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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

## POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 21 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 14, 1889. WHOLE No. 229

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL  
& POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

#### TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

#### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

lines and under.....	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One inch.....	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
Two inches.....	4.00	6.00	10.00
Three inches.....	5.50	9.00	15.00
Four inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Five inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
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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 especially intended for those who have bees, poultry, eggs, or other goods for exchange for something else and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, poultry, etc., for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

#### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

### PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

**EXCHANGE AND MART**

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

**BEEES**

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

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

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

**CARNIOLAN QUEENS FOR SALE**—Untested \$1.00 each, 0 for \$5.00—Tested, \$1.50. Selected Testard, \$2.50. Mismatched 50c each. I. LANGSTROPH, Seaton, Ont.

**ITALIAN QUEENS**—\$1 each, \$5 per 6, \$9 per 12; virgin queens, Italian mothers, 30 cts each; \$4.50 per dozen. Delivery guaranteed. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

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

**75 HYBRID Queens** for sale They are a fine lot. 30c each or \$3.00 a doz. Send in your order at once. R. E. SMITH, Box 72, Tilbury Centre, Ont.

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

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

**POULTRY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE.**—Breeding pens, Light and D. Brahmas, White Leghorns, B. Leghorns, B. Spanish, Langshans, B B R Game, W Cochin Cook, B Cochin Cook, B A Bantam Cocks, S E Hamburg Cook, Golden Polish Cook, B Turkeys, also 25 new exhibition Coops. Write for description and prices of fowl. L. W. EDSALL, Selkirk, 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., Bradford Ontario.

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

**J. W. BARTLETT,** Lambeth, Ont., breeder of high class White and Silver laced Wyandot'es, will exchange a few pairs of young birds, of either variety, for extracted honey. Birds are superior layers and guaranteed satisfactory in every respect.

**WANTED**—To exchange bees, queens or extracted honey for a good Fdn. Mill for making Fdn. for sections, or I will pay cash for one. JAS. ARMSTRONG, Chearside, Ont.

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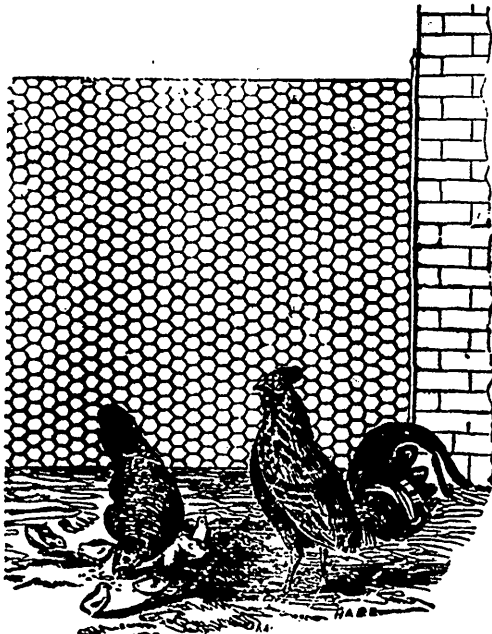
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FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D C.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

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

**Galvanized Twisted Wire**

**Poultry Netting & Fencing.**



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

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

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

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



**CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR**

—AND—

**Agricultural Exposition !**  
**1889**  
**TORONTO**

**SEPT. 9 TO 21**

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

Newest and Best Special Features that Money can procure.

The Greatest Annual Entertainment on American Continent.

Cheap Excursions on all Railways.

Over 250,000 visitors attended this Exhibition last year.

Entries Close August 17th

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

**SHIPPING COOPS**

**For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.**

Save money in express charges by buying light, well-made coops,—weigh only 5 1/2 lbs.

We keep in stock one size only, 20 in X 13 in X 2 1/2 in. In pairs or light trips.

**PRICES MADE UP.**

	Each	10	20	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2 75	6 25	22 00
With Canvas	40	3 75	8 00	30 00

**PRICE IN FLAT.**

Skeletons, only,	20	2 50	5 00	18 00
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Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra, \$3 00 per 100

For Exhibition purposes, where coops are not furnished by the Fair Associations, strips are supplied, which are tacked on one side of coop, at 5c per coop.

**OTHER SIZES.**

We make coops in any size desired, and shall, at all times, be prepared to quote prices. In asking for estimates please give size and number wanted.

**DRINKING FOUNTAINS.**

For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water: Price,	each	10,	25,	100
	15c.	1 40	3 25	12 00

The water cannot slop out or become dirty.

Larger sizes made to order—ask for prices.

**The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.**  
**Beeton, Ont.**

**BEEES AND HONEY.**

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

**M: RICHARDSON & SON,**  
Port Colborne, 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.**

**Ask For Ayer's**

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.



With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

**Sarsaparilla**

to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. 'There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**  
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 21      BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 14, 1889.      WHOLE No. 229

## EDITORIAL.

AFTER a brief career the Queen Breeders' Journal has been purchased by Messrs. Watkins & McCallum who will consolidate it with The Western Apianian.

As the storckkeepers say in their spring and fall circulars, "we hope to meet all our old friends and as many new ones as possible," at the exhibitions. The BEE JOURNAL will be represented at Detroit and Buffalo, in addition to the Canadian fairs.

It will be gratifying to our readers to know that the History of British Columbia, by Hubert Howe Bancroft, until recently sold only with the complete set of this author's works in 39 volumes, can now be obtained separately, complete in one volume. It is perhaps one of the most difficult fields in literature, to take what was so lately a vast wilderness, with only the crudest material to work with, and make of it a complete and finished narrative; as Mr. Bancroft has done, interweaving with the more substantial political and industrial developments those pleasing incidents and romantic episodes connected with the wild and roving life here encountered.

Mr. Bancroft's pictures, in this volume, are drawn largely from life. Visiting the country in person he came into

close contact with the old retired officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, most of whom have now passed away. From their experiences he not only obtained a large mass of information which otherwise would have passed out of existence, but he was enabled to fill his work with vivid life and detail which in no other way could have been possible. Besides being a masterpiece of historical investigation, it is full of that thrilling interest which attaches to the subjugation and settlement of wild countries, which here have not their parallel in history. See advertisement in another column for agents, to whom very liberal terms are offered.

## OUR OWN APIARY.

AT two of our outside yards our foreman has been trying some experiments which will be of interest at the present moment and which may probably be of assistance next season, if they continue to be as successful as they have up to this time. In one apiary there were 50 colonies and these have been increased to 75. As soon as the swarm came out it was hived on foundation and the parent colony was moved to a new stand while the new swarm was put in the old place and the top stories which were on the old colony were moved right on to the new swarm. The results have been that in the old colony principally young bees were left with

queen cells and by the time the young queen was laying the young bees were ready to go out in the fields, in the meantime having occupied themselves with building comb. In the new colony is the great working force and having in the upper story lots of comb and section the whole force of the bees which were ready to go out were employed in storing while the younger bees built up the foundation below. The new swarms have all been treated thus and the difference between these and those left at another yard which were not so treated is quite marked while the chances for gathering honey in both cases were about alike.

#### CONTRACTING THE BROOD CHAMBER AT THIS SEASON.

Last season about the first of August we crowded up the queen on two or three frames in every hive, and we thus prevented a continuation of brood rearing at the season of the year when it is not advisable to have too much brood.

Our method of doing it was to use a perforated metal division board keeping the queen to the front of the hive. In many sections during the next month or two but little honey will be gathered especially where there is not a fall flow, and it is not desirable that the queen should go to brood rearing largely raising only consumers which will be of no benefit this season, and which it will be necessary to feed before winter comes. To get the ideas of two or three of our practical men we have submitted a few questions on this point which will be found in another column of the C. B. J. and which will be read with interest. We will be glad to have further information on this subject at once from any who have experimented in this line.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Cutting Prices at the Industrial.

**W**HE new honey is not in sufficient quantity yet to rule the market; but I have since last March been getting 20c. for extracted and 30c. for section, retail. During this time there has been no first class honey wholesaled, second grade brought 14c. and 25c. I hope bee-keepers in their hurry to sell won't run down the prices this year as usual.

The cut rates at the exhibition do more than all else combined to reduce prices all round.

G. B. JONES,

Toronto, Aug. 3, '89.

We are glad to have from Mr. Jones the above report of the market in Toronto. It is especially desirable that prices should be kept up fairly well, as the entire crop of the country will only be average.

To those who exhibit at Toronto we would say that a price should be arranged proportionate to the figure which the consumers have to pay to retail men in the city.

We are firmly of the opinion that there will be just as much sold, and the city retail men will not have the serious complaints to make that they have had in former years, that their market has been spoiled for the whole winter season through the cutting of prices by exhibitors at the fair.

#### THE CANADA THISTLE.

**A**N AMERICAN writing to the 'Montreal Witness' from Washington territory asks a number of questions regarding Canada thistles, to which replies are given which may interest many of our readers. We subjoin them.

How and when did the Canada thistle first find its way to Canadian soil? Why is it called by that name? Does it grow in England, Scotland and France and other parts of Europe?

The Canada thistle as it is usually called, was imported into this country in the same way as many other noxious weeds from the old world; mixed in with grain, merchandise, or freight. Its introduction having been accidental, there is no record of the date of its first appearance. Nor is it clear whether it was introduced from the United States, into Canada, or vice versa, or whether it had a separate and independent introduction into both countries. Unfortunately, it is here, and has come to stay, evidently. It is singular that this particular thistle has got the prefix "Canada" so inseparably fastened to it. It is in no sense Canadian, except that it has become by settlement and long residence, a native of this country. It is not indigenous to our soil, but is an imported and naturalized settler in this country. We have been very foolish to accept this cognomen. Linnans, in his *Flora Lapponica*, says:—"It is the greatest pest of our fields, and we have bestowed on it the harsh name of

cursed, (cursed thistle) with a view to awaken the attention of the agriculturists of our country to its nature and pernicious effects." We ought to get rid of the name Canadian thistle as it conveys the erroneous idea that it belongs in some special sense to our Dominion, whereas it was well known in the old world long before a tree was felled in Canada. The proper botanical name is *cirsium avensae*. It is the barley thistle of England, Scotland and Ireland, and is as well known on the continent of Europe as it is here.

#### Shutting off the Queen at Close of Honey Season.

IN receipt of the queries below we sent them immediately to a number of our most practical apiarists, so that their answers might appear at this seasonable time, and not be delayed by waiting for the regular query department.

What effect do you think it will have on the queen if at this season of the year she is closed off on two or three frames by using a perforated metal division board.

(1) Will it impair her usefulness if her laying capacity is contracted.

(2) How much more honey per colony will I be likely to get this fall.

(3) And will the brood and eggs to be hatched out after this date in the rest of the brood chamber be too old to go into winter quarters.

I do not think it would affect the queen in any way, more than that she could not do so much brooding.

(1) I think not, if she still has two or three frames to brood in.

(2) No more according to my experience. I always use a top story for my surplus, and cannot speak for those that use the brood chamber.

(3) No, not if they have no fall flow to work on, and yes, if they have.

St. Thomas.

JACOB ALPAUGH.

I do not think it would harm the queen to be closed off on two or three frames. I don't think it would impair her usefulness to restrict her laying capacity.

You will no doubt get more honey by doing so, but it is hard to say how much more.

If you have a large fall flow the bees hatched in August will be pretty well worn out before

winter sets in. Would it not be well to liberate her in September

Holbrook.

MARTIN EMIGH.

While I do not approve, for other reasons of confining the queen on so small a number of frames as two or three at this season of the year, to do so would not I think, impair her future usefulness.

Every queen has I think, a certain constitutional ovipositing capacity in the aggregate. When all the conditions are favorable, this function may exhaust itself rapidly; under less favorable conditions the function will be prolonged while the aggregate capacity will remain the same, that is, is if the unfavorable conditions tend simply to curtail brood rearing and not to impair the vitality of the queen. This is an important distinction which must be borne in mind. Take for instance the case of a weak colony in cold spring weather—weak from bee diarrhoea or some other cause than deficiency in the queen—supposing the queen to be constitutionally prolific and good, her vitality and consequently prolificness will be impaired by such unfavorable conditions. But such conditions are quite different in their effects upon the queen from those created and imposed by a division board or honey board of perforated zinc confining her to a certain number of frames in as much as under the latter conditions the colony is in full health and strength, with no condition present to impair the vitality of the queen. My opinion is that under such circumstances if the queen has but comparatively little room for laying and must deposit more or suffer she will deposit them anyway—a plurality in one cell. We know this is not infrequently done. We also know that a queen will sometimes exhaust herself in a season or so when all the conditions for extensive brooding are present, which would seem to prove that there is a congenital aggregate capacity for egg production which cannot be exceeded. Nor can it be impaired or diminished by any condition not compromising the health and vitality of the queen. I, therefore, conclude that confinement of the queen on a few frames in a strong, healthy colony, of itself will not result in the impairment of her constitutional fecundity.

As to the additional amount of honey such confinement of the queen would secure this fall, that would depend on the character of the balance of the honey season as to duration and yield. Assuming (which we may safely do) that no bees resulting from eggs deposited after this



date (Aug. 1st) will become surplus honey gatherers this fall, the amount of additional honey secured in consequence of curtailing the queen's operations now would certainly be considerable. Whether it would be prudent on other grounds to confine the queen at such a time in such small compass is of course another question. For myself I do not think it would unless a small colony of bees will winter as well as a strong one or rather a comparatively small number of young bees. My experience so far does not warrant me in adopting that conclusion. I would want more young bees for winter quarters than two or three frames from this off would produce. I would be quite content, however, with four or five frames—say Langstroth size. The difference in honey gained between two or three frames and four or five frames would not, I think counterbalance the risk of the winter contingency.

Whether the brood and eggs to be hatched out after this date in the rest of the brood-chamber would be too old to go into winter quarters would certainly depend partly upon the character and duration of the balance of the season. Did it present conditions favoring the late flight and consequent wearing out of these bees they would be too old, otherwise not, for it is of course quite possible for a bee under one set of conditions to be as old as five weeks from the cell as under other conditions at five months.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Introducing a Virgin Queen.

A NOVICES FIRST SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

THE queen arrived in good order. I was glad to get her and feel under obligations, as I consider I get my money's worth in the paper and knew no reason why you should compliment me with a queen. But as I had got her she was taken care of. Then came the rub. I have left the practical care of the bees to my daughter, as she loved to do it, and I had all I could do without this addition. But she is in Florida and so I was thrown on my own resources, and on taking inventory of these I found all the experience I had with virgin queens had been disastrous. When I knew nothing I was bold, and could buy and put into a colony with great assurance, only to find my queen dead before the hive next morning. Now that I knew a little I began to go cautiously. Took counsel. Did not get much encouragement of success but was put on a method. I tried it.

After I had made the venture Demaree's article came to hand. Then I wished you had published D's article a week earlier, or else sent the queen a week later, then I would have been ready for her ladyship. But I still hoped, I noticed the drones were going into her apartment, and I concluded they knew their business, if I did not know mine, and so I took heart. Then I found they were all dead in an adjoining apartment. Thus I concluded the bees knew their business. The weather was such that I did not want to open the queen's apartment, but to-day I opened it and glanced down on the comb as Manum suggests, and there she was, on the middle of the comb about twice as large as when she arrived, and everything was lovely in the hive. So I owe for the queen and for the necessity of learning how to introduce virgin queens.

(Rev.) G. A. ADAMS

Perrysburg, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1889.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Knechtel's Feeder.

THE feeder I used the last two years is simply a box with the sides projecting past one end about three-quarters of an inch, to which projecting ends a strip of wood four inches wide is nailed. This gives a passage way to the feeder. The ends are grooved into the sides. The bottom is grooved into both sides and ends. Inside this simple box is a float made of ordinary frame sides, held one-half an inch apart by two narrow cross slats tacked near the ends. The inside of the box and the float is given one coat of shellac, and the feeder is ready for use. By placing the cross slats of the float below the bees will be able to get beneath the float and remove every particle of food. 20 lbs. of warm syrup can be fed in one night. To get the bees immediately to work I generally make a couple of "paths of attraction" with syrup down the passage, using a timothy head for a brush. For convenience the inside is graduated by three-pound marks.

R. KNECHTEL.

Walton, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Several Queens In One Hive.

NOTICE your request that subscribers to the C. B. J. should send any little items of interest connected with bee-keeping, so I will tell you a little recent experience of mine with a colony that cast a swarm on Sunday the 21st of last month. Not having the frames ready when the swarm came out the bees returned, as-

the queen's wing was clipped and I let her go in with them. As the swarm did not issue again I supposed they had destroyed the old queen and this morning, July 30th, I examined the hive and to my surprise found the old queen quite at home and very busy depositing eggs, and several young queens hatched out in the hive, besides numerous queen cells in all stages. I took one young queen out, another flew away, and then I closed the hive, which is a two-story deep Jones frame, and have left them to manage their own business. This colony gave me 150 lbs. of surplus in 1887, and more than any other in the yard last year. This season I have taken 60 lbs. and they are sealing the frames in the top story again. With regard to the bees sealing the honey, though it is more labor to extract after the cells are capped, if all bee-keepers were careful not to extract before a good part of the honey at any rate is capped, the prejudice that many have against extracted honey would soon be overcome. There is no doubt in my mind that leaving it in the hive long enough to have it thoroughly ripened by the bees gives it a peculiar richness and fine flavor that you will not find in honey that has been extracted before it is sealed.

HENRIETTA F. BULLER,

Campbellford, Aug. 1st.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

#### A Case of Robbing.

I HAVE a colony of bees that have acted so strangely all summer since brooding began that I have to ask you to determine for me the cause. The colony is quite strong and have brooded fairly well, but have not swarmed nor made any surplus honey. When the young brood began to come out I noticed that the head and the other extremity of the bee was very black, and the whole bee had an oily appearance. The older bees worried them about very much, sometimes throwing them off the stand and they would crawl around on the ground. Latterly they have seemingly determined to kill them and a terrible struggle is going on at the entrance and the poor young creatures are being disposed of as fast as they come out; and they are coming out in great numbers (but no drones). Another feature which has amused me is, that the bees come out very early in the morning and stand around the entrance trembling and shaking as though they had the ague. I have examined the hive several times, suspecting the presence of foul brood, but I found the sealed brood apparently healthy, and plenty of it to build the colony up rapidly for usefulness. The brood seems to hatch out all

right but they kill off so many that it keeps the stock much lighter than it otherwise would be.

A. BOOMER.

Linwood, Ont.

Must say that we don't know unless it is a case of robbing. The bees with the black and shiny abdomens must be old bees instead of young. Is it not possible that you are mistaken on this point? Where robbing is going on the symptoms you describe are frequently present and the shiny abdomens indicate pretty conclusively that they are old bees pretty well worn out, or perhaps practised robbers. Those standing at entrance are the guards watching for the coming attack of the robbers.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### FOUL BROOD.

SEE you are again troubled with reports of foul brood. When I saw the letter from Mr. G. L. Pearson I was fairly enraged. It is like the scotch fiddle, it is no disgrace to get it, but it certainly is to keep it. I am speaking with respect and sympathy. Now I am not like many of our best bee-keepers when asked about foul brood. Mr. Doolittle is about the only one who don't sing out, "I never had it nor never saw it, none around here." This makes a good cheap advertisement for nothing. I was lucky enough to get it about 8 years ago from an old bee-keeper who is no mean authority on bees, but didn't seem to know it from the honey moon. It was the simon pure and could be smelled on walking through the yard. You see it is not a nice thing to admit having had it even after eight years, and I always kept them warranted healthy except first summer. I always felt guilty when I saw a poor bee-keeper who I could help out without any drugs or expense and only about five minutes given to each colony and no teaming. My experience puts me almost along with F. Cheshire "that the disease is not in the honey" and I had almost clear proof some years ago. Still it is better to be safe.

I want no bees starving when curing foul brood but on the contrary want them well fed on honey from the fields.

Now for a simple cure. All I ever did was to take an empty hive and be sure and put it on the old stand. Brush all the bees off about sundown letting them run into an empty hive (without comb) and it would save cleaning or expense to give no frames, leaving them two or three days to digest all honey and get in shape to do rapid work on foundation. I would prefer the

commencement of clover to any time. Then take a clean hive and foundation and shake the bees off in front, back about two feet and let them walk 'n, always about sundown, so they will get settled nicely by morning. Now you see those bees are in good shape and ready to build wax in an hour. If the brood in the comb is not worth saving, cut out the best of the beeswax and render it, making a bon-fire of the frames and dead brood, doing all such work outside after sundown. Take the good brood which is worth saving and fill a hive, close the entrance for a few days to keep them warm and other bees out. I set two stories of brood one above the other and weighed one colony of bees which came from two sets of comb. It weighed just ten pounds.

I may say I know what I am talking about and have paid for any experience and value it pretty high, so don't sit down discouraged, but plank down your foot and say I am here first and will stay too. You will be surprised to see what new energy your bees will have. Please let me say I have no time to debate this or any other question. I often think you give too much valuable space to prove some single opinion.

I have seen several curious things in beekeeping in the last three years. I also doubt very much if those people all have foul brood, as there are many colonies this year with starved brood during June which is not cleaned out yet. It looks much like the simon pure but lacks the smell and ropyness. If any of my friends wish good wages I will give \$5.00 a day and expenses to any finding foul brood in my apiary.

CHARLES MITCHELL.

Molesworth.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### The Insect on the Basswood.

LIVES ON THE APHIDES BUT DESTROYS THE FLOWER.

I HAVE observed the destruction of the linden blossoms for the three past seasons in this locality and have drawn the attention of two of the leading entomologists to its haunts and habits and also presented them with living specimens. So far they have not been able to say what they are as they were imperfect or only larvæ. In a short time we will have some matured. They are, however, pronounced harmless and of great benefit as they are carnivorous and live on the aphides. Any one wishing to have a sight of them just now can by visiting any basswood tree that has galls on the leaves and by turning up the back

of the leaf may find the little fellows busily engaged ripping up and devouring the larvæ they contain. They are active, about a quarter of an inch long, almost diamond shaped, with six legs, marked grey and yellow. When the egg is laid by the female in the crotch of the blossom stem she either stings or bites the small stem so that the sap exudes and forms a frothy mass, resembling spittle, covering first the egg and then the larva, but preventing the flow of sap to the flower and this is where the evil comes in. I believe the damage it does while in this stage is very great, while it may be a benefit after. Whether the mass that surrounds the larva contains any saccharine matter or not I cannot say. These are my observations so far and I have no doubt that in a short time they will be able to classify the insect.

JOHN McARTHUR.

Toronto, August 5th.

### Reports for August 1st, Continued.

#### QUEBEC.

##### MISSISQUOI.

The season has been below the average here and but a small crop has been secured. One reason of this was protracted cold and rainy spell the first half of June during which time average colonies nearly ceased brood rearing; the result was few bees to gather the harvest. Have noticed no such insect as Mr. Couse refers to, but basswood trees were much injured through this section by a worm about one and one-quarter inches long which nearly stripped the trees of their young foliage in some cases. Extracted honey, retail fifteen cents, wholesale twelve cents. comb 22, wholesale 18, and 20 cents.

F. W. JONES.

Bedford.

#### ONTARIO.

##### LEEDS.

The honey harvest is over, or at least the finer grades of honey have been harvested and the result is, with us a trifle over sixty pounds per colony spring count, with an increase of sixty per cent. Bees seem working very nicely on buckwheat; thistle yielded very sparingly. Linden honey flow was very copious but very brief. Have not noticed the work of the insect mentioned by friend Couse as working on linden bloom. Extracted honey wholesales at ten cents per pound, packages extra.

MATTHEW B. HOLMES.

Athens.

##### LENNOX.

The clover and basswood season is now over and has yielded an average per colony of about

45 pounds perhaps. That is where the bees were properly handled. When not so handled about half of that. The fall flow is commencing and promises well. The market seems to be opening at ten to twelve and a half cents for extracted Comb not offered yet.

Selby, Ont.

A. PRINGLE.

PEEL.

Since last report sent you bees in this section have been doing very well on basswood and thistle. Good strong colonies have gathered a surplus of from 60 to 70 pounds, but the average will be somewhere about 50 pounds. Honey will be a little high in this locality. I expect to get eleven or twelve cents per pound for extracted and from nineteen to twenty one cents for comb wholesale. There is considerable white clover in bloom yet but it is not yielding honey as it usually does.

Streetsville

W. COUSE.

HALTON.

Our yield from alsike was barely ten pounds per colony. During past two weeks we have had good weather, all that could be desired. Linden, the principal source of honey up to the last three days; now they are working on catnip and white clover. Swarming without cessation. There is a good show for fall flowers the best for many years. They are working with a will. Our surplus has been up to date 45 pounds per colony spring count. Price ten cents wholesale, twelve retail. Increase about 75 per cent. Have been pleased with the reports as published by the C. B. J.

A. PICKER.

Nassagaweya

OXFORD.

Bees have been working steadily the past two weeks. Basswood did not yield as expected, but clover and thistle are quite plentiful and bees are storing quite nicely to date. No drone killing yet. Good colonies have stored about 80 pounds of extracted or 60 pounds comb, medium colonies about half that amount with plenty in brood chamber for fall and winter. The pastures are still white with clover and they may gather lightly for two or three weeks yet. But little buckwheat sown in this section.

MARTIN EMIGH.

Holbrook

MANITOBA.

LISGAR.

The last two weeks has given more surplus honey than we have been used to at this season of the year. It has held up however as if to get

a good ready on for August. Recent showers have done much to insure the August flow. The nuclei of last report have produced some of the finest queens I ever saw. The weather promises to be as good as it has been in the past and I am preparing all the pans, pots, glasses and cans and borrowing all my neighbors have for the tons of honey that I'll maybe get.

C. F. BRIDGMAN

Fernton, Man.

## 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.

### Keeping Extracted Honey in Winter.

QUERY No. 242.—What is the best way to keep extracted honey through the winter? And can I prevent its granulating? I am offered a contract to supply a large grocery with a certain amount per month of liquid honey the year round. Shall be glad of any hints as I am a novice.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Keep it in bulk in a warm dry room. Let it granulate, and reduce as you wish to use or sell it.

DR. C. C. MULLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Ripen it down thick in the first place, and then warm it up once a month.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Don't try to keep it from granulating, but just as you are called upon to deliver each order, liquify it by some of the well known safe processes.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOHODINO, N.Y.—Let the honey granulate and as you supply your grocer with a certain amount liquify that amount by heating before you carry it to him.

J. E. FOND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—I know of no way by which granulation can be prevented. Keep the honey in a dark and moderately cold place. Teach your customers that granulation does not harm, and that it is a test of purity.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—Keep it air tight in a warm dry room. Honey heated and put into jars and when warm packed with chaff in large boxes and kept in a warm place will keep a long time from granulating. I have had it keep the year round from granulating when fixed up this way.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—I find that

groceries prefer extracted honey in gem fruit jars. I heat the honey and seal it up while hot; don't heat it too much or you will injure the color and flavor; put the honey in jars cold; then place the jars in a large boiler with sticks under jars and heat water to about the same temperature as when you can up fruit; then seal up and it will seldom granulate.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—Honey may be prevented granulating for an indefinite period. To do so it is only necessary to heat the honey in a water bath to near the boiling point; then run it off into vessels that can be hermetically sealed—nothing better than the common gem jar. The vessel must be sealed down while the honey is hot. In this way it will keep for years without granulating, I have seen it subjected to the test of being set outside through the entire winter and in spring it was as liquid as when sealed down.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—In a dry warm place. It can not always be kept from granulating unless in a quite warm room. I have noticed that honey never granulates till cool weather and conclude that if a summer temperature were maintained it would remain liquid. Of course if it does granulate it can be liquified by warming, and I believe granulation can be retarded if not entirely prevented by bringing it to a boil, but I should hesitate to do that as it may spoil the flavor.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Should you liquify the whole of it at once for the year's supply you would very likely have to reliquify before your contract was up. Your better plan, therefore, is to liquify, say every two months, enough for the two consignments. There will then be little danger of the grocer finding himself with candied honey. Very few of my customers want candied honey. They prefer the liquid and I supply them with it. It pays to please the customer if you can.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—I have answered this batch of questions (242 to 249) beginning at the last first, and I consider this the most practical and the easiest answered in the lot. 1st. Keep in Jones ripening cans, new wash boilers, stone butter jars, 60 lb. tins or any vessel that will hold from 50 to 400 or 500 lbs. Use nothing but tin, stone or earthenware, or glass. If the vessel is large it must be so you can cut the honey out (for this I use a large "firmer chisel). 2nd. Not very easily and you do not need to. If 60 lb. tins are used take them a day or two before wanted, remove the screw tops, place in a boiler of water on the stove, heat until all granulation disappears and when about half cold skim off all the scum and wax that may have come to the top. If larger storage is used cut the honey out as indicated and liquify in tin pails. Do not liquify too much at a time as it will granulate in from three to six weeks and would have to be done over. Better supply your grocer every two weeks. Should any granulate with him bring it home and make it new.

Keep your honey in a room having a temperature above 60°; or allow, it to

granulate and liquify it the usual way, sufficiently long before delivery to allow it to cool.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

F. WILKIN.—The bees arrived in fine condition and are just the jim dandies. The expressage was \$1.25. I am thoroughly satisfied. The season has turned out a poor one; it has rained most all summer.

Pelham, N. H., Aug 5th.

C. OSWALD.—I started in the spring with 30, increased to 58. I got about 1,200 lbs. of extracted honey and 200 lbs. of comb. I only ran three swarms for comb honey and I have four swarms in the old box hives that I got nothing from. I sell my honey at 12c. and 20c. per lb.

Zurich, Ont.

A. MICHEL.—Queen arrived all right and was rather a surprise to me. Many thanks. I live near the lake; bees have done little but swarm. Had five to start with in spring, increased to fourteen. All doing well so far as themselves are concerned but no surplus for me. Have no extractor which perhaps accounts for it. The better half enjoys the Poultry Weekly.

Amherstberg, Aug. 8th.

JOSHUA THOMAS—Clover honey was but a moderate crop after all. Thistle yields spasmodically. A little storm comes and then it yields a little. We are much in need of rain, not having any that would wet the ground an inch deep for five or six weeks. Swamp flowers look promising and honey is now coming in. Bees have swarmed well; one fine colony of honey gatherers having given the large number of seven swarms, three of these required ten frames, two eight and two more six. And the old colony now has ten frames, four of which are full of brood from a young queen. I sell all my honey at 12½c. per pound.

Hereward, Aug 5.

### NO YIELD FROM ALSIKE.

H. COUSE.—Our yield thus far has been about 42 lbs. per colony, spring count, with plenty of honey left in the hives for winter. This was all from basswood, excepting about 500 lbs. from clover. Alsike clover did not yield well here, as our "Caslor" apiary of 58 colonies had access to about 50 or 60 acres grown for seed. The first appearance of basswood was on the 12th, but it gave no honey till the 16th, when it yielded well until the 29th. On the 30th hives did not gain a pound, nor have they since.

Cheltenham, Aug. 1, '89.

Here we have another report of no yield from alsike. Will somebody suggest the reason? Did we have too much rain the fore part of the season, or was it because of the cold weather from the 20th of May till the end of June?

# 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.*

**D**URING the exhibition months of September and October the issues of the WEEKLY will aggregate 45,000 copies. We shall be at all the principal shows ourselves and representatives will attend all Canadian shows possible. This is the advertisers opportunity.

The fall "newspaper campaign" has opened and we desire to secure an active canvasser in every town and village. Good money can be made; sample copies for distribution at fairs, advertising matter and terms to agents can be had on application.

Poultrymen desiring shipping coops for sending birds to exhibitions or to purchasers should note the advertisement in another column. Our coops are strong but very light, have canvas sides and bring express charges down to a minimum. We can ship coops in any number same day as order is received. Fanciers can have name on canvas if desired, and coops will be fitted with water fountains holding a pint if wished.

A very useful thing for poultry men, for use in old poultry houses, as a disinfectant and vermin destroyer, is a force pump and sprayer, such as is used in the fruit garden, and by beemen for controlling swarms. When the summer cleaning of the house is in progress take a barrel down to the building and

fill with water, as much as is needed, then add crude carbolic acid and make a rather weak solution. Take a couple of pails of this solution to each pen, and with your small force pump, spray the house all over. It will do wonders for the health of the birds. Rinse out the pump and hose after using with clean water to remove the acid. I used mine this summer to rid the house of a small fly and barn spider, very small but awfully crawly things that seem to have millions of legs. I think the new wood encouraged them, but they are now no more. My little son, 12 years old, did the spraying and thought it fun, too. You must be careful not to use the solution too strong, and do not trust boys to use the acid in making it, for fear of accident. I use about two tablespoonfuls to a pail of water. The pump can be had from this office at a cost of \$2

## The Poor Forlorn Incubator Chicks

**W**E have read a great deal of the melancholy looking incubator chickens, and their failure to grow up into good-looking and useful citizens of the world of chicken-dom. One party, two years ago, in writing to us of some imported pullets that did not lay during the whole winter, said he expected he had "got hold of some of those incubator hatched birds" and that he had "good authority for believing that they never produced good laying birds by artificial means." But the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

As some will be considering what our experience of the chicks is proving we think now is the time to tell it because our first fruits are now appearing.

On the 27th. and 28th. of February last we had two Barred Plymouth Rock pullets hatch in the incubator among others, but there were only two pullets. In spite of all manner of awful predictions as to the stupidity of having chicks at such an (as one party said), "unearthly season," and notwithstanding that being incubator chicks it was their duty to be delicate, slow-growing, miserable orphans so that the various prophets might receive honor on their account; yes! despite all this they have just been chuck full of health, happiness and growth, and have so far forgot themselves as to grow up "perfectly lovely" to look at, and to crown all their "cussedness" on the 26th. of July I found in a corner behind a keg the slyest, cosiest little nest with five smallish brown eggs. It was noon and I called Mrs. P. to come and see what her hens had been "up to." She came running thinking they had done damage to something, and when I showed her the eggs, why she just hugged the pullet whose sly looks had led me to watch the corner so closely. We found by watching that both are laying, and have so far laid every day their two eggs, except to-day, when I got but one. So you see they were close upon the five months old when they began to lay. They are finely grown, shapely birds; and among all of them I have had only one accident. A Plymouth Rock cockerel by some means got his thigh out of joint.

In the last hatch nearly six weeks ago I had eighty two chicks, but hawks and crows have taken nearly the half of them. I lost seventeen chicks March hatch by the crows. Mrs. P. not being able to use a gun, and your humble servant being away all day gave them a fine chance. One Sunday morning however I stopped home from church and was able to wing him, for I was "mad" I can tell you. He had two for his breakfast that morning. The greatest thief was one immense crow: he, or she, caught up a Wyandotte cockerel ten weeks old, but the bird being strong got away, leaving

part of his scalp and one eyelid with the crow. This was seen by a neighbor who was passing. He ran in and told Mrs. P. and she went out just in time to see him drop the chick. It was picked up and treated to a few drops of brandy to allay its terror, and his poor head anointed with our never failing remedy for such things, Electric Oil. He is alive now and well. We have never known hawks so daring; they will not even leave the place if they are chased, but wait around on neighboring trees. I fancy they have nests near. They are very artful. The dog will not let them alight but he can only get control of one half of the premises unless we open a door for him, and these "pesky critters" seem to know it as well as we do.

We started this though to tell you about the poor incubator chicks. Don't you feel sorry for the poor little melancholy (?) things. We feel sorry—they are not all old enough to lay.

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#### Hints to Beginners.

From a current publication we condense these hints given to beginners.

1. Never set your hens with the laying fowls.
2. One cock is sufficient for 10 hens.
3. Keep an accurate egg record.
4. Have a warm dry house facing south.
5. Always isolate a sick fowl.
6. Don't overfeed. Fat hens won't lay. High feeding induces disease.
7. Each year pick out the five best pullets and one cockerel and breed from these. After doing this three years change the blood by buying.
8. Have a good run. Give lots of exercise.
9. Don't breed from birds over 3 years old.
10. Success in poultry raising depends on attention to the smaller details. Every little detail tells in the result desired.

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Use the labels "Live fowls, with care" on all birds sent by rail. 25c. per 100 from this office. Shipping tags 46c. per 100.

Send in on a postal the names of the poultry-men in your vicinity, show them a copy of the WEEKLY and get them to subscribe.

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

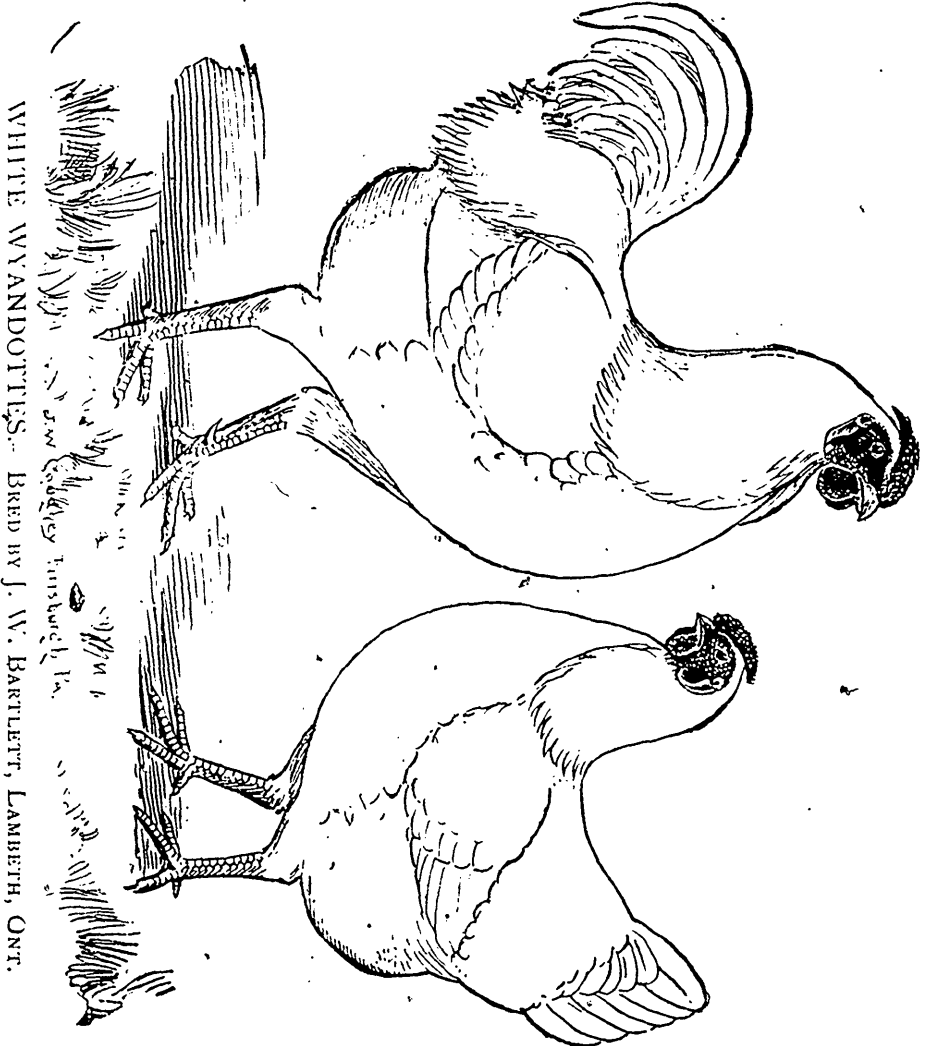
### WHITE WYANDOTTES.

WE present to our readers this week an illustration of one of the leading new varieties of fowl, bred and owned by Mr. J. W. Bartlett, of Lambeth, Ont, who is quite enthusiastic about the merits they possess. We did not think there was a breed on hand, or yet to come, that could win an atom of attention from the above named

ning tickets on some of his new favorites.

Partaking of the shape of the silver-laced variety, they will be a grand table fowl, their white plumage being a point in their favor; and having the reputation of their laced brethren as a stand-by they have had a good lift on the "first round of the ladder of fame."

Those of our readers who visit the large fall shows, should make it a point to see some of the new favorites in th



WHITE WYANDOTTES. BREED BY J. W. BARTLETT, LAMBETH, ONT.

gentleman, save, and except, his own well-beloved dark Brahma race. Becoming possessed of a pen of these white beauties, he could not resist their many attractions and merits, indeed they commanded his attention chiefly by their many practical qualities, and no doubt we shall henceforth see the win-

and other varieties and inform themselves of what is being done in the breeding of new and old-time races of fowls. We may be sure the variety is in good hands when friend Bartlett has it, his fame as a breeder of the majestic Dark Brahma is sufficient guarantee that the White Wyandotte is in the



hands of a careful breeder, and thorough fancier. We have now several good men breeding this useful variety, and expect to see a fine exhibit of them the coming fall.

In common with the White Plymouth Rock, they possess the advantage of being a self-colored breed; the beautiful white plumage is admirably brought out by contrast with the rich red comb, ear-lobes and wattles, their fine shape, carriage and large size all contribute to make them an exceedingly attractive breed, and in the show pen, bear comparison well, with even the old varieties. Standard weight of cocks and cockerels is eight and a half and seven and a half pounds, respectively, the same as the silver-laced variety, hens and pullets seven and a half and six and a half each, to be standard weight. Beautiful to look at, large size, extra good layers, tender, careful mothers, reliable sitters, we have in the White Wyandotte, so many good qualities, combined in such an attractive form, that there is no possible doubt of their success in the future.

#### WHITEWASHING.

SOME few days since one of our local poultrymen came to the village to get some whiting to white-wash his poultry house because he found it getting so full of small vermin. On asking him if he always used whiting he replied, "yes, of course to make the place clean." I could not help thinking that perhaps there are many who do the same thing and that a few words in time might be of use.

There is no possible use in going over an infested poultry house with whiting. It must be lime to do the work properly, and the lime besides being a "terror" to the vermin is a good deodorizer. If you will put some coal tar in it it will act yet better.

A lady was in to see the way my house was arranged last Monday. She told me that she was almost discouraged, her chicks, hens and house were simply crawling alive with lice and she was afraid a great many of the birds would die. Then she told me how she whitewashed the perches, etc., and hav-

ing in mind the person first referred to I inquired if she used lime. "Oh! no, just the common whiting." "Do you take down the perches?" "No, of course not." If ever I heard the voice of thankfulness I heard it then, when I told and showed her how she could arrange to have everything movable; how she could brush the cracks of the perches and knots with a rather strong solution of carbolic acid in water, and get rid of them for ever by prompt attention at once. This lady had never even heard of insect powder for her birds but was wearing out her patience whitening the house in a most useless style, and I have no doubt if I were to go to her house I should find little bunches of lice under and about those never-moved perches. The thing that my visitor most wondered at was that the house was all concreted inside.

But can we wonder at so little being known when any attempt to induce the ordinary poultry keeper to take a poultry paper is received with suspicion. They cannot imagine that it will be of any use or interest to them, and nine times in ten seem under the impression that you are just trying to humbug them. But we find that if once they become subscribers they are apt to "stick on."

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Broken Glass for Hens.

MY copy of the C. B. J. and POULTRY WEEKLY came to hand yesterday. Though I am an old hand with bees, I am just beginning with fowls, and I am only writing to say let us have plenty of such letters as the one on "feeding hens" in this weeks number. Guess there are lots of people like G. H. Safford, who know how to take care of hens and those who are beginning want to find that out but I don't see many letters that please me as much as his because it is so sensible. I can go right to work and do anything he advises it is all made so plain. But there is one thing I would not like to do and that is to give my fowls broken glass and crockery, especially glass. I cannot but think that the sharp points would cut their insides, in fact it makes me shiver to think of them swallowing pointed pieces of broken glass, and the hard glaze on some crockery is almost as bad. Do you en-

dorse Mr. Safford's remarks about salt? When some of my birds died this spring my neighbors said it was because I had salt laying around the place where they could get it if they liked. I never saw them eat it but thought may be it was that killed them. They acted as if they did not know what they were doing and would look up very often in a kind of frightened manner. I hope this poultry department will have lots of things about keeping the fowls at least till I am better able to manage mine, and know what I ought do for them.

T. BRYANT.

You need not be at all afraid of the broken glass and crockery cutting your birds' "insides"—by which we suppose you mean their intestines. You must remember the materials mentioned do not find their way there. There is no delicately lined stomach for the sharp edges to cut or even hurt in any way. The glass or crockery never hurts a bird's crop, and that is where it goes in its sharp state at first. The crop of a fowl is very elastic and hard to pierce from the inside in particular, and either in its passage to, or in the gizzard itself the sharp edges are rounded off and smoothed, and you need not "shiver" with sympathy at all. Although I have seen it stated by practical men too, that broken glass will kill fowls I am sure it is not a fact, for I have given it often for many years. Ground glass might do harm but not broken.

Mr. Safford's remarks about salt are quite right. It is useful in moderation, but in excess is harmful. I have seen hundreds of fowls on farms where, if they wished they could eat salt every day, but they did not care for it.

I should think from what you say, your hens were too well fed and had a rush of blood to the head. If you had poured cold water on their heads they would most likely have recovered, or even if you had shut them up in the dark and kept them without food or gave very little for a few days you would have had them now probably.

We are glad the letter from friend S., was of so much value to you. As you say there are lots know how to keep hens but they do not all know how to tell others the way to do so, or feel a backwardness in coming forward which shows a false modesty which should not exist.

## SHOES FOR HENS !!!

"HENS do little damage in the garden," says an exchange, "and they should be given all the liberty possible."

While the truth of the latter remark is universally admitted, the absurdity of the statement that poultry do but little damage in the garden will be seen in its fullest sense. What farmer ever allowed a hen in his garden without finding everything scratchable scratched! If a large flock of poultry be kept it is best to give them liberty, if possible, even if a little damage is done. Oftentimes the profits of such a course far out-weigh the losses. But ordinarily it is best to have the garden removed from the area used by the poultry as hunting ground. Where help is plenty, as in the case of a family of children, the birds can be kept in a good-sized run without lessening their products. In this case have fresh water constantly before them and a daily supply of green food, meat scraps, etc. Allowing this flock their freedom an hour every evening before dark, will prove beneficial in the highest degree. A good plan adopted by an old lady who keeps a small flock of hens and a good garden, is to sew up the feet of busy biddy in cloth. The scratching which such birds will do is decidedly modified, while they run at large, and their usefulness in picking bugs and worms is in no way limited.

We cull this perfect gem of an idea from Farm and Home. We thought we had heard the greatest truth (?) concerning poultry when told some time since that a man had succeeded in raising non-scratching fowls, by breeding together a long-legged cock and a short-legged hen, the progeny of which had one short leg and one long one. But sewing shoes on hens feet, "Oh, mein goodness grachus, vot a schmoke dot leetle fib did make wen first he come de mouth out." Fancy sewing shoes on a flock, and watching the fun after, why it would be worth a quarter to laugh over. It is a pity we are not informed as to the style at present in vogue, we will be afraid to clothe ours in case the fashion should change, and we would like to know how much cloth is necessary to shoe a fine pair of Brahmas, and must Barred Rocks be shod with striped material? The next book in order is a monthly fashion journal for poultry garments. We propose inventing a patent nose-bag, this will be of great

service, and save using pocket handkerchiefs when the flock is afflicted with influenza. We think, too, that as holiday presents or birthday gifts for gentlemen, beaded or braided comb caps for their pet birds would be pretty and unique, to be used in winter to save freezing of combs; caps for Minorcas would offer an opportunity for the display of artistic taste, say a summer landscape on one side and a water scene on the other, this would also serve to remind the bird that "it is not always" winter, and we should think it would act on his imagination and keep the bird in fine spirits. This idea is original with us, and we have pleasure in offering it to the consideration of the fancy. We are quite sure it will be worn as often as the old lady's shoes. In future it will be necessary to sho(o)e hens oftener: excuse us, we can't help it, it is such a good chance, and if we don't say it some one else will.

#### Experience and Success.

**D**EARLY all who have attempted the poultry business have gained more knowledge by handling the birds than in any other manner. In other words the successful poultry men are those who live in the poultry house with the birds, and do not delegate the work to some hired man, or person who is not directly interested. It is just as necessary for one who is engaged in the business to be constantly on duty as it is for the carpenter to remain all day at his bench. In this manner the poultryman becomes familiar with every detail, and knows when and where to apply his labor to the best advantage; He becomes well known to every bird, and he soon knows each individual among them.

#### Leghorns and Hamburgs.

**M**HERE are four varieties of Leghorns, the white, black, brown and Dominique, the only difference being in color. There are two varieties of rose-comb Leghorns—the white and brown. The rose-comb breeds are similar to the single combs in all respects except combs. The Hamburgs have rose combs, there being no single-comb breeds. The varieties number six—black, white, silver pencilled, golden pencilled, silver spangled and golden spangled. They are considered along with the polish the most beautiful of all breeds in plumage and carriage, and as layers they are not out-ranked by any other breed. The Hamburg is an old breed, and a favorite in England.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Poultry at Township Shows.

WHY THE EXHIBITS ARE POOR.—THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE JUDGES.

**P**OUULTRY exhibits at our small agricultural and village shows are, I take it, intended as a means of instructing visitors as to what the different varieties should be both as to size and plumage. Do they as a rule do this? I think not. The exhibits mostly are from the neighboring farmers, and the specimens as far as I have seen at several shows that I have visited, fall very, very far short of even an average good or say first representation of the several varieties shown, and of course away behind all the many varieties now bred, both for beauty and also for usefulness. The judges at these small fairs are placed in a very awkward position. I remember being at one show, and the judge had another party put with him who apparently knew almost all the birds and their owners and if the reds had been placed as this party wished they would have been placed without much if any regard to the merit of the birds. After the tickets were up, in conversation with the judge (who I must say was one that certainly knew what he was about) I asked why some of the birds had tickets at all; and he said, "Well, of course as far as the birds go as samples of the breed they are very poor, but as there are no better specimens here we must put the tickets on the best we have, or there would be a kick up. He said he had held out at one place not to give any prizes unless the birds shown were really up to the mark, but there was just a little dust made that would deter any one from doing such a thing again. When you get three or four women with their hands on their hips, and all talking to you at once and explaining the several merits of their favorite hen and-rooster and not allowing you to put a word in edgeways to explain, you will feel as he says, I guess, like putting the red on the perhaps only bird of its class there whether it is good or not.

Why do we not get better exhibits at these shows, came into my mind, and I did not have to look long for the cause I think. The great trouble to me seems that there is no accommodation for the birds to be exhibited, not so much as a shed to protect them from the weather, and fanciers, or those breeders that value their stock and have real good specimens, won't turn out until suitable buildings are put up. It is very much to be regretted as a great amount of good is lost towards increasing this industry, namely, of poultry interest. The judge I refer to takes a very good way of giving some instruction as to what the birds should be by doing thus. Af-

ver the reds and blues are on the birds he generally manages to get several parties talking about poultry. They then naturally turn to the exhibits and with the birds before them he explains what they should be according to the Standard, and shows where one is better in some point than another, and I have frequently heard the remark, "why I had no idea there was so much to know about fowls. By jove, I think I'll get some of those kind he speaks of for they must be just splendid." But perhaps that ends there. Many of the farmers' wives show great interest in being posted as to the requirements of the different breeds, but it often ends with the lament, "but John wont lay a cent out for the birds and I have almost to steal the grain that I do give them." Farmers don't stint the good wife in the grain for her hens, etc., but get her a few thoroughbreds and see how she will make them pay. But at all events let her have enough feed, for the stock if ever so poor will pay you well in return.

ON-LOOKER.

## ✦ QUERY \* DEPARTMENT. ✦

### FLOOR FOR POULTRY HOUSE.

J. C. PETERSON.—I have read your poultry department with much interest and would like to know from you how to fix a floor for my poultry house, being about to rebuild. I like the idea of a floor described by your correspondent, Mr. R. W. Rayson some weeks ago and want to ask if you think it would be too cold for me to use up here, if not I will try it. I think it would be easy to keep clean. I have Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, just a small flock at present.

Regina, P.O.

We think you would not find the floor too cold if littered with leaves or other coarse litter. We have never used such a floor, but there would be no possibility of any draught, and even if you had a board floor you would find it cold unless well littered. It would be very easy to keep clean and but little trouble. Will friend Rayson oblige us by giving his opinion on this. That kind of floor could be made cheaper for you than one of lumber, that is another advantage.

### CORN ENSILAGE FOR POULTRY.

MARY A. JENNINGS.—My father is a farmer and is putting a lot of corn in a silo. Will this do for green food for my hens in winter? Father says the ensilage is slightly sour and I don't fancy feeding sour stuff to hens.

Unless the ensilage is quite sour it will do no harm. But if very sour we

should think it would act as other acid foods and disturb the digestive process, then as a consequence bring on bowel complaint. Sour feed always limits egg production. But we are not prepared to say with certainty as to the corn ensilage, because it would be so entirely different in its nature to other forms of sour food. Apples, for instance, if very green and sour are hurtful if eaten in excess, but you will readily understand that ensilage is of a totally distinct nature in its form of acidity. When in a position to build a silo for our own use we shall prefer cut grass, beet leaves, turnip tops, clover and the like, especially clover, as it furnishes so many needed elements of the hen's food in winter. If cut cabbage can be kept this way it would be a great boon to poultrymen. The sulphur which is present in large quantities, is just what we want in winter for the eggs and their sure vitality. But to feed sulphur in Canada requires very nice judgment, and is always risky, so much so in our own experience and knowledge of others that we have abandoned its use altogether in food.

### COMING SHOWS.

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

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

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

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

West Simcoe, at Stayner, October 1, 2 and 3.

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

### OHIO.

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

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

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

### NEW YORK.

International, Buffalo, N.Y., December 11th to 15th, 1889. H. M. Fales, Sec., La Salle, N.Y.

# A Grand Trial Trip.

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

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

## Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

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

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

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

# GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

## Farm, Garden <sup>AND</sup> 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	
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
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Brckett'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

**GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.**

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**POULTRY.**

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

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGS.

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

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

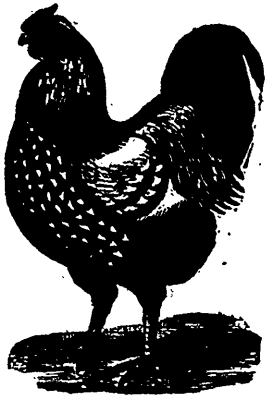
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**Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb, White & Brown Leghorns,**

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

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

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

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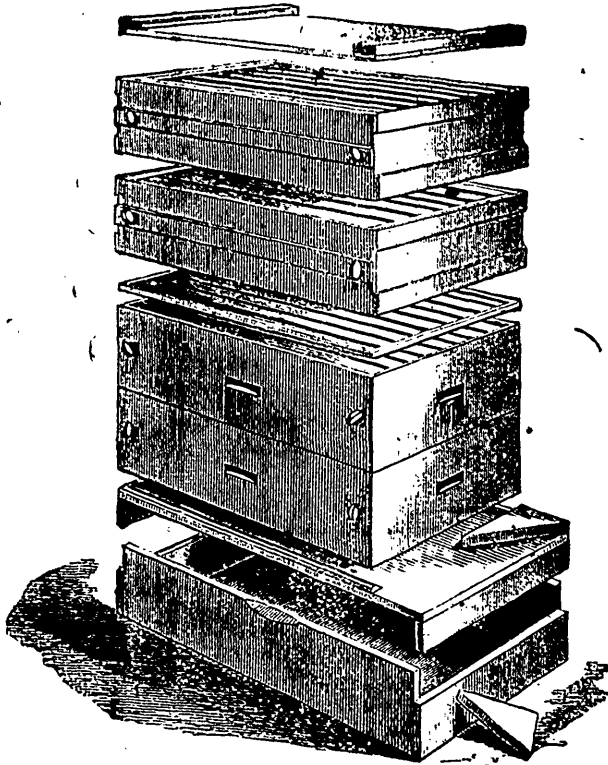
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Will sell prize-winners to any one that wants to win. Send for illustrated circular giving mating, prices and prizes w. n. EGGS, \$3 and \$5 a setting.

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# HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE.

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

## INDIVIDUAL OR TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

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

**JAMES HEDDON,**  
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# THE COMBINATION HIVE.

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

	Length	Width	Depth
Nine frame....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Eight frame...	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
The frame measures	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	

### NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up....	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	1 05	95	
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either L rests or skeleton crates. (L rests take 27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80	75	
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 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 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	65	63	
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	77	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	27	26	25
No. 58—No. 57 in flat....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 59—Reversers made up	15	14	13	12	12
No. 60—No. 59 in flat.....	13	12	11	10	10

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.  
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# Cartons for Comb Honey



Nothing looks nicer than an attractively labelled Carton. They are of manilla to take the 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 sections with labels same as in cut, they make a most tasty and saleable package. Prices, without tape handles, 1c. each, 100 \$1. Labels, 40c. per 100, or printed with producer's name, 70c.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.  
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## SMALL SECTIONS.

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

29,000 D.S. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 1 1/2  
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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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Which we offer at \$3 per 1000; \$1.75 per 500, to clear.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.,  
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## STILL TO THE FRONT WITH PURE

### ITALIAN QUEENS !!

Tested or Untested, Nuclei or full Colonies at very low price. Address

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SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

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Send 5 cents for Specimens of our Honey Labels.

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BEETON

# IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each \$3 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 (right at least), which die in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter

CHAS. BIANCONCINI, Bologna, Italy.



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

STREETSVILLE, P. Q., May 3, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen:—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found its sure cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. BLACKALL.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ST. THOMAS, P. Q., April 22, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gentlemen:—I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colt, which was suffering from influenza in a very bad form, and can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure made complete and rapid cure. I can recommend it as the best and most effective liniment I have ever handled. Kindly send me one of your valuable books entitled "A Treatise on the Horse." Yours respectfully,

I. F. WILKINSON.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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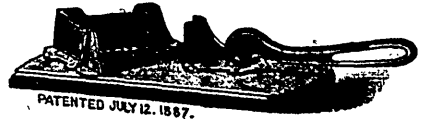
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