickest, whitest, richest flavored honey I ever raised or tasted. That taken off later was much thinner and lacked the ravishing flavor of the former. I challenge our readers to try it.

A caution right here. Leave at least a six-inch space between the honey and wall or floor. That packed within that distance sometimes sours, and always becomes watery and rancid.—George F. Robbins.

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.

E. S. HEWITT, of Albany, Wis., packed an egg in a small box with cut straw and successfully shipped it by mail to the office of the Poultry-Keeper.

* * *

Canadian fanciers importing birds from either England or the United States should make a note on the entry sheet that the fowls are for improving stock and for breeding purposes. Where this is done there will be no trouble over Customs duties. Such birds are on the free list.

* * *

We ask each reader to send us on a postal the names of as many fanciers as possible in his vicinity that sample copies may be sent them.

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS

A GREAT deal of the loss in very young chicks is due to their being removed too soon from their nest, and the warmth of their mother, and coaxed to eat before their system is in a fit state to receive nourishment, at least in the ordinary manner. Those who have had much to do with hatching know well that the chick, just before emerging from the shell, absorbs through the naval what remains of the yolk of the egg he was hatched from, and which has undergone some changes during the period of incubation. This yolk has nutriment enough in it to nourish the young chick perfectly for the first 24 to 36 hours after it is hatched.

The first feed for chicks should be hard boiled eggs chopped up very fine,

shell and all. Be sure it is boiled hard for about ten minutes and then it will chop nicely and not be at all sticky. Coarse oatmeal, stale bread just moistened with milk, and cracked wheat is a splendid bill of fare for them the first week or two, after that a little meat shredded fine and rice boiled in milk and water till it is well swollen, but not sloppy, makes a fine change, and in the heat of summer prevents diarrhoea. A little bone meal, about twice per week is good, especially for the heavy breeds. A desert spoonful to a quart of soft feed—soft feed made of shorts—and a little bran, and other scraps from the house, mixed with boiling water or milk and water, and fed when cool makes a good feed for breakfast and starts the birds well for the day, and warms them after the chilly nights we sometimes get, even in July and August.

Now do not think this a lot of trouble. Do not you think it will pay you to rush your birds ahead and get them well grown and ready to lay before the cold weather sets in about the end of October? If chicks once get a set back it checks their growth, and after a severe set back they will hardly make up again for a long time. They have to recover lost time before they can go ahead again,

Provide shade, if ever so roughly, from the searching rays of the sun, for when they lose their down, if the skin gets sunburnt badly cannot feather out nicely, and if checked badly in feathering they will never make headway and be thrifty, so let them have little places for shelter, at hand and they will soon know enough to betake themselves to its friendly shade.

I find it far the best not to give any water the first two days, but let the bread and milk supply them with

enough to drink, and after two days give water always in shallow dishes, and give it clean and cool.

Water made warm by the sun's rays is very bad for them. If you can, place the drinking vessel under some kind of shade. A two-quart stone drinking fountain, if shaded, will keep the water nice and cool and the chicks cannot get in to it and wet their bodies, and so get chilled, on cold days.

Give all chicks whole wheat as soon as they can eat it, for the last feed at night especially.

These are a few of the ways of caring for chicks to bring them through to be handsome, hardy, paying birds, when matured. And when you see a flock of birds that are a delight to look upon, be sure it was not because they "just grew so," but take it as a proof of the care and good management the owner has bestowed upon them in their downy days of chicken-hood.

HOW TO BEGIN.

EVERY year men come "of age," and every year a certain number of persons join the poultry fraternity, and become owners of fine fowls, because they like pets, or have fondness for profits. These persons, at the beginning, would fain ask some advice, if not self-conceited; and the question that comes first and uppermost is: "How and when shall I begin?" You want good standard fowls. There are two ways of getting besides stealing them, or having them fall to you as a legacy. The first method is to buy them outright—a trio or a breeding pen. In order to do this advantageously, you must get educated in regard to the points of excellence in the breed or breeds that you choose, and have money enough to purchase good breeders, sexes not nearly related. Or you must depend on some candid person having a good stock of knowledge respecting the breed or breeds to select and buy from you. This is a good way to start, and probably the safest.

But it may be done without so much immediate expenditure, by the raising of eggs. And here is a necessity of careful finding out of character and other

things. There is a better opportunity on the part of an unprincipled man to palm off eggs from fowls of low quality than to sell stock that is inferior. If a scamp offers to sell eggs from his fine hen, Queen Elizabeth, sire Prince Richard, at \$10 per sitting, why, it is only necessary to find out that the man is a scamp; you need have no thought about the Queen or the Prince. The \$10 should remain in your wallet till you find an honest man. Then ascertain whether the honest man sells eggs from fine stock, at a reasonable price; if so, purchase. Spring is the time to do this—in March or April. The time to purchase fowls is in the fall when you find good ones.—[The Poultry World.

BARRIE FANCIERS.

ON a trip to Barrie last week I had the pleasure of seeing the Reverend W. H. Barnes, who has been so dangerously ill since last fall. I was indeed pleased to see him so far on the road to renewed health and vigor, and trust we shall see him filling his old position as President of the Kempenfeldt Poultry Association at our next meeting the first Thursday in May. A few yards farther brought us to Mr. George Carley's residence, and here we saw a nice clean house for his fine pen of Light Brahmas, who are doing their best to make him "mad" by refusing to sit notwithstanding all the temptations of inviting nests he has artfully put in their way to coax them. He is expecting something extra, too, from his pigeon loft this season, and I think he will not be disappointed. Then meeting Mr. P. Love, an old fancier, whose business, however, has limited him to the possession of one exceedingly beautiful Brown Leghorn hen—"Yes, sir," said he, regretfully; "all had to go but old 'Fanny,' and I could not part with her," and as he fondly caressed his old love, I saw peeping out the true fancier's spirit, viz., an affectionate regard for his feathered pets. Time did not permit me more of such pleasant meetings, but ere long I will call again on more of your brothers in Barrie. Several spoke hopefully of the proposed bee and poultry weekly, especially in reference to its introduction into new places, where as a bee journal it has a warm welcome

already, and the kind wishes extended to my humble self have cheered me greatly. I am sure few know the courage a warmly expressed wish gives a man, and the glow of friendliness that fills his heart thereat. Bro. McKinley, I trust we may meet ere long, and if you can forward items of interest we shall be duly grateful.

PEOPLE TO BEWARE OF.

THE man who has the *only* good breed of fowl.

The man who has won more first prizes than any other breeder in the land—or the water either, for that matter.

The man who has paid an *immense sum* for his flock of prize birds, and is so imbued with the spirit of philanthropy that he will sell their eggs for seventy-five cents per sitting and pay express.

The man who guarantees that his eggs will hatch ninety-nine per cent. of prize birds.

The man who gives a chromo with every sitting.

The man who undervalues and belittles his brother fancier's stock on every possible occasion.

The man who had far better birds at home than those that obtained the prizes at the shows.

The man who has a hundred or so of first-class birds more than he needs, and will sell them for 50 cents after keeping them all winter.

The man who says that all a fancier cares about poultry is for the prize money he gets.

The man who tells you that every poultry man is a cheat or swindler.

The man who tells you that thoroughbred birds are not so hardy as common stock.

Get as many of these together as you can in front of a cannon and fire.

NOTE TO ADVERTISERS.

LAST issue was a very large one, and all whose advertisements were inserted therein, reached a very large constituency of readers. Our issue of May 8, will number 8,000 copies and an excellent opportunity is thereby offered those who would take advantage

of it. Our advertising rates will be found on the first page of cover, and these rates are strictly adhered to. All copy must reach us not later than the 6th inst.

KEMPENFELDT P. & P.S. ASSO.

THE following is the list of officers for 1889, and members, as furnished us by the secretary:

Wm. Lount, Q.C., Hon. Pres., Toronto;
Rev. W. H. Barnes, Pres. Barrie;
Mrs. W.C.G. Peters, 1st V. " Angus;
W.C. Wilson, 2nd " " East Oro;
R. J. Fletcher, Treasurer, Barrie;
George H. Carley, Secretary, "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. W. H. Barnes, Geo. H. Carley, Philip Love, A. W. Bennett, J. M. Bothwell and R. J. Fletcher, all of Barrie; Mrs. W. C. G. Peter, Angus; W. C. Wilson, East Oro; A. Brown, Ivy; K. E. Bingham, Stayner; and J. Barraud, Gravenhurst.

MEMBERS.

All the above and Stanley Spillet, Nantye; R. H. Steadman, Penetanguishene; W. C. G. Peter, Angus; Walter Patterson and H. N. Hughes, Barrie; Arthur Craig, Craighurst and Thomas Barrett, Angus.

Crosses vs. Thoroughbreds.

MR. BARRETT in your first issue denounces the old standby of the Canadian farmer's wife, the mongrel barn door hen. I agree with him to a certain extent—mongrels are comparatively useless, but I am not altogether in love with any pure breed of fowl for farmers' use. The farmer wants a general purpose fowl—a hen that will fill the basket both with eggs and early matured chicks. Again the villager who has to keep his hens within narrow limits wants a bird that will stand confinement equally with the Brahma, but lacking the intensely motherly instincts of those birds. My fancy is a cross between the Plymouth Rock and the dark Brahma and this cross meets all the wants of farmer and villager. I have in my yard some crosses of Black Spanish and Leghorns which have out-laid both these breeds this spring. They were hatched in July and commenced laying in November and are still at it. They are small and puny in appearance but give a good egg. In England quite a trade is done in advertising

such "crossed" eggs, and from his circular I see Mr. Tapscott, of Brampton, is trying this as a side issue. I must congratulate you Messrs. Editors on the cheerful appearance of your WEEKLY. It is most interesting and I wish it every success, but don't allow it to become the organ of a clique of boomers of a few breeds.

Toronto, April 25, 1889.

ACROSTIC.

Poultry World

Ladies Raise Poultry

HERE are many ladies of slender means, whose health or opportunities allow them no chance for earning money outside the home circle, but who might, with very small outlay, set up a little poultry establishment, and find health, occupation and money in the undertaking. Let us give one or two examples in point, since example is better than precept.

In a certain country village a professional gentlemen found himself, at fifty, in possession of three pretty daughters, a slender income, a broken-down constitution, and a gloomy prospect for the future. The daughters were educated, refined, energetic and devoted to their parents. One opened a private school in the house; the second gave music lessons, not only in her own neighborhood, but in an adjoining city; the third turned poultry-keeper. Each succeeded in her chosen way, but Bertha's poultry-yard, in her judicious management, was the most successful of the three undertakings. Elegance and refinement still reigned in the sick man's house, books, music, pictures; and the pretty feminine knick-knacks that tasteful women gather about them were scattered through the rooms; nor did the little poultry girl lose caste in society, or suffer any letting down, in manner or character because she helped to enlarge the family fund by raising poultry.

Another young lady kept account of the yearly expense of her poultry-yard, and at the end of the year found her net gain three hundred and sixty dollars, while her yard was better stocked than at the beginning of the year.

It cannot be too often repeated that dampness is important in the nest of the sitting hen, but especially just before hatching.

Sunflower seed, which can be easily grown in profusion around your fences and walls, without any trouble, save the covering of the seed in spring, is an admirable alternative, and fowls are extremely fond of it.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Poultry and Bees.

ALTHOUGH not a poultry keeper, I could not help reading the very interesting matter in the poultry department of our BEE JOURNAL and I hope others have "did likewise." Editor Peter seems to have his grip on it. One of the letters refers to poultry raising as one of the pursuits open to the fair sex, in which there certainly is much truth. But I maintain, sir, that bee-keeping is just as much and as surely, a path open to our sweethearts, sisters and wives. There is no dirty work connected with it, and I am sure it will amply repay them for their trouble; it is one of the most interesting pursuits, too, that a lady can engage in, and it is not necessary to invest a large amount of capital. Bee-keeping, I can assure you ladies, who have never tried it, is a most fascinating occupation, and no doubt in the near future our lady friends will be largely engaged in this interesting work.

Do not think, sir, that I desire to throw cold water on the subject of "poultry raising for ladies" on the contrary, I am indeed pleased to see that our journal has taken the two industries in hand; and no doubt lingers in my mind as to the two working together in perfect accord, and that the bee-keeper who has the convenience, (with ability) to follow up the poultry business, has, one may say, "two strings to his bow." And good ones both of them. And that is why I say, our lady friends should take up *both*, and if they find they are better adapted for one than the other, they can choose between them, and if haply they are interested sufficiently in both bees and poultry, they will certainly have on their hands, two of the best paying, most interesting healthful pursuits, that is within the reach of man or woman-kind. There can be no monopoly in either business, the commodities obtainable from both sources are "articles of immediate cash sale" as one of your contributors has it and no doubt will help with the other. Wishing you every success in your enterprise;

Yours respectfully,

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPER.

Ballycroy, Ont.

Hartford Evening Post.

THE UNTRAMMELLED HEN.

THE American hen is a predatory nomad. She is wholly devoid of those finer instincts which go to make up a love for home. In fact home is to her a place that she visits for roosting purposes only. She has been known to depart from the glass house, in which she is supposed to be caged, and tender

an ovation in the shape of a short dozen of eggs, elsewhere, no one has ever found where in season to use the eggs for other than campaign purposes. But the total absence of nostralgia from the mind of the hen induces her to seek the yard of the nearest neighbor with a punctiliousness which is positively wearing. She is an Oklahoma boomer by instinct. A half-starved grub-worm scratched from the newly sown flower garden of the madam next door is more sweet to her than the most carefully prepared "poultry food" furnished at the table of her legitimate owner. If she desires to disport herself in the dust and indulge in that gallinaceous habit known as "wallowing," she regards the feelings of her proprietor with the utmost sanctity. She never "wallows" at home. Somewhere else is quite good enough for her. She seeks the missing picket in the fence, and hies her over the line, where she indulges to the utter destruction of the lines of beauty in the topography of another garden. All these failings of the American hen as manifested in the Connecticut branch of her family, have so worked upon the sensibilities of the legislative committee on agriculture that they have brought in a bill which proposes to fine the owner of the hen \$7 and costs every time he allows the pesky bird to encroach on his neighbor's preserves. It must be said that this is something of an improvement over the method of redress which prevails at the present time, which is for the aggrieved person to shoot the offending hen on Saturday, and have a savory stew on Sunday. At the same time it leaves the hen herself unpunished. Perhaps it is better, but it must be noted that the agricultural committee draws the line. It proposes to legislate against the owner of the hen. It knew better than to tackle the great American hen herself.

A Man with a Grievance

DEAR SIR,—I received your sample copy, while I am much pleased with the WEEKLY and the ability shown by its editor; I must refuse to take it. You will ask why, and I will tell you.

Years ago I had the hen fever and was then a subscriber to three poultry publications. Naturally I wanted to bring in new blood by the cheapest way to get good stock, viz. buying eggs. So I studied the advertisements. I read that so and so had at the head of his breeding pen a cock, with a score of 95, and string of first prizes as long as my arm, "mated with pullets averaging 90." Well, thinks I, I'll get good birds from him, so I wrote and got two settings. I paid full rates. Imagine my disgust on finding that after all that man's blowing my birds were fit only for the pot,—I don't think one of the two clutches would score 40.

I put Mr. Eggman down as a fraud and wrote him in language warm and melting. He never replied, and with this one deal I closed down on all my poultry papers lest I might be taken in again.

Wishing you every success,

AN EX-FANCIER.

The above letter shows the nature of the man who wrote it. Because he was duped *once* he throws overboard his journals, the innocent cause of the loss of a few dollars. He wreaks his vengeance on the editors who did him no harm and we presume never wrote them to expose the man who had swindled him. He is evidently one of that class who give \$3 or \$4 for a setting and expect to get thirteen chicks that will score about 99 in close competition. His implied insinuation that all poultry men are not honest is despicable and malicious—there are black sheep in every flock, but the whole flock must not be denounced therefor. Mr. Ex-fancier, the fraternity have no use for such an individual as you.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

IT is generally conceded that cholera in fowls is caused by local miasm, and is inhaled, poisoning the blood, which may be prevented from generating by scattering carbolic acid and plaster on the premises and yards, ruins and floors.

As warm weather approaches use liberally of disinfectants, feed wholesome, sound food, pure water in which a few drops of carbolic acid should be mixed, keep everything clean, provide good ventilation, and the flock will undoubtedly escape this scourge. Bear in mind that nothing should be neglected.

Preserving Green Food for Winter.

EVERYONE is interested in preserving green food, and in response to the following letter from Mr. T. F. Child, of Rowley, Mass., we will endeavor to have the matter discussed. Mr. C. says:

"Mr. Jacobs, as you have given us such a valuable article on feeding, in your January issue, and showed the benefit of beet leaves, cabbage leaves, etc., we want you to now tell us how to save them for winter use."

An excellent suggestion. We have already given attention to it in a previous issue. Our experience in that direction is limited, but we consulted with Prof. Alford, an expert on such matters, and he informs us that *any kind* of green food can be preserved for winter use in a

silo, a hogshead, or a barrel. To make the matter plain we will say:

1. A silo is simply a *strong* box, open at the top, but as near air-tight otherwise as possible. It may be made of boards, or the silo may be built of stone.

2. A hogshead or barrel will answer, but must be air-tight on sides, and strong enough to resist great pressure.

3. The materials used may be *anything*—clover, corn leaves, turnip tops, beet leaves, grass, cabbage, or green material suitable.

4. The green material must be advanced in growth. That is, it must not be out when it is most fully water. For instance, cut the corn when the ears begin to glaze, the clover when the seed heads are about to turn, the beet leaves when the crop is fully matured. It is just before the turning point to dryness is reached that the materials should be cut.

5. With a feed cutter reduce all the materials to short lengths, the finer and shorter the better.

6. Fill your silo or barrel, packing closely as you proceed, and have a head of boards which fit in nicely, but which will go down into the silo or barrel. For instance, if you use a barrel, let the head go *into* the barrel, and not rest on the rim.

7. Place heavy weights on this barrel head, of stones, or anything, and the weight will gradually press the contents into a solid mass. As the contents shrink the head goes down on it also. No air can get at it, as everything will be close together. Add to the barrel until full.

8. When opened in winter the contents will solid and close, like figs in a box, and must be chopped off when wanted for use. The hens will relish it highly.—Poultry Keeper.

For the Poultry Weekly.

DUNNVILLE P. & P. S. A.

DUNNVILLE Poultry & Pet Stock Society was organized last October. After a lot of hard work canvassing the town we felt safe in advertising a Poultry and Pet Stock Show to be held on Jan'y 16 and 17, 1889. It being our first, we had no experience, therefore we fell a little short financially, but we were able to pay all outside exhibitors in full. We then set about ways and means to raise the treasury up to a good standing. We came to the conclusion to try a lecture, so the Secretary opened correspondence with Mr. J. W. Bengough, of the Grip Co., Toronto, for terms. His services were secured and proved a great success. Our treasury is now full and

Dunville Poultry & Pet Stock Association is a thriving institution. During the evening of our lecture we announced date of our second annual show, namely 3rd, 4th and 5th Dec., 1889, which cannot fail to be a success as we have the coops and experience, the want of which were the main draw-backs for a successful exhibition.

R. H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

DIARRHŒA IN CHICKS AND FOWLS.

IF young chicks are troubled with this disease it is probably owing to exposure in early morning to cold draughts or wet grass.

Then, again, the food may have something to do with it. This can be corrected usually by taking water from them and giving scalded milk instead. In fowls the discharges resemble oil and snuff mixed, with greenish streaks through it. The fowl seems exhausted and drawn-up, and moves about slowly with a long striding gait. Setting hens often have diarrhœa, and sometimes die in the nest. As soon as one is found to be sick, put one tablespoonful of the following mixture in a quart of water, giving them no other food until they are cured:

Sweet tincture of Rhubarb,	2 ounces.
Paregoric,	4 ounces.
Bicarbonate of Soda,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Essence of Peppermint,	1 drachm.
Water,	2 ounces.

If the scalded milk does not relieve young chicks, put one teaspoonful of the above mixture in one-half pint of the scalded milk, and discontinue the medicine as soon as the disease disappears.

In serious cases in adult fowls, one teaspoonful of the following mixture in a pint of water, given as a drink, is highly recommended, and be careful not to overdose them with it:

Tincture of Capsicum,	1 ounce.
Laudauum,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Camphor,	1 ounce.
Chloroform, pure,	3 drachms.
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Tin cans which have commenced to corrode should always be discarded, as the oxide of tin brings on diarrhœa.

After the looseness of bowels is checked, a little cod liver oil in their soft feed, and iodide of potassium, mixed in their drinking water to the amount of one grain to a chick per day for eight or ten days, will straighten up and save a large per cent., the whole of which, if left with the main flock, would die. The foregoing we extract from an article by Mr. Felch, written three or four years ago.

DORKING CROWING AT NINE WEEKS.

THOS. Barrett.—If you have time I send this for answer by some breeder of dorkings, if they will kindly answer through your columns. I have a Silver Grey Dorking chick, hatched in an incubator, raised in a brooder, nine weeks old to-day, (April 20th) and this morning I was astonished to hear him answer his papa's crow. I have only just taken up the variety since the fall, and would like to know if this is not early for such a large breed to begin to crow.

Angus, April 24, 1889.

ODD NEST EGGS.

A rooster owned by Mr. Cox, of Vineland, N. J., crowed when only nine days old. Next!

J. W. Jones, of Paris, Texas, has a Plymouth Rock which always sets fifteen or sixteen days before commencing to lay.

Don't fail to keep your fowls in a good supply of green food, such as cabbage, turnips, onions, etc. Some folks act as though they never knew what such things were made for. They remind me of Patrick and Bridget, who went into a railroad restaurant for dinner. At their table sat two young gentlemen, who, while waiting for their order, began eating the celery stalks from the glass dish. Bridget eyed them curiously, until, becoming disgusted at seeing the beautiful green stalks disappear so rapidly, turned to her husband and exclaimed: "Pat, Pat, d'ye moind the blackguards atein the bokay!"

THE PERVERSE HEN.

ONCE with an honest dutchman walking,
About his troubles he was talking—
The most of which seemed to arise
From friends' and wife's perversities,
When he took breath his pipe to fill,
I ventured to suggest that *will*
Was oft the cause of human ill;
That life was full of self denials,
And every man had his own trials:

"'Tis not the will," he quick replied,
"But it's the *won't* by which I'm tried.
When people *will*, I'm always glad;
'Tis only when they *won't* I'm mad!
Contrary folks, like mine old hen,
Who laid a dozen eggs, and then
Instead of sitting down to hatch,
Runs off into mine garden patch!
I goes and catches her and brings her,
And back into her nest I flings her;
But sit she *won't*, for all I say,
She's up again and runs away.
Then I was mad, as mad as fire,
But once again I thought I'd try her,
So after her I soon made chase,
And brings her back to the old place,
And then I snaps her a great deal,
And does my best to make her feel
That she must do as she was bid;
But not a bit of it she did.
She was the most contrariest bird
Of which I ever saw or heard;
Before I'd turn my back again,
Was running off, that wilful hen.
Thinks I, I'm now a 'used up' man;
I must adopt some other plan;
I'll fix her now, for if I don't,
My will is conquered by her *won't*!
So then I goes and gets some blocks,
And with them makes a little box,
And takes some straw, the very best,
And makes the nicest kind of nest;
Then in the nest the eggs I place,
And feel a smile upon my face

As I think, now at last I've got her,
When in the little box I've sot her;
For to this little box I did
Consider I must have a lid,
So that she couldn't get away,
But in it, still she hatched must say.
And then again once more I chase her,
And catch, and in the box I place her.
Again I snaps her on the head,
Until I fear she might be dead;
And then, when I had made her sit down,
Immediately I claps the lid on.
And now, thinks I, I've got her fast,
She'll have to do her work at last.
No longer shall I stand the brunt
Of this old hen's confounded *won't*!
So I goes in and tells mine folks,
And then I takes my pipe and smokes,
And walks about and feels so good
That '*wouldn't*' yield at length to '*would*'.
And as so oft I'd snapped the hen
I took some '*schnapps*' myself, and then
I thought I'd see how the old creature
Was getting on where I had set her;
The lid, the box so nicely fits on,
I gently raised—*dunder and blitzen!*
(Give me more *schnapps* and fill the cup!)
There she wa: sitting—*standing up!*"

QUERY * DEPARTMENT.

WILL HELP US.

ALFRED GEDDES.—I shall only be too happy to do anything in my power to help your new Journal. Wishng the POULTRY WEEKLY every success.

Ottawa, April 26th, 1889.

JUST THE PAPER I WANT.

H. W. G. SIBBALD.—Your circular received and in reply yours is just the paper I want. I have been contemplating sending for the BEE JOURNAL for some time, but a "Poultry" and "Bee" journal combined suits me still better.

Brittania, April 16th, 1889.

GLAD OF THE NEW FEATURE.

J. F. DUNN.—And so, friend Jones, you are going to give us a good poultry paper to; well, I am one that will be interested in the addition to your Journal, as I am breeding fancy poultry. You are fortunate in getting Mr. W.C.G. Peter as Poultry Editor—the right man in the right place. I wish the new venture every success.

Ridgway, Ont., April 25th, 1889.

Plenty of judicious advertising in a well circulated poultry periodical will pay any breeder of fowl stock.

Fowls like newly-cut grass; give them all they want of it. The clippings from a lawn mower are just the thing for them.

Put the young chicks on new ground, where they have not been reared in former years, if you would avoid the gapes.

A Grand Trial Trip.

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

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

Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

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

The season for lice is now at hand. Watch your sitting hens closely, and also the nests and perches of your poultry-houses.

Red pepper may be fed to poultry in moderate quantities with good results, but do not make their food so strong with it that you could not swallow it yourself.

Perches should not be used for chicks of the heavier breeds, as there is a tendency to deformity if the chicks roost on perches while the breastbone is still in an almost cartilaginous state.

Eggs during the early part of incubation are quickly chilled and spoiled; after the sixteenth day do not give up the eggs, though the hen may have been absent from them twenty-four hours. This applies, of course, to late spring and summer.

Really meritorious fowls will never go begging for purchasers. Water finds its level no more surely than well-bred stock will command its value in gold. Good fowls—to use a homely phrase—sell themselves. It is those of mediocre and low standard that tax the ingenuity of the salesman.

Coming Shows.

ONTARIO.

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

OHIO.

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

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

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 10th, 1890. J. B. Collier, Sec.

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

NEW YORK.

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

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.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

POULTRY.

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

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

BOX 18,

DEER PARK, ONT.

W. C. G. PETER,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

WYANDOTTES

Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb, White & Brown Leghorns,

Single-Comb White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Langshans, B. B. R. and S. D. W. Game Bantams.

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

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS,

ANGUS, ONT.

THOS. BARRETT,

Norfolk Poultry Yards,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

LANGSHANS.

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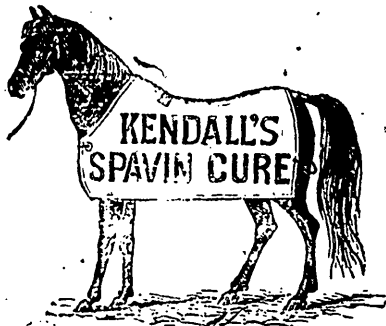
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