

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 5 BEETON, ONT., APRIL 24, 1889. WHOLE No. 213

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
& POULTRY WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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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.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY.

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One full colony of pure Italians \$3 each. Ten colonies \$4.75 each, twenty or more colonies \$4.50 each. Tested Italian queens with enough bees to hatch one comb of sealed brood, sent by express before June, \$2.50 each for five queens \$2.25 each, for ten queens \$2 each. After June 1st ten per cent. off for queens. Safe arrival guaranteed, and references given when wanted.

Address JULIUS HOFFMAN,
Canajoharie, N. Y.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS A SPECIALTY.

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

Address, ANDREWS & LOCKHART,
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YES, all the Bees you want by the pound. Will be able to ship by May 5th to 10th if weather keeps fine. All kinds of Bee Supplies at rock bottom prices. Send for Price List for 1909.

R. E. SMITH,
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BEES FOR SALE.

BEST IS CHEAPEST.

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

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

IMPORTED QUEENS.

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

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

CHAS. BIANCONCINI, Bologna, Italy.

WHO WANTS BEES.

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

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
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FOR SALE.

OUTFITS for making Two-Ounce Shaving Sections, consisting of one Foru and a Sample Frame of 30 sections made up, ready to lift off the form, also enough veneer to make 1,000 Sections. All packed and delivered at the Express Office, for \$2.50.

Address W. HARMON,
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In responding to this advt. mention the C. B. J.

BEE SUPPLIES.

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

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont., (Box 470).

BROTHER BEE-KEEPERS

If you wish any supplies or Fdn. made, please drop me a card before you ship, as I am not certain that I can get it out for you. Only brood fdn. made this season. A few Hives, Supers, Brood Frames, and Bees for sale. "Empire State" Potatoes for sale.

WILL ELLIS,
St. David's, Ont.

A POSTAL CARD

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

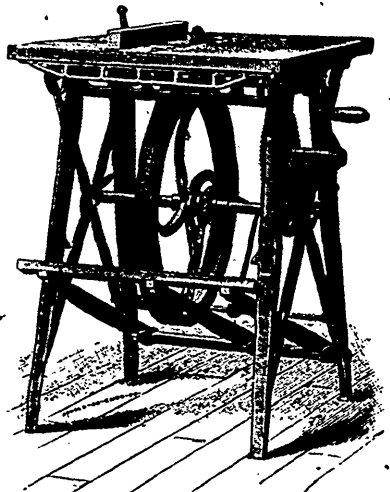
The Production Of Comb Honey!

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

Barnes Foot Power Machinery.



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

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

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEEES

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

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

I HAVE 600 pounds of very nice white Honey on hand for which I solicit offers. ERNEST SCHULZ Kilworthy, Ont.

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

BEEES FOR SALE.—15 colonies, good and extra strong, in Root's winter chaff hives. Must be sold, as the owner is giving up bee-keeping. Inspection invited. P. R. SHAVER, Box 84, Stratford.

POULTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

EGGs from prize winning Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. My breeding stock are all prize winners and will average 80 points. Buff and Black Cochins imported stock. Will only have a few settings to spare this season. Send on your orders at once. Young stock for sale after Sept 1. Eggs \$3.00 per 13 No reduction. G. H. HANSLER, Tilsburg, Ont.

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

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

WANTED GOOD, reliable men can find permanent employment for Maple Grove Nurseries of Waterloo, N. Y. Good SALARY and expenses paid weekly. Liberal inducements to beginners. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. Established over 20 years. All goods first-class. Write at once for terms. Address J. M. KAY, Gen. Manager, St. Thomas, Ont. (Mention this paper.) 61-12

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, Truro, Mass.

**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, Waynesburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

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

BEEES FOR SALE.

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



BEEES FOR SALE.

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

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

1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

ITALIAN QUEEN BEEES.

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

Untested Queens 0.90
Sent by mail and safe arrival guaranteed; also nuclei and full colonies. Eggs of Pekin ducks and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, \$1.00 per setting of thirteen.

Address,
W. P. HENDERSON,
Murfreesboro' Tennessee.

REDUCTION

LAWN MOWERS

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

10 inch cut \$4.75 | 14 inch cut \$5.25
12 inch cut \$5.00 | 16 inch cut \$5.50

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

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

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 5 BEETON, ONT., APRIL 24, 1889. WHOLE No. 213

EDITORIAL

THE newest revelation in the bee-keeping world is the early publication of a work entitled "Scientific Queen Rearing," by G. M. Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y., which is to make its appearance about May 1st. As a practical man there is no one better able to do justice to the subject treated; and we may all look for a treat as soon as the Messrs Newman issue the work.

THE "BOSS" SECTION PRESS.

WE have just had a pleasant visit from Mr. J. E. Wakeman, of Lockport, N. Y., a member of the firm of Wakeman & Crocker, whose mission here was to make arrangements for the manufacture in Canada of their section press, an engraving of which we show below.

Satisfactory terms were arranged, whereby we possess the sole right of manufacture of these in the Dominion, and in a few weeks we will have a stock ready for shipment.

While we have all been progressing rapidly in the line of improvements for making work in the apiary light and pleasant there has not, up till now, been any machine brought out which rendered the driving of sections together anything more than a tedious job, and one requiring almost more patience than the average bee-keeper is possessed of.

How tiresome it was to hammer a few hundred sections together the old way, and how very many were broken by a side long tap of the hammer. These vexations are all done away with under the new *regime*, where this machine is introduced. The makers say they have put together 100 in six minutes; at that



rate one could easily put together a thousand in an hour, or ten thousand a day. Any boy or girl can use it, and use it fast, too, with but little practice.

The standard size is made for the 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 section, but we can make them to suit any size of section, if specifications are sent. The same size press suits the 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 sections, by the attachment of a small temporary block which will accompany press desired for that size. The engraving gives as good a description of it as we possibly can in words.

When putting the section together, the cutter fold is placed back in the right-angled uprights, and held in position by the thumb of the left hand, which is there ready to slip it out after the pressure has been applied.

Our readers may rest assured that when such men as Prof. A. J. Cook, W. E. Clarke, L. E. Gates, and others recommend it that it is worth having. One man writes that he "never bought

anything to use about the apiary that gave him such satisfaction."

It might be well to mention that the machine is to fold and close one piece sections. The price is \$2.00.

WINTERING SURPLUS QUEENS.

IN LAST fall we mentioned that we intended trying to winter queens in very small nuclei. Our foreman decided to change the programme a little just before we went into winter quarters and constructed a hive that would hold the nuclei.

There were three entrances on each side and two in each end making ten in all.

The different compartments of the hive were partitioned off with wire cloth in such a manner as to prevent the bees from mixing and yet allow the heat to pass from one nucleus to another.

The entrances we partitioned off by strips of tin projecting out about six inches and nearly that height, thus preventing them from mingling together at their entrances except when they took wing and flew around.

Each one of the ten nuclei had two frames of comb about fifteen inches long and three and three-quarter inches wide.

Each of these combs was filled two-thirds full of honey and was the usual thickness of worker comb.

It was supposed that they had ample stores and there was no thought of their starving.

This 15th day of April we have set them out and examined them, finding every one dead. Eight of the ten had starved to death apparently for want of stores, as there was no food in any of the combs, and they had evidently been dead some time. The other two had probably killed their queens, as we could find no queen in either.

They had a little honey left and very few bees in either compartment. After they were put in the bees either flew out and went into the other compartment before they were set into winter quarters, or perhaps went back to their old stand although they may have come out in the bee house. However there was only about a spoonful of bees in each place. The other eight had plenty of bees and they seemed to have bred

during the winter. Our impression is that board boxes, say one inch through, making hives the same size as these compartments would have been better, as each nuclei would then have had its own heat and only that and would not have bred or consumed their stores so rapidly as was the case with these.

Although this experiment is an entire failure we are quite sanguine that we can winter queens yet, but ten nuclei crowded together would necessarily make a great deal of heat and we think keep up the excitement. We found a great many hanging to the wire cloth as if they had been trying to get through from one compartment to the other. There seemed to be nearly as many on the wire cloth as on the combs, but we think if there had been honey enough that about half of them would have lived.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A MEDLEY FROM MCKNIGHT.

I KNOW there is a strong disinclination on the part of those who conduct a journal devoted to the interests of a particular industry to publish anything that does not relate exclusively to such industry. But the greater part of what appears in such papers month after month and year after year is necessarily stale and without much interest to old subscribers. Bee journals are no exception to the rule. If we glance through the best of them for five or six years back we find the same topics treated in much the same way from the start to the finish. In the last year's numbers may be read an epitome of the contents of those of former years. From the nature of things this can hardly be avoided. It is therefore a relief to me, and possibly to others as well, when some one, even though he be an Ishmaelite, squeezes in a fresh subject or a new idea, though it be faded, as is generally the case, to be kicked about for a while, killed off, and soon laid in the grave to rest. Of late we have had several such breaks in the monotony of bee literature, among them "The conformation of the bee's sting," "hibernation," and "the priority of location," which have added variety to the usual bill of fare, but the grave is yawning to receive them and something fresh is "devoutly to be wished." It is especially gratifying in this time of bareness to find some bold spirit like Dr. Mason shake off the manacles with which perverse editors would tie the hands of their correspond-

ants, stretch out his strong arm and take some bilious brother by the collar, shake life into him and fun out of. The Doctor deserves the kindly feelings so universally entertained for him because of his sunny, funny, felicitous contributions to the journals. I could appreciate these all the more if the Doctor would refrain from clutching at my own collar, lifting me up as he does and playfully poking me in the ribs. Such frolics may be fun to him, but they leave an unpleasant sensation beneath the fifth rib of yours truly, and in my wrath I feel like giving him a bit of my mind. I know it is folly to attempt to convince a man of his eccentricities by pointing them out to him. He is sure to refuse to mend his manners immediately; subsequent reflection, however, may cause him to improve. I should be willing to uncomplainingly put up with his rough handling and forgive the frolicking moods of which they are the outcome if he were a little *cosmopolitan*; but I fear he is too much hide-bound to ever be healthy. His weakest point is his anti-British proclivities. He is clearly of the opinion that "no good thing can come out of Nazareth." He would not be associated with a Nazarene even in a cartoon. Hear him complain in last issue of the C. B. J. because "Amateur Expert" brought him into proximity with a Scotchman and myself. "He must mix me up in a cartoon with Mr. McKnight and a very dear old friend from Scotland." I take this opportunity of informing Dr. Mason that however much he may be chagrined by the association, that Scotchman and this Irishman are not a bit flattered by being grouped with the "other fellow." I can at any rate speak for myself in the matter. I am pleased to be in company with an honest Scotchman and I would not at all object if the cartoon embraced a beef-steak and pudding-eating Englishman like "Amateur Expert" himself, or a whole-souled generous German like Muth of Cincinnati, but a nondescript American whose pedigree could not be traced out by a Philadelphia lawyer—! "Fie, "Amateur Expert," how dare you do it? What is an American anyway? The best answer I can venture to give is the definition handed down to us by one of Dr. Mason's own countrymen. Here it is:

"English, Irish, French and Spanish,
German, Italian, Dutch and Danish,
Crossing their veins until they vanish
In one conglomeration."

Who cares to be associated with such a mongrel? Bear in mind it is not the *wan* I object to. It is the type. Because a man of this type is a "man of many fathers" is it reason why he should indulge in the misguided belief that he has a right to domineer over those who cannot

boast of such a variety. The Doctor is evidently proud of his origin—proud of the zig-zag line from whence he sprang. But to be over proud is not a good thing. It is said to come from a disreputable source. A humorous American poet has warned his countrymen against indulging in it when he says:

"Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes
But learn for the sake of your soul's repose
That all proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation."

The Doctor is not only proud of his country, but he is "spoiling for a fight." Like a tipsy Irishman at Donnybrook he is marching round twirling his stick and enquiring. "Will some one tread on the tail of my coat." He is especially anxious to bring down his black thorn on the head of a Canadian, for on page 149 A. B. J. we find him declaring. "I'm not afraid of any or all the Canadians that breathe"; again in the C. B. J. page 51 he says: "If you have one or more correspondents anywhere that think I can be licked, or have the fun-so shaken out of me that I am not ready for another licking or more fun, let him put in an appearance." Now, I am not going to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the Doctor, for I am of all things a man of peace, but if there is a man of all others of whom I am least frightened, it is the man who talks loudly. Generally he does not mean fight. He only means to frighten. But Canadians are not easily frightened, and it does not disturb their equanimity a bit to hear a citizen of "the greatest nation on 'arth" declare that he "can whip all creation"! We are accustomed to that kind of thing and have learned to estimate such bragadocio at its worth. I am inclined to believe the Doctor's pugilistic proclivities are of recent growth, else we would have the pleasure of addressing him as Major-General Mason. He now boasts a bushy hirsute appendage on his chin which time has mingled with a silver grey, and he must have been in prime fighting trim before Lee resigned the sword of the South to Grant. Where was he when Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and Chickahominy were being fought? Was he then one of those timid youths who develop into courageous men only at an advanced period of their existence?—and because of his youthful timidity the honor of being now a retired colonel was lost to him. I am obliged to decline taking up the gauntlet thrown at the feet of my countrymen, as I am out of practice, having done all my fighting when a boy at school.

Owen Sound.

R. MCKNIGHT.

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

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Don't Fence Your Apiary.

It won't pay to keep a high fence around an apiary. Sixteen years ago I put a high tight-board fence at the north side of my apiary to make my bee yard warmer and protect the bees from raw cold winds. But I learned from experience in life's hard school that the time and lumber which I put on that fence was worse than wasted because, instead of it being a benefit, it proved to be an injury to the bees. In bright sunny days in winter, when the air was rather cold, the bees in the colonies close to the fence would come out and fly over the fence on the north side and die on the snow in the cold shade where there was no sun shining but very often a cool north breeze blowing. The great loss of bees on the snow showed plain enough that "over the fence was out." In spring the bees were often deceived by the fence as it caused many of them to fly about and get wasted on raw chilly days when they should have been in their hives. Some days in the honey season when the temperature in other places would be in the nineties, then the heat close to that fence would be something terrible on both myself and the bees. The combs in some of the colonies melted down and in others the bees would come out and hang in large patches on the sides of the hives. I then took the fence all away and have not had any fence near the bees in twelve years. My bee yard is in the center of Woodburn village. The village is in a hollow and is protected all around by large orchards and woods. It is one of the best sheltered places from winds or storms of any village I know of. Will the bee-keeper that sent query 226 to the C. B. J. tell us through the C. B. J. what he wanted to protect his bees from, where his apiary is or will be, and the kind of place and its surroundings?

WM. McEvoy.

Woodburn, April 10th, 1889.

In your location a fence seems hardly to have been needed. But had you been in an unsheltered spot, with the bleak winds throwing the loaded bees to the ground, your opinion of a fence would be different.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

LOSSES THROUGH DAMPNESS.

MY bees are all out. Some have life and some have none. When the winter set in most of them were fifteen miles away and nearly all the combs were filled with honey. I hesitated to move them

here thinking that the combs would break down and so I placed them in a root house near by and I saw or heard nothing of them till the 8th of April when I entered the store room and brought them into the light of day. On examination I found just fifty per cent had perished. Of the dead stocks two or three had starved, five or six had gone by diarrhoea, and two by the ravages of mice. The place was too damp, hence the disease. Moving bees has therefore in my experience a bad as well as a good side. The bad side has been manifest in the loss this spring, as those which I wintered in my home repository came through in good condition.

Yet it is remarkable that two stocks of bees of the same age, with stores equal in amount and condition, in a winter repository similar in every way will be so different in six months that one will be dead and the other as full of life as when it entered.

The weather here during the past ten days has been mainly favorable for bees, as they have been able to fly with the exception of two or three days and for the past week have been bringing in pollen.

I was interested in reading your defence of the alleged defects of the Combination hive, but I still believe that it would be greatly improved by the addition of the ninth frame. There are six weeks—from first of May till fifteenth of June—when eight frames are too few for the breeding capacities of a strong stock with a fairly prolific queen. Then again taken when stores are being put in for winter and bees raised which are to go through the long, cold months the space for brood and food will be found too contracted to secure the best results.

But if the bee-keepers of Canada could even agree on the size of a frame and use it exclusively it would be a great convenience, especially now when Canadian bee producers are fully able to supply the home demand for bees.

I hope that should the writer who allowed himself to be so far removed from the spirit of the injunction "to think no evil," as to imply that my account of the honey harvest in your journal last autumn was not true, read this he may allow it to pass without even suggesting to his nearest neighbor that it is a fish story."

J. R. BLACK,

Barrie, April 16.

Why didn't you bring them back on the cessation of the fall yield?

No doubt what you say about the damp repository had something to do with your losses, the damper the room the higher should be the temperature. If you could have maintained the heat at a point to disperse the moisture all would have been well no doubt.

PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPING.

BY D. A. JONES.

PAPER VII.

SPRING MANAGEMENT.

IN the bee-keeper's management of his hives in spring when the colonies are brought out of winter quarters, hinges in a great measure his summer's success. A colony properly cared for in the vernal season is the colony which is strong in bees at the commencement of the honey flow, the colony which makes profitable returns.

The three important points to be observed are

- 1st. Abundance of heat in the hive;
- 2nd. Abundance of stores;
- 3rd. A good laying queen. If not more than one year old the better.

As soon as the bees have had a purifying flight after being set upon their summer stands each hive should be carefully examined, all the dead bees and accumulations should be cleaned off the bottom board, the entrance regulated according to strength of colony, the empty frames removed, those containing stores crowded up to about an inch and a quarter of each other, only as many frames being left as can be well covered, if necessary adding frames of sealed stores or feeding as mentioned below. See that the division board fits snugly, put a good cushion of chaff on top with the edges and corners carefully tucked in, and then *leave them severely alone* for some time.

Those in need of nursing and attention should be examined, say once a week until the honey flow commences, and should any be found with a surplus of pollen or honey the combs may be exchanged with others in want.

SPREADING BROOD.

Do not spread your brood early in the season, and note whether the drone brood, if any is in the hive, is on the outside of the frames furthest from the brood nest, for that is where you want to see it. Drones are not desired until such time as young queens can be hatched.

DRONE-LAYING QUEENS.

It is not an uncommon thing for queens to die in fall or winter, and the bees to have other queens raised in their stead. Unable to obtain a flight even were there available drones, such queens being unfecundated are drone layers. Examine all colonies closely to see that the queens are good, and if one of these unfertile sovereigns is found, she must be destroyed and the colony treated as given in another paragraph dealing with doubling up colonies.

AS TO STORES.

Too much care cannot be taken to see that there is an abundance of stores, as two colonies of equal strength, one with plenty of stores, the other light, if examined later in the season will show the greatest difference. Number one with plenty will brood much faster and be far stronger. Scarcity of stores checks brood-rearing and ensures weak colonies at the commencement of the honey gathering. Few fully realize the quantity of stores consumed in the spring during brood-rearing. Some may open their hives and find a few pounds of stores in the combs, close them up and imagine they are all right. These stores may be consumed in less than a week, and in the height of the brooding season the ordinary consumption of stores by a colony amounts to several pounds a day. Colonies which appear to have plenty of stores at the time of examination may be found in a few days to have none. In this condition the bees will commence removing the food from the larvæ, biting holes in the same and as a last resort will suck out the contents. Colonies thus brought to want scarcely recover during the entire season; they appear to become discouraged and disorganized and lose all their vim and vigor. Those that have some stores and appear to be doing moderately well would do far better with a little surplus. They seem to realize that without a fresh supply starvation will soon be

staring them in the face and as a consequence brooding almost ceases.

FEEDING FOR STORES.

When colonies are found in need of sufficient food to carry them through to fruit bloom, additional stores may be given either by giving frames of sealed honey or by the use of a feeder either on top of frames or at entrance. I prefer the top feeders when much is required. There are various styles of feeders, many of them possessing great merit.

Honey may be fed if you have it, but should be thinned with water, making it so thin that the odor of the honey is largely dispersed. If used of too great consistency it is liable to incite robbing, or undue excitement causing an excessive consumption of stores. They do not brood as rapidly when thus excited, and are less devoted to their work.

Sugar syrup may be fed with good results and less danger from robbing, but great care should be taken to extract all remaining syrup from the combs at the beginning of the honey harvest. It is best fed by use of the feeder; in the absence of such raise the front of the hive a little and pour the syrup behind the division-board at the back of the hive, care being taken that the bottom is so tight that no leakage can possibly occur.

The quantity to be fed depends on the strength of the colony, and a little should be fed each week until the honey harvest commences, but only in quantity sufficient to keep up rapid brooding. This may be termed

STIMULATIVE FEEDING.

When it is desirable to have colonies brood more rapidly for the purpose of having them become strong, this feeding for stimulation may be resorted to. Where they have plenty of stores feeding is unnecessary, uncapping a portion of the honey every few days and reversing the combs will effect what is wished. When the colony is sufficiently strong to permit it the combs containing the least brood with the stores uncapped may be placed in the centre of the brood nest. The queen will soon fill the cells with eggs, the bees removing the honey to give her room. Should the cells be too long to raise

worker brood, it will increase the brood circle to shave the cells down to the necessary height when they will be occupied by the queen.

BUILDING UP WEAK COLONIES.

Weak colonies that are not queenless may be built up and strengthened by closing them up and keeping warm until later in the season. Doubling up a lot of weak colonies never appears to improve them very much and the plan of buying bees by the pound to add to such hives has never been a success with me. Pack the colony up closely to retain all the heat, take away all frames not covered by the bees and feed for stimulation.

The practice of taking a frame of brood and giving it to weak colonies is to be deprecated. A colony is never able to care for more brood than it has, and in giving a frame in this manner there is always a liability to chill. Robbing one colony to build up another is poor economy. When the weak colony has a choice queen which it is desirable to save I always give it young, just hatched bees. By selecting a comb with young bees enough may be picked off it and thrown in in a few minutes to strengthen the colony sufficiently to take care of the queen. Take the frame and jar the comb in order to make the older bees take wing and return to the old colony, before commencing to shake the young bees on to a cloth or paper spread in front of the hive they are intended for. Shake them a distance of four or six feet from the entrance as if shaken down close to the hive the few old bees that remain on the comb are liable to run in and cause the destruction of the queen. After they have remained on the paper a few minutes they may be swept towards the entrance with a feather or brush. This stirring will cause the old bees to take wing while while the young ones who have never marked the location pass into the weak colony. I once strengthened colonies containing only a queen and about two dozen workers in this manner so that in three days they were the strongest in the yard. But this cannot be done unless you have strong colonies to draw the bees from, and can spare them without injury.

DOUBLING UP.

There are those who are possessed of the idea that "doubling up" all the weak colonies will ensure a lot of strong stocks. Such has not been my experience in early spring. I have sometimes united a number at a time, and they have appeared to be quite strong, but on examination two weeks later have been found but little better than at the start. The old bees seem to die off more rapidly when doubled than when left in the weaker hive with their queen until the weather became sufficiently warm for them to carry on brooding themselves.

Any colony when set out can be united with another from the same repository when first set out, without caging queens or danger of having them destroyed; all having the same odor will not quarrel at such a time.

CLEANING HIVES.

A day or two after setting out the hives should be thoroughly overhauled and cleansed. With one spare hive this can be readily done. Place your clean and empty hive close alongside the one to be manipulated and transfer the frames and bees from one to the other, brushing all dead bees off the combs. Be very careful with those containing brood lest it become killed by chilling, and select for store combs those containing the most honey. This completed crowd up the bees, clean the hive they have just vacated and proceed in this manner until you have gone over the entire yard.

This is only requisite where the hives are foul smelling or the combs are mouldy or musty.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Coming Season will be a Good One for All.

EVERY one of my colonies have wintered well, and all are very strong in bees and have plenty of stores. This is one of the early springs; my bees gathered pollen here on the 9th of April. Last year the first pollen gathered was on the 26th of April. Last year was not only too dry but it was the off year for honey. This is the honey year and the clover and basswood will both shell out this season. Every bee-keeper had better prepare for plenty of swarms, because they are going to do plenty of that this summer. Bee-keepers

will all have honey to sell this fall and they will find that the best way to increase sales will be to have nothing to sell but what is choice. Grass seed will take well this season and every bee-keeper should sow or cause to sowed plenty of alsike clover in his section. The sales of comb foundation and sections will be large this summer, and other supplies will be in good demand. We will also see fine exhibits of the honey at the fairs this fall and the editors of bee journals will be on hand and will get many new names added to their lists. The old timers will whaok up and the new ones will shell out, because they know or should know that the bee journals are the best value that the bee-keepers can get for the money.

As old mother Shipton told many things that came to pass, I thought that I would try my hand at the business.

W. McEvoy,

Woodburne, April 10th, 1889.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

J. W. SPARLING.—As far as I have heard, bees have wintered well down this way. Mine carried in pollen on the 12th or 15 days earlier than last year.

Bowmanville, April 13th, 1889.

Wm. McEvoy.—In the C. B. J. of April 10th in my answer to query 227 you have made a mistake. The first word on the sixth line down from the top is a mistake, that word all should read fall. Please fill it right and oblige very truly yours.

Woodburn, April 15th, 1889.

T. J. ERNEST.—My nine colonies have wintered on the summer stands in first-class condition. Some of the colonies have three or four frames. I use your Combination hive exclusively and would have no other. Formerly I used the Jones single walled hive but I found it too large for wintering outside. I have lost but one colony in four years and that died by starvation. I attribute my general success to the information which I have received through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

J. REYNOLDS.—Went into winter quarters last fall with 40 colonies of bees, all fed up on sugar syrup. To-day, (April 13th,) they are all in the cellar in prime condition to all appearances. The ground is all bare and the pussy willows are out, and other bees are on them. My bees are quiet in the cellar. Last season was the first in my experience of over 28 years when every colony in my yard failed to gather honey enough to winter on. I fed all up on syrup at the end of the honey flow in september, as is usual for me, and then had to feed again in October or let some of them starve.
Clinton, Kennebec Co., Maine.

DESTROYING EGGS.

READER.—How can I remove the eggs of the queen or larvæ from a comb, or can they in any way be killed or disposed of so they will not hatch?

Sel the comb outside the hive overnight during cool weather. All will be chilled and dead in morning. Or a more rapid way would be to immerse the comb in cold water for an hour and sling out in extractor. Return comb to hive.

BROOD-REARING IN SECTIONS.

If sections having eggs or larvæ are placed in surplus cases and the eggs allowed to hatch will the bees store pollen in such sections? Or will allowing one laying of eggs to be hatched in sections improve the sections for sale?

Yes they are liable to store pollen around the brood to feed whilst raising the larvæ, and some may remain in the cells after the brood emerges. It also darkens the combs and larval cocoons make them tough and undesirable for table use. Such combs should be sold; if at all, as 3rd or 4th quality, and the purchaser should be told that brood had been hatched therein.

W. P. TAYLOR.—I went very cautiously to work with the queen excluding honey-boards, in trying how they could be used on the old Langstroth hives, doubting whether the three openings of about 12½ inches were sufficient to allow the bees to pass to the upper frames for extracting, and I had come to the conclusion that they were sufficient. Last season from some (to me) unexplained cause, in several hives the bees went up, but I had great difficulty in getting them down again at the end of the season and I had decided to give them easier access to the upper frames for another season by some such thing as the honey-boards you have latterly given with the new Heddon hives. But Heddon has said that he has found these three openings amply sufficient, and it would seem that with me they were so for the purpose of their passing up, but how is it that they would not return? Have you more than one size of perforated metal? and are the strips used in the honey-boards, cut from the ordinary sheets? or are they more specially for the purpose?

Fitzroy Harbor.

We have never found any difficulty in the bees returning to the lower story. If drones get above they, of course cannot get down, but they should not get up, unless they alight on the upper story during manipulation. With the queen-excluding honey-board as we now make them, we believe they are acknowledged by all who use them to be a great

advantage. We think something unobserved must have been the difficulty. We have known scattering bees to remain in second story, become chilled and fall on honey-board but cannot account for the trouble you mention without further particulars. We use only one kind of metal.

MRS. JAMES HAMILTON.—I bought two colonies of Italian bees from you last spring in May. One swarmed in June, the other in July. After the swarms came off I put supers on the old hives. The first filled one super. I also took out a frame of sealed honey from the back of the brood-chamber. The other partly filled a super. The two young swarms did well; within a month from when they swarmed they had the brood-chamber full of stores and brood. They made no surplus. Later on in the season one of the old colonies and one of the young ones swarmed, but as I was not expecting them to go off I lost them. This left the three colonies short of winter stores, and one of the three had a drone-laying queen and became weak. One had great numbers of bees. The other young swarm was in good condition in the fall. I killed the drone-laying queen and united the two weakest colonies and fed them granulated sugar syrup. I packed them in chaff. Two colonies were dead; I think one died of dysentery; the others did not seem to get the honey, as there was plenty. The honey that was nearly all granulated. The one that is left looks well, and has some honey yet; they are bringing in pollen. I am discouraged at my success.

How shall I keep the extra frames through the summer?

Hang them up in a dry room two inches apart. If they were fumigated with sulphur they could be set in hives close together and kept until you want to use them.

What good is there in granulated honey?—is it good to feed the bees?

Where honey is granulated in the comb let the bees take it out. They will extract the moisture and drop the sugary particles on the bottom-board.

Granulated honey when liquified is as good food as any other. In all probability it did not granulate until after the bees died, then lack of warmth caused solidification.

My neighbors have black bees. Mine are beautiful Italians. How can I keep them from getting mixed? Some of those which died were nearly black.

Your queens are liable to mate with black drones, but by breeding from pure queens you will gradually weed out the black blood even from your neighbors' apiaries.

Ravenshoe, Ont., April 13.

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.

INTRODUCTORY.

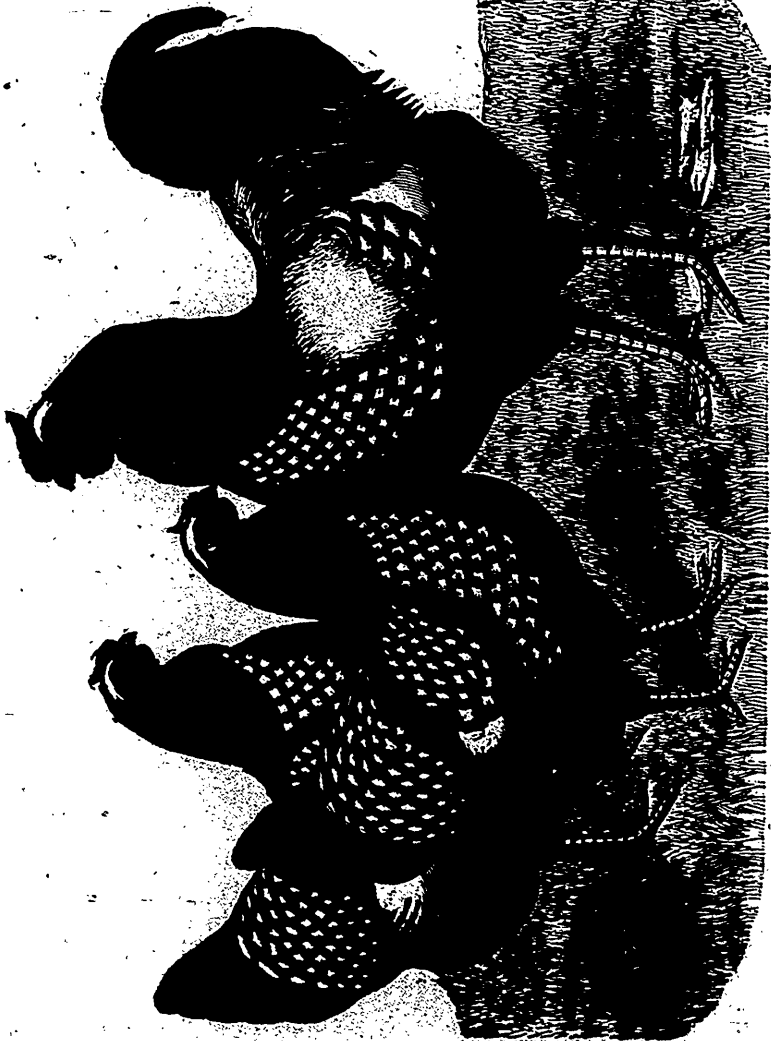
To the Bee-Keepers and Poultry-Keepers of Canada, Greeting :

THE publishers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, having been often spoken to by many subscribers and others on the subject of the bee and poultry keeping as a combined industry, and being desirous to add to the general interest in the matter, have opened this Poultry Department in the wish to benefit all. It is not intended as a rival to the many excellent Journals that devote part of their space to this great industry, but as an auxiliary. The idea they have is that, with their large list of subscribers already interested in bee culture, the introduction of a Poultry Department will stimulate in quarters that are entirely new the interest in poultry matters in a very great degree. In this hope the publishers feel confidence in asking for the hearty support and good will of all fanciers and poultry keepers, and not least, the right hand of good fellowship from their brethren of the Poultry press. There is no doubt that the two industries can be allied with pleasure and profit to those who engage in it intelligently, and to those of limited income who are not fitted for a laborious occupation. It opens a certain avenue to independence, if not more. The one particular thing

that makes the two work so well together is, that the seasons of labor are so widely separated in these departments. In winter, while the bees are at rest, and requiring no, (or but little) time or attention, the poultry are in their working quarters: winter is the poultry keepers busy time. There are but few of our bee-keepers who are not able to more than double their profits by adding a flock of good fowls. To their interest we devote this part of our journal. We shall in no degree abate our interest in the bee-keepers' department, but strive to make it better, in fact keep on the progressive as we have in the past. The journal will be the same price, viz., only one dollar per year. It is the only weekly published in connection with bees and poultry, and the price places it within the reach of all. It is practical and interesting, and will well repay the owner of a few hives of bees or small flock of fowls, in fact they cannot afford to do without it. In connection with the poultry department, there will be a column devoted to questions for the use of those who may require information on all matters appertaining to their breeding, raising, feed, housing etc. Our time being so fully occupied with the BEE JOURNAL, we have made arrangements with Mr. W. C. G. Peter, of Angus, to take editorial charge of the poultry department. He is well known as a successful breeder and exhibitor, is a thoroughly practical man, with a sound knowledge of poultry matters, and one who delights to share his experience with others. His heart is in the work, and we feel in placing this part of the journal in his hands, that our subscribers an

The description of the brood shown is as follows: "Prince Leo and his makes include some of the very finest stock I own, and if any bird does not suit I will gladly receive him back. I believe they are as fine a pen of Wyandottes as I ever had. Prince Leo has a fine low comb which curves down close to back of head; his wing bars are heavy, and ruff very even and true. This pen has been selected and mated for the finest results in Ohio, and I would not hesitate to place my reputation as a breeder at stake on the result you will get number one standard stock.

Whitewashing can be done advantageously in the months of April and May, for the spring cleansing of the hen-houses. This should be performed at least twice every year, and at each session it should be done thoroughly. Do not mixe mat- ters, but ply the brush vigorously. Use plenty of whitewash, and close all cracks.



BLACK LACED WYANDOTTES.

(The property of W. P. Tapscott, of Brampton, Ont.)

Of the breed shown in the engraving here with, the owner says: They have more good points and fewer faults than any breed I know. The breed is of American origin, produced by crossing some of the leading varieties, and combines the peculiar excellencies of each. They have erect and graceful carriage; ear lobes and wattles a bright red; clean yellow legs; yellow beaks and yellow skin. Their plumage is white heavily laced with black, the tail being solid black. They have low rose combs, therefore not so liable to become injured by frost as the single-combed breeds. They are active and hardy and mature early, pullets often commencing to lay at four and five months old. As winter layers they are unequalled. They are also good sitters and quiet mothers. As a table fowl they are plump, small in bone and of a most delicious flavor. Standard weight of each cock, 8 pounds; of hen, 6½ pounds.

poultry friends will extend a hearty welcome to him. So we leave this now, a little venture that will, we trust, be helpful to many who are striving to find agreeable means of employment. The country is blessed with hosts of good men and women who can make their lives happy and independent in these industries, and build up the country in usefulness, enlarge its resources, and extend its commercial enterprise. There is no other business open to those who only possess a very small capital, where the returns are so sure, so quick and so constantly increasing. Hoping this work may prosper and accomplish our desires, we send it forth with the old time "God speed" and "Good luck."

YOUNG CHICKS.

IS there any object in nature that is so perfectly beautiful at its entrance into life as a little chick? There, certainly is not. I love to watch their active movements, their restless little feet, and get the bright quick glance so saucily turned upon me. But we are apt to forget that, independent as it appears to be, it is a very infant in point of fact, entirely depending upon those in charge as to how long its lease of life shall be. An hour in the hot sun at noon-day, or a chilly wind for a like period, and the frail thread of life in the wondrously active little body is broken. There is, I firmly believe, no occupation more suitable for women and girls that will be so profitable, and yet keep them in the bloom of health and vigor, than the business of poultry raising. How many young girls, who are delivering up their health and youthful bloom in factories, work rooms and the like, or even sitting at home sewing steadily week in and week out and in the busy season long into the nights, who would be spared in health and strength to bless happy homes, if instead they had taken up poultry raising! Fathers, mothers, if your daughters have a liking for the work, give them a chance at it, get them some stock to be proud of, and keep them near you, fresh and young, instead of paying a premium to shut them up in a vitiated atmos-

phere to learn a trade away from you, often returning mere wrecks of the girlish beauties you sent away a year ago. It is, I feel assured, one of the future fields of success for the girls of to-day. I trust I am not mistaking the signs, and if I live to see that day, when I catch sight of the girls and women who engage in it, shall I see a sickly, pallid company? No, sir. They will be the girls to fall in love with—hearty, strong, rosy, merry girls, and I almost envy the man already who is to get one of them for his own. She is sure to be lovable and loving, the care of helpless creatures enlarges our sympathies, and so you see the lads of the future are to be blessed indeed.

A WORD FROM THE HILLS.

WE clip the following from the Poultry Monthly. It is pregnant with meaning for many who are striving against adverse fate and ill health in our own Province of Ontario, and bears good sound advice to beginners as to starting into such a venture carefully. There is plenty of land—cheap land—in Ontario, that would starve a farmer but is well adapted for the raising of poultry, and will give good returns:

I want to tell the readers of the Poultry Monthly a bit of my experience. Four years ago I came to California, broken in health, with little or no means, and with a family dependent on me for support. A year of clerking in San Francisco, and of the most meagre, hand-to-mouth existence, eked out by various little contrivances of my dear and helpful wife to increase the size of the family purse, and I was again disabled by my old malady—lung trouble. We had saved four hundred dollars, although we had lived in almost the bitterest poverty in the meantime, but we had saved with one object—to acquire a little land. Action of some kind was necessary, if we would not starve. During this year I had been making many enquiries about California land, trying to determine whether or not I should take up a claim, but finally decided that in the state of my health, and considering the size and tender years of my young family, this would not be advisable. A sale of lands in the foot-hills

of the beautiful Napa valley attracted my attention, and without having seen it I purchased one hundred acres of land at two dollars per acre. It was hilly and well wooded, and my cabin cost me little besides the labor of my own hands.

I cannot detail the struggles of the first year or two. They would fill your entire number. The "Job's comforters" among my friends said: "What can you do with such land?—it is fit for nothing." But I knew better. There were two beautiful springs of running water; there was also a little level land, enough on which to locate a house and garden. I did not aim high at first. I bought a trio of turkeys, and the first years raised twenty-four and feed enough for a much larger flock later on. On holidays we dined on the extra gobblers. Unfortunately there were more of them than we could have wished. The next year we raised one hundred and marketed seventy-five, on which we allowed at least a net profit of one dollar each. Not much, you will say, for two years' work. Ah, but think of the stock of health thrown in. As we had made a living beside, living principally, it is true, on what we could raise and such game as I could shoot, I allowed that \$75 for interest on \$400 for two years was not so bad. Besides this, my land is better worth five dollars an acre now than it was two dollars when I bought it.

I am always cautious; had I not been I would have started with a dozen trios instead of one, but it was only an experiment and I had no money to waste. The secret of turkey raising in this country is to keep them from wild animals at night, and to keep them from lice at all times. Do not let the old hens out with their flocks until the grass is dry, and be sure to shut them up at night. Any sort of coops will do, provided you keep them clean, whitewashed and free from lice. They should have a board floor, to keep out skunks and other four-footed enemies, but cover this with clean sand. As soon as the turkeys are big enough, let them roost in the trees, cutting off the lower limbs so that a fox cannot climb them. Double barbed wire about the trunks will also prove a protection. There are such quantities of grasshoppers and insects in these new countries that the turkeys will almost provide themselves

with food, besides the wild oats and weed seeds, which exist in great abundance.

Thank God, I shall never again stand behind a counter. I have increased the size of my cabin from two rooms to four, and while I still must make haste slowly, we have been happier, healthier, and have lived far better than we ever did in the city, East or West, on my modest clerkship's income. If the world goes hard with you, and you are not afraid of hard work, come and try it.

H. A. J.

Napa, Cal.

ONLY EGGS AND CHICKENS.

WE are indebted to Mr. Felch's valuable book "Poultry Culture" for the subjoined extracts: Capt. J. E. Whilk in an article on the future capabilities of the country in poultry breeding" says: "France is perhaps the only nation that recognizes the poultry and egg trade as a source of wealth to its people, and protects and encourages it as it would any other business which brings a revenue to and betters the financial condition of its citizens. Under this fostering care the poultry and egg trade of that country has grown year by year until it has reached gigantic proportions, not only meeting the demands made upon it for home consumption, but also supplying the English markets with more than \$13,000,000 worth of this class of food annually. The value of eggs and poultry consumed in France is estimated at \$110,000,000; add to this the exports to England and we have \$123,000,000, which represents an industry that is looked upon by too many of our farmers and business men as being "too insignificant to merit consideration."

"In 1878 a convention of butter, cheese and egg producers was held in Chicago, the most careful and reliable statistical reports that could be gathered were placed before them, and we find that the annual production of eggs was valued at \$180,000,000, and the poultry sold at \$70,000,000," and all this from a business "too insignificant to merit consideration."

Mr. Felch says further that "It is the duty of all men who have the development of the country at heart to encourage this important industry." The above figures, quoted from Poultry Culture must be greatly augmented, in the last ten years rapid progress has been made and the sum now represented would be far in excess of even those enormous figures.

For the Poultry Weekly.

WILL POULTRY PAY?

IS that is the question many people will propound when this number of the Bee and Poultry weekly appears, it may be as well to give a few ideas and items regarding the great matter of dollars and cents. Yes! ladies and gentlemen it will pay, and pay well, but it will not pay every man. It is like the music in the fiddle; the fiddle is there but it takes the man who *knows how to get it out*. It will never pay the individual, who spends half his breath cursing those "blamed fowls" for scratching up his nicely planted garden, because he should have prepared a place beforehand to keep them out of it. Did not he know perfectly well that fowls always scratch, but then it has become so much a matter of course to blame them for having a nature at all, of any kind. The man who puts a large flock of fowls in a newly planted garden and scares the life out of them every time they lift a leg to indulge their scratching propensities, would not think for a moment of letting his cow into the cabbage patch when the heads were getting nice. But then he has been taught that a cow's or a horse's proclivities must be respected. Poultry will not pay him who begrudges them every grain of food, and only gives them enough to keep their own bodies in living condition, and on the other hand it will not pay him if he lacks the sense to observe, or is too negligent to trouble himself, whether they are eating too much so as to be too gross and fat to be useful members of the flock. If an individual is adapted for the business it *must* pay. If he likes his birds, loves to spend an hour or two talking to them; if he is quick to observe their wants, and finds it a pleasure to supply them. If he can control his temper, is gentle, and has a nature capable of faithfully fulfilling a host of small duties, then he *must succeed*. If he starts with healthy stock, clean, warm, commodious quarters, and a desire to increase his knowledge in the poultry business, which can only be obtained by practical experience, such a one is certain to make it a paying investment. There is no other kind of stock that gives such quick returns. No other stock will propagate its kind so freely, or will give such delicacies for the table, or an article of immediate cash sale, that needs no kind of preparation to fit it for market, and still be on hand to repeat the process next year, and to crown all, give the most valuable fertiliser for use on the farm, and still one other good quality, the risk is so small. The sum risked on cattle and horses before they can possibly make any re-

turn, is something enormous. Yet we never hear any complaints, though they have to be kept for two or three years. We never hear any grumbling when stables have to be cleaned, the stock fed, bedded, combed and watered. But poultry has been terribly neglected, and time grudgingly given to even give them enough chance to exist at all. When I think of the privileges open to everyone in Canada to engage in poultry farming, I am at a loss to understand the reason why it has been so overlooked. In conclusion I would say, give your birds the same chance you give to other stock and they will astonish you by the returns made. Try to interest yourself in them, and they will repay you well.

Hints to Beginners in Poultry Raising.

WHERE is no better way to begin than to purchase of a reliable breeder settings of choice eggs. These can be had in every variety at from about three to five dollars per setting from the best birds in the land. If you have a suitable place you can purchase a pair of fine thoroughbred breeding birds, at from five dollars per pair up, then you can raise more chicks than you will from a setting and have the original stock left; consider what is wanted, eggs, or birds for table use, and which will pay you best in your nearest market. Select the breed that will meet your wants as you can; the surest plan is to take up one breed at a time and as you master the breeding and mating of that one you will observe much that will help you in taking up another variety.

The reason I advocate thoroughbred fowls is this: There is no guessing at what they will do. A lady said to me lately, "that old hen I call specky has been such a splendid layer, but her pullets do not take after her: they are not as large either." No - that is where it comes in, she happened to be a good layer, but it was not stamped upon her race by careful selecting and breeding. When you buy stock of the breeder and fancier you purchase with the birds his patient, careful, thoughtful labor, the result of his keen intelligent application and knowledge of mating and breeding. Had it not been for the fanciers where would our kingly Brahmas, Langshans and Cochins be to day? It is the fancier's skill and patient experiments in breeding that has given us one of the most, if not the most perfect fowl of our day for practical purposes, the silver laced Wyandottes, beautiful too, exceedingly so, though not gaudy, with its laced plumage of black and white. I suppose it has been at least a study of some

fourteen years that has given us this one variety and still its admirers are striving to make it more perfect every year and are doing so. It is well to call attention to these things that make the fanciers life a pleasing occupation. So it is the thoroughbred birds you can depend upon, you know your flock of pretty Plymouth Rocks are good layers and you are quite sure their chicks will be uniform in plumage and size. You need not wonder for a moment as to whether they will be good for table and good layers of nice large eggs, you know it beforehand. And all because they are Plymouth Rocks and not just common mongrels. And so with any other variety, take the variety you fancy and "stick to it like glue," you will never regret it.

Poultry for Profit.

MR. H. B. GEER, of the Tennessee Farmer, whose forte is domestic fowl, suggests the propriety of bearing the following "facts" in mind when considering the question of highest possible profit from poultry: "Hens in flocks of ten to twenty will lay, under favorable circumstances, to their utmost capacity. Hens in flocks of twenty to thirty-five will lay only fairly well. In flocks of thirty-five or fifty they will not pay for their feed. More than fifty hens in one flock are a nuisance that we would not fool with. This does not mean that one person cannot keep fifty hens profitably. It does mean, however, that one person can arrange his fowls of fifteen or twenty, giving them a separate run, say a yard 50 by 200 ft., with grass in it, and multiply such separate runs as much as is desired, and make all pay."—Farmer's Advocate.

For the Poultry Weekly.

THOROUGHBREDS VS. MONGRELS.

ENCLOSED you will please find one dollar and please send me your Bee and Poultry Journal for one year. I am very glad it is to be a weekly paper, and I hope it will succeed. I am thinking of sending you an advertisement, as I got your notice of the poultry department to-day.

I made up my mind these three years past and tried thoroughbred birds along with mongrels, and now you could not hire me to breed anything else but thoroughbred fowls, and as high scoring as I can get them too. This is my first year in the show room. I sent two Langshans to St. Catharines to the Ontario Poultry Show and got 2nd and 3rd prizes on them. The

bird that won 3rd scored 93½, so she was better than some that get 1st at small shows. I have just gone and taken up the Silver Grey Dorking. I was asking Mr. Bogue about them in Toronto last fall at the Industrial, and I got some from him; I find they are good layers, and they are known to be good birds for the table. I have got quite a nice lot of chicks some six weeks old, and nicely feathered. I think with the Langshan and the Dorking that I have got hold of two most as good breeds as I can get. I am having good luck for the early season has been a help to the birds. I never could have thought what a nice thing it is to see a lot of thoroughbred fowls. I have tried them both kinds, and it is so pleasant to study the breeding of them. I am in to be a thorough chicken man; wishing you success.

T. BARRETT.

Angus, Ont.

For the Poultry Weekly.

Extract From Report of the Ontario Poultry Association.

TO THE HON. CHAS. ARCHY, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

POUULTRY breeding has become one of our most important industries, but to get the proper expansion, farmers and others must keep more imported birds, adding new blood to their stock year by year, thus giving it vigor and life."

"Many Canadian fanciers have attended some of the most important poultry exhibitions in the United States, in most cases winning on every specimen shown. This fact goes to prove that Canada is not behind her neighbor in the matter of fancy poultry.

FROM REPORT OF EASTERN ONT. ASSN.

"The improvement noticed from year to year is very gratifying to those who have earnestly labored to keep alive this institution in our midst. Not only in the exhibition room is this apparent, but also in the quality and quantity of the poultry product offered on our markets daily. A noticeable feature of our last exhibition was the number of sales made to the farmers from the surrounding country, who, it would appear, are beginning to realize that there is, as one aptly remarked, 'a difference in chickens after all.'

It is important to feed young stock often, it is not well to let them feed only twice a day, as they are liable through being very hungry to gorge themselves, which will cause disease. The same quantity of food divided into four feeds will only give a little extra trouble in feeding and your reward in growth and health of chicks will more than repay it.

Raise May Chicks.

THIS is one of the best months in the year for hatching out the young stock. The eggs will hatch better and the chicks will be stronger and more thrifty than those hatched earlier while the breeding stock was confined by the snow. March and April have not been favorable months for young chicks on account of the changeable weather, but the fancier who understands the management of early chicks has provided comfortable quarters for his birds and will be rewarded with a nice flock of well-matured birds for the early shows. Chickens hatched from April 15th to May 15th will make the best layers during the next winter. Those hatched earlier are liable to begin laying in August and September, and then moult during the early part of winter when eggs are worth forty cents per dozen. April and May chicks commence laying in October and November, and will continue through the entire winter if they have proper care and comfortable quarters. Get out all the chicks you can this month. Vegetation is just springing up, insects are plenty, the weather will be fine and everything that nature can furnish will be in abundance. If you cannot raise thrifty chickens during May then you have missed your calling.—In Poultry Monthly.

WANTED.

Some one to invent a race of fowls to lay 305 eggs per annum.
 And 360 in leap year
 The fancier who won't then be satisfied.
 A gun
 To shoot him.
 Two-inch combs
 That won't freeze.
 A medal
 To the man who overcomes the last two.
 More judges.
 Names off coops.

Poultry men should note the fact that the JOURNAL is 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.

Special inducements are offered to canvassers. Write us.

If fowls are penned up they *must have* a dust bath provided. It is as necessary as food.

Be gentle in your manner and kind to your stock and a host of fowls can be controlled without any trouble, on the other hand, bustling movements, and rough manners, stick throwing, &c., will make them entirely unmanageable, which after all is but natural.

QUERY * DEPARTMENT.

DIARRHŒA IN SPRING.

S. Mc P.—Since my birds have been out more I notice a loose state of the bowels. They seem well and are hearty, lay well. What shall I give them to stop it.

Collingwood township.

Don't give them anything, it is quite natural when they first get the young grass and get more exercise. Unless they seem feeble and ill let them alone. In case they should get sick, would say a desert-spoonful of Pain Killer, or better still, Radway's Ready Relief in the water is good. A desert spoonful in as much water as they will drink up is enough for a pen of eight birds.

INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE.

C. W. L.—A Brahma pullet was apparently in good health Saturday. Laid a large egg Sunday morning; an hour later was dumpish and seemed unable to stand, died about 4 o'clock. Had no diarrhœa, no discharge from mouth until within an hour of death. What was the matter with her?

Tecumseh, April 10th, 1889.

As you say the pullet was in good health, there is no doubt that she died of internal hemorrhage, consequent on the efforts made to expel the extra large egg. Could not be sure of the cause of death without a post-mortem examination. One of my Brahma pullet's first egg this spring measured 7 inches round the long way and 6½ inches circumference. She has walked lame ever since; the egg weighed just a quarter of a pound.

WHAT IS WANTED.

W. CATTANACK.—I am confident a Weekly Poultry Journal is what is needed.
 Sutton West, April 16th, 1889.

WILL BE GLADLY GREETED.

A. R. MCKINLEY.—I duly received your circular re Poultry Weekly, which I think is a move to be gladly greeted by the high-class breeders of our country. I immediately fell in with the idea, under such good auspices, as the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and in charge of Mr. Peter, whom I never met, but have heard him highly spoken of by some of our principal Toronto fanciers. I shall be pleased to do what I can for you.

Deer Park, Ont., April 15, 1889.

All the food should be as sweet as you would like to have it yourself and no musty grain given.

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., Boston,

An excellent plan for feeding soft food is to have a wide board on hinges connected with wall of the house or run, the hinges on the bottom part. This can be put down before feeding and the food scattered on it will not get dirty. When the meal is over brush it off with a stiff broom and turn it back against the wall. Have a piece of strong cord in the centre or at each end and a peg in the wall, it can be secured in a moment and is clean and ready for the next meal. This is the cleanest and quickest plan that I know of. Gapes are prevented as the fowls feed on clean places, foul feeding ground is the cause of gapes.

It is absurd to suppose that thousands of our best business men—bankers, lawyers, doctors, ministers and mechanics would engage in the pursuit and follow it up for years as an occupation if it did not pay, and afford at the same time an agreeable pastime. One thing which favors it, a great deal is the division of labor. The man of limited means, though commencing on a small scale, has the same chance to breed, sell and exhibit as the man of capital, for there cannot be any monopoly in the poultry business.—Ed. Poultry Monthly on the Wyandotte Fowl.



Sleeping in a draughty house is as hurtful to fowls as it is to human beings.

Secure as perfect ventilation as possible in the houses and there will be absence of disease.

The value of bone meal cannot be overestimated especially for very young stock, it should be fed once daily in soft feed, three teaspoonsful to a quart of feed.

The houses should be kept thoroughly clean and white-washed at least twice during summer. Clean quarters means no vermin. And if these pests once get in the trouble to get them to decamp is infinitely more than is necessary to keep them away.



Give plenty of water, changed often, four times a day is not too frequent. And I will here remark that I have found it better to give the water milk warm in winter, three times daily, or better still, milk and water (strong of the milk if you have plenty) twice a day and water once.

Be sure to provide shelter near at hand from the excessive heat of summer. A few old boards lodged against the barn or fence is a handy and quick way of doing this, secure the boards tightly or a sudden wind storm may cause one to light on your most valuable specimen.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

James Rankin, South Easton, Mass., Improved Monarch Incubator, Pekin ducks, &c.

Sid Conger, Flat Rock, Ind., specialties: Bared Plymouth Rocks and Golden Wyandottes. See advt.

W. I. Tapscott, Brampton, specialties, Wyandottes and Black Leghorns.

Col Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio. Pure bred poultry and dogs.

Frank M. Munger, Dekalb, Ill., Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorn and Brough Turkeys.

H. D. Moulton, Taunton, Mass., "Queen of Incubators" and regulators for incubators.

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

— | **POULTRY.** | —

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

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

BOX 18, - DEER PARK, ONT.

W. C. G. PETER,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

WYANDOTTES

Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb, White & Brown Leghorns,

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

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

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS, - ANGUS, ONT.

THOS. BARRETT,

Norfolk Poultry Yards,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

LANGSHANS.

SILVER GREY DORKINGS, SILVER-LAC-
ED WYANDOTTES, AND SILVER
SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

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

ANGUS, - - ONTARIO.

SID. CONGER,

Flat Rock, Ind.

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GOLD & SILVER WYANDOTTES.

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

SID CONGER, FLAT ROCK,

INDIANA.

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



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Which we offer at \$2.00 each. We will be able to fill orders in about a month, but are booking them now.

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Per Bushel, \$2.00; per half bushel, \$1.25; per peck, 75c. Shipped in good cotton bager
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Salesmen Wanted.

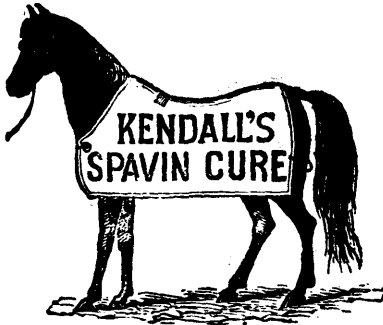
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The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

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OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER, BREEDER OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTER BRED HORSES, ELWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, 1888. DR. E. J. KENDALL, CO. Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Self-Johns and Spavin, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen. Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT, Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888. DR. E. J. KENDALL, CO. Gent: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavin, ten of King Bone, nine of King White, five of King and seven of King Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind. Yours truly, ANDREW GIBBLE, Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. E. J. KENDALL, CO., Enonburgh Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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7

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Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 300 good frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION

We are turning out sections at the rate of 10,000 per day right along, in addition to our regular hive and supply trade, and we are prepared to furnish them in any regular size and style in large quantities at very low rates.

Our prices are as follows:—

1000.....	\$ 4 50
3000.....	13 00
5000.....	20 00
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