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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POUSTRY WEEKLY.

POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 13 BEETON, ONT., JUNE 19, 1889. WHOLE No. 22

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.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches—1 Col.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Sixteen inches—1 page.....	25.00	40.00	75.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

EXCHANGE & MART.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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 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
" " 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".....	1.50

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEEES

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

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

40 60-LB HONEY TINS, D. A. Jones' latest make; only 45c in lots of ten; Jones' price, 48c. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, etc., Brussels, Ont.

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

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

POULTRY

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

BUFF COCHINS—Have two cockerels very fine in color and shape (one of which was scored 92½ by Mr Bloknell) well worth \$25 each, that I will sell singly with two pullets or hens for \$12; apply at once to F C HARE, Whitby, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from grand W C B Polish fowls \$2 per doz; White and Brown Leghorns \$1. Bronze Turkeys, weighing 40 lbs., eggs \$3 per 9. Pekin Ducks, \$2; Langshans \$2. Mastiff dog wanted. J M OARSON, Lock Box 165, Orangeville Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

Send \$1.00 for 250 Noteheads and 250 Envelopes with your name and address printed on them.

Salesmen Wanted.

SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID, or liberal commissions. Outfit free. Permanent positions guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Special advantages to local men who devote part time.

L. P. THURSTON & Co.

Empire Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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. 3½ x 4½ x 1½.

2,000 D.S. 3½ x 4½ x 1¼.

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

67,000 D.S. 4½ x 4½ x 1½

Which we offer at \$3 per 1000; \$1.75 per 500, to clear.

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

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 \$3.00 | 16 inch cut \$5.50

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

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

HOW TO MANAGE BEEES; OR BEE-KEEPING FOR THE "LASSES"

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.

STILL TO THE FRONT WITH PURE ITALIAN QUEENS !!

Tested or Untested, Nuclei or full Colonies at very low prices; also a good 10-inch Foundation Mill for sale cheap. Address

E. HEAL, St. Thomas, Ont.

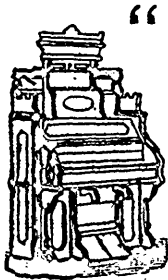
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1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

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, \$1.60 per setting of thirteen.
 Address, W. P. HENDERSON,
 Murfreesboro' Tennessee.



"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

Special inducements are offered to canvassers. Write us.

PRICES CURRENT

BEEWAX

Beeton, June 19, 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

Brood Foundation, out to any size per pound.....50c
 over 50 lbs.48c
 Section " in sheets per pound.....35c
 Section Foundation out to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 per lb. 60c
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....48c

CARNIOLAN BEES

Pleasantest Bees in the World.
 Hardest to Winter.
 Best Honey Gatherers.

In order to introduce not only the bees but our paper,

'THE ADVANCE,'

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

THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

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



SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.

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

	REGULAR PRICE.	OUR PRICE.
1 Bee-keeper Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1882.....	1 25	50
5 Bee-keeper Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1884.....	1 25	85

First come, first served. Now, don't all speak at once.

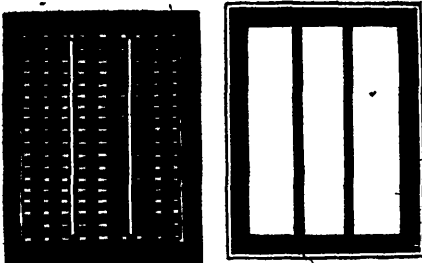
THE D. A. JONES CO, LTD.,
 BEETON, ONT.

Super Arrangements.

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

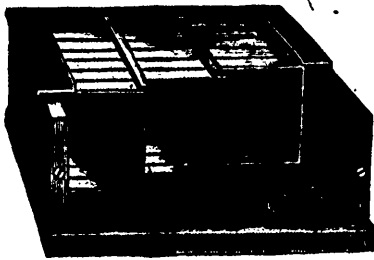
REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND SUPER REVERSER,

And thousands of them were in use last season.



SHOWING REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER

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



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

For prices apply for our catalogue.

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

WHO WANTS BEES.

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

JAMES ARMSTRONG.
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

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.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

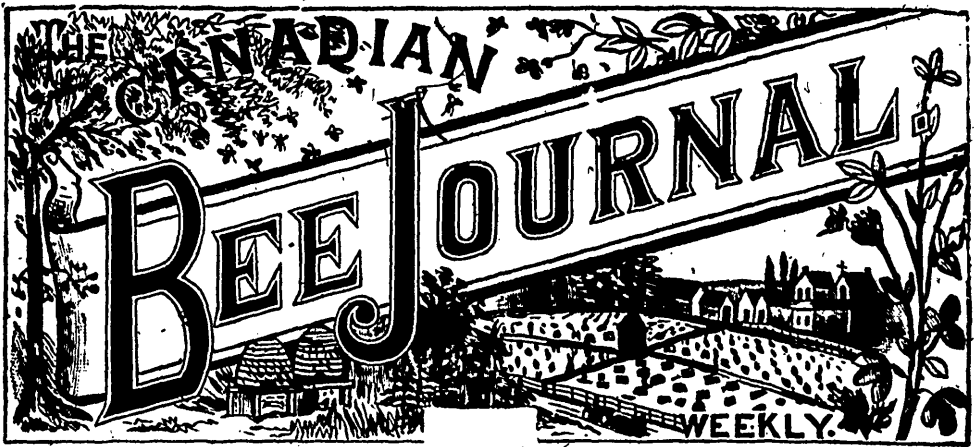
"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 143 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

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



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

VOL. V. No. 13

BEETON, ONT., JUNE 19 1889.

WHOLE No. 221

EDITORIAL

All will remember the reference to "imitation honey" in our issue of June 5th as appearing in the "Catholic Chronicle" published at Montreal. We note also that similar quotations are made in the "Trade Bulletin" published in the same place.

We have written to the publishers of the "Chronicle" as we stated, but have received no reply.

SHIPMENTS OF BEES.

We have shipped to-day (June 17th) all orders for full colonies of bees. We shall, before the end of this week get away all orders for nuclei and bees by the pound, and probably the queen orders which we have, or at least a number of them.

OUR OWN APIARY.

AS we stated in last issue we have had but few days when we could do anything in the bee-yard, and in consequence it has been impossible to do anything in the way of queen rearing. We therefore will be later than usual in getting our supply of home bred queens. We will also be behind time somewhat in mailing the premium queens promised to those subscribers who conformed to the conditions whereby Virgin Queens were to be sent them. We are having a great deal too much

rain yet, but the weather is warm and the bees are working well when they have the chance.

Our Revised Price List.

IN the last issue of the JOURNAL we published a condensed eight-page price list of our productions. There are quite a number of changes to which it may probably be worth while to call attention in an editorial notice. We shall refer only to the additions, reductions and increases.

HIVES.

The change which will be most appreciated is in our method of pricing hives. In future we will put up all hives in cases holding five and ten each and we particularly request that our customers make a note of this fact in ordering. We will not offer hives in the flat in lots less than five.

The different combinations are all numbered, and in ordering please always give the number. Fill out the order form something after this style; if you want five S. W. Jones Hives, without second story or supers in flat.

5	Hives No. 4	85	4	25
---	-------------	----	---	----

If you want supers with these hives glance over the list to number six and add to your order:

5	No. 6	20	1	00
---	-------	----	---	----

Should you like the Queen Excluding Reversible Honey Boards (No. 22) and Reversers (No. 24) along with the hives and supers, No. 32 will give you what you need. Perhaps you would prefer to have us make up the Honey Boards and reversers. In this case you will order Nos. 6, 21 and 23. We have tried to make this as plain as possible and hope we have done so.

NINE FRAME COMBINATION HIVE

To meet the call for a hive taking the Combination frame, and having supers that will hold sections $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, we have slightly increased the regular Combination by the addition of another frame which gives us the desired result. The price of course is a little higher.

SECTION PRESS.

This convenient machine, by means of which sections may be put together squarely and firmly at the rate of 100 in 6 minutes, now finds a place in our list. We have been a little delayed by our foundrymen in getting out the castings, but in the course of a few days more we shall have these ready to ship by return express or mail. We would not want to put sections together by the old process, after once seeing this press at work.

SECTION RESTS.

See the great reduction in the price of these which we will hereafter make in one piece, without using solder.

WIRE NAILS.

Owing to the advance in the price of nails, this list has been revised and prices slightly increased.

HONEY KNIVES.

These are now numbered. Please always order by number.

EXTRACTORS.

We do not make the old arm gearing now. They are scarcely ever called for.

PERFORATED METAL.

We keep this in stock, 36, 38 and 40 inches in width. Formerly we only kept 36 in., and there was a good deal of waste in cutting it up for some things.

ROBBER GUARDS.

The price of these is now 15c each; those we sold at 10c were too small to give the best results.

HONEY GLASSES.

We keep only the one pound screw-top and the ordinary sealer. The former are 50c per gross higher than formerly.

USEFUL GOODS.

We still have a full stock of these, but owing to want of space we have not included them in our list.

These are the principal changes which have been made, and on the whole, our price list will now be much more easily understood.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Speak Well of All Honey.

HERE have been several attempts made of late to push one kind of honey to the front, at the expense of another. I can't understand what motive should prompt a person to try to ruin any part of his business. It seems to me no other profession suffers so much at the hands of thoughtless people as does bee-keeping. I hardly believe any bee-keeper would knowingly say or write that which would injure their business, but till there seems to be a lack of understanding in the matter. We are often told that bee-keepers are very intelligent, loving, magnanimous beings, and I don't say they ain't, but when looking through a stack of old journals I take note of the bad names that has been given to both extracted and comb honey, by bee-keepers themselves, it's very close work to see where the intelligence comes in sometimes. If a person thinks one kind of honey is better to raise than another he has a perfect right to his think, but he has no right to injure his neighbor's prospects by letting foolish thoughts run riot; they will play just as careless with a razor as with a tea-spoon. It seems to me the convention is the place to outline a policy which would exert such an influence over us bee-keepers as to at least keep us from running wild on points that are of vital interest. If we are left to jumble the things as we chose, and editors keep on printing our jumbled ideas, which are so extreme sometimes as to be injurious to our pursuit, it will I think not be long before honey in any form will not be looked upon with as much favor as it is now. Editors, it seems to me, hold a very responsible position. If I should get a fit, or have a nightmare and under its influence write something very bad about extracted honey simply because I raised comb honey, and the editor should print it simply because I had at other times wrote sensible articles, would the editor be doing right?

I think not. If we have gained the editor's confidence somewhat by writing some articles that are worthy of publication we have no right to abuse that confidence by trying to smuggle in a spoiled fish now and then. I would not read an article written by a person who thought he was so infallible, that anything that dropped from his pen must not see the waste-basket. Boys don't try to degrade one kind of honey, because you want to boost the kind you raise. It takes a long time to form public opinion, but when once prejudiced you need not think you can undo the mischief in a hurry. It is by taking precaution that we sail clear of the rocks. With the ten thousand publications in this country ready and eager to catch every sensation, a man should be very careful what ideas he sets afloat which might tend to prejudice the public against any part of our apian products. Boys, if you like to raise comb honey talk and write in its favor all you can, but don't try to degrade extracted honey. Lift your business in this way and others will help you lift it. Push down any part of our business and others will help you push it down, and they won't let go when you tell them so either. They will push it down to your hearts content if you set them the example. Follow the one course and in a few years there will be no trouble to sell honey in any shape, but follow the reverse and there will soon be no demand for any kind of honey.

JOHN F. GATES,

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa., June 3rd, '89.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Temperature of Brood Nest in Winter.
Reply to W. Z. Hutchinson.

IKE a true citizen of the United States the above writer on page 945, Feb. 20, 1889, gives a very vivid illustration in evidence of my impeachment, about them having no time to correct themselves. He says: "If this Hallamshire bee-keeper" will turn to page 74 of the Review he will see, if he has time to read carefully, that this 65° occurs in a quotation from Mr. Cheshire's work and it is given as such and marked with quotation marks while I refer to it in a manner to lead the reader to believe that it was given as the views of the Review. I did nothing of the kind as all may see if they will turn up the JOURNAL for Feb. 6th. Then he says he is prepared to defend 65° as the normal temperature of the inside of a colony of bees in winter.

Why does he now say "in winter" and put it in italics. I said "brood nest" and what bee-keeper in his senses wants a brood nest in win-

ter? Or does he make this blunder because he had not "time" to read "carefully" what I wrote. Let me quote the whole paragraph on page 74 of the Review as follows:

"In the April Review Mr. Heddon advised thin packing in the spring in order that the bees might receive warmth from the sun. Upon this point Mr. Cheshire says: "The idea that thin walls are superior to thick because the sun's heat passes through, to warm the bees is certainly inaccurate. If the transitory advantage existed it would be at the cost of constant loss, but it does not exist. Bees maintain 65° and must uninterruptedly, though very slowly, lose heat through the hive walls until this be-reached, but before then the bees would be in full flight, and beyond the need of sun-warming."

Now does not every normal stock have a brood nest in spring; if so, then the temperature of that brood nest is 95° and not 65°. Clearly spring or early summer is referred to by both Hutchinson and Cheshire and I call on the former to stand up to plead guilty that he had not "time to read carefully" what he had in hand. I am not going to defend Cheshire; he makes mistakes like everyone else, but I do give him credit for knowing the correct temperature of the brood nest. "65°" was evidently a printer's error, which would never have done any harm if left in Cheshire's book.

He says "Mr. Cheshire was speaking of winter or spring and knew what he was talking about." No doubt he did, but clearly he was not speaking of, or referred to winter, or why does he talk of bees being in "full flight, and beyond the need of sun-warming." Mr. Hutchinson knows bees are not in "full flight" "in winter," or beyond the "need" of sun-warming.

What is his object, pray, in trying to make out something different from the true facts. No honest man would do this or insinuate that the man who hit him with a "random shot" was a "coward" or "sneak" and put the words in italics too. If I live and all goes well he will find that I am neither the one nor the other I guess; but I am not going to drop my *nom de plume* and be mistaken for one of those who prostitute their names for lucre. True Britons have always avoided this. Take the late Mr. T. W. Woodbury who carried on a large supply trade, and always signed his articles "A Devonshire Bee-Keeper." "A Lanarkshire Bee-Keeper," another comes the temperature of the external air. Those therefore in the thicker hives will be warmer until this external temperature is supply dealer, who made and sold foundation ten years before it could be made across the

"pond", or "A Renfrewshire Bee-Keeper." The pages of the Journal of Horticulture, 20 to 30 years ago, shows that the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, Wagner, and other U.S. citizens did not look upon these writers as either "sneaks" or "cowards" but treated them with respect and honor. They were the pioneers of British modern bee-keeping, and the Americans take great credit for not a few of the things first discovered by them. Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson also advises me to "make a few experiments."—It is curious that he considers me qualified to do so.

Just fancy Doolittle "procuring at a high price the best self-registering spirit thermometer possible," as he puts it. To get it between the combs he had to take it out of its case and widen the combs to get it between, as it was $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick; then he kept pulling it out every few days to read it off, as if the disturbance of the bees would cause no error; and with this thing he was bothering his bees all winter, only one at a time mind. There is no statement even that his instrument registered correctly, beyond that it was "at a high price."

A British savant would have treated a dozen stocks at once; he would have got 12 thermometers, about three inches long and under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick on the bulb, that he could read off at any time without disturbing the hive or bees. These he would have sent to Kew observatory to be tested, with each of which he would receive a certificate with instructions to add or subtract at certain points where in error, as it is a rare thing for an instrument to work correctly, owing to the difficulty of drawing the small glass tubes of equal diameter throughout their length: thus at 30° four or five might have to be added and at 70 as many subtracted to be correct. These instruments he would fix in the fall and read them off at regular intervals all through the winter, and he would extend these experiments over four or five years before feeling warranted in making them public. Now would "Friend H.," or any other of like nationality have the "time" to "carefully" do this. I am afraid he never thought I had read this article in Gleanings or kept a copy, or he would not have referred me to it.

In his Review for '88, page 58, he says, "We cannot help wishing that there were better methods of communication in regard to apicultural matters, between this country and the old: as it sometimes happens that we never learn of valuable methods in use across the sea until we have invented the same processes." Whose fault is this pray? The United States have protected themselves against trade and

even knowledge, as they will not allow new books to pass free in the mails from the Old to the New-Country, whilst on this side we keep well posted up, because nearly everything is admitted free. He teaches in his journal that Friend Heddon first invented the horizontal divisible brood chamber which has certainly been in use more than 200 years in the north of this country and Scotland.

The Philosophical Transactions, No. 96, July 21, 1673, vol. vii, proves that such hives were being used with success in Scotland and continue to be so used even to this day in spite of all improvements; and this by men who keep these old hives side by side with the modern ones. If this is not enough let me quote from the title of a patent granted by Charles II. on the 23rd day of April 1675, being numbered 180, to John Gedde, Wm. Galt and Samuel Nowell for

"A Way for the improvement of bees by the invention of such commodious hives or boxes, placed the one upon the other, having holes or passages in the top to lett the bees constantly work through."

I shall have something startling to say about this patent when I have time to write it. A copy of it is in every public library of note on the American continent presented gratis by the British Government.

Mr. Hutchinson is continually teaching that a "Honey-Board," with or without a queen excluder, is an absolute necessity in the production of comb honey. On this side the numerous bee-keepers who use the storifying, horizontal divisible brood chamber hive as improved by Robert Kerr about 1819, or the further improvement made by "A Renfrewshire Bee-Keeper" about 1860, know how to get super comb honey without either honey-boards or queen-excluders; they can also tell the moment when a super is finished without having to guess or open a hive. These people would laugh at the American ideas about supering and set them down as ignorant "gropers in the dark." It is not for them to teach Americans, nor do they care to waste time teaching those Britons in the South who first became infected with the "bee-fever" from America.

It would pay Mr. Hutchinson to get hold of some of the British bee literature and better inform himself on the various subjects, then he could have said who invented queen-excluder zinc, and not after saying this part belonged to Heddon and that to Tinker say the zinc itself was invented by "somebody else."

Now "friend," in conclusion, let me say I could say more if any good could be done by it. I have your little book on the "Production of

Comb Honey" before me, from which and your journal I can fairly judge. I bear no malice because of your article. I regard you as an honest, upright man and one I have always had the greatest regard for, if for no other reason than the way you defend the rights of patentee.

I had no idea of aiming a "shot" at you personally in my article on Feb. 6th. If you will read the article again carefully you will see there was nothing to justify a personal attack on me, nor any reason why you should "fit the cap" of a general impeachment of most Americans on yourself. If you will try to get them to reform, I shall not have written in vain. I have not the least ill feeling against any person because of being an American citizen.

I have more friends and relations in the States, spread from New England to California, than on this side, and I should have been there myself long ago had the policy of Free Trade been adopted. The reason I have not answered your article ere this is because I have been very ill. When the journal came with it in it was doubtful if I should get well again.

A. HALLAMSHIRE BEE-KEEPER.

May 27th, 1889.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Wm. McEvoy's Reply to Mr. Whealey

HAD I have known that Mr. Whealey had put on war paint, and with knife in hand was after my scalp, I could have kept out of his road by not writing any letters for the C. B. J. I did not mean to offend him or anyone else when I wrote that letter that the coming season would be a good one for all. I am of the same opinion yet that the season will be a good one. We never had so many swarms on the last of May before. Every bee-keeper near here thought that he had the first swarm. In the C. B. J. of May 29th, I find that Mr. Whealey is out on the war path again, because I said a word against a high fence. I found out that my bee yard was well enough protected by large orchards and woods, and that I had made a mistake when I put a high fence on the north side of it and placed the colonies close up to the south side of it. I did not like it because the combs in some of the colonies melted down with the extreme heat in very hot days of summer. Was it a crime for me to give my experience with it in the C. B. J. of April 24th? I will keep out of Mr. Whealey's way for some time and let him go for some one else.

Wm. McEvoy,

Woodburn, May 7th, '89.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Outlook in Muskoka.

IS. some of the bee fraternity would like to have reports of the prospects of the season's honey yield, I think I might say a few words concerning the outlook in Muskoka. The season commenced fairly well, but the late cold weather together with heavy cold rains has destroyed all hope of the first surplus, viz., from clover. Clover will yield but little when it comes in bloom, the ground being too wet and the average colony too weak. Since the 21st ult. there has scarcely been a day when bees could fly an hour. Those that did not provide in time had a lot of the young brood chilled, and even well cared for colonies were retarded much in brood rearing. When the thermometer goes down to 35 for several days, queens will not be very active in laying.

I heard a neighbor who had bought a weak colony early in spring—probably at a low rate—had to cut out most all the young brood, they being rotten and giving off a fearful stench. I am afraid that there is more than chilled brood and I should be sorry if we get that dreadful disease "Foul Brood" into the district. So far we had not one case of foul brood here; neither were we troubled with any bee-moths.

Black cherries and strawberries are in bloom and the bees gather a little from them. The rocks are full of young plants of purple top, fire weed and asters. If the weather turns fine there will be some chance for the bees yet. I had a rousing big swarm to-day.

E. SCHULZ,

Kilworthy, Muskoka, June 7, '89.

Experimental Apiculture.

THE following circular is to hand: The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union have taken up Experiments in Apiculture. The desirability of securing a method which will prevent swarming and at the same time not lessen the honey crop, is so great that any experiment in this direction will doubtless meet with the approval of bee-keepers at large and hearty co-operation on their part. Chloroforming bees when under swarming impulse has been experimented with slightly and apparently with a measure of success to prevent swarming. The colony is to be treated as follows: A colony which has queen cells started and will apparently swarm, is to be treated with chloroform and results noted as per list of questions. Another colony is to have the swarm returned and treated. More colonies may be treated, numbering 1, 2, 3, etc. A sponge with

some drops of chloroform upon it may be inserted into the nozzle of the smoker and the fumes of the drug driven in at the entrance of the hive or under the quilt the same as smoke. When the bees are in such a condition that they will not fly from the combs when the hive is severely jarred, the process is complete and no more chloroform need be given. The results will be given to each experimenter at the close of the season and you are invited to assist in the work and fill out list of questions, sending them to R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont., by September 1st,

Kindly let me know at once if you will undertake the experiment.

Yours very truly,

E. A. RENNIE.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

These questions are appended and are to be answered "before" and "after swarming"

Number of colonies.

Date of treatment.

Did honey flow continue after treatment.

Did colony swarm after treatment.

If so what date.

Did you give the colony more room after or immediately before treatment.

Did the bees appear to work with their usual vigor.

Did your other colonies swarm after these were treated.

Do you consider this method a success.

From the British Bee Journal

When do Most Bees Die, and What Causes Their Death?

Concluded from page 136:

HAVING stated the time when bees usually die and mentioned the causes of death, it only remains for me to say when and from what causes whole colonies perish in the majority of cases.

Any one with a slight knowledge of the nature of bees and very little practical experience, knows that in the greatest number of cases the loss of colonies is due to severe cold in winter; and Dr. Krasicki, speaking of the decline of bee-keeping on the Niemen, ascribes it quite correctly to especially severe winters, but, contrary to all reason and experience, he attributes the deplorable losses in Germany after the severe winter of three years ago to the great care which had been taken to keep the colonies warm in winter—which I recommend to be done—so that in the end the blame for the losses incurred would really fall upon me. To ascribe to excessive heat what evidently has been caused by excessive and continuous cold, is however, just

as reasonable as to assert that a man found benumbed in the street on an extremely cold winter's night had died from sunstroke. On the warmest days in autumn and the mildest days in winter bees kept in hives made of thick logs of wood, or in very warm wooden hives, continue in excellent health. When severe cold sets in afterwards, penetrating every space, both human beings and animals are getting chilled, bees alone are supposed by Dr. Krasicki to be suffering from excess of heat and to be in a state of perspiration. Let him comprehend it who can.

Baron von Ehrenfels, who had an intimate knowledge of bees, was in the habit of placing his straw hives in rows between boards in winter and to fill up the empty spaces between with some warm material. I consider such precaution quite superfluous, but by no means injurious to the bees, for the less the heat escapes unnecessarily, the more economically and healthily will bees winter, and the longer will they be able to delay from flying out. It is of course necessary that there should be a sufficient supply of fresh air, for as a fire in a stove becomes extinguished when oxygen is excluded, all generation of heat and life itself in the bee-hive ceases when all the oxygen has been consumed. Ah, there's the rub! The want of air fit for breathing, and perhaps also of water, is the cause of bees becoming restless, which ignorant and superficially informed people attribute to excessive heat. But even should the irrepressible impulse of bees to cleanse themselves be the cause of the restlessness in a colony, which is quite imaginable, it will in any case be advantageous to keep bees sufficiently warm and active to enable them to get to the entrance and cleanse themselves there, instead of being obliged to do so half chilled in the cluster, which would almost certainly cause the immediate ruin of the colony. We know very well that as long as bees are able to get at their store of honey they can stand severe cold; and if examples are mentioned of bees having wintered well in high northern latitudes, this proves nothing against the expediency of providing as much protection against the cold as possible.

Some Italians who accompanied the Austrian Polar expedition survived the fearful winter of those regions without any apparent injury to their health; but no sensible man can possibly doubt that they would have felt much more comfortable in their own native country where the climate is mild. For bees to be obliged to draw closely together, to tremble with cold, and to pipe in a higher key, has always to be considered an evil which a sensible and careful bee-keeper will endeavor to guard against as much

as possible. Though he cannot procure for them the mild air of Italy, he should at least make their winter quarters as warm as he possibly can in order to lessen the injurious effect of the cold. There can be no objection to cut down the combs moderately in spring, and after a colony has done swarming, when the bees are able to renew them in a short space of time, which they evidently do with eagerness, and I myself frequently have recourse to this means in order to obtain guide comb, but to destroy in autumn the winter quarters which the bees have arranged for themselves, and to expose them during a long winter to the direct influence of a fierce cold; and, finally, to advocate destroying bees by brimstone, is a barbarism of which societies for the protection of animals should inform the police in order to have the offenders punished. Want of water afflicts, and even ruins, many colonies, when obliged to consume candied honey, or honey which has become very thick. Dr. Krasicki considers want of moisture in the hive an invention and fancy of the Germans.

But more dangerous than candied honey is the honey collected from fir and pine trees. When bees are able to fly out it does not appear to affect them injuriously, but if compelled to use it exclusively at a time of extreme cold in the winter there is a great risk of its doing them harm. Such honey being of a slimy and viscous character, capable of being drawn out in the shape of a rope when the temperature is low, appears to be almost insoluble in the absence of water, and less nutritious and warming than other kinds of honey, for which reason a large quantity of undigested matter is retained by the bees in their body, which generally causes dysentery when bees are confined to their hives for some considerable time. After a long and severe winter thousands of colonies die of dysentery, which disease is quite unknown in southern countries where the winter is mild and of short duration.

The number of colonies which perish from queenlessness every year is also very large, for if an old queen dies in autumn or winter, or a young queen is lost during her wedding-trip, or if she remains unfertilized, the bees in the hive sooner or later disperse, or the colony becomes a prey to bees from other hives. According to the opinion and experience of Baron von Ehrenfels, the number of colonies of wild bees which perish through having lost their queen is greater than those which die from starvation, as he infers from traces of drone-brood which he discovered. As, however, districts and seasons vary considerably, we may expect to

find a great difference in this respect. During the present winter, which was preceded by a season universally described as most unfavorable to bees, it is very likely that more colonies will die from starvation than from queenlessness.

We are unfortunately not able to afford assistance to colonies which have settled in some inaccessible place, but it would be inexcusable if a bee-keeper permitted a colony to die from starvation after it had managed to exist till now, as in hives with movable combs it is easy to insert food at the side of the winter quarters of the bees or above, either in the shape of pieces of moistened malt-sugar, or sugar candy, or combs filled with dissolved sugar in the absence of honey; and this is practicable even when the thermometer indicates a few degrees of frost. After a favorable season when the colonies are plentifully supplied with food the bee-keeper need not be concerned about his bees; but after a bad season like the past, it is necessary to watch the hives and examine them frequently, in order that repentance may not come too late.

DR. DZIERZON.

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.

WINTER PASSAGE OVER COMBS.

QUERY No. 236.—Do you arrange for a winter passage over the combs? If so, how?

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—No.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT. — No. The bees sometimes do.

S. CORSEIL, LINDBAY, ONT.—I have used Hill's device in winter.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I leave it all to the bees.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—Sometimes, by laying small sticks across the frames.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOBODINO, N. Y.—No. Have tried it for years, and those having no such passage winter fully as well.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I used to do so, but the more I learn of bees the more I am disposed to call on them to attend to their own wants.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't arrange for any kind of a passage.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—In winter I use three strips, half inch square across the frames.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGETOWN, ONT.—Yes. In summer with bee space in honey board and pieces of barrel hoops for cushion to rest on in winter.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—No. I make holes through the combs from two to four inches from the top. I cut the holes with an old tin dipper handle.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG.—Generally I do. I use two pieces of split corn stalks laid across the tops of the frames under the quilts, when wintering and "springing" bees.

JACOB ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—I invented a quilt made out of narrow strips of wood, and cotton which allows bee space over the frames winter and summer.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—We have a bee space above by use of wooden cover. The frames do not come quite to the top—they lack $\frac{3}{8}$ of it.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I do for winter, and that is I suppose what you mean. I simply place three or four little split sticks made from inch lumber across the frames under the quilts.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Never could see that it did any good. Have so arranged many times, with many colonies. A thin wet bass-wood stick, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch longer than the hive is wide, spring in between the sides thus is my invention and present preference.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—All my hives except Simplicity have a bee space above the combs. No hive should be made any other way in my opinion. I prefer a wood honey-board or board cover to quilts, then if there is a space over the frames, the bees have easy access to all parts of the hive.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—Yes. I use the "Hill device" or its equivalent, giving at least one inch of space over the tops of the combs. I consider such space a necessity, as it allows free communication to every comb, without danger of breaking the cluster, when food becomes scarce, the bees being thus able to go to every comb in the coldest weather.

We have done so but have not found any beneficial results in summer. We believe it is unnecessary except in winter and not always then.

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, 80 St. John St., Montreal.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

SHIPPING BEESWAX.

We receive a great deal more than our share of blame for carelessness in not returning promptly foundation for which beeswax has been sent. In nearly every instance where the complaints are made it is from the carelessness of the customer who ships us the wax in not following our instructions. We have had a standing notice in every circular which we have sent out for years instructing those who ship us wax to place their name and address upon the package and to mark the net weight in pounds of wax which the package contains. We have no time to hunt up the original correspondence to find whether the hand writing on the box corresponds with the hand writing on the card or letter of notification.

When we are notified of a shipment of wax we enter it into our wax book saying from whom it came, the address, whether shipped by freight or express, the net amount, and the disposition which is to be made of the shipment.

When a lot of wax comes in, our packer takes the wax book and endeavors to find packages corresponding with the entries which he has before him and he scarcely ever weighs up a lot of packages without coming across one or two which we cannot distinguish by the address or number of pounds which the package contains.

As a consequence we have to let the matter stand until we hear from somebody with complaints, or we have to write to three or four different people asking for further particulars.

If a simple card like the following be tacked on every package, there will be but little danger of errors being made and a prompter shipment of goods in return will be the rule.

From John Brown,
Toronto, Ont.

To the D. A. JONES Co., Ltd
Beeton, Ont.

Per Express, prepaid.

NINE FRAME HIVES.

Please note that we now keep in stock 9-frame Combination Hives. See prices in price list.

THE BOSS SECTION PRESS.

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

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.

WE note Rev. W. F. Clarke's remarks on our new departure and very glad that he has been a poultryman, and if the "Bufs" were his pets no doubt at all but he will be there again.

Since wording the above we have had time to read his interesting letter in full, and sorry to learn from it the cause of his not writing so frequently as wished. And as we have had some awful experience of the dreadful agonies of sciatica, the rev. gentleman will know that, in expressing our sympathy, we speak feelingly; (that is almost a joke isn't it?) We trust that Mr. Clarke may enjoy the blessing of restored health very soon, and hope to see more of his work with the pen. Well sir, that is just how bees behave with us—when we are near they don't share their stings with the crowd, but favor us entirely and only, and we are, oh! so very sensitive to their pointed remarks, but we intend going in, at an early date for bee-keeping, and only that we have had to go a year behind, on account of being on the new place, we would be in to it now. A new place for a poultryman is a trial in many ways; one is almost afraid to do things in a hurry or till thoroughly acquainted with the possibilities and plans of the future. We should have built our brooder house last fall but as it was late did not, and then thought that we had better wait to see how the incubator worked, &c., so that if it was a failure we would not have the

expense of the house to a loss as well, but this fall, all being well, "up she goes." And next fall up goes the beehouse as well; so we hope at any rate.

Going Into the Chicken Business

DON'T start if you are not naturally disposed to like such stock. If you feel like going into it just because it is a paying concern, but just hate fowls, you will not succeed. He makes it a success who follows the pursuit for pleasure and profit combined, whose delight is in attending his stock, and who can find positive enjoyment in spending hours with them, even when the duties of the business do not oblige him to do so, and as you see such a man looking over his flock to pick out the likely winners, you cannot fail to be struck by his evident close acquaintance with each individual bird. They are not an indiscriminate flock to him, but a beloved family, each member of which is known to him by form and feature, just as he knows the cherished inmates of his own home. He misses one of those feathered pets from the yard just as quickly as he would miss the face of a child, when the family are gathered at the home fire-side.

Do you think that the men who have given us such valuable works as Tegetmeier, Wright, Felch and other works abounding in scientific research; men of great mental attainments and well stored cultivated minds; do you think for one moment that they could have compiled those valuable works on poultry if they had not devoted a very great deal of their time (and please remember it was valuable time) to the study of the birds themselves, and yet we hear men possessing not one fraction

of their intelligence, saying that the study of poultry is a very mean sort of business and only fit for old women etc, and they will even half excuse themselves if they are caught in a poultry house.

Let me say that the breeding of poultry gives a man of more than average brains plenty of work for his intellect, and that we want many more of such men than we have at present in our ranks, so if you are a being of superior intelligence, do not let that debar you from entering the ranks of the professional fancier or poultry man. Bring your brains along, they will help you a great deal more in this work than in many other professions, and above all, come with the intention of being proud of your position and a determination not to give in; then if you fail, I am a great "gossoon," whatever that may be.

One more "don't" comes into my mind, viz.: don't "trust to luck" for your success. If there is a business where luck has little to do, it is in poultry-keeping. How many times have visitors said to me: "you seem to have good luck with your birds." Oftener than any other phrase has that been used. Always remember that fowls are not naturally a sickly lot of critters as some people fancy, discard drugs, except in necessary instances, and also egg foods. I hear you ask why, and answer that the properties of the several egg foods are to excite the ovaries, and generative functions of the hen, to their highest capacity. If you have any idea of medicine and its effects on the different organs of man, beast and bird, you will readily see how hurtful must be the effect on the hens powers of reproduction. It is all very well for the makers of these egg foods to say that they contain only the elements of the egg. The food the bird eats contain the same. But watch the action of most egg foods and it will convince you at once. The hen will begin to lay oftener and too quickly after it is supplied, for the ingredients to have formed a part of the eggs. How do we know this, you say—because the eggs are existing already in the body of the hen in every stage of development from the size of a pin head to that which in a few minutes will be expelled. I would have more faith in

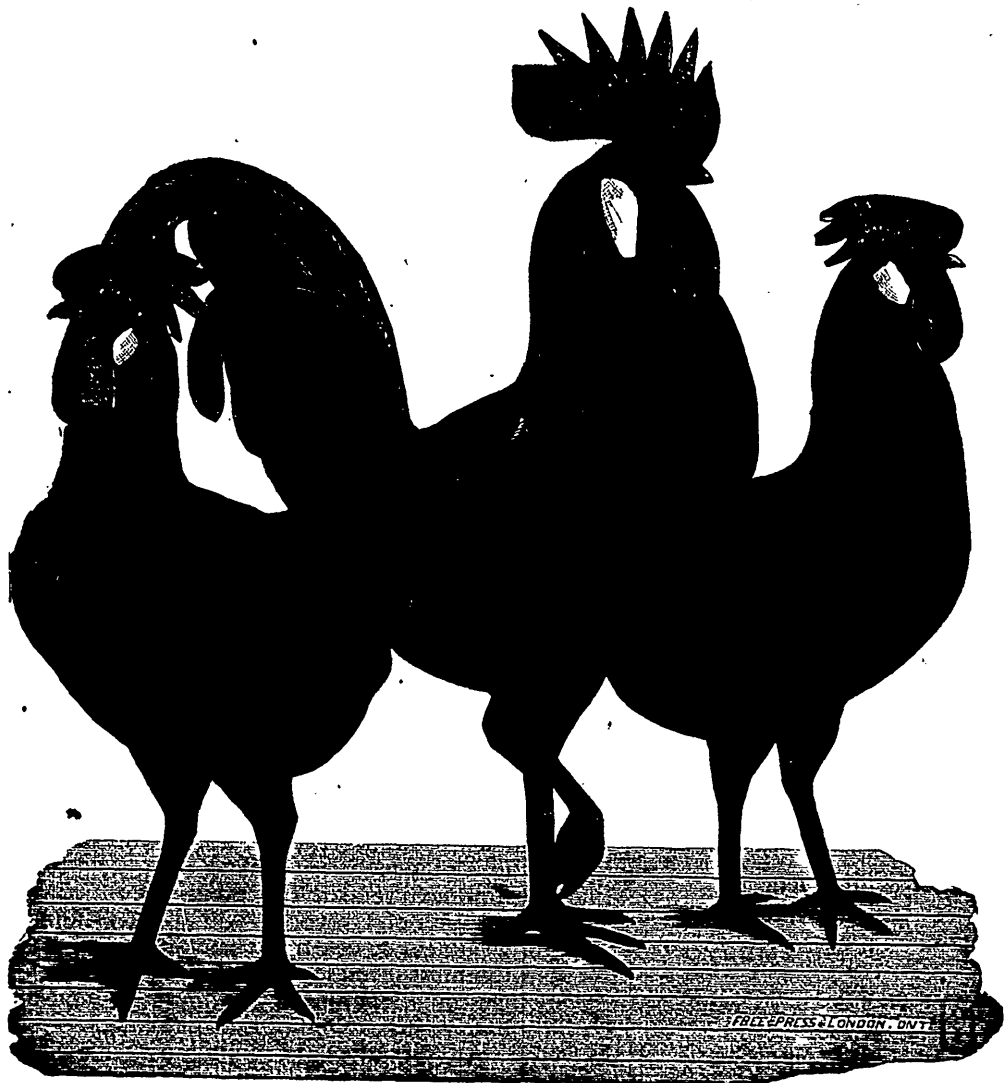
egg food if it did not do its work so "sudden." If you want to rush your hen and get all you can in one short season, it is all right, but to keep your stock in vigor from year to year for breeding, let nature and good living do its work.

As to drugs it puts me in mind of what a person said to me lately after asking advice for a sick bird. Well, said he, "I don't know how it is, I give them all the things I read of in the papers that are good for them. I give them iron in their water and sulphur in their feed and red pepper and bone meal and anti-roup mixture, etc., yet they get sick, and a lot of them had bowel complaint this spring, and I got a packet of cholera medicine—cost me 60 cents and did not cure them. I feel disheartened, and sorry I went into fowls. I did not know they were sickly things." As I look back on my own experience I can sympathise with the complainant, and finally sent him on his way rejoicing. I told him I would go and have a look at the stock and to use no more medicine. The trouble with him was checking the loose state of bowels with cholera mixture, and feeding sulphur at the same time. It is a wrong idea people have; fowls need none of these things half the time, when they are compelled to take them. A little iron is good once in a way, but the birds do not need it at all, if at perfect liberty. The person referred to had previously told me that he took a certain poultry paper because it had so many prescriptions for cases of sickness in it. I really think the way advice is given sometimes in poultry papers is enough to frighten any person out of the idea of going into chickens. This is the popular style:

Roup pills, indispensable to the fancier, 50c per box. Mr. Humbugs cholera mixture, \$1 per bottle; you can't keep fowls without it. The celebrated dyspepsia cure prepared by Mr. Know-all, will cure the worst case of indigestion in fowls; you can't get along without it. And so on.

(To be Continued.)

Broken egg shells and gravel should also be constantly kept before the birds. It helps grind their food and thereby aids digestion



BLACK MINORCAS.

ONE OF THE SPECIALTIES OF MR. H. H. WALLACE, OF WOODSTOCK.

For the Poultry Weekly

BLACK MINORCAS.

THE above cut well represents the typical Black Minorca in the stately majestic attitude they can easily and naturally assume. Much has been said and written on this most popular and valuable addition to our pets both pro and con, but with all due justice to them from our experience in breeding, we must certainly add our quota in their favor. They lay a very large white egg, fully surpassing in size, if anything, their cousins-german, the Black Spanish, to which they are closely associated in many respects, though

excelling them undoubtedly in the vigor, hardness and general freedom from weakness or physical debility, often shown in the Spanish. As to the number of eggs they produce, they are there on that point every time. I have bred the Leghorn and now have them; yet a careful comparison between the two breeds leads me to the conclusion that, in this respect, they are the superior of the Leghorn, although by this statement, it must be clearly understood I mean nothing derogatory to the Leghorn, which taken all the year round, I believe has no compeers, save the Minorca. At least this is my experience and I breed two or three other

varieties beside, including the good old stand by Plymouth Rocks (White) which have their good traits too, in other respects. While saying all this in their favor, I must not omit their drawbacks as well, for they have them and so have every breed of fowl, yes and everyone of us too—male and female. No exceptions if we are only honest enough and straight forward to admit them.

My main, and I might say my only objection is that their beautiful large combs and wattles require to have a nice warm place for them during the winter; some place where the thermometer will indicate from 50 to 60 degrees, and if you have this then you have a place where the Minorca will show their powers of fecundity and will reward their owner with a nice basketful of fresh eggs during the winter.

Their young are easily raised; soon acquire that grand trait of self-reliance in looking after their own particular interests, which eminently fit them for developing into a successful and vigorous bird, and in my experience if I wanted to raise them free from that great chicken destroyer, the "louse," give me the incubator and brooder. Yes, and the "Gerred" incubator at that, and then you can raise them wholesale without loss.

I shall not prolong my remarks on them, but would only say: "The proof of the pudding is the preening o't."

H. H. WALLACE,

Woodstock, June 10th, '89.

"THE EMBRYO"

ON the fifth day the embryo has assumed a curved form, and the rudiments of feet can be distinguished. On the sixth day the heart assumes its permanent shape, and the pericardium, or heart covering is developed. On the seventh day the stomach and rudimentary intestines may be seen, as well as a rudimentary beak, and if the egg be broken a slight movement of the limbs is perceptible.

About this time, if placed in an egg-tester, the embryo will be seen oscillating in the shell. This movement is slow and regular, and leads the observer to imagine that the little chick is jumping up and down in play. After the thirteenth day the color of the chick may be determined, and the toe-nails make their appearance. Until the fifteenth day the embryo lies cross-wise of the shell, but at that time its position is changed, and it reclines lengthwise, with its head towards the large end of the shell, where is situated the air cell, now of greatly increased dimensions. At the end of the sixteen

days the white has entirely disappeared, by reason of absorption and evaporation. At this time, if the veins in the vicinity of the air-cell, are large and well marked, the vigor of the chick may be predicted.

The yolk, owing to the continued progress of segmentation, now presents the appearance of a mulberry, on its surface, and although attached to the embryo, lies outside the abdomen between it and the shell. On the nineteenth day the chick has been fully developed, and the yolk, enveloped and divided by its network of veins, is drawn into the abdomen through an opening, or, more properly speaking, the navel.* Thus does nature provide for the sustenance of the chick, for the space of at least twenty-four hours after its exit from the shell. And for this reason the feeding of chicks too soon after hatching is not conducive to the best results."

(Concluded next week.)

*Our note draws attention to a slight difference here, viz., unless the chick is ready to emerge from the shell on the nineteenth day the yolk will not be drawn in, but retain its place attached to the embryo, but being outside the abdomen till the chick is on the point of exit absorption of the yolk immediately precedes the exit of the chick from the shell, it is the very last act in the process of incubation. The least check from cold retards this proceeds of absorption of the yolk; and this means weakness or death to the chick; and is the most forcible argument against the continual opening of the doors of incubators, just at the time of hatching.

Any of our readers who are interested in this subject can prove it by watching carefully and taking notes of their experiments. It is one of the most interesting topics, and has occupied the attention of the greatest minds in the past, and no doubt will do the same in the future. We learn something new continually and yet the subject seems only partially exhausted. So wonderful are the smallest works of the great Creator of all things.

The work in a poultry yard is not heavy, but it is almost incessant. During the winter months it is less exacting, but from the time of early incubation until snow flies there is always something to do. The fowls must be cared for regularly and with system. Boys and girls can do this work, but must be intelligent and interested in their occupation.

FILTH AND LICE.

WHETHER filth can be said to stand in a causative relation to lice or not, it is certain that they usually "hunt in couples," and where you find the one, there is the other also. It is also a further fact that where lice are abundant eggs are scarce. And a still further fact is that where eggs are scarce profits grow exceedingly small and beautifully less, like the apples at the bottom of the barrel of a dishonest seller. The chain therefore is thus made: if you would have large profits you must have abundance of eggs; if you would have an abundance of eggs you must have a dearth of lice: if you would have a dearth of lice you must get rid of the filth in the houses. The moral is too obvious to require stating, but when you find a poultry man, who is making a handsome profit on his fowls, we advise you to make an inspection of his houses and see how neat everything is, how free from lice the premises are, and how happy and contented his fowls seem to be, as they go singing about their premises and inhale the fresh odor that arises from whitewashed walls, sanded floors and carbolic anointed roosts. These are matters that every poultryman should know, and, knowing should put into daily practice.

FOR THE POULTRY WEEKLY.

Turkey Laying Soft-Shelled Eggs.

HENRIETTA F. Buller.—We have received the following from Mr. W. J. Bell, of Banda, to whom we sent your letter. You will note he says it is not often the case for the turkey to lay soft eggs. I was speaking to another turkey breeder, and she expressed an opinion that it was a hurt to the hen's back. You could examine her for that. This lady says in many years experience she has not had *one* soft-shelled egg.

I give with pleasure my idea on turkeys laying soft-shelled eggs. When we used to have the old common turkeys we did not feed the hens any when laying, (very little any time for that matter,) and we had no soft eggs. The first two years we had the Bronze they were fed very sparingly and as they laid no soft eggs it is not the breed. The last two seasons I have fed shorts mixed with milk in the morning, and a full feed of wheat at night. For all those cases the range was unlimited. Well, last year I had a young hen, (and one this year) that after she had laid 7 or 8 eggs dropped three or four. soft

ones and then went on laying hard ones. I think the hens should be fed very sparingly and ground bone added to the soft feed. I have only had the one case each year. did not notice the symptoms you name.

As to the cock—I think it was undigested food and that he was sick a good while before noticed. I had one sick myself. He was very lively for two months after he began to fail in eating, so that unless he was watched closely he would not be noticed. This gobbler you name had liquid in his crop while mine had hard matter, (crop bound.) I see it stated that the liquid is more fatal.

W. J. BELL,

Banda, Ont.

If the liquid in the crop of cock was a watery white, it may have been dropsy of the crop, but it is a rare complaint. No cure for it.

What Was He Thinking of ?

DEAR Editor.—I see in Hamilton's Weekly of last week an article on "How to break up broody hens," which takes the cake. Methinks he forgot what he was writing about before he got through his article. He speaks of "cruelty to animals, whose owners should be put behind the bars," in the first part of his article, and then proceeds to say that he put his setting hens in a tub of water, presumably to cool off, and left them there over night. Well, well, did he think they were ducks? Didn't he know that hens would drown? Then again, he says, "When I find a hen that wants to sit, I take her very gently and put her into a coop and leave her from one to six days without food or water," and she is cured. Well, I should think she would be. So would the writer of the article or any one else without food or water for six days. Now, readers, this man that believes in putting others behind the bars for using other means for breaking up sitting hens advocates two remedies "that he knows by experience" to effectually cure sitting hens, which are first-class cases to put those parties that follow his advice "behind the bars" he speaks of. Cured! Well, I should say so. I know of a remedy that was published a short time ago as a cure for the Roup. It will save time and be more humane and will not be put down as cruelty, which I will warrant to forever cure any sitting hen. "Take the hen in question, lay her neck across a block and with a downward stroke of a sharp axe or hatchet separate the spinal vertebra just back of the head." This is much better than

the slow death of starvation or drowning. He says, "Try it." Do so, readers, and thusly you can reduce the number of sitting hens and your flock also."

The article reminded me of the old lady that had a hen and chickens shut up in a coop. She fed them on whole corn. The chicks kept dying. A neighbor calling, she related her grievance. "On what do you feed them?" the neighbor asked. "On corn," replied the old lady. "Your chicks can't eat whole corn," said the neighbor. "Don't the old hen nurse them?" said the old lady. "Methink that putting setting hens in water to drown or shutting them up to starve was cut off the same piece with the old lady's idea.

Yours,

H. A. JONES.

Worcester, Mass.

Reader—Please look at the above and remember what we told you a week or two ago on this subject of broody hens. It seems hardly possible that any one should rush into print with such plans for "breaking up a hen." We trust the hens were duly grateful that their owner as he says "took them up very gently" to put them in the coop, previous to keeping them "from one to six days without food or water." It must have been balm to their sufferings whenever the thought crossed their henly minds that "he took us very gently." We can fancy as their gizzards called for material to grind, and their parched tongues longed for one drop, *even one drop*, of cool water; that the thought, "he took us very gently," would come as dew from heaven and allay their pangs. Poor suffering, feverish creatures; let us hope you will be cured of your broodiness indeed, forever! To keep a hen with the fever of brooding upon her, without water for such length of time, is the essence of cruelty.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY.

Hints for Raising Chickens Artificially.

EVEN those who rely on the old established incubators of dame nature will occasionally have broods of young chickens, who from one cause and another have lost their mothers; and have, if valuable, to be hand raised. To such these hints are addressed as well as to those who use patent incubators.

The first thing to remember is that the hen is

one of the most incessant feeders of all God's creatures, and therefore frequent feeders of the highest importance. Every two hours from daylight to sundown is not at all too often to feed young chicks up to three weeks old. The food too should be *fresh* each time, especially if mixed with milk, never allowed to get sour. Another point of great importance is always to feed hard food the last thing at night (by lamp light in early spring) so as to leave something in the crop the best part of the night; and for the same reason the first morning feed should be soft and easily digested, because then the crop has been empty some hours. With regard to artificial heat it is better to have too much than too little; from 65° to 75° should be the range and so long as the chicks can get into the fresh air if they want 80° will not hurt them for a time. Excessive heat is apt however to make them tender, and a mean of 70° is about right.

Cold is not nearly so fatal as *wet*, and on a dry frosty day chickens will endure and enjoy the cold if they get an occasional warm up. Damp however should be the signal for prompt confinement. Exercise is a prime necessity. Therefore if forced to keep them confined, litter some oatmeal or crushed grain among the straw or chaff and let them hunt for it, or hang up a small bit of well cooked meat almost out of their reach. It amuses them to peck at it and their owner to watch them. Lastly it pays well to feed high from the first day. A farmer of my parish told me the other day of an orphan brood he reared and how well they did. The hen stole her nest in a granary where there was a lot of millet seed, and when at three weeks old a wicked weasel or some such animal severed her jugular the farmer took pity on them and every day gave them as much millet, tail wheat, oatmeal porridge boiled very dry and green food as they could eat. The first egg was laid in a little over five months, the second in another week, and all the pullets were laying before they were six months old and continued through the winter. The cockerels were killed at about fourteen to sixteen weeks old and in prime condition. "That showed me the importance of feeding the young birds well" said he "and now I never grudge them the best of everything."

ROBT. W. RAYSON.

Lombardy, Ont.

A young man of Americus had his picture taken Tuesday, also one of his Pointer dog. Then he called on a young lady, presented the pictures, and asked her to take her choice. She selected the picture of the dog, and remarked that she would look at it and think of him.—Americus (Ga.) Recorder.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY.

Kempenfeldt Association.

A MEETING of the Kempenfeldt Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held on Thursday evening, June 6th, at the Decorative Parlors of Messrs Love and Morrison 128 Dunlop St. Barrie.

The chair was taken by the 1st vice President, Mrs. W. C. G. Peter with a fair attendance of members.

The meeting was called to order after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Upon a cordial invitation from Mrs. Peter to have next meeting at her residence in Angus, Mr. P. Love moved that the next meeting be at Angus which was seconded and carried. At this meeting it is intended to discuss the advisability of holding a winter show the coming winter and other important business. Rev. W. H. Barnes tendered his resignation as president on account of his weak state of health which deprived him of filling the position as he wished. After some discussion and a feeling of much regret among the members, his resignation was accepted. It was moved by Mr. P. Love, seconded by Geo. H. Carley, that Mrs Peter be president which was carried.

The Secretary was instructed to push constitutions and by-laws through the printers hands. There being no further business of importance the meeting was adjourned til 1st Thursday in July or such date as may be fixed. We anticipate a large meeting as Angus in July.

Geo. H. CARLEY, Secy.

Barrie, June 10th, 1889.

❖ QUERY * DEPARTMENT. ❖

J. C. JACKSON.—I have some Wyandotte chicks and they are nearly black, are they pure? One has a single comb and the others all rose comb; should they not all be double combed? Regina, N. W. T.

No doubt they are pure and if all are so nearly black, they are all pullets. The Standard requires the Wyandotte to have a Rose comb, but they will sometimes throw a single comb though this defect seldom occurs now; a bird having a single comb should be religiously excluded from the breeding pen, no matter what merit it may possess every other way, it is obstinately inherit in the progeny.

. BEGINNER.—I think it is very nice to have a poultry department in the **BEE JOURNAL**, and nicer still to have a picture of the birds so we can see what kind they are. Last week you had a picture of the Plymouth Rock; are they a real good kind to keep just for the family use, or do they sit very much? The one in the **JOURNAL** looks to be larger than those I see around here. Do you think it is too large for the breed? Wishing the poultry department a long life.

Newmarket.

We are always glad to hear a good word for the **JOURNAL** and glad you like the cut. We intend to make illustrations quite a feature in the near future, but as we are only just beginning, we are as it were, only getting into our working clothes. The Plymouth Rock in the last issue is not larger than the specimens would be, if of prime stock, and Mr. Sid Conger owns nothing but first class birds, and has been a prize winner for many years on that variety. The Plymouth Rock is one of the best for family purposes; in fact its position in the poultry world has been won by its merits as a general purpose fowl, more than by its beauty. They are very docile, and great foragers. They are not persistent sitters.

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.

Remove the males from the breeding pens and keep the sexes separated during the moulting season.

Mrs. McKAY.—I congratulate you on the amelioration of your paper by the addition of the poultry pages. I have Plymouth Rocks and so the **JOURNAL** is doubly interesting. Papineauville, Que.

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. Ltd., Beeton,

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

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

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

POULTRY AND BEES.

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

FARM AND GARDEN.

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

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

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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.

BOX 18,

DEER PARK, ONT.

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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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Flat Rock, Ind.

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-AND-

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SID CONGER, FLAT ROCK,
INDIANA.

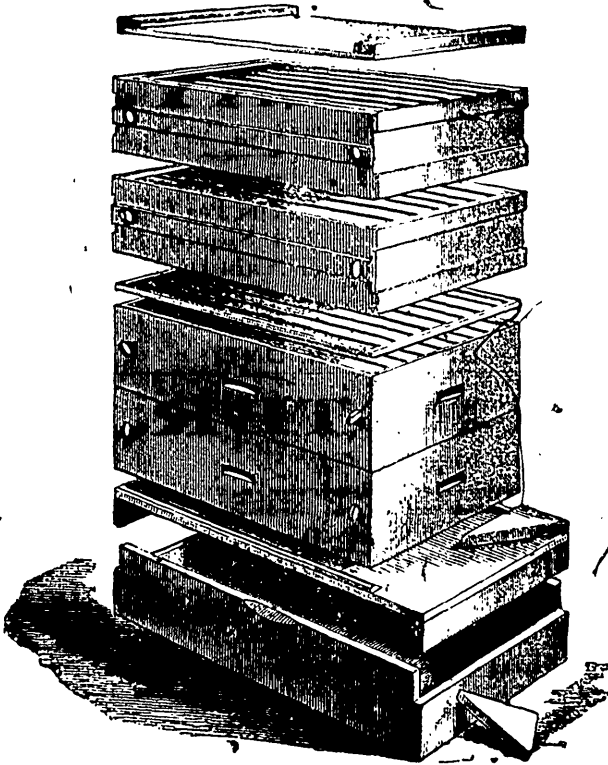
HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE.

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

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

JAMES HEDDON.
DOWAGIAC, MICH.



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....	12½ in.	13½ in.	12½ in.
Eight frame...	10½ "	13½ "	12½ "
The frame measures	12½ "	10½ "	

NINE FRAME HIVES.

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey - Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up.....	1 00	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 4½x4½x1½ sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80		75
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either 1 rests or skeleton crates. (1 rests take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections; skeleton crates take 27 4½x4½x1½ sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80		75
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	75	83	80	78	75
No. 42—No. 41 in flat	65	62	60		55
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up....	70	75	63	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat	55	52	50		45

EIGHT FRAME HIVES

No. 45—Same as No. 33, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00
No. 46—No. 45 in flat	1 00	95	90		80
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3½x4½x1½ sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	65		63
No. 49—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 50—No. 49 in flat	75	70	65		63
No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	75	72	70	67	65
No. 52—No. 51 in flat	55	53	50		45
No. 53—Same as No. 43, but holding only 8 frames, made up	65	62	60	57	55
No. 54—No. 53 in flat	45	42	40		35

REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARDS AND REVERSERS FOR COMBINATION HIVE.

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

Price each in lots of.....	1	5	10	20	50
No. 55—Without perforated metal, made up.....	25	24	23	22	20
No. 56—No. 55 in flat.....	22	21	20	19	17
No. 57—With perfd 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

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Beeton, Ont

The Queen of Incubators.

200 EGGS, SELF-REGULATING, \$25.00

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

H. D. MOULTON, Taunton Mass.

SEND US \$2.50

And we will send you a good serviceable man or boy

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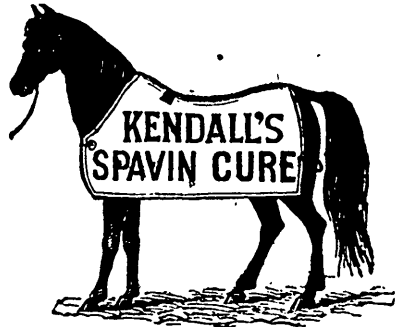
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