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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. 19 BEETON, ONT., JULY 31, 1889. WHOLE No. 227

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.....	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.20	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches—1 Col.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Sixteen inches—1 page.....	25.00	40.00	75.00

#### STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

#### EXCHANGE & MART.

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

#### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

### PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

And "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " "The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
" " "Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
" " "Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.20
" " "Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	1.35

**EXCHANGE AND MART.**

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

**BEEES**

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

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

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

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

**POULTRY**

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

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

**DRINKING FOUNTAINS**.—To hold three quarts, for exhibition cages. Continual supply of clean fresh water. 30c each; per doz. \$3. Can ship quick. **THE D. A. JONES CO. Ld.**, Beeton.

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

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

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

**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.

**FOR SALE**.—Breeding pens Light and D. Brahmas, White Leghorns, B. Leghorns, B. Spanish Langshans, B B R Game, W Cochin Cock, B Cochin Cock, B A Bantam Coeks, S E Hamburg Cock, (golden Polish) Cock, B Turkeys, also 25 new exhibition Coops. Write for description and prices of fowl. **L. W. EDSALL**, Selkirk, 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:

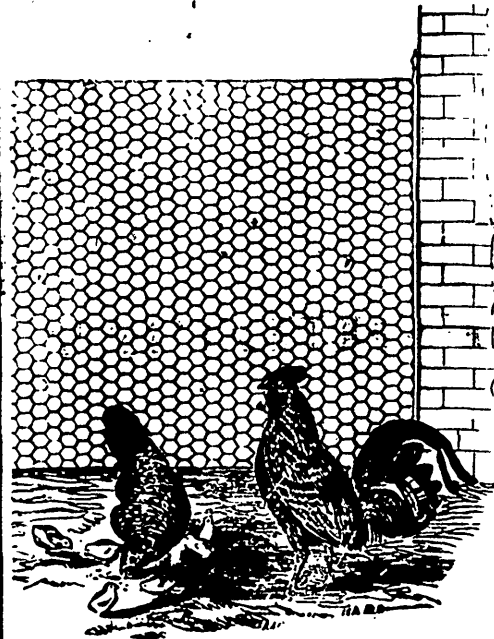
10 inch cut \$4.75 | 14 inch cut \$5.25  
12 inch cut \$5.00 | 16 inch cut \$5.50

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

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

**SEND** your address on a postal card for samples of **Dadant's** foundation and specimen cages of "The Hive and Honey-bee," revised by Dadant & Sou, 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.

**Galvanized Twisted Wire**  
**Poultry Netting & Fencing.**



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

19 GAUGE.				
24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3 10	4 00	4 85	6 00	9 50
18 GAUGE.				
\$3 25	4 00	5 00	6 30	9 90

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1/4c sq. ft

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

**Fanciers' Printing!**

**CIRCULARS & BUSINESS CARDS**  
for Fall Advertising.

**LABELS**:—"LIVE FOWLS WITH CARE,"

For Shipping Coops, 25c per 100.

**SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.**

**BEEMEN**

Send 5 cents for Specimens of our Honey Labels.

**THE D. H. JONES CO. LD.**  
BEETON

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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 Fokin ducks and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, \$1.75 per setting of thirteen.  
 Address, **W. P. HENDERSON,**  
 Murfreesboro' Tennessee.



"BELL"  
**ORGANS**

Unapproached for  
 Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

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

STILL TO THE FRONT  
 WITH PURE

ITALIAN QUEENS !!

Tested by United States. Nuclei of full colonies at very low prices; also a good 10-inch Foundation Mill for sale cheap. Address

**E. REAL,** St. Thomas, Ont.

PRICES CURRENT

**BEE-SWAX**

Boston, July 31, 1889.  
 We pay 33c in trade for good pure beeswax, delivered at Boston, 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, cut to any size per pound.....	30c
over 50 lbs.....	48c
Section " " in sheets per pound.....	35c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4 and 4x4, 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 Beekeepers." For circulars apply

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



SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.

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

	REGULAR PRICE.	OUR PRICE.
1 Bee-keeper Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1882.....	1 25	50
5 Bee-keeper Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1884.....	1 25	85
First come, first served. Now, don't all speak at once.		

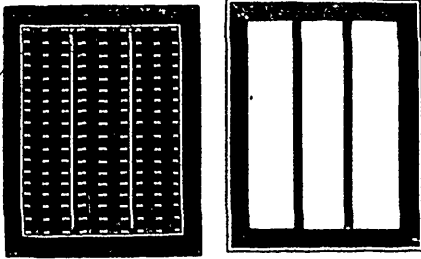
**THE D. A. JONES CO, LTD.,**  
 BEETON, ONT.

# Super Arrangements.

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

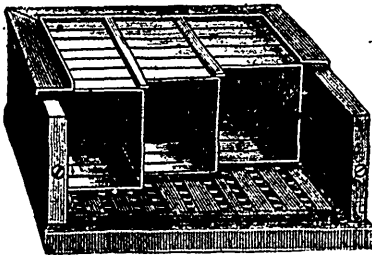
## REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND SUPER-REVERSER,

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.

## LAND FOR SALE.

25 ACRES of Land for sale in the Township of King County of York, part of lot 15, con. 3.34 miles from Aurora on the Northern R.R. and 1 1/2 miles from Eversley P.O. One of the best localities in Ontario for bee-keeping or for poultry-keeping. The soil is adapted for fruit growing. 14 acres of apple orchard and other choice fruit trees. Also on the property a cider mill and a powerful screw press, doing a large business every season; good buildings; a never failing stream of pure cold water runs across the lot. The property can be sold with or without the mill and press. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to the owner, JOHN LEIGH, Eversley P.O.

## 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.

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

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

## Long-Standing

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

This medicine is an Alternative, 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.

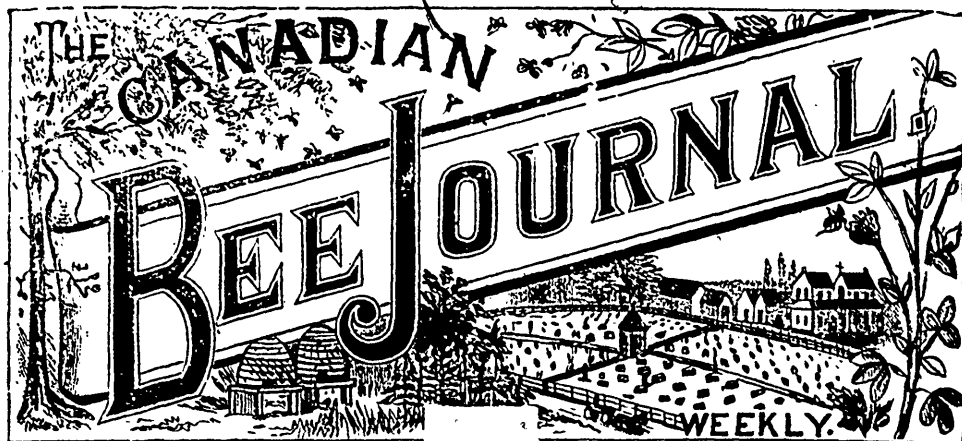
"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly, and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 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. 19

BEETON, ONT., JULY 31, 1889.

WHOLE No. 227

## EDITORIAL.

**D**INE entries of feeders for fall use were made at Windsor (Eng.) Honey show, the highest honors being captured by Mr. Howard for one modelled on our Canadian feeder.

When in Toronto recently we had the privilege of examining the anatomical bee charts which Mr. G. B. Jones has prepared to illustrate his lectures on the honey bee. He has a large number of them and the workmanship reflects great credit on his ability. Not being thoroughly satisfied with these however he is at work preparing a new set, intending to lecture to bee-keepers' associations, etc. throughout the country during the coming fall and winter. The lessons learned from hearing Mr. Jones' interesting lecture will remove many of the prejudices against our pursuit now in the popular mind and he is entitled to the gratitude and the hearty co-operation of every bee-keeper for his efforts to educate the masses in regard to the nectar gathering bee.

An illustrated lecture such as he delivers is a good drawing card and progressive bee men who will secure Mr. Jones to visit their village or town, will not only find the door receipts a source of profit but an increased inquiry for apiany produce. His address is 546 Yonge St., Toronto.

Speaking of the difficulties some beginners find in manipulating bees the British Bee Journal says: "The use of a smoker, or, what is better, a cloth dipped in a weak solution of carbonic acid and water, and spread over the frames, will render the bees quiet and gentle. With a veil and these helps, the beginner will soon acquire confidence and skill."

### BASSWOOD ATTACKED.

BY SOME SORT OF INSECT.

**W**E HAVE received from Mr. Wm. Couse, Streetsville, a number of basswood blossoms, with reference to which he says:

"You will find amongst the anthers a small insect about the size of a sheep-tick. On examining the bloom on a tree I find tully two-thirds of it is damaged similar to the specimen I send you."

On examination of the blossoms we failed to find the insects referred to, but the examination did not take place for a day or two after receipt. Just when they arrived we were very busy; and the specimens were laid to one side for a short time, and overlooked. The blossoms were pretty well dried up, and the inhabitants had probably fled "to pastures green." We should be glad to hear from Prof. Cook or any one else who can give us any information on this subject.

## NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**W**ILL our corps of correspondents please note whether they have observed any destruction of bass-wood blossoms by insects similar to those mentioned by Mr. W. Couse in this issue, and make mention of the same in their report of August 15.

We should like also to know the price at which honey (both comb and extracted) is being sold at retail and wholesale, in your locality. This will be a great aid in putting all on the same basis.

---

 The Bee-keepers Union.

**A**MERICAN bee-keepers, we regret to say, are apathetic to their own interests in many instances and noticeably so in taking advantage of the privileges offered by the Beekeepers Union. They do not appreciate the work the Union is doing in defending its members in prosecutions which if left for the private individual to defend would probably result in a verdict adverse to the well being of the apiarian vocation. "In union there is strength" is an old adage, the truth of which was never more fully proven than in the recent lawsuit, Z. A. Clark vs. the city of Arkadelphia, Ark., which resulted in a grand victory for bee-keeping solely through the efforts put forth by the Union.

In Canada, outside of the Harrison case we have had nothing of recent years compelling us to defend the industry in a court of law, and to this lack the feeling of fancied security is due. But loyalty to the pursuit alone, apart from any personal benefits to be derived, should induce every man owning a colony of bees to become a member of the Union.

The General Manager, Thos. G. Newman, editor of the American Bee Journal, Chicago, tells in a circular subjoined, how to join.

The Entrance Fee is \$1.00, and that pays for the dues of any portion of the unexpired current year, ending Dec. 31.

Then it costs only one dollar for annual dues, which are payable every New Year's day, and must be paid within six months, in order to retain membership in the Union.

If membership ceases, all claims against former members also cease, and all claims to the protection of the Union are dissolved.

From the Constitution we clip the following.

The object shall be to protect the interests of bee-keepers, and to defend their rights.

The officers shall constitute an Advisory Board, which shall determine what action shall be taken by this Union, upon the application of bee-keepers for defense, and cause such extra assessments to be made upon the members as may become necessary to their defense, provided that only one assessment shall be made in any one fiscal year, without a majority vote of all the members (upon blanks furnished for the purpose) together with a statement showing why a further assessment is desirable.

Any person may become a member by paying the General Manager an Entrance Fee of ONE DOLLAR, for which he shall receive a printed receipt making him a member of the Union, entitled to all its rights and benefits. The annual fee of one dollar shall be due on the first day of January in each year, and MUST be paid within six months in order to retain membership in this Union.

The funds of this Union shall be used for no other purpose than to defend and protect its members in their rights, after such are approved by the Advisory Board, and to pay the legitimate expenses of this Union, such as printing, postage, clerk-hire, etc.

The entrance Fees and Dues must be sent direct to the General Manager, Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Ill., who will record the names, and send receipts for every dollar sent in. The Union needs funds now, and at least one thousand bee-keepers should each become members immediately.

Copies of the history of the Arkadelphia suit can be had on sending stamp to Mr. Newman.

---

 FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## A Novice's Experience.

WITH SWARMS AND QUEEN INCUBATION

**B**EING a reader of your valuable BEE JOURNAL and observing your remarks about friends forgetting to furnish items I just thought, why not scribble a few lines to let Mr. Jones know that the JOURNAL was closely read. I am a novice in bee-keeping, though have had them for over 30 years, but always in the old style hive until last year. On coming here in 1888 I got two colonies from friend Pringle, cross with Holy Land and Italians, which I think hard to beat. These two gave me four swarms, leaving me six to winter.

This spring I sent two down to Valleyfield and started with four. June 3rd first swarm, on the 4th another, and so on up till yesterday when the last two came off. Friend Pringle says he is a clipper, if he had been here he would have had considerable clipping to do or else murder the young innocents, as from June 3rd till July 21st I have had 18 new swarms. I ran out of hives and had to make shift with any kind I could cobble up, till now am at my wits end. Seven colonies working in sections, have taken off 54 sections and some of the colonies are crying out for want of room, and a good many of the sections on the hives are full, waiting a further supply. All swarms are of good size and will have no difficulty in getting into good condition for winter, but such swarming I never saw or heard of and all of them doing well.

Some laughable incidents took place during swarming. Some of them would have been the better of a clipper. One day, being absent at Newburg on duty, a swarm came off, a neighbor's boy undertook the hiving of it, but somehow he got them roused and they started off, so when I got back bees were gone and boy disconsolate. I said, "never mind, go hunt them up and if you can find them I will give them to you for yourself to start you in bee-keeping." So off he started and late in the afternoon found them in a chimney of a two-story house flying out and around quite lively, having also taken part possession of a bedroom stove-pipe hole leading into it. What a job we had getting them out will long be remembered, but out we got them and they are doing well. Boy is now deep in bee lore and anxious to learn. I received the queen from R. E. Smith, Tilbury Centre, but never having had any experience in exchanging queens went to work with some doubts as to results. Seeking for a queen is something like getting bees out of a chimney 30 or 40 feet high, not an easy task. I got hive all apart right enough and examined each card with utmost care but no queen. Kept at it for over an hour and at last found her and have made the exchange all right. Could you not put in a few hints as to the best way and the best time to find a queen, there may be other novices as well as me would like to know.

JOHN CRICHTON.

Napanee, July 22.

F. A. GEMMILL.—The flow of honey has not been very profuse of late, although steady. Thistles are doing splendidly and sections are being filled nicely. I promise you a longer report next time, my excuse at present being that I am too busy and I fear also a little too late.

Stratford.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### A Glass Hive in a Store Window.

I HAVE a full working colony in a glass sided hive in my store window, the bees fly out through a small hole above the plate glass and work as well as if placed in the yard. For three days they have been busy on bass-wood. At present I have exposed to view a card of hatching brood, and it is amusing to hear the remarks and watch the delight of the crowd outside as bee after bee hatches. The guessing and deliberate assertions of some on-lookers are beyond imagination. Sometimes I display comb building, sometimes eggs and larvae, twice I have shown the queen in the act of laying. Once a week at least I give a public exhibition of bee handling in the window, at which times the sidewalk is completely blocked by my crowd of spectators. This is the third summer now for this and the interest is as great as ever—all day long there are persons watching and talking about the bees. I am asked some very strange questions.

G. B. JONES.

Toronto.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### RAMBLES.

YOUR experiences noted in the last week's JOURNAL were very similar to mine. First.—I, (or rather *we* for my wife always helps me) had a large swarm come out, we knew they had a clipped queen, but she did not come with the bees. We opened the hive to find the cause and found her balled on the bottom board. After releasing her we removed the old hive and placed a new one in its place and when the bees returned we let the old queen go in in the usual way and they did as well as any other. We never saw the like before and don't know why they balled her. Second.—While extracting on Tuesday last we found two fine queen cells in the upper story, on one of the lower corners of a card, no other signs of brood above the metal. Both queens came out before we extracted the card and they were very fine yellow ones too. We used them both. *The yellow bees we like* far the best, though we don't see that they are any better to gather honey, but they are far nicer to handle, and their looks give great pleasure to the lover of the art of bee-keeping.

Bees have swarmed with us rather too much, but with queens all clipped we can manage to keep increase within bounds, but like poor men's children, they will come. Two swarms would go together and we let them, and they are the chaps that get the honey when there is any.



Then again we cut the cells of two brood chambers after swarming and set one above the other and they soon made a fine swarm. We sometimes have an extra or spare queen and either start her with a few bees or put her in a hive in this way. See that the hive is queenless. Then set the old queen on a board before the hive, take out half or more of the cards of bees and shake them down in front. Let the queen go in with them and generally all is well. We have not lost a swarm this year that we know of, but last Friday a very large swarm came out and settled on a tree. We caught the old queen and in a few minutes an after swarm came out, flew around a few minutes and returned. We thought of course they would not do so if their queen had been with them but she had dropped in with those on the tree, and we had a ten minutes trial of throwing water before we got them to settle again.

Bees are doing fairly well but not nearly so well as one would think they should judging by the fine bloom on the clover. Took last week 2,400 lbs. from 75 hives and they are filling up very well now with linden, clover, and I suppose thistles. There are a good many of the latter here. I have some too, but would not like to report 10 or 12 solid acres even if they were *our very own*. There are some things a man don't like to tell, and one is of failure, especially if it be from ignorance or carelessness. I never would tell, for instance if the millers destroyed a colony and yet it would be far better if the failures were more generally reported, for there is a mint of money lost by folks who think any body can keep bees. While I do think the farm the place for bees nineteen out of twenty fail totally who try it, but then its the same with chickens and in fact there are only a few men who excel at any calling and yet there is money in anything if rightly understood and managed accordingly.

Our bees have been cross this year even when there was plenty to do in the field but in any large crowd there are always some folks who want to be quarreling with some one else. So I think it is with bees. They come into the house more than any other year. I don't believe a man will ever get "used" to being stung. I never do, and my nose is the most tender part of me, even more so than my conscience in a thunder storm, and though I don't believe much in charms, I often feel like saying something when stung on that organ.

We have now about 126 colonies and the most swarms we had out in one day was 12 on Sunday, June 30th. It is said (by fable) that when God made the bees He gave them their

choice of working on Sunday or on the red clover and they chose the Sunday work. So now we must mind them on Sunday and they get no red clover honey. I wish they had chosen the clover.

One of the greatest troubles we have in the apiary is the luxuriant growth of grass. Where there are so many hives it is bad to cut and without a handy lifter it is quite a chore to move, 100 or more hives, so I have (I guess) invented a hook with which two persons can move a hive very handily. Set to one side 10 or 12 and then mow along the row and set them back. I find this the easiest and best way to keep an apiary plot clean.

There is not much said in the journals about the price of honey, so every one has to set a price for himself, and when it is known by the public that a man has a ton of honey they naturally think it ought to be cheap. "It is a tremendous lot and got so cheaply," some say, "stolen from our fields; you ought to divide, etc." We are selling at home for 12½c., but don't know how that ranges with other men and the crop. White clover bloom seems nearly as plentiful as 3 weeks ago. So the crop of linden will be somewhat mixed.

I was asked to-day why so many bees stayed in the hive while others were off to work. I have often wondered at it myself. I don't know but suppose they are "the government" or soldiers, but whatever they are they fare sumptuously every day at little expense of labor. It is so with man, the one that works earns the money and the one who does not, gets it.

JNO. YODER.

Springfield, July 21 '89.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Foul Brood at Clarksburg.

**G**LOOMY times prevail here at present among bee-keepers. Foul brood has made its appearance for the first time and nearly every one that has a hive of bees has got it, though not one man in ten knows it. I did not know it.

Five days ago a neighbor came to me and said there was something wrong with his bees and was afraid it was foul brood. I told him I thought mine were all right but we filled the smoker and made an examination. To my surprise the first colony examined was found to be affected and further search showed it more or less in all.

The next thing we did was to go see a man that had experience with it, to obtain, if possible a remedy. This man has had foul brood in his

apiary for three years, says he has tried everything he could hear tell of, did everything he could think of himself and failed in all. Starved and applied acids of every kind, in every way and every form to no purpose. His plan of working now is to get a swarm or two from the old stock and hive on clean new foundation. He sends the old stock away five miles or so, gets all the honey from it he can in the season and then destroys with brimstone. The hives and racks are boiled to destroy the bacillus and put away for future use; the combs are melted and nothing but new foundation used for swarms.

This will be my way of working for the present. I have fifty-nine old colonies, or 120 in all. It is most discouraging but we must put up with it until an effective remedy is found, and if it does not come to the front soon, bee-keeping will go to the wall.

G. L. PEARSON.

Clarksburg, Ont., July 20, 1889.

No doubt your friend taking his bees away from home has assisted in scattering it, besides the foolishness of his tinkering with it for three years is proof that he lacks promptness of action.

We have found that even by putting them on clean worker combs they sometimes get the disease again, as they build comb so rapidly they store some of the affected honey in their abdomens and as soon as they feed the brood with that, it starts the contagion again. All swarms should be kept in what you might term a hiving box without combs and then set in a cool place for say two days. In that time most of the honey in the sacs would be consumed. Put out the second day, in the evening, in clean hives. If the bees do not swarm to suit you, it is better to take the old queen and all the bees out of the hive except just enough to take care of the brood in the evening when no bees are flying. Put them in boxes as directed in our pamphlet on "Foul Brood"; set them in a cool place for four or five days until about half a tea cupful of bees are dropped down then put them on clean foundation. The old combs can be set on top of another hive that has foul brood and let the brood hatch out and so go on in that way and you can have all your hives clean in less than a month. *but care must be taken not to let one drop of honey get into the clean hives from the bad ones.*

It is better as fast as you get your swarms to place them away one or one and a half miles or else take your diseased bees away from home about three miles and take out the swarms and then bring them back home. To starve them, put them out in your yard the same as hiving swarms, on no foundation.

As fast as your brood hatches out of the old combs sling out the honey and render the wax.

Prompt action in this way will enable you to have your hundred and twenty hives in first class condition in one month.

You will have to place sections over the top of all your hives that you starve your bees in. Take an ordinary hive and when you shake your bees into it put a section over the top and draw it down on its side. Thus plenty of air will get in and they will not smother. In operating, commence on your worst colonies first. There may be some that are not affected, would however advise you to move the entire lot at least three miles, then bring your clean swarms home. Be sure that you always get the old queen with them as they will not fast or starve even unless you do.

Shall be glad to give you any further instructions that you may require and hope that you will stamp it out not only in your own yard but have your neighbors do so as well. Mr. Munson, of Collingwood has, we believe, lost his bees several times by foul brood. No doubt it has worked its way up to your place from that direction but prompt action will stamp it all out without any trouble. You will find fuller instruction on this in our 10 cent pamphlet.

#### The Honey Crop and Market Price

**N**OW that we are reasonably sure of a fair honey crop, the question comes up, what are we going to do with it? Now do not be in a hurry to get it off the hives before it is really ripe; hurrying it off to town to get ahead of somebody else, and sell it to the first storekeeper for anything he offers.

The white honey should be left on the hives till about the close of the basswood harvest, to fully mature. If more room is needed, add cases of empty sections by putting them under the full ones. Honey thus left on the hives

may not be quite so white, but the quality is greatly improved. Then, too, the bees can take care of the honey much better than we can.

When honey is removed too soon, before all the cells are capped, it soon becomes leaky, the honey souring in the uncapped cells, and the appearance is greatly damaged. This is especially so in damp weather, but if left on the hives till the usually dry weather of the middle of July, it is all right.

Then there is the moth, always present, even in our snow-white honey, especially if it contains a few cells of pollen. Now if the honey is left with the bees, they will remove the moths as they hatch out, and when it is taken off, at the end of the white honey season, there are no more moth-eggs to hatch.

Bee-keepers should remember that we have had almost no crops for two years, hardly honey enough to sell for the sugar we have had to buy to keep the bees alive. If we have a good crop this year, the next may again be a failure. Now why should we be in a hurry to get rid of the finest honey the world produces? Judging from an experience of over twenty years, I know that the best honey cannot profitably be produced for less than 15 cents in the comb, or 10 cents for extracted. The late and dark honey, of course, must be sold for less. Keep up a reasonable price, that is the only thing that will make bee-keeping worth following. It is hard work, all know, and requires ceaseless watching and care, and why should we not be paid for all this?—C. H. DIBBERN, in *Western Ploughman*.

### The Honey Bee.

G. B. JONES' SECOND LECTURE OF THE SEASON AT GRIMSBY PARK.

**G** RIMSBY PARK, July 19th.—Yesterday evening Mr. G. B. Jones delivered his second illustrated lecture on the honey bee. Treating the life and work of his subject from the egg, he described most minutely every stage of the wonderful metamorphosis of the bee and explained its various duties during life.

The family of the honey bee consists of three distinct varieties of individuals: queen, drones and workers. The egg, although so small that only a practised eye can see it in the cell, has its yolk, its white and its shell, besides which, it is enclosed in a beautiful net work of fine air vessels. The egg hatches in three days, and for five days the young bee, now a small white grub, is fed by the nurses. It is then capped over, spins its cocoon and goes through the marvellous change from grub to perfect bee,

emerging from its cell 21 days after the egg was laid. The worker's first duty is that of nurse—it feeds and cares for the young grub for about a week; it then becomes a wax producer, and while serving in this capacity it comes out to play in front of the hive for two hours every fine afternoon. During the third week of its life its duties are more varied, being those of comb-builder, queen's bodyguardsman, housekeeper, ventilator, undertaker, and sentry. The description of the duties was most interesting and amusing, especially that of the treatment stranger bees, whether robbers or lost ones, receive at the hands of the sentries; and of the way the bees feed and care for the queen. At the age of sixteen or twenty days the worker is ready for the fields. It first gathers pollen only from which the housekeepers make bread; in a few days it gathers honey also and later on it gathers honey only. It usually dies after two weeks active service, killing itself in most cases with hard work, which so wears out its wings that it is sooner or later beaten down by strong winds when it is coming home heavily loaded.

The drones are the male bees, are large and clumsy, take 23 days to mature, eat enormously do no labor, buzz very loudly and have no sting. From the 15th August to 1st September those of them which remain are killed by the workers.

The queen is the only perfect female. She lays all the eggs and exercises much authority, but not so much as her name implies; for the bee is an republican government. The queen matures in sixteen days; commences laying when about 7 days old, and lays during the height of the season from 3,000 to 4,000 (or four times her own weight) of eggs in twenty-four hours. The workers regulate the number of eggs by the way they feed the queen, the amount of feeding depending upon the supply of honey in the fields. The queen lives from three to five years. When too old to lay, if she does not conveniently die, the workers supersede her by a young one, not always killing her.

The lecturer next dwelt for a long time upon swarming, it causes, methods and effects, and then proceeded to explain the bee work in nature, which, he said is no more the gathering of honey than is the accumulation of wealth the end for which man was placed upon the earth. The bee's life work is the fertilization of flowers its honey being only its food while thus performing its real duty.

It is one of nature's laws that flowers shall not fertilize themselves, and many plants would produce no seed but for the visits of the bees which carry the pollen, with which their bodies

become dusted, from one flower to another. Flowers are as much formed to suit the anatomy of the bee as is the bee formed to work in the flower. Mr. Jones considered the establishment of this truth the most important part of his discourse, and in few words, with the aid of his large botanical charts, he made his point clear.

This lecture was, if possible, a greater success than the last. The thunder of applause which followed it showed that the audience, though none too large, was appreciated and highly delighted. Every sentence was full of novelty and instruction; and so intense was the interest that during the lecture the electric lights were ordered for a half hour longer than contract time, that the speaker might extend his discourse. At a close Mr. Jones was surrounded by many questioners, who all went away well pleased with his answers. At the request of his audience he will shortly give his lecture on "The Honey Bee as Man's Servant" in this park. The present interest here in *Apis Mellifica* (the honey bee) is so great that a school in practical apiculture is contemplated for next summer.—Toronto Empire July 22.

From the Lewiston Journal.

#### The Season in Maine.

It is evident at this writing, July 20th, that the honey crop of, 1889 in Maine, will be rather below an average one. There were indications and hopes early in the season that this year might prove a better honey year than the two preceding, but as the season advances partial disappointment must be the result to the bee-keepers of Maine.

In many apiaries bees came through the winter in rather weak condition, and the three weeks of cold, wet weather in May and June gave them a set-back which took a long while to recover from. The consequence was, when white clover bloomed, the main reliance of comb honey producers, the bees were in rather weak condition, and not up to the populous pitch we like to have them in to go for the clover with a rush.

Another thing has been against the prosperity of the bees: The large amount of cloudy and damp weather for the first ten days after the white clover came into bloom prevented the bees from flying so freely as they otherwise would, and from that cause or some other but very little nectar seemed to be in the clover. Hence, nearly half of the best part of the season had passed with the storing of scarcely any honey by the bees in the surplus apartment of the hive.

For the past 15 days bees have been storing considerable honey, and work has progressed accordingly in the section cases. But at no time has the honey flow been so free as to enable the bees to rush work as they do sometimes. The queens—young and prolific ones—have improved the time and swarming has been free, but generally two weeks later than a fairly good seasons. The hives which have not cast swarms, or those which have swarmed only once, are populous and now in good condition to collect the basswood flow, where bee-keepers are so fortunate as to have an abundant supply from this source in their vicinity. But complaint is made in some sections of the country that basswood yields but little honey this year.

It is evident that while the bee-keeper has had a fairly good season to build up his apiary, the surplus crop of best honey will be much less than was hoped for, or the season gave promise of yielding at the opening of the season.

In parts of the western portion of Maine the apiarist has a reserve to fall back upon for a winter's supply for his bees. This is the golden rod yield—the national flower by the way, let us hope—which in this section is generally a bountiful one. Already the beautiful golden corymbs of the earlier blooming species are tempting the bees to sip the nectar which this flower so abundantly yields even up to the last of October. Golden rod yields pollen abundantly as well as honey, and from this circumstance of the pollen adhering to the legs and bodies of the bees when gathering nectar from the flowers of golden rod, a yellow tinge is given to the combs from the bees passing frequently over them. Golden-rod honey, also is rather dark honey, an amber hue, rather handsome when extracted and put in clear glass jars.

The texture of well ripened golden rod honey is not quite equal to clover honey, but rather thicker than the average of what is denominated the yield from fruit bloom—the product of orchards and gardens. Golden rod honey soon granulates if exposed to the air a great while, for that reason, all uncapped honey, whether in sections or brood frames, when removed from the hive should be extracted from the comb. When capped in brood frames and kept till the following summer, a large part will be found to have become granulated. Hence it is best to dispose of the golden rod honey before it gets many months old.

The outlook, taking the country over, is for less than an average crop of honey. This with other things will have an effect upon the market price.

The market was never cleaned up better of old stock than at present. The past two poor seasons have cleared the market out entirely, and the short supply last year improved the price from former years somewhat, and there is no reason now that the price should be lowered. If honey is put into market early, it seems there is no need of falling from the mark the past poor seasons have made for a good article. At any rate honey producers should not be in a hurry about making concessions to an empty market until the returns are all in and we know what the crop is.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### A HEAVY FLOW OF NECTAR.

W. McEvoy.—We never had as good a season here for honey. My bees never gathered honey so fast from the basswoods before. We cannot keep up to them, they are bringing it in so very fast. The season is a grand one, all that I expected, and more. I am very much pleased to read the reports from so many good beekeepers in this Canada of ours, and I think that the C. B. J. is worth the subscription for that alone.

Woodburn, July 18th, 1889.

### VENTILATION OF HIVES IN SUMMER.

DANIEL GORRIE.—Can you give me any information in reference to ventilation of hives in summer. It seems to me bees must get too warm at times during hot weather. I have no opening except where the bees enter, and thus there is no draught. Is a current of air necessary?

Haliburton, July 19th.

Raise the hive lid at the back during middle of the day in the hot weather, and during the honey flow. Always do it when you see bees hanging outside.

### THE POOREST SEASON HE HAS HAD.—BEES NOT WORKING ON CLOVER OR BASSWOOD.

A. BLAIS.—The spring opened out very nice and warm but lasted but a few days. About the time of fruit blossom the weather got so cold and wet that the bees could not go out at all, and it was very unfavorable until the 15th of June. Then clover, white and alsike, came in full bloom and strange to say that the bees didn't work on it at all—cannot account for it. About the 8th of July basswood came in, the bees worked well on it for four days. Then we had a disastrous storm on the 13th and since that the bees don't seem to look at the basswood at all, so you see that this season will be the poorest I ever had. I have not a pound of surplus honey yet, nor expect to have any this year unless the fall flowers are extremely good. From 60 colonies I increased to 100, and they are swarming yet. can not keep them from it.

Glen Sandfield, July 16, '89.

J. M. SAVAGE.—I enclose you one dollar, my mite towards helping your new venture, a weekly Poultry Journal. Hope you will have success with same.

Rat Portage.

A. DUMOUCHEL.—I was kept from giving you an order for Jones hive by finding in my garret a lot of old hives a foot square inside, called here Paliquet Canadian square bushel hive, patented in Ottawa 31st January 1866. I adapted to it Jones hive fixtures, except that I reduced the top bar of frame to  $\frac{3}{4}$ —sawing the middle to two inches from end. It is now pleasant and easy to introduce your fine foundation. On top I put an addition same as below seven inches deep, being a half hive. When empty, over the hive, it is very handy to throw in the swarm, covering with Jones cover. The frame full will make a good feeder for below. The addition of a small wedge helps to keep the frames steady. It is not "the coming hive" but will give satisfaction to A B C scholars, being easy to make and to manage. Bees now are doing well, averaging  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. each on scale a day.

S Benoit, Que., July 15.

### HOW CAN A MAN WITH POOR SIGHT FIND A QUEEN?

WM. JACKSON.—This has been a great season for increase of stock. I started with 22 hives in the spring and have increased to 58 and still they come and good swarms at that. Some small swarms I put two in one hive queens and all most all of them stayed and are working very well. The reason I put them in queens and all is I cannot see very well, so I stuck them in and let them take chances. Is there any way that a man who cannot see very well can find a queen either in a swarm or in the old hive? I have no other means but find her myself if I want to, and I have very little time only in the evenings after six o'clock. So by answering the above you will confer a favor on your humble servant.

Peterborough, Ont., July 15.

### A REPORT FROM WISCONSIN

JOSHUA BULL.—Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes of this peculiar season, my bees gathered a fair crop of white clover honey. Basswood has been in bloom to some extent since the 13th inst., but does not seem to yield much nectar. It rained a little last night and to-day the sun is shining brightly with the thermometer up to 90° in the shade, and yet the bees appear as indifferent as though they never thought of gathering honey. Many of them are clustered on the outside of the hives on account of the extreme heat. Some of the basswood trees have a great profusion of buds, and we are still hoping that some cog in nature's wheel will so turn as to let loose the flow of nectar before the best of the bloom is past in order that we may get some portion of that most delicious of all sweets, linden honey. The months of June and July thus far have not been extremely wet nor very dry, but we have had just about the requisite amount of rain to keep vegetation in a thriving condition.

Seymour, Wis.

# 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.*

**B**ARRIE'S new poultry house will cost \$200; the new Toronto building is well under way and will cost a little over \$3000, with interior fittings.

Send in news items of any description interesting to poultrymen. Write a short account of your experience with fowls, and if you have any questions to ask we will answer them to the best of our ability.

Coops with owner's name on canvas for shipping birds to exhibitions, drinking fountains, wire netting, etc., can be had from the D. A. Jones Co., Beeton. See advertisement.

It was indeed a surprise and pleasure to us to read the words of congratulation and encouragement from Mr. Root in the issue of last week. It is doubly prized as coming from one who is above leaning to the common forms of flattery. But few will believe how much such expressions of good will cheer the worker and when discouragements press, urge him on with renewed zeal. It is our single aim to advance the industry of poultry culture to the place it should occupy among the first of the commercial enterprises of this great Dominion. If we are successful it will be because we are in sincere earnest and have our hearts in the work before us.

For I can assure friend Root that in this work there are "two hearts that beat as one" being so very fortunate as

to have for our better half one of the most earnest and thorough of poultry keepers. And unless this had been the case, the heavier duties of life would have forever deprived us of the pleasure of indulging our fondness for our feathered pets. Hence your kind words Mr. Root have a two fold mission and are doubly appreciated.

## BROODERS IN SUMMER.

**W**E HAVE had many letters requiring private answers which have referred to the use of brooders for the summer months, and what temperature should be maintained, etc. In our opinion it is far better, if the mothers can have good range, to let hens take the summer hatched broods. If hatching is carried on until June a good motherly hen will nurse twenty chicks till they are able to provide for their own wants, and know enough to get into the shade on hot days and to bask in the sun's rays on cool ones. The chicks with the hen and good range get abundant exercise, plenty of insects, and develop finely and quickly. But if you want to do the very best for your chickens keep them in a good brooder and push them forward for four or five days before you give them to the hen. This year after warm weather set in I had to give most of my incubator hatched chickens to hens, and as sometimes a hen refused them I have had to keep them in the brooder for awhile. I have invariably found these latter to get much ahead of those which were given to the hens as soon as hatched. I had intended not to raise any chicks this year so that the new place might

get well under cultivation, in clover, etc. I reckon the moving has put me back full two seasons; for making up my mind to it in a hurry I had nothing prepared. Having no brooder house yet has compelled me to utilize the hens in raising quite a few of the incubator chicks.

In the summer the brooder needs closer watching, for the weather varies so much. The chicks should be allowed to run out for some hours in the middle of the day if the weather is fine. The temperature should not exceed 85° and gradually lower to 75° the first week. The hen will guard her brood too from such enemies as hawks, cats, etc., and find all manner of amusement for them. She will seek a shady nook for rest, while the sun is high; and by her vigorous scratching procure for them dainty morsels that they are not yet strong enough to search out for themselves. If a sudden cold wind rises the hen is ready on the instant, and with her sheltering wings provides the cosy shelter and loving care needed to shield the downy pets. On the other hand, in late winter and early spring, the brooder is the one chance the fancier has for raising his chicks, even if the hen should hatch them. The brooder never deserts them for a moment, and their growth can be pushed forward, because the chicks get every morsel of the food put down for them. Fifty chicks in a brooder will get more good from a tenth of the quantity that would be given to them if a hen was with them. The crumbled yolk of one egg would give fifty chicks a good meal the first day, but one hen would devour it at a mouthful before the chicks have a chance to see it even. Anyone could keep fifty chicks in a brooder for a couple of weeks in one family, but it is advisable after that to divide them into flocks of about 25, because the air is better in the brooder, and they get more freedom from their smaller numbers, besides they are more active than at first, and larger, and give off more heat, requiring from this cause more space, because the

fresh air is consumed much faster. Where every condition is favorable and a good brooder-house on hand. There is no question of the artificial means being by far the best for raising the chicks. The very fact of their being so tame and easily handled is a great point in favor of rearing the chicks artificially. Another good point is that the number of chicks is never lessened by the hens clumsy behaviour in tramping them to death. I think any person of experience can raise 95 per cent. of chicks hatched if raised in a brooder under the condition stated, and even over that per cent., as I have myself often done.

For the Poultry Weekly.

#### Cholera Remedy.

IN the first number or so of the Poultry Weekly mention was made of Painkiller. I send a recipe for making it, it is good for both men and hens. I call it Mason's Cholera Remedy:

Alcohol, 8 ounces; Gum Myrrh, 1 ounce; Gum Guaiacum,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce; Gum Camphor, 1,8 ounce; Gum Opium, 1,8 ounce, Capsicum, (Pulverized Cayenne Pepper) 1,8 ounce. Mix in a bottle and let stand a few days, shaking it occasionally, and keep corked tight. Then pour off the dregs. Dose is a teaspoonful, and may be taken in well sweetened water, but I prefer to saturate sugar with it and rinse down with water. It is good for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, (I've never tried it on bees though) Colic, and like complaints. If the attack is severe, double the dose and repeat with half as much in two or three hours if needed. I seldom have to give the second dose.

We use it mostly in the form of a powder, or pills. By not using the alcohol and having the ingredients pulverized it is much more pleasant to take, but does not act quite as rapidly as the liquid form. The dose of the powder is 8. or 10 grains. Sometimes our hens are attacked with what is called cholera, but it usually isn't. Then we wet some meal with the liquid remedy, and if too far gone to eat, we feed by opening the bill and putting it in so as they will be obliged to swallow, and they seldom fail to come around all right after two or three feeds.

It is a good remedy "to have in the house" and would save many a doctor's bill, and much suffering.

If made up in powder, it should be kept in a bottle tightly corked.

Yours very truly,

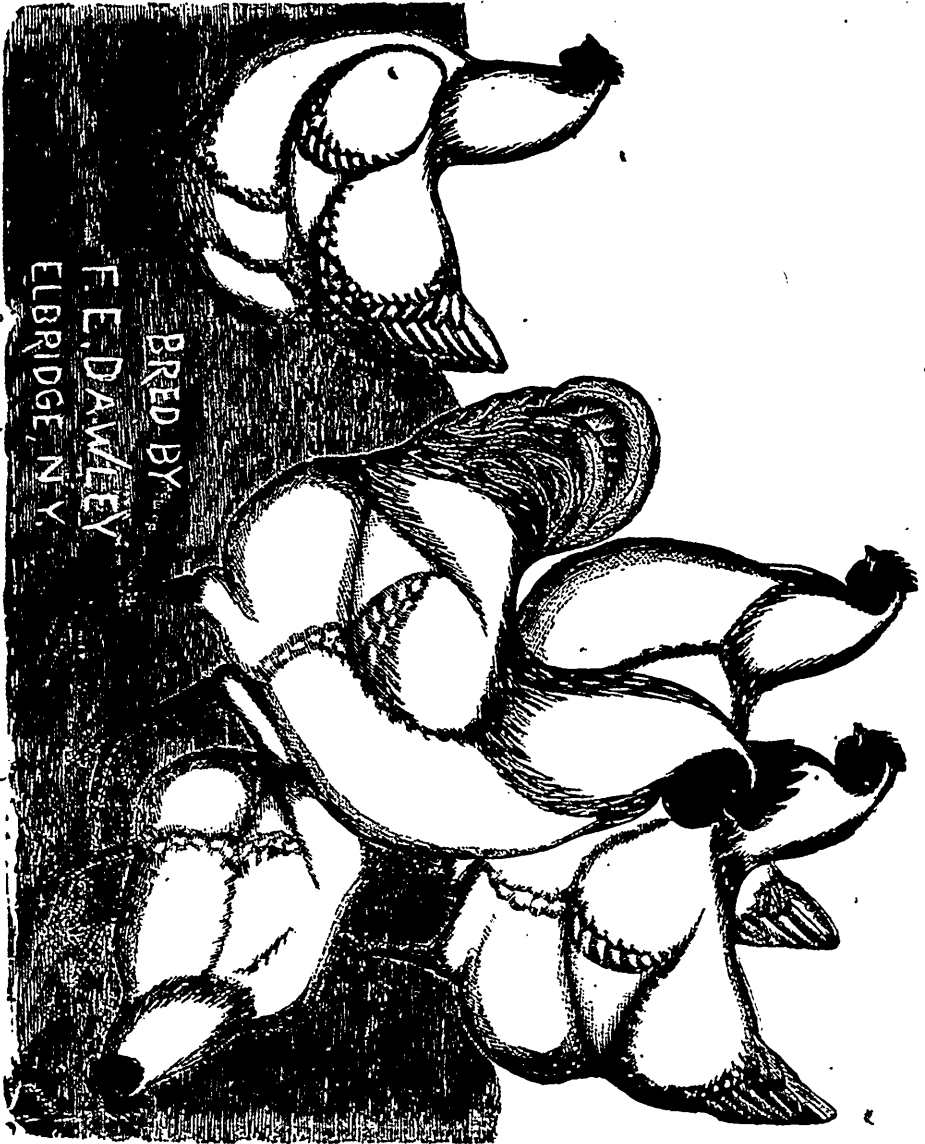
A. B. MASON.

Auburndale Ohio.

## White Plymouth Rocks.

OUR illustration this week is of one of the most popular new varieties of white fowl and one we think destined to keep its place in public favor. Mr. Dawley says they are great favorites with him,

favor above the barred Rocks on account of their "self color," many people thinking they will be easier to breed, and they may be, as there is but the uniform white color to control. In breeding these much regard has been paid to size the last two or three years, those we have seen of late being far



and appears highly satisfied with them. They are said to be a sport of the barred Plymouth Rock and so we may expect them to be a fine general purpose fowl; for market, all the quills being white, they would present a very nice appearance. They will very likely step into

heavier and more compact bodied birds than at first shown of the new variety. The craze for new breeds sometimes develops in an unhealthy direction, by fixing its choice on a breed destitute of any merit as a practical utility fowl. Not so in this case



however for if ever a breed started into life, with a good chance of attaining honorable old age, the white Plymouth Rock is it; it has at its back the reputation of one of the most popular and deservedly esteemed general purpose fowls, for though many deny that there can be such a breed as general purpose fowls, in a great degree they are mistaken, and one of the proofs of it is that there are two such grand varieties as the Barred and White Plymouth Rock. The Standard weights of cock and cockerel are nine-and-a-half and eight lbs, respectively; hens eight, pullets six-and-a-half lbs. Great attention is paid to a pure white plumage not at all of a creamy tinge.

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#### Keeping Green Food in Winter.

**U**R article in February Poultry Keeper, on preserving green food in summer, for use in winter, calls for a reply to the following letter sent us from Zionsville, Pa.:

"In the Poultry Keeper you give an article on preserving green food for winter use for fowls. May I ask a question? You say; 'Fill your silo or barrel closely,' etc., and 'have a head of boards which fit it nicely, but which will go down into the silo or barrel.' Now if the head goes down into the barrel it may fit nicely at the top, but as it goes down, by settling, by itself, or though winter by using out it won't fit any more, even if it be lowered only two inches and as it comes down to the middle it may not fit for three or four inches all around. Will that do, or how can that difficulty be overcome? Will not the contents be spoiled by that space? Will you please answer through Poultry Keeper as it may be of use to others also? Will a molasses barrel answer for trial?"

We will state that we personally consulted Prof. Henry L. Alvord, an expert on silos. He states that green food can be preserved in a barrel, box, hogshhead, or anything tight enough to exclude the air. The air is kept out by pressure on the top, the covering being pressed down by stones, or any other weight. The fact that a space of an inch or so may exist around the edge of the cover, after it reaches the centre of a barrel, will do no harm, as the contents will be as solid as a box of chewing tobacco by the time the barrel is full, and when wanted for use must be flaked off with a spade. Chop the green food, fill your barrel, add plenty of weight on the loose barrel head, and when it settles fill up again. If there

is any fear of the barrel have a strong box made for the purpose.

As we published the article on the subject referred to by this inquirer it will be interesting to many to read the query. As of course the head of the barrel is not the same size as the barrel itself would be all the way from top to bottom, this inquirer has asked what the result of the small edge all round the head would be where the barrel is larger, the contents would be exposed to the air somewhat. But it appears Prof. Alvord does not consider it would do any harm, but the packing needs to be very close at that part to exclude air as much as possible. A box would be much better because the top could be made to fit much closer. Should any of our readers wish to read the first article they will find it in the 1st May issue, under heading "Preserving green food for winter." The advantages of this method are many; if there are plenty of lawn clippings or clover they would benefit the stock very much; our long winters compel so long absence from such food.

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FOR THE POULTRY WEEKLY.

#### Re Government Grant to Poultry Association.

**I**N YOUR last issue I notice the Kempenfeldt Association talked over and resolved re the government grant to the Ontario. Memorializing the Minister of Agriculture will do no good. There is but one way to accomplish the end sought and that is for a sufficient number of those interested to join the Ontario and attend the annual meeting with force enough to carry the proposed amendments. That is the one and only way to do it.

The idea is, I presume to have the minor societies affiliate with the Ontario and receive a stipulated portion of the grant in the same manner as the Bee-keepers' Association grant is distributed. Nothing could be done that would create a greater interest in fowl, the grant being usually added to the prizes of the local agricultural society makes the entries more numerous and educates the masses as to what poultry should be.

If the Kempenfeldt Association can accomplish the end they have in view they will deserve the thanks of every

CANADIAN FANCIER.

At the meeting referred to we made some remarks to a similar effect, re the

proposed motion as to government grant, but the motion was carried as proposed. We are anxious that the increased interest may not now be subdued, but feel that any interference, re the grant to the Ontario, as per the motion, would hurt the cause. We cannot move in the matter at present, but have something to propose at our next meeting more in keeping with our own ideas on this subject. Certainly it would be better if the minor societies could affiliate with the Ontario, and by doing so strengthen hands all around. The Kempfenfeldt Association is pledged to the advancement of the poultry industry, and the interest of the poultry fraternity. The association is young, but its members number among them a little band of fanciers who have kept the poultry interest alive in the North, some of them for over fourteen years. We cannot expect to do wonders in a year or two that others have not been able to do in half a lifetime, nor is it desirable to do anything in so great hurry; it may be long but we want it lasting.

#### Give the Boys and Girls a Chance

IF THE hen is to stand between the farmer and the country merchant, says the Iowa Homestead, and turn the dreaded debtor balance on his ledger to a credit, if she is to do her full part in introducing the cash system, she must have better care than she ordinarily receives on a Western farm. As it is, she usually provides not only her own shelter, finds her own nest, protects herself and her chicks from cats, weasels and other enemies, but finds her own living, works for nothing and boards herself. She must be taken in as a partner and taught the blessedness of receiving as well as giving. Very few farmers will admit the hen into partnership. They have been accustomed to broad acres of corn and grain, and car-loads of cattle and hogs, and cannot bend their dignity to such small matters as chickens and eggs. We know of no way of developing the usefulness of the hen to its full measure except by enlisting the young folks, both boys and girls, who can be moulded to practical ways. We know enough of boy nature at least to understand that nothing brings out a boy's capacity so quickly as a chance to earn a little money of his own, to do with as he pleases. If farmers who have found little profit in poultry would say to their children: "If you take charge of the poultry business

you may have the money for what you can sell over and above the chickens and eggs needed for the house, and it shall be your very own to do with as you please," we imagine that in a year or two they would have a new realization of the profits in poultry. We do not have the enlarged ideas many hold as to the measure of this profit. We do not believe chicken ranches in themselves pay. But on every farm there is an amount of waste grain that the chicken can utilize better than any other kind of stock. Their summer feed costs nothing, their value in destroying insects is very considerable. All they need is care, such as a bright boy or girl can and will give, provided they can make money that should be absolutely their own. But ~~let~~ there be fair dealing. This old story of "Johnnie's chickens but father's money" ought not to pass unrebuked in the second century of free government in America. If Johnnie or Lucy takes care of the chickens, let them have the money.

Yes indeed! The boys and girls often do a great deal of the running about and small chores in caring for poultry and other stock on the farm. This is looked upon too often as nothing of any account. But if Johnnie or Lucy give their meagre play-time for your benefit, let them at least receive some acknowledgment that you appreciate their efforts to help. The very best form of doing so is to give them some of the ready cash, so they can satisfy their wants. If judgment is exercised in noting their expenditure without seeming to restrict any reasonable gratification this plan of allowing pocket-money can be made a very useful means of teaching the young people the value of money, and act as a guide to them for the prevention of useless or extravagant expenditure and habits. The careful training of the young ones does not allow us to consider as small, any of the means tending to the development of any trait, that will help to establish the character that makes a good and useful citizen of the world. And one of the most prominent is a right and reasonable estimate of the power of money.

Two boarding-house keepers were comparing notes. "It 'pears to me, Mrs. Watkins, that your chicken salad is never found out; leastways I never hears none of your boarders complain. "Well, you see," explained the lady addressed, "I allers chops up a few feathers in amongst the veal."

## EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.

## What to Leave at Home.

**E**S. COMINGS throws out the following valuable hints, in the Western Farm Journal:

The fairs are coming on. See to it that your fair management employs an expert as judge. This if advertised, will ensure a good exhibit, for the day is gone by when the largest fowl is the winner.

Leave at home—for your Thanksgiving dinner—your Langshans with white in plumage or with outer toes non-feathered.

Your Brown Leghorns with white in plumage or white in face.

Your Plymouth Rocks with white in ear-lobes or feathered shanks.

Your Wyandottes with feathered shanks.

Your Cochins with twisted feathers in wings.

Your Partridge Cochins with white in tail or mottled breasts.

Your Hamburgs or Rose Comb Leghorns with twisted or lopped combs.

Your Spanish with white in plumage.

Your Games with short legs, pigeon breasts or with combs not dubbed.

And, above all, don't please don't, show a Langsnaan with the feathers plucked from its legs as a Black Java, or dubb a Leghorn and show him as a Game, or exhibit a cross of a Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte as a Black Wyandotte.

Purchase a "Standard" and there will be no necessity of embarrassment to you in showing stock as the above.

If a man asks you ten dollars for a fine cockerel, don't set him down as crazy, but reason it out and see if his influence on your yards in one year's breeding will not be worth ten times that amount.

There is a system in breeding any kind of stock I care not what it is. It is a profession, requiring much thought and careful consideration; and it is the man who thinks and executes his plans that makes a success in this world, be it on the farm or in the crowded city. The poultry yard will yield an income exactly commensurate with the time given to it, and it is with great interest that we note that it is not forgotten on many busy farms in the great West.

## Sanitary Conditions

**P**RACTICAL experience is the best teacher, and while some individual case may be referred to to disprove the rules, found to be correct by long experience, still, if such experience be rejected, the poultryman will find

himself at sea without chart or compass, and his bark will be dashed to pieces on such rocks as cholera, roup, chicken-pox, etc. Cholera and bowel diseases are the arch fiends everywhere present—the laying hen, the rapidly maturing pullet and the still younger chick, are all subjects for the vengeance of these diseases.

If the sanitary conditions were all complied with disease would yield or fail to make an appearance. You ask: What sanitary conditions have we failed in? Possibly you have kept the house well cleaned out and white-washed, and possibly you have failed to properly fumigate it. Then again, how about feeding? Have you been careful not to overfeed or underfeed? Do you keep the water dishes clean? Do you remove those fowls which look sick or are feeble? Do you open up windows, doors and ventilators at all times in hot weather? Do you vary the diet, and supply the fowls with excellent exercise? Do you sprinkle the floor and enclosed runs with weak solutions of carbolic acid, and do you occasionally sprinkle through the feathers of the various members of your flock some dust or powder as a dead sure thing for lice?

Disinfectants, such as carbolic acid, during the hot weather will assist in destroying "miasmatic germination" from which cholera and kindred diseases originate; chloride of lime will assist in purifying the floors and yards; sulphur and carbolic acid mixed, (1 lb. sulphur and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. carbolic acid) will drive lice from the fowls while a little tincture of iron in the drinking water acts as a tonic. Study sanitary management, and apply it, thereby saving the fowls and increasing the profits.—Fanciers' Gazette.

## Ancient Artificial Incubation.

**I**N "The Voyage and Travels of Sir John Mandevile, Kt.," published in the year 1356 occurs the following passage which may be of interest to those who imagine artificial incubation to be a modern device:

"Also at Cayre, that I spak of before sellen men comounly bothe men and wommen of other lawe, as we don here bestes in the market. And there is a comun hows in that cytee, that is alle fulle of smale furnyces; and thidre bryngen wommen of the toun here cyren of hennes, of gees, and of dokes, for to ben put into the furnyuses. And thei that kepen that hows covenen hem with hete of hors dong, with outen henne, ggos, or doke, or any other foul; and at the ende of 3 wekes or of a monethe, thei comen agen and taken here chickenes and porigesche hem and bryngen hem for the, so that alle the contree is fulle of hem. And so men don there bothe wyntre and somer."

Translated into more modern English the above passage would read as follows: Also at Cairo, that I spake of before, sell they commonly both men and women of other lands, as we do here beasts in the market. And there is a common house in that city that is all full of small furnaces; and thither bring women of the town their eggs of hens, of geese, and of ducks, for to be put into those furnaces. And they that keep that house cover them with the heat of horse dung, without hen, goose, or duck, or any other fowl; and at the end of three weeks or a month they come again and take their chickens and nourish them and bring them forth so that all the country is full of them. And so they do there both winter and summer.

Sir, John's account corresponds very closely with that given by modern observers, proving not only that artificial incubation is no device of recent times, but that the methods successful in these days in that gray old country are the same that were practised more than 500 years so successfully "that alle the contree was fulle of" chickens.—American Poultry Journal.

## ❖ QUERY \* DEPARTMENT. ❖

### IMPURE HOUDANS.

W. H. DICKSON.—I bought a sitting of Houdans eggs and always understood that they should have five toes. My cockerels have but the females have not. Is this usual?

The male and female should alike possess the five toes. We have never seen or heard of a well bred Houdan lacking the fifth toe, and even in crossing it shows up for a long time. We suspect the purity of blood in this case, and it would be folly to breed from such females, for the trait would only obtain a stronger hold on the race obtained from them and would annoy you exceedingly.

### SICK CHICKS.

J. WILSON.—Some of my chicks are sick, they mope around and drag their wings on the ground. Can I do anything for them.

Examine for lice about the vent. If they are free from that it may be their quarters are damp or too cold. As you give no symptoms of any sickness I cannot say what is the matter. They may be suffering from looseness of the bowels as the weather has been very hot, and this would make them dispirited. If this is the case feed them once daily a feed of cooked rice just swelled

nicely to fill out the kernel. If you can put a little milk with it it would be better. Try a little, say a desert spoon to a quart of water, of Radway's Ready Relief for a tonic.

### FEED FOR MOLTING HENS.

J. M. M.—What is the best feed for molting hens.

As much change as possible. An occasional feed of meat is a great help. Bullock's liver or lights cooked and cut up small are very good, and cheap; the lights need more cooking than the liver. The liquor these are boiled in, thickened with meal and bran, would make a fine nourishing dish. The new feathers, as you can see by examination, are full of blood all up the quill, and must necessarily keep the bird under a constant drain. If at liberty they will get on without any extra feed, as they procure in one form or another everything needful; besides, there is an element belonging to liberty that we cannot estimate or analyze, viz., the sense of freedom, the very enjoyment of which seems to produce wonderful results in every form of animal nature. Hemp seed is good, and milk, one of the best aids, especially if sweet. Green food is indispensable at molting time. Sunflower seed is useful too.

### COMING SHOWS.

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

Central at Ottawa, Sept. 10 to 14. C. R. W. MacCuaig, Secretary, Ottawa.

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

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

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

### OHIO.

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

Cleveland, January 11th to 15th 1890. C. C. ScheMentrager, Sec., Glenville.

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 16th, 1890. J. B. Collier, Sec.

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

### NEW YORK.

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

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

# 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.

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

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

# GOOD BOOKS.

—FOR THE—

## Farm, Garden and Household.

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

### POULTRY AND BEES.

Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
Felch's Poultry Culture.....	1 50
Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, etc.....	50 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	16
Bee-keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper designation of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25
Standard of Excellence in Poultry....	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised...	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper....	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

### FARM AND GARDEN.

Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
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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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Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Hamburgs \$2.00 per 13. No stock for sale until the fall.

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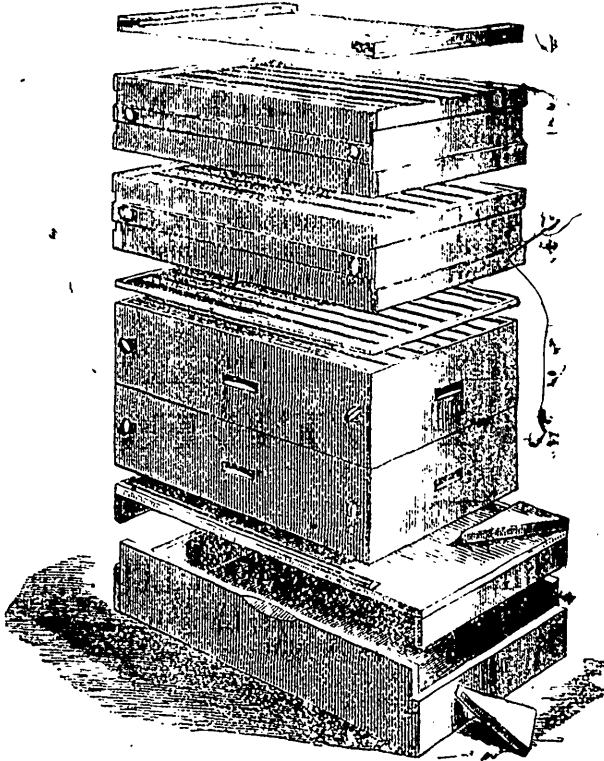
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Will sell prize-winners to any one that wants to win. Send for illustrated circular giving mating prices and prizes won. EGGS, \$3 and \$5 a setting.

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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, Baldrige and many others, ever spoken or written of any bee hive. For this testimony, full description with illustrations and prices, address

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# THE COMBINATION HIVE.

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

	Length	Width	Depth
Nine frame.....	12 1/2 in.	13 3/4 in.	12 1/4 in.
Eight frame....	10 3/4 "	13 3/4 "	12 1/4 "
The frame measures	12 1/2 "	10 3/4 "	10 3/4 "

### NINE FRAME HIVES

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up....	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	1 05		95
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat		87	83	80	75
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either L rests or skeleton crates. (L rests take 27 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 sections; skeleton crates take 27 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 sections) specify which—made up..	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat		87	83	80	75
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up.	75	83	80	78	75
No. 42—No. 41 in flat		65	62	60	55
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up....	70	75	63	60	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat		55	52	50	45

### EIGHT FRAME HIVES

No. 45—Same as No. 33, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 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 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat		75	70	65	63
No. 49—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 50—No. 49 in flat		75	70	65	63
No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	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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200 EGGS, SELF-REGULATING, \$25.00

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29,000 D.S.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ .

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

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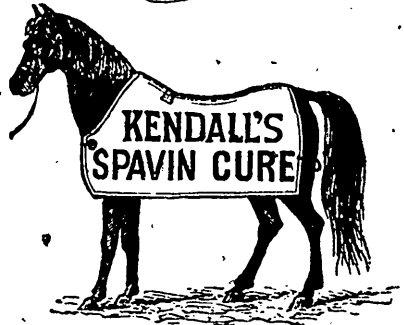
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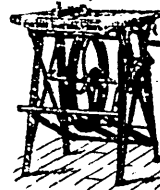


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