

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

VOL. V. No. 25

BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 11, 1889.

WHOLE No. 233

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	9.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches—1 Col.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Sixteen inches—1 page..	25.00	40.00	75.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till 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 those desiring such.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL AND POULTRY WEEKLY will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered and arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par 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, 25 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00 extra per annum.

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 Beekeepers and poultrymen are always welcome, and are solicited.

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

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

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,

And "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " The Bee-Hive.....	1.35
" " Beekeepers' Review.....	1.40
" " Beekeepers' Advance.....	1.30

BEES AND HONEY.

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apianar Supplies. Address:

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont.

Game Fowls Exclusively:

Irish Grey, English, Irish and American B. B. Reds, English, Derby, Ho-thwoods, Chelbournes, Dominiques, Malays, Mexican Greys and Grists. Free circular. Send for it.

C. D. SMITH,
Fort Plain, N. Y.

Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—
MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

This fifteenth thousand much enlarged and more richly illustrated than previous editions. It has been fully revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee keeping. Price by mail \$1.50. Liberal discount to dealers and for clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LANSING, MICH.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says:—“We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff lives with 7 and cap, 100 honey racks, 500 brood frames, 2,000 bottles, bees and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of bee hives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do as you say it will.” Catalogue at Price List free. Address W. F. &

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 & Sons, 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.

HONEY.—We will supply hives, sections, tin, 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.

Cartons for Comb Honey



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

IMPORTED QUEENS.

In May and June, each
In July and August, each
In September and October, each
Money must be sent in advance. No guarantee of shipments by mail. Queens sent by express (lightest), which die in transit will be replaced if returned in a letter
CHAS. BIANCONI I, Bolgna, Italy



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

STREETSVILLE, P. Q., May 2, 1898.
DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins and also in a case of lameness and Stiff Joints and found it a sure cure in every respect. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.
Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES J. BLACKALL



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ST. THOMAS, P. Q., April 22, 1898.
DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen—I have used a few bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my colt, which was suffering from influenza in a very bad form, and can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure made complete and rapid cure. I can recommend it as the best and most effective liniment I have ever handled. Kindly send me one of your valuable books entitled “A Treatise on the Horse.” Yours respectfully,
I. F. WILKINSON

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FORT RALPH, MAN., May 10, 1898.
DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen—I always keep your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Blisters on hand and they have never failed in what you state they will do. I have cured a bad case of Spavin and also two cases of Ringbone of years standing, on mares which I bought to breed from, and have not seen any signs of disease in their offspring. Yours truly,
H. J. O'KEEFE

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. R. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



STILL TO THE FRONT

WITH PURE
ITALIAN QUEENS!!!
Tested or Untested, Nuclei or full Colonies at low price. Address
E. HEAL, St. Thomas, Ont.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INDEX.

Applv, our own.....	556
Swarming to excess.....	556
Bees returning home when moved.....	556
Bees, weighing.....	559
Baenofes.....	568
Endores C. H. J. inc.....	567
Paul Broad, a preventive of.....	566
High comb, how to care for.....	568
Packages for the profession men.....	571
Reports.....	570
Season worse than two preceding.....	567
Systematic work.....	569

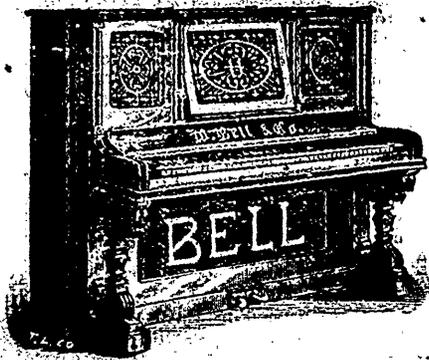
POULTRY.

A novel and useful feeder.....	573
Barrio Exhibition.....	572
Books for Hogins to study.....	573
Fertilization of eggs.....	573
Guinea fow.....	576
Irish Grey Game.....	571
Moulting.....	573
Myxomatosis with the (raig incubat).....	574
September.....	574
Why our season.....	574

CARVIOLAN BEES

Pleasant to the sun in the World, hardest to winter, best honey gatherers. In order to introduce to all the bee-keepers of the world, THE ADVANCE, we offer to all one who will send us \$1.25 in copy of our paper and a nice Queen of Carviolan. The queen and one is worth \$2. Address THE ADVANCE Mechanic Falls, Me

BELL PIANOS.



QUALITY, FIRST-CLASS, TONE PURE and BRILLIANT, DURABILITY UNAPPROACHED, CATALOGUE FREE.

W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, Ont

THE BEE-KEEPER'S REVIEW.

A 50 cent Monthly that gives the cream of agricultural literature; points out errors and fallacious ideas and gives each month the views of leading bee-keepers upon some special topic. THREE samples free.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

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 included full colonies. Eggs of Pekin ducks and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, \$1.00 per setting of 150 eggs.

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

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

FRIENDS, IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

You will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our BEE-MONTHLY LEARNER IN BEE-CULTURE with a descriptive Price-list of the best improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Section Honey Boxes, all books and journals and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER

\$15 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER Warranted to do as good work as any \$100 machine.

It combines simplicity with DURABILITY—EASY, ELEGANT OPERATION—works longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is neat, substantial, nickel plated—perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces, Sharp, Clean Manuscripts. Two to ten copies can be made at one writing. Editors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, business men, etc., cannot make a better investment for \$15. Any intelligent person in a week can become a GOOD OPERATOR, or a RAPID ONE in two months.

\$1,000 offered any operator who can do better work with a Type Writer than that produced by the ODELL. Reliable Agents and Salesmen Wanted. Special inducements to Dealers. For Pamphlet, giving endorsements, &c., address the

The Odell Type Writer Co.

The Rockers, CHICAGO, ILLS.

BEE - KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Quality and Workmanship unsurpassed. We are prepared to furnish Bee-keepers with Supplies promptly, and with goods of uniform excellence as heretofore. Our hives all take the Simplicity Frame. The "FALCON" chaff hives and the "GHATAUQUA" Hive, with DEAD AIR SPACES are both giving universal satisfaction. We manufacture a full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies, including

"FALCON" BRAND FOUNDATION.

We gladly furnish Estimates and solicit Correspondence. Send for Illustrated Price List for 1889 free.

THE W. T. FALCNER MFG. CO.,
 Jamestown, N.Y. SUCCESSORS TO
W. T. Falconer.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

THE GREAT NORTHERN EXHIBITION

WILL BE HELD AT
COLLINGWOOD

Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th, 1889.

Better than ever this year. A long list of special attractions.

Prize lists on application to the Secretary.

T. J. CRAV FORD, Secretary. **C. LAWRENCE,** President

The Improved Monitor Incubator FIRST PRIZE

AT THE GREAT N. E. AGRICULTURAL FAIR, WINCHESTER, MASS.

Send for circular which contains valuable information.

A. F. WILLIAMS,
 BRISTOL, CT., U.S.A.

SAVE YOUR BEES

From dying in winter, spring drouth and chill of brood in spring and from the heat in summer by using

MY NEW CHAFF HIVES.

The surplus can be tiered up the same as on the single walled hives. Loss in the apiary is greatly reduced in preparing for winter and summer. They hold eight frames of the improved Langstroth size, and \$2.00 gets a simple complete, unpacked. Quantities in flat at rock bottom prices. The speediest foundation fastener which does the best work for only 50c. A full line of supplies made and kept in stock. Send for price list.

W. A. CHRYSLEER, Chatham, Ont. Box 45.

BEEMEN

Send 5 cents for Specimens of our Honey Labels.

THE D. H. JONES CO. LD.
 BOSTON

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. M. VANDEBURE, Wagonerburgh, Pa.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Greiner, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

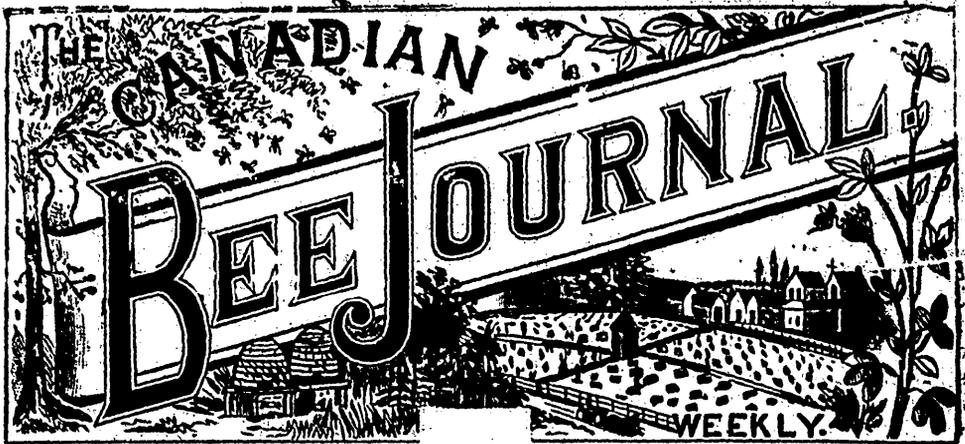
"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.



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

Vol. V. No. 25

BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 11, 1889.

WHOLE No. 233

EDITORIAL.

BRO. Newman of the A. B. J. has been appointed judge of bees, honey and supplies at Detroit.

..*

The Rich lawsuit will be carried to the Court of Appeal if bee-keepers to the number of 1000 will patriotically rally around the Union:

Our Own Apiary.

SWARMING TO EXCESS.

NUMEROUS enquiries have been made regarding the causes of the excessive swarming in many localities this year. There are so many causes that lead to excessive swarming that it would occupy too much space to enumerate them all, but one of the principal is a slow, steady flow of honey and especially if the nectar is thin, it stimulates the bees to breeding and gives them the swarming fever. After they get the swarming fever they retain it some time. We have known colonies to persist in swarming in spite of many efforts to prevent them.

We think if the old queen was moved and the newly hived swarm placed on the old stand excessive swarming would be checked. Hiving the young swarm and placing it by the side of the old one, keeping them side by side until about the seventh day without moving the old colony to the new location, al-

lowing all the workers that had marked their location to return to the new colony on the old stand, has very seldom failed to give good results. The system of tiering up may be adopted as a means of prevention.

We think we are quite safe in saying that the swarming business can be entirely controlled by the apiarist by proper manipulations and care. But we do not think it advisable to prevent judicious increase. Small hives, or rather small brood chambers, have a strong tendency to incite excessive swarming. By the tiering up system we can have small brood chambers, getting the bees strong early. Then with the perforated metal queen excluding honey board we can keep the queen within bounds giving the bees plenty of room for storing so that the brood chamber does not become crowded with bees and honey.

By studying carefully the bees' habits and watching the season, giving them the necessary attention at the right time will, we think, keep off the difficulty complained of, though some of our most experienced bee masters report an unusual number of swarms this season. Thin, stimulative honey was no doubt the cause.

BEES RETURNING HOME WHEN MOVED.

We moved most of the bees in our home apiary as we told you, north west to the new location, in order to catch the fall pasture, and thought on account of its being over two miles that it was

perfectly safe, that they would not return to their summer stands. But, to our surprise, thousands and tens of thousands returned the next day laden with honey, hunting for their hives. It appears that they had flown out without marking their new location properly and had gone off gathering honey from the same locality and bringing it to the hives in Beeton. They seemed to fancy that they ought to go back to the Beeton apiary. A great number entered other hives, many of them to be destroyed. Of course this will depopulate the colonies, moved of many of their working force, and will necessarily lessen the quantity of honey gathered by each colony.

This far they are doing a land office business. I mean those that are left in their new homes. They should have been smoked thoroughly and the hives rapped or disturbed in some way so that when they came out they would mark their location which would have prevented them from returning to their old stands. We have frequently moved bees and had none of them return, but the reason these returned was that they had been day after day gathering honey and going direct to Beeton with it from the same flowers.

Has anybody else ever had a similar experience to this, because it would seem that bees which have been gathering in one locality, and after they have become thoroughly acquainted with the route to and from it, after being moved will return to the old stands after they have filled themselves with honey.

In our other apiary they seem to be gathering liberally from snap dragon, bone set, and the various kinds of asters. The honey yield in these flowers was beginning to wane on account of the dry weather within the last day or two. A couple of good showers have changed things very much and I have never seen the bees working so much on asters in this locality. In fact as you walk through and shake the flowers the bees rise from them in swarms. If this state of things continues a short time we shall have several thousand pounds more to extract.

BONT. PHILLIPS.—I believe the Poultry Weekly has got me interested in the bees as well as the bees. I believe I will make a start.
Macedon, O., Ont.

A Preventive of Foul Brood.

BRITISH bee keepers are still discussing formic acid and acids generally as a remedy for foul brood. In the B. B. J. for August 22nd is an article by Mr. R. A. H. Grimshaw which is worthy of more than a cursory reading. We give a digest of the same though arranging the subject matter in different order to the author.

CAUSE OF FOUL BROOD.

Impaired health, or peculiar condition of the blood of the mother bee, renders it more susceptible to disease than if in a robust vigorous state. Is it not probable that through lack or failure in secreting formic or other acids, in consequence of degeneracy or ill health, the result of some neglect on the part of the bee-keeper, the blood of the bee becomes too alkaline, and is then in this condition a perfect cultivation fluid for the bacilli, for we know that in artificial cultures of most micro-organisms acidity is death to the germ; consequently if such exist in the culture medium it has to be neutralized by the addition of alkalis. If so in the artificial culture it should be so in the natural, an undue proportion of alkali being favorable to germ growth and the converse.

We do know this, that the best working, healthiest bees we can find certainly do not run short of acidity, either in temper or poison; and if we believe in the formic acid cure for foul brood, still further use for the poison bag by the bee apparent; it will carry its own cure about with it, and apply it in brood food and general disinfection ad libitum.

ITS PREVENTION

When foul brood is abroad, or when disease of any kind is about, I think we ought to use the best preventive possible by giving our bees such food as will render them, in all probability, proof against disease; and this it seems to me, can best be done by feeding syrup strongly acidulated, whether such acid be formic, acetic, or what not does it matter?

All our attention should be directed to rendering the life fluid of the bee best fitted to resist the growth of one and all the forms of death-dealing micro-organisms by which it may be attacked, and

this can best be done by a good percentage of acid being given in food when workers or queens show signs of ill health or flagging energy.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
Endorses C. B. Jones.

FROM the standpoint of a practical bee-keeper I would like to add a few words to those of Mr. Steinhoff, in approval of Mr. G. B. Jones' efforts to interest the public in the honey bee. I have heard two of his lectures and so fascinated was I with them that at considerable inconvenience and when very tired I went a second time to each. The intense interest and the enthusiasm of the audience (many members of which, like myself, have gone twice) showed that a door is open for these lectures, and I believe that Mr. Jones should be encouraged and helped by bee-keepers in the good work he has begun, for incalculable benefit to the fraternity must result.

I have kept bees many years, during which time I have read and studied much, but I have never seen the cream of all apicultural knowledge so carefully collected and excellently compiled for the object in view (or for any object) as it is in these lectures. I don't think any intelligent person could listen for ten minutes to one of them and not become greatly interested. The lectures are composed of deliberate assertions of most positively established and intensely interesting facts—no drawing on the imagination or propounding end denouncing of theories, but positive though astounding truth clearly put about these marvellous creatures and their life. Amusing incidents in bee life are most aptly put, so that there is no dryness or weariness in the story; in fact so free are these lectures from any tendency to fatigue the audience that people sit for two hours and then, after most flattering remarks are made by movers and seconders of votes of thanks most enthusiastically carried, they call for more information and ask curious questions.

Every bee keeper should hear Mr. Jones, and I would respectfully suggest that the Ontario bee-keepers' Association arrange for a course of these really useful lectures in Toronto during the next Industrial Exhibition, they could be made then a great treat and instruction for bee-keepers and their friends in the city at the time. Might it not be advisable that the association should engage Mr. Jones to give these lectures through the country this winter.

JACOB SPENCE,

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1889.

HONEY.

THE SEASON WORSE THAN THE TWO PRECEDING.

THOSE were false prophets who predicted a good honey crop this year. It is even worse than the two or three preceding years. The Middle Atlantic States have been subjected to a literal downpour of rain for the last three or four months, with a fair prospect of a continuance of the same. Apple-bloom was about two weeks earlier than common, and the weather was warm and reasonably fair, so the bees did well and got a good start. Some of the strongest colonies prepared for swarming. Locust, which is abundant here, and poplar (tulip) came into bloom early, following closely the fall of the apple-blossoms, and the bees for a day or so after the opening had warm weather, and fairly tumbled over each other when carrying in their harvest. But the second day after the honey-flow, came the flood of rain, which did not let up till the locust and poplar blossoms were destroyed. White and alsike clover were in the meantime pushing out their blossoms, but the bees could snatch only an hour now and then—seldom a whole day—to gather the nectar. Some of the very strongest colonies filled a case of sections, mostly in a skimmed, rounded-off indifferent manner, after their fashion when supplies are scarce.

The rain has continued, day and night, all the time; and the bees had to live partially on what they had gathered. If it ever clears up the asters, goldenrods, heart's ease, and other fall honey-producing weeds will give a good fall crop, the wet season having given them a good start; but that little champion "if" stands in the middle of the path of prediction, defying the wisdom of sages. No honey worth naming is the return from all of the Atlantic States, which I believe will include all the country east of the Alleghanies.—E. E. EWING, in Gleaning. Rising Sun, Md.

WEIGHING BEES.

THE EXACT NUMBER OF BEES IN ONE POUND.

A GREAT deal has been written about the "little black bee," the insinuation being that in size it is greatly inferior to the Italian. The so-called black bee was the bee of England and America until less than fifty years ago, and any English statistics that we may have prior to that time, undoubtedly refer to the black bee.

In writing the article "Bee for my Dictionary of Practical Apiculture," I wished to give as accurate data as possible in regard to

weight of certain numbers, etc., and I weighed several lots to determine this point. My determinations varied between 4,500 and 5,000 bees to the pound. I preferred, however, to give the series of determinations by Keys, who wrote nearly one hundred years ago, and who gives 4,640 bees to the pound. He also gives the number of drones, etc. See Dictionary, page twelve.

I was led to give Keys as the authority, because 4,000 bees to the pound was the number adopted by dealers generally. It impressed me at that time, that if these dealers were correct, then the bee under cultivation by them (which is almost always the Italian), must be larger than the bee of 100 years ago, in the proportion of 4.5 to 4 (the inverse ratio of the number per pound). But not being quite satisfied as to the trustworthiness of the dealers' data, especially in view of my own experiments, I did not embody this inference in the article, or allude to it.

Now comes Mr. A. I. Root with a new and carefully made determination, in which he gives 5,333 bees to the pound, instead of 4,000 as previously published by him; but he estimates that if the bees had very much honey in their sacs, the number might be reduced to 5000 to the pound. If we accept these data as correct, it is evident that the bee has not increased in size during the last hundred years.

Keys tells us that the results of such weighings will never come out twice alike, owing to the difference in the fullness of the bees. Collin gives 5,000 bees to the pound, when in their normal condition, and 4,300 when filled with honey—a difference of 800 bees to the pound. Keys, no doubt, gave an average, and he has struck very nearly midway between the two determinations of Collin. An exact number would have been 4,700 instead of 4,640.

Numerous attempts have been made to increase the size of the bee, by increasing the size of the cell, and when foundation was brought forward, it was thought that this question had been solved; but the plan did not work. Neither does the bee seem to deteriorate in size by the gradual filling up of the cells with the cocoons of the young bees. However careless Nature may be of individual bees, and individual colonies, she seems to be wonderfully careful of her types.—JOHN PHIN in American B. J.

Send five cents for samples of our lithographed and other honey labels. It pays to have your packages bear your name and address. Honey tastily labelled sells ready sale.

COMB HONEY.

HOW TO CARE FOR COMB-HONEY, WHERE TO KEEP IT, ETC.

AS the season for caring for honey is here, and as I am convinced by conversations with some bee keepers, as well as people generally, that a great many do not know how to care for honey, a few words may not come amiss at this time on the subject.

In the first place, there is no hurry about taking it off the hives. The bees can care for it more cheaply, and even if it is not quite so white as when taken off earlier, its flavor is improved by perfect ripening, which to my mind, more than compensates for the slightly darker shade which the comb presents.

If taken off during warm weather it will sometimes be spoiled by the larvæ of the bee-moth. The combs can be fumigated with sulphur in a tight box or room, but this is seldom necessary, and is not practised to any extent by the best honey producers. If comb honey is produced by the best methods there will be scarcely any pollen cells in it, and in the absence of these the moths do little harm. A worm is seldom seen in surplus honey unless there is pollen in some of the cells. When honey is taken off the hive, if in small sections containing only one comb each, it can be held up to the light and every cell of pollen detected. If these are kept by themselves and used or sold first, the rest will be comparatively free from moths.

Honey should never be kept in a cellar—neither comb nor extracted. That is the worst possible place for it. It will gather moisture or "sweat," and soon become "off flavor," if not positively sour. Store it in a dry, warm room if possible (safe from mice), then it will keep ten years. It will not granulate so soon in a warm room, and its flavor will improve. I now have some that is three years old, and it is not candied, but is so thick that it will not run. Extracted honey cannot be kept in too warm a room.—EUGENE SECOR, Forest City, Iowa, in Iowa Homestead.

BEE NOTES.

BEES NEAR A HIGHWAY—CROSS BEES—FALL HONEY, ETC.

BEES should not be placed near a street or driveway. If a person is so situated as to be compelled to keep them in such a place, a high board fence is quite a protection against trouble; or a row of high trees or a building—in fact anything that will compel them to rise high, when they fly from the hive. When they are thus situated, persons

living in the vicinity, would not be aware of colonies near, as they rise up out of the way of mischief.

CROSS BEES.—When there has been a good flow of honey, and it suddenly ceases, bees are excited over it, and sometimes are ready to sting anybody or anything that comes in their way. This year, at the close of the basswood harvest, mine attacked a coop of broody hens. Seeing a commotion among these cackling aspirants for motherhood, I divined the cause, and opened the door, when the hens made a "bee-line" for the raspberry bushes. The cat made frantic leaps into the air, with her tail somewhat resembling a rolling pin. When the bees are cross, it is folly to open a hive.

FALL HONEY.—This season hives are very populous and bloom is abundant, yet there is no security that there will be a flow of honey. Hot nights and days are necessary for the secretion of nectar, and yet nights continue week after week to be very cold. There has not been a full crop of honey harvested in Peoria county so far, and those who rushed their honey off to the local market, may wish they hadn't before the season closes.

FEEDING BEES.—I have some nuclei that are not well supplied with the needful honey. Hence, I have been giving them the cappings from the extracted honey to clear up. I take out a painful loosely, and set it in the cap of the hive, making a little aperture for the bees to come up through. It is, of course, apparent that no bees gain access to it from the outside, or robbing will be induced. I lately came to grief in this way: I placed a pan of cappings in the top of a hive and failed to shut down the cover closely. Soon the whole apiary was demoralized, robbing and stinging being the order of exercises. I not only got stung myself by the bees, but the whole family heaped reproaches upon me for my carelessness in making the bees so cross.—Mrs. L. Harrison, in Prairie Farmer, Peoria, Ills.

Systematic Work.

COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY IN THE SAME APIARY.

IS it well to produce both comb and extracted honey in one apiary, or shall we divide the number of colonies kept, into two yards, working the one for comb honey, and the other for extracted?

This is a question which often enters the minds of those keeping bees, some thinking that both comb and extracted honey production should not be mixed together in one apiary. I see little if any reason why two yards are neces-

sary for a mixed production of honey, therefore I will say a few words why I should produce both in one apiary.

Twenty years ago, when I began to keep bees, I had much trouble to get certain colonies to work in boxes, and often after a colony had nearly completed a given number of boxes, they would begin to swarm, leaving the bees in the hive so weak as to numbers that the boxes would remain unfinished at the end of the season.

I tried cutting out the queen-cells and returning the swarm, but this did little good, for in a few days they would come out again and thus keep up their swarming till the honey season was over, doing little or nothing in the boxes, as bees having the swarming fever will do little else save preparing to swarm.

As I had no extractor at that time, the only way that I could do away with this state of affairs was to clip off all of the queen-cells while the swarm was out, cage the queen between two combs and return the swarm, leaving the queen thus caged for eight or ten days. At the expiration of this time the colony was looked over and all of the queen cells again cut off, when the queen was given her liberty.

As nearly one half of the brood had hatched during this time, there was plenty of empty cells in which she could deposit eggs and as the bees had no larvae to nurse, the disposition to swarm was broken up, as a rule, and I would get the boxes completed; but it will be noticed that during those eight or ten days, I got little or no honey, as queenless bees and those having the swarming fever, are practically good for nothing as comb builders, and a colony treated as above was about as good as queenless.

The result was that I lost ten days of the best of the honey harvest, during which time a colony not having the swarming fever would store from forty to sixty pounds of honey. This was a serious loss, but not so great as to have the swarm in a separate hive, in which case I would get nothing but the swarm.

After a while I purchased a honey extractor, when I found I had this swarming mania, of colonies which should be in better business, practically under my control. When a swarm issued as above, I would extract all the honey from the brood-combs while they were out, and clip off the queen cells, when they would go to work with a will on being returned, losing all desire to swarm.

Here I had a plan that accomplished the desired result without the loss of ten days in my best harvest, besides I obtained extracted honey enough to pay me for my time, while in the

other case I received nothing.

Now and then a colony would not be cured in this way (although nine out of ten would), in which case I would cage the queen as first given, and wait two or three days instead of nine or ten, when I would extract the honey as above, letting the queen loose, and in this way I never failed in keeping a colony which had once commenced in the boxes at work on the same.

In case a colony refuses to go into the boxes, all I have to do is to take off the surplus arrangement and substitute an upper story in the shape of a hive full of empty combs. By raising a frame or two of brood from below into this upper story I was thus master of the situation, and colonies determined not to work in boxes were made to produce an equivalent yield of honey by the use of the extractor equal to those which entered the boxes the most readily.

The aim of every person keeping bees should be, to make all colonies produce an equal value of something readily turned into cash, for of a cash value, and I do not know how this can be successfully done except as we work our apiary for both comb and extracted honey.

Again, we often have a larger number of bees than one man can successfully work for comb honey (which means swarms, taking off sections when filled and snow white, by going over the yard once a week, etc.), while by using but a part of that number for extracted honey, the whole can be handled by one man, thus saving the wages of an assistant, which would become a necessity if all worked for comb honey, or the same number of bees were divided into two yards.

By setting apart, in the spring, a certain number of colonies for extracted honey, and a certain number for comb honey, one man can care for all by tiering up those worked for extracted honey before his time is fully occupied with working for comb honey, after which little attention need be paid to them, except to add another story, should they become crowded for room.

After the filled sections are all taken off at the close of the season, then these colonies can be attended to by extracting what honey they have to spare, and fixing them for winter. Thus the apiarist can use all of his time to the best possible advantage, and save to himself and family that which he would pay out to an assistant in case he had the same bees in two separate yards.

From the above (which are the very plans adopted and used at the present time by the writer), I conclude that all will agree that it is the most profitable for the apiarist to work for

both comb and extracted honey in the same apiary, rather than to have two separate apiaries, one to be devoted to the production of either kind exclusively.—G. M. DOBITTLE, in American Bee Journal.

Borodine, N. Y.

A Few Reports. ONTARIO.

DUFFERIN.

About the middle of the month we had heavy rains followed by several cool cloudy days. Since then the weather has been favorable and honey has been coming in brisk from fall flowers principally golden-rod. The past week has been excessively hot although the nights are cool; colonies are very strong and cluster out considerably, occasionally a swarm issues. The honey is bright yellow in color and of good body. The demand is brisk, prices firmer, 10c. wholesale for extracted, 15c. for comb.

GEO. WOOD.

Monticello.

PERTH.

The flow from golden-rod has been excellent during the past two weeks, and all the brood chambers filled to overflowing, in fact, so much so that all my supers that were removed at the close of the whole honey harvest have again been replaced on the hives. Do not recollect of any such a flow here before. No fears of having to feed this fall but instead a good surplus of dark honey. Breeding has however been retarded somewhat on account of the queen being crowded out, but no doubt the full brood chamber will encourage some breeding through next month, so that we need not have any fears of going into winter quarters with too many old or worn out bees. The demand for extracted honey is great on account of the scarcity of fruit. Comb selling more slowly but there is lots of time for disposing of that crop as soon as the weather becomes colder.

F. A. GEMMELL.

Stratford, Sept. 1, '89.

LAMBTON.

Season has been a good average here. Clover yielded pretty well but the hives were quite bare of honey when it began and most of it was used in brood rearing and filling up. Alsike did not yield nearly so well as white. Basswood did well and gave the nicest honey I have seen. Thistles did well; no slack after basswood, bees have worked all season though honey has come in slowly on account of the very dry weather. Bees have averaged from fifty to seventy pounds a few have reported 100. I expect to extract

considerable yet. Bees have worked hard on buckwheat, golden rod, boneset and some on honey-dew. Honey extracted, wholesale 10 to 12 cents is asked, retail 12½ cents. Comb retail 15 cents.

W. E. MORRISON.

Alvinston, Aug. 29th '89.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

Packages for Commission Men.

QUERY No. 248.—In shipping honey to commission men is it better to ship in bulk i. e. in tins or barrels, or in small packages tastily labelled for retail trade? If the latter what size package would you prefer.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOROINO, N.Y.—I now always use five pound pails.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—In both, but most of it in bulk.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—Ask your commission man, he can tell you his preferences.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I have no experience, but should think that each market would have its own preferences.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—That will depend upon what the market demands and that should be ascertained before shipping.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—All depends upon the market your commission men trade in. Try both and he will soon post you.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—It will depend wholly upon the market and you can better ascertain from the middle men themselves, than any other way, or the requirements of their trade.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—I sell nearly all my honey in home market. If I intended shipping to commission men I should consult their wishes as to method of putting up.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Have had no experience. Do not like the commission business anyway unless it is so you can see that the goods are properly handled, and placed before the public in an inviting manner. Prefer to sell my honey even if I take less for it.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—No rule can be given. We must consult the commission man and his market. If he will take it in bulk and work it off it is best to ship in bulk. As a rule small useful vessels are most salable. Each market has its preferences.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—It is better by all means to ship in the form which pays the best—whether in barrels or pounds. And if shipping in shape for retail happens to pay you best and you are a tasty man in putting up and have a reputation worth something or want to build up one, by all means ship in retail shape every time.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I don't know which would be the more profitable but suspect if arrangements could be made with commission houses to handle your honey in one to five pound cans securely sealed and crated in packages that would handle easily, that you could build up a good trade if only first class honey were put on the market.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG.—Better consult the commission man, he ought to know what his market requires. I think I would always ship in small barrels. After trying nearly every way I have no greater faith in small packages for honey out of the comb. I can't see why grocers cannot be educated to draw from a barrel of honey and sell at retail just like they do when dealing in the abominable stuff called molasses. Perhaps granulation is the greatest hindrance.

PRESERVES.

All the summer weather,
Saying naught of "nerves"
Toils a little house-wife
Making choice preserves.
How she does her cooking
Surely no one knows,
Tho' they watch her daily
While she comes and goes.
More than half her goodies
Go to pay her rent,
Y' in every season
She is well content;
And from noon till even
And from morn till noon
Even at her labor
Hums a pleasant tune.
Rose and lily syrup,
Richest clover jam,
Fill her tiny fruit-jars
Full as she can cram.
Now you've guessed my riddle,
And you'll all agree
That the name we call her
Always ends with *Bee*.

—Youth's Companion.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 33 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.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

J. P. COCKBURN.—I started with 6 strong and one medium colonies of bees this spring, they soon got to swarming and have continued to do so up and including to-day. I thought in the spring I could cut off at 10, but in spite of the most diligent search for queen-cells I have not been able to do so. I have 25 colonies now, many of which have been doubled back thrice and if I had let nature have its course I am sure I could have had 50. I have no evidence my trouble is overcome now. Generally they have been active but have not much store for winter. Although I have taken about 80 lbs. of comb honey and could take as much more but the pesky things have got so cross it is about impossible to do anything with them. Is it the continued hot weather or what? There is plenty of nectar in the valleys and hill sides yet and I think should frost keep off I will yet have considerable surplus honey. I may say that I lost several swarms on account of the crossness of the bees, the boys would not venture among them. I find that 25 colonies are too much for an amateur to experiment with and have passtime. Neighbor Scott stated with one good colony of Hybrids and increased to 3, and from the first prime swarm (in 9 frame Combination hive) has taken 50 lb. sections of honey, with fair prospects of 50 lbs. in addition. Unless the recent dry time interferes, the honey crop in Muskoka should be large. Gravehurst.

FERGUSON WHITESIDE.—If bees swarm as much more in the eight frame Combination hive than they do in the Jones I should be slow to adopt them. Mine swarmed excessively this season though most of them had a top story on early in the season and those which had no perforated zinc bottom swarmed about as much as those which had. I had ten supers with sections putting one comb of brood at the end to coax them them up. I found in most cases they filled the lower sections first and before they sealed the top ones they swarmed. Last night I put out thirty supers full of extracted combs. The bees made a big uproar this forenoon, but are now quiet and going for fall flowers and buckwheat. I did not see that they killed each other at the scene of action eight rods from the yard or that they robbed other hives though some were weak and queenless. I had some large swarms this summer one reached six feet long and varied from three to eight inches in diameter. It was about the size of a man. There were three or

four very large swarms in it. I had one on the 17th about the size of a ten quart pail. Bees have been getting enough to keep them the last two weeks and some are getting a little surplus. Had three swarms from the 7th to the 14th.

Little Britain, Aug. 30th.

A. MURAT.—I started last spring with 13 colonies and increased to 23, all in first class condition. Would have 25 but two swarms left me in the swarming season for the bush. Honey averages about 60 lbs. per colony. Basswood did not yield much. Bees are doing very well yet around here. You will find my subscription for another year enclosed. I am well pleased with the C. B. J.; it gives me many instructions in the bee business. It is well worth the money, especially to beginners.

Mildmay, Aug. 28, '89.

JAS. TAIT.—Mr. Jones will you please answer me through your C. B. J. if I can move my bees 150 miles west this fall without too much damage to them. They are very heavy with honey and strong in bees. How late can I move them and about how much will it cost and which would be the better way to move them by express or freight.

Lynedoch, Ont. Aug. 31st, 1889.

Yes, you can move them any distance provided you give plenty of room to cluster and lots of ventilation. Would prefer to move them not later than Oct. Cost must be ascertained from the railroad company, possibly they would give a special rate by express.

A poor colony or a queenless one is worth something to set on top of a good one because you can extract the honey and save the combs nice and clean for next season's swarms and there will be a profit, but if allowed to stand until late they will require some expense to feed them up to the desired weight. If the stock does not contain plenty of bees from the August brood they will all perish during the winter, leaving the hive and perhaps a little honey in a filthy disgusting condition. Determine how many and what colonies you will winter now, and then, if they are not all in excellent condition, commence at once to put them in shape so that you can count as many colonies in the spring as you can in the fall.

The leaflet "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten" may be advantageously distributed at the fairs. The result will be increased sales and the creation of a home market.

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.

WHEN birds are closely confined after a season of outside rambing, they miss more than we can tell, the many etceteras that they could procure and one of the worst to miss, is the gravel. So get in your supply now, and mix among the gravel broken crockery. A box can be made to fit neatly to the wall, so that the contents will not be made dirty. Gravel will largely supply the place of oyster shell so often recommended. Add to the birds' rations a piece of liver now and then, or broken fresh bones to pick, and give clean water in clean utensils, turnips or beets cut in two so that they do not miss all at once the food they have been getting all summer, when at liberty.

MOULTING.

WHE season of moult is here, in fact has been here some time. Just examine the birds' new quills and see how full of blood they are, you will then have a faint idea of the need of good rich food. While the birds are moulting they will not get fat, but the food will nourish them, enrich their blood, make them moult easily, and come through in fine condition. Give them all the range possible, all the milk you can spare, and give at least once a day a feed of good wheat and twice a week hemp seed if you can. Then as soon as moult is over gradually lessen the diet, and eggs will soon come.

Barrle Exhibition.

THE date of the above show is fixed for the 24th to the 27th of Sept. The management are making extra efforts to ensure the greatest possible enjoyment to visitors. We anticipate a pleasaat time for all. The Kempenfeldt P. & P. S. Association have offered a silver cup for the first prize sweepstakes breeding pen of old birds, games and all bantams barred, as this is to encourage interest in more useful varieties. Also silver medal for first prize sweepstakes breeding pen of young birds under same conditions. Mr. W. C. G. Peter has offered a silver medal for the best collection of pigeons and our pigeon boys are "hustling." It is probable we shall see some close work for these special prizes.

GEO. H. CARLEY.

What is the Best Book for a Beginner to Study.

WE can hardly tell you. Much depends upon the kind of information required. If you desire to be informed as to the plumage etc., get a "Standard," but if you want to learn a good deal of everything, get Felcle's "Poultry Culture." In this book there is much valuable information, and one of its great merits, is that you do not have to wade through a lot of padding to catch the grain of information sought. It tells you how to feed your birds and how to house them; gives plain instructions for mating and breeding the Standard varieties of fowl, and many valuable chapters and hints on judging them. How to build your poultry house &c., All the terms used, as well as the reading matter all through, are plainly and tersely given. No words are

used that the man of common education could not understand; and yet it is a book that the man of education is perfectly satisfied with; it was not an easy task to accomplish, but the success of the work among all classes of poultrymen is a sign of its adaptation to their needs. Lewis Wright's book of Poultry, is a great authority, but the price places it beyond the reach of many. You will find it a great help to subscribe for, and read carefully some of the excellent poultry journals; you will find in them a fund of information from men of practical and wide experience. And the methods adopted by them in raising and caring for poultry stock cannot fail to be of value to you. I would strongly advise you to attend some of the forthcoming exhibition and get talking to the breeders. If you intend going in for fancy stock get a Standard and study it.

For the Poultry Weekly

SEPTEMBER.

This month is to the poultry fancier one of many pleasures and also many cares. Those who have paid attention to their birds during the winter and early spring, looking to their several, and I might almost say individual comforts, are reaping their well earned reward not only in the show room but also in the grand flock of young birds coming more and more near the standard of perfection as each year rolls on, this to all ardent fanciers is even more than the much coveted prize ticket. I can fancy I see many who have labored and studied for best results, standing among their birds and looking with pride and satisfaction on the success attained by their efforts shown in the symmetry, plumage &c., of the flocks before them, and right well do they deserve their success, and those who capture the Reds and Blues at the several agricultural and industrial shows feel that they are rewarded for all their trouble.

This is the bright and gratifying side or portion of the month, but now comes the work and it is work that cannot be neglected, the culling must be done, and done severely, if not much of the perfection gained may be lost next season. Every little thing must now be kept in order for the winter, that will soon be upon us. Cracks that during the extreme hot weather did not so much matter perhaps, should now be seen to and closed so as to prevent any draught, for there is no telling when a cold spell or north wind may come. Ducting boxes

should all be got into place and filled with good dry road dust or sand gathered during the hot dry weather. A board or two placed on the top will prevent them being fouled, the house should be sprayed with a solution of carbolic acid, if possible, say two tablespoonfuls to a pail of water; if preferred lime wash can be used. All perches, nests, and dropping boards should be carefully and thoroughly cleaned, so that when the birds go into winter quarters everything about the house will be clean and wholesome. The runs could be spaded up and if the birds can be kept off them it would be desirable to seed them down, so that in the early spring, as soon almost as the snow goes, they will have fresh green food, young, and tender, which is an absolute necessity for the success of getting early fertile eggs, which means as a rule strong and vigorous early chicks. These few hints may perhaps remind us of how the year is rapidly passing, and that the time to do these several jobs is at hand. ONLOOKER.

Irish Grey Games.

THE accompanying out represents a pair of Irish Gray Game fowls as bred by Mr. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, New York, and is a faithful representation of this grand breed being drawn from a pair now owned by him. Mr. Smith is making a specialty of game fowls and his card will be found in this issue of the JOURNAL and we would advise our readers, one and all, to send for his large illustrated circular which will be sent free to all mentioning this paper.

Why Fear Disease?

THE great bug-bear that prevents many farmers and cottagers from raising pure-bred fowls is so-called "cholera." But it is as general among hogs. Do farmers quit breeding hogs? But cholera is not a concomitant of fowls. It is not even to be feared where fowls are bred on the same village lots for years and years, and much less on the farm. I know this to be true, and I can prove it. People say to me: "I don't wonder your fowls on farms are healthy, but those on the village lots, occupied every year, in all reason ought to die of cholera." I say to them; "You ought to be surprised that my fowls on farms are free from disease when yours on your farm are dying every year. Go and see my breeders on their farms and notice how they care for them."

"They go to a deal of trouble?"

"No. They clean the horse barns and cow

IRISH GREY GAMES.



barns every morning and consider it, in their line of choring, as an easy job. They also clean the chicken house every morning, as part of the 'chores,' and an easy job."

"Yes, but when a farmer is in a hurry it don't pay to stop to clean hen-houses."

"Does it pay to remove the filth from the stock barns?"

"Yes, it has to be done. We have to treat horses good. We depend on them."

"And you depend on the hens, too, and expect them to bring you more according to their cash value than you expect, or get, from your horse, according to its cash value. You see, you go on the principle when it comes to considering the hens, that much comes from little—nothing comes from something. You call that clear profit which you realize from poultry, because they cost you nothing."—By S. L. Roberts, in American Poultry Journal.

Gentleness.

THE poultryman should be as gentle as the summer breeze; not impulsive, neither moving rapidly nor with quick nervous action, when going among his stock. A door quickly opened will sometimes cause the whole flock in an apartment to fly helter-skelter, to the farthest corner, bumping one against another in the wildest and most unreasonable manner. Reasoning faculties, among poultry, have never been developed, thus a hen with her head cut off will appear about as sensible as one with her head on, if the latter comes under the influence of a sudden scare. We recently visited a nearly kept poultry house, that was under the exclusive management of a well-preserved woman, eighty-two years of age. She went into the several apartments of the house, and not one of the occupants manifested any fear. She could readily capture any of them. But when any person wearing a coat and hat came within the door, there was a regular panic. Each hen was doing her best to hide behind the others, or fly through the window. "It's because you're a man, and they don't know ye," said the ancient dame.

If the ox knoweth his stall, and locketh upon the keeper with a mild eye; if the sheep know the voice of the shepherd, and come at his call, so do the chickens become accustomed to the voice, the presence, and the movements of the person who has charge of them, and thus they may have confidence and no fear. They will crowd about his feet, if he is gentle. They may alight on his shoulder. He can put forth his hand and take them without a snare. Even those varieties sometimes called "highflyers" may be tamed by moving among them slowly and carefully and by manifesting towards them invariable kindness.—American Poultry Yard.

A Novel and Useful Feeding Apparatus.

D. M. Christy of Ithica, Mich., has invented a poultry feeder which not only greatly facilitates the labor of feeding but gives constant exercise to the fowl. It consists of a bucket or other receptacle for grain, to the bottom of which is attached a trap-door (c) operated by a cord (e) on the lower end of which is a treadle. The apparatus is suspended about six feet from the floor; the treadle resting on the floor. A spring (b) closes the trap door when the treadle is at rest. By the slide (d) the flow of grain can be regulated to any desired quantity; and a tongue inside of the bucket assists in delivering the grain, but prevents a continuous flow in case the treadle is held down. Passing over the trap the grain falls on the spreader, (a) which is a beveled, tin wheel suspended on the treadle cord about six inches below the bucket, and it is thus scattered about over a space of several feet. The treadle (a piece of lath or small stick) should be buried in litter on the floor and in scratching about the fowls move the treadle or step on it, thus bringing down a small quantity of grain. In hunting for this they bring down more grain, and so on *ad infinitum*. Any kind of grain can be used, but wheat or other small grain is preferable as affording more exercise than corn. The apparatus can be attached to the ordinary

grain hopper as readily as to the bucket. The fowls soon learn to operate the apparatus and the exercise it affords amply repays (in growth or in the egg basket) the small cost for the apparatus. For Asiatics or fowls in confined quarters the benefit is especially marked; it is also of great service in keeping a constant flow of grain before growing chicks and making them work to get it, thus promoting their development. Where fowls are kept confined to the house in severe winter weather this apparatus will be found invaluable.



J. HENRY LEE.

There are three sizes made, one two and three

quarts. The price is:

One quart—1 Feeder, 50 cts; 3, \$1.25; per dozen, \$4.00.

Two quarts—1 Feeder, 60 cts; 9, \$1.50; per dozen, \$4.80.

Three quarts—1 Feeder, 75 cts; 3, \$2.00; per dozen, \$7.50.

Single Feeders are sent, postpaid, by mail. Larger orders are sent only by express, at expense of buyer.

All persons subscribing for the WEEKLY for one year and selecting no other premium will receive by mail a one-quart Feeder. Remember, the Feeder and the WEEKLY one year for only \$1 00.

For the POULTRY WEEKLY.

My Experience With the Craig Incubator.

THE Craig folding incubator consists of a trunk-like box, the upper and larger portion of which contains a hot water tank, and folds back upon hinges like a lid. The walls are several inches thick, and so constructed with paper and other packing as to be impervious to heat and cold. The lower part is the egg chamber, and contains several inches of moist soil covered with fine hay or straw, to prevent the eggs becoming stained by contact with the dirt. The tank is of galvanized iron, and is protected by the walls and packing on all sides except the bottom, which is directly over the eggs, and through which all of the heat of the hot water is radiated. This tank is provided with a filling tube at the top and a faucet at the bottom on one side, so that water may be put in or drawn out without opening the incubator. There is also a ventilator tube which passes through the tank at the top and into the egg chamber, through which a thermometer is passed and suspended by a cord, the ball resting in the nest among the eggs. The ventilator tube is connected with the filling tube by an adjustable elbow-shaped tube, and is discharged into the egg chamber and adds to the moisture. The earth you put into the egg chamber must be moist. The machine is then closed; then sufficient water is heated on a stove and the tank filled. After six hours this must be drawn off and the tank refilled with boiling water, and in another six hours the temperature will be at its height, and the machine thoroughly heated. After getting the temperature in the egg chamber to 105° the eggs are put in. It is very easy to keep it at about that figure by drawing off about 12 quarts of water morning and night and refill with boiling water it does not lo

over two or three degrees in the egg chamber during the night in cold weather. It's very good for keeping its temperature but, for a hatcher, with my experience I don't consider it worth much. It was loaned to me by a friend who didn't care to bother with it although he praised it highly, but he never got a chick out of it, so I thought if there was any hatch in it I would get it out or bust. I got the thing in running order, put in sixty eggs, (it is 100 egg size) and for 21 days that machine was run strictly according to directions. On the morning of the 22nd day as I was about to draw up the thermometer to see how the heat in the egg chamber was, I thought I heard a noise. I listened. Did my ears deceive me, or did visions of the previous night's dream abound? No! There it was again, I was not deceived. Oh no! The peep, peep, peep, that came up through that tube made me yell Eureka and dance the sailor's hornpipe until everyone in the house thought I was bitten by a snake or had gone crazy. I yelled wife, mother, everybody, come and look at these chicks, who says I can't run an incubator? After they had all assembled around the machine I said, when I raise the lid peek in quick and don't let any run out. The lid was carefully raised; lo and behold, Caesar's ghost! "Could my eyes deceive me?" No, they didn't; there alone, all alone, like a lost sheep out of the House of Israel, stood one solitary wee bit of a chick.

Great Scott, I cried in agony deep,
Is this the result after three long weeks?

For a moment silence reigned supreme, then they roared, and you bet I felt mad, but I am going to try it again. So I closed the box and run it for another day in hopes some more would appear, but I only got one more and that one was so weak that it died in a few hours. The first one was a lively chick and is still living, and is a fine large pullet. I broke open the remaining 58 eggs and not one showed any sign of incubation, so I said if it hatched two the other eggs must not be fertile, so the fault must lay with the eggs. I purchased four dozen more eggs from a farmer who I could rely on, and put them in machine and run it with great care for three more weeks. On the morning of the 22nd day I heard that familiar peep, peep. Remembering my last dump, from hilarity to humiliation, I didn't call a family gathering to witness the result this time. Nervously I raised the lid and there again stood or laid one deformed chick. I took it out and closed the lid, and run machine for two days more but nary a chick; the deformed one died. I broke open

rest of eggs, found one chick dead in shell, and all the rest showed no signs of incubation. This made me disgusted, but I shall try it again this winter. I think the sponges that are in egg chamber always wet, the moist soil, and the steam from the ventilator tube, cause too much moisture, and the ventilator tube is always close by the elbow tube, this prevents any fresh air from entering chamber. I shall do away with so much moisture and allow more fresh air to enter egg chamber next time, and if this fails to produce good results I will give up the ghost although I die game.

G. H. SAFFORD,

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1889.

We think it is want of air more than anything else that is bothering you with the Craig Incubator. No machine ever invented can hatch without fresh air circulating in the egg chamber, and it must be warm and moist at that. The machine we use owes much of its success to the complete arrangements for supplying these necessaries, and yet the moisture is so controlled that it is absorbed as required, continually, and without coming in direct contact with the eggs, as it would if sponges were used. We are very glad you have the courage to try again, and most likely if you do as you intend your efforts may succeed. We hope you will receive your deserved reward.

Fertilization of Eggs.

A MEMBER of our Farmers' Club stated recently that he had a flock of hens that was separated from a cock (there being none on the farm and no near neighbors) for six weeks; after which time their eggs hatched. His theory is that the germ of the chick is deposited before the egg formation commences. How long should hens that have been running with certain cocks be mated before they will breed safely and truly to their last mate? At what stage of the formation of the egg does the impregnation take place?

ABRAM PALMER.

Iowa Falls, Ia., June 1, 1889.

Answer by I. K. Felch.—At what time does the germ take possession of the egg in its formation? The yolk is expelled from the egg-sack into the oviduct, where the spermatozoa takes possession of the disc in the yolk. This is generally 46 hours before the egg is laid. Three eggs are liable to be in the oviduct at the same time; one ready to be expelled, the others encased in the inner lining and both of which are

past being impregnated. The spermatozoa from fresh vital fluid are so much more energetic that it is safe to say, if the ma'e be in health and vigor, the four eggs the hen lays after mating, or any egg after the fourth day of mating will be his off-spring. If we take this male away, leaving the hen by herself, a large share of the eggs she lays during the next ten days will hatch—possibly the one laid on the tenth day. But all my experiments go to show that, in a hen kept by herself, the germs will live not longer than ten days in the oviduct, while forty days seem to be the limit of their vitality in an egg after it is laid. Of course there are exceptions where eggs have hatched after forty days of age, but the majority prove bad. Leghorns and non-sitters will lay eggs that will hatch a few days longer than ten days; but any hen mated with a healthy male will have chicks by him in four days, and the effects of previous matings will cease then.

It makes no difference how many males meet a hen, no egg is impregnated until it bursts its sack and is expelled in the oviduct. This is the yolk—the "white" is added to the yolk in the inner section, is encased in the lining in the middle section, and is shelled in the third division, near the vent. If the second egg be expelled from the middle section prematurely, the result is the laying of a soft-shelled egg.

A hen's progeny is not in any manner influenced by previous conceptions. When an egg is impregnated it is disconnected from all circulations of the hen. Hens that are kept always away from males lay eggs, but if such hens are mated and copulation takes place before the egg is encased in its shell-lining, in the middle section of the oviduct, the first egg even may become impregnated. We have seen eggs hatch true to mate that were laid 21 hours after mating. The hen had hatched a brood of chicks, had weaned them and commenced to lay. I put her in a coop with a male and the egg she laid hatched true to the breed of both sire and dam. I have the impression that the active germ kills the weaker one in the oviduct; therefore, it is the rule that the third egg will be the get of the new mate, and that the chances are ten to one on the fourth being true to last mate.—American Poultry Journal.

The fertilization of the egg is one of the most fascinating studies pertaining to the breeding of fowls. We clip a question and answer from the newsy American Poultry Journal. They will be read with interest by many we feel sure. The theory of the farmer referred to in the Journal that the germ is de

posited before the egg formation begins, is nothing but theory; as any one can prove to his satisfaction by occasional experiments. It is certainly very wonderful to note the different powers possessed by the several hens, as to their ability to retain the male influence in an active form. In some, in fact most hens, the germ is inactive after the seventh day, and does not possess power enough to impregnate the egg, while other hens can retain the germ in an active reproductive state for weeks. It really seems to be as much an essential of the hen's vitality as it is of the male's vigor, as to the length of time the germ will retain its impregnating power. A case in point this spring came under my observation, not the first by any means, but I quote it as others can vouch for it, and it is of late occurrence. Mr. T. Barrett had kept with his Dorking cock a few Wyandotte hens, these he afterwards separated for three weeks, and then bred them to a Wyandotte cock. He gave me the eggs to hatch in the incubator for him in early March, and every chick but one was true Wyandotte, in fact the one looked like a Wyandotte but had a single comb, and as it matured, proved a cross. I felt sure that at the season when they were separated, viz.: February, the breeding powers of both would not prove very strong and so considered three weeks ample time to overcome the influence of the Dorking male. In this case only one hen retained a germ in active life. The cross bred chick was a cockerel, strong and vigorous; it was killed last week and weighed seven lbs., within an ounce or two. Thus we see how uncertain it is what time is necessary for separation. If the germ of the male had to be deposited before the egg commences to form, it would be imperative that the birds be mated months before the chicks were required to hatch. I certainly think Mr. Felch is right in saying that before the egg is encased in its outward lining there is every opportunity and chance of its impregnation by the male germ. The period of its possibility of active life depends as much on the vital forces of the hen as on the healthy spermatozoa of the male parent, as indicated by his vigor and evident healthy state and attention to the inmates of the harem. But how

can we judge of the like capacity in the female portion of the pen? The birds all seemingly in good health, hearty and full of vigor, in number sufficient to prevent undue attention or neglect from their partner, we can form no idea of what their capacity is for giving hatchable eggs. I was reading in the A.B.C. of Bee Culture, some comments on the fertilization of eggs. Among other things the author says; "I do not know, whether the hen has the power of laying fertile, or unfertile eggs at will." He cannot say, nor can we, but still the fact of unfertile eggs confronts us, and we know not why. Under the same conditions, some hens' eggs are generally unfertile, yet not always. Another strange experience comes in here, I once kept a cockerel in a pen of Leghorns all spring, got a lot of chicks from him and desired to use another male, the hens received his attentions and he was left in the pen for fully two months, all that time I did not get one fertile egg from any hen in the pen, yet eggs from the other pen hatched. The case was so peculiar that I put back the cockerel which had been their mate previously, and got chicks from him from eggs laid the first few days after mating.

No doubt such instances could be multiplied, and they only increase our wonder at the mysteries surrounding this subject. Well may we say with one of old, "It is too wonderful for me," when we consider how limited is the utmost extent of human knowledge concerning these mysteries. Is it possible that the hen possesses the power in common with the queen bee, of laying fertile or unfertile eggs at will? And if so is an uncongenial mate the cause of unfertile eggs?

Any old barn-yard fowl will lay an egg or two in the spring when everybody's hens are laying; but the kind that we want are the ones that will lay when it is snowing, or when the thermometer goes down a few miles below Cairo. "Them's the ones for us."

Take our advice and place your perches all on a level. Your fowls will then scatter all over them, but if you have them slanting they will fight for top seats, just like the small boy and Methodist parsons do when at the circus.

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.

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

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

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Farm, Garden AND Household.

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

POULTRY AND BEES.

Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
Felch's Poultry Culture.....	1 50
Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper	50
Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding,	
etc.....Boards...	50
Profits in Poultry and their Profitable	
Management.....	1 00
A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C.	
Miller.....	75
A.B.C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root.	
cloth.....	1 25
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.	
Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-	
Growing.....	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	8 75
Hutchinson. Paper.....	25
The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L.	
L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth...	2 00
A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by	
Rev. W.F. Clarke.....	25
Success in Bee Culture, paper cover...	50
Cook's Bee-keepers' Guide in cloth...	1 25
Foul Brood, its Management and Cure	
by D. A. Jones. price by mail.....	11
A. B. C. in Carp Culture, by A. I.	
Root, in paper.....	50
Queens, And How to Introduce Them	10
Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
Wintering, And Preparations Therefor	15
Bee-keepers' Dictionary, containing	
the proper definition of the special	
terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25
Standard of Excellence in Poultry....	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised....	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper.....	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH Rock Cookers one dollar each, if sold during September. C. W. LAWTON, Beeton.

200 CHICKS for sale at a great reduction during the months of Aug., Sept. and Oct. Wyandottes chiefly, also Black and Brown Leghorns and a few of other varieties. Write for particulars and prices. W. T. TAPSCOTT, Brampton.

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. Ltd., Beeton

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

LEIGHORNS, single comb brown and white cockerels for sale; one dollar apiece. They are from 1st prize, high-scoring breeding pens of Wix's stock. None short of "perfect dandies" will be shipped you. W. A. LAMB, Wabash, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

BIRDS, Parrots, Dogs, Monkeys, Cats, Monkey, Rabbits, Bird Eyes, Gun fish, Sing Root ver, Trap Cages, Di Temper and Mange Cure, Wilson's Big Bird Store, Cleveland, Ohio.

NICKLE Plated Pen and Pen-ink Stamp—your name on this useful article for marking books, cards &c. 25c. club of five \$1.00; name on wood handle 15c; club of eight \$1.00. Ink powder for stamps, per package, 10c, 3 for 25c. No duty. GEM STAMP CO., Malackoff, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Thoroughbred English mastiff and 1st. Bernard Dogs, pedigrees; one Swiss 13 karat gold watch, good time keeper; one amethyst gold ring; antwerp-pour; rumbler, barb, archangel pigeons, pure bred. H. M. CHURLESWORTH Owen Sound, Ont.

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.				
24 in.	30 in.	36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3.25	4.00	5.00	6.30	9.90

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1 1/2 sq. ft

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

PATENTS!

Patents, Caveats, and Trade-marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."
FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.

BEES

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

FOR SALE—46 colonies, nearly all Italians and all working appla. coe in best of order and strong. Also a Farm, 18 acres choicest black loam, suitable for fruit farm; good frame house, story and half; good outbuildings; 3 acres in choicest fruits, a grapeory, 6 acres in grass, 31 acres being ploughed for fall wheat, good board fencing; 24 miles from market, just off the Stone Road, good locality for an apiary. Apply to H. C. FITZGERALD, Box 286, St. Catharines.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS for sale. Unmated \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00—Tested, \$1.50—Selected Tested, \$2.50. Mated \$50 each. I. LANGSTROTH, Seaford, Ont.

CARNIOLAN Queens mated with Italian drones, by return mail, two for one dollar. ILLA MICHENER, Low Park, Ont.

75 HYBRID Queens for sale. They are a fine lot. 30c each or \$23.00 a doz. Send in your order at once. H. E. SMITH, Box 73, Tilbury Centre, Ont.

WANTED—To sell or exchange Polham & Root Foundation Mills for extracted or comb honey or offers: Mills are of latest pattern and everything complete, and I will give good bargains on them. F. W. JONES, Bedford, P. Que.

WANTED—To exchange bees queens or extracted honey for 2 gal. of Fdn. Milk for making Fdn. for sections, or I will pay cash for one. J. A. RYSTRONG, Chesham, Ont.

WANTED—Situation for (18), by an apiarist, 5 years experience, best of references; correspondance solicited. Have worked for colonies for comb honey two past seasons for A. E. Mahan, Vermont's largest beekeeper; or H. W. Scott, Williamson, Vt.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as an apiarist to take charge of a colony in summer and make hives or do anything else in winter months. Five years' experience in bee business; wages moderate, permanent situation being the object. Can come at once. For references write the D. A. Jones Co. Beeton. Apply to W. J. SMITH, Monticello, Ont.

SHIPPING COOPS

For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.

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

We keep in stock one size only, 20 in x 13 in. 3 in. for pairs or light trips.

PRICES MADE UP.

	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2.75	6.25	22.50
With Canvas	47	3.75	8.00	30.00

PRICE IN FLAT.

Skeletons, only,	25	2.50	5.00	18.00
Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra, \$3.00 per 100				

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

OTHER SIZES.

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

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water: Price,

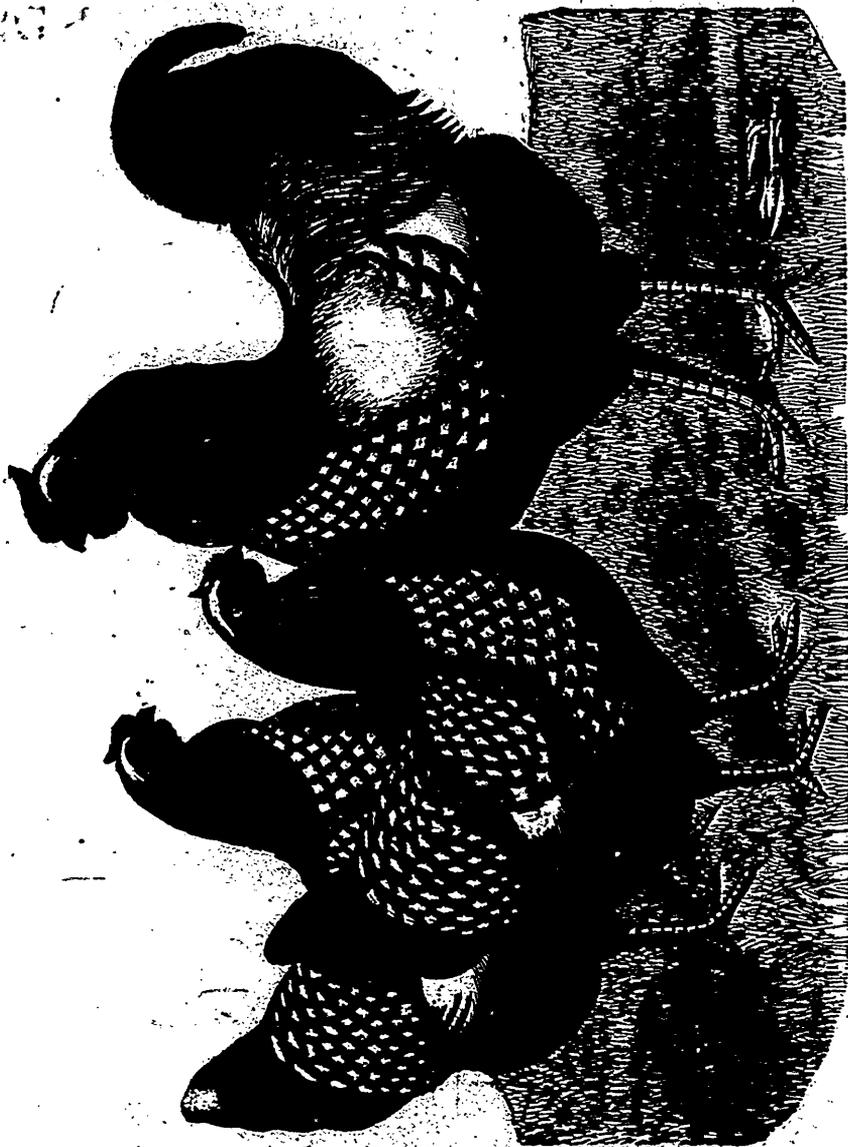
each	10	25	100
15c.	1.40	3.25	12.00

The water cannot slop out or become dirty.

Larger sizes made to order—ask for prices.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.

Beeton, Ont.



W. T. TAPSCOTT, BRAMPTON.

W. T. Tapscott

Importer and Breeder of

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

BLACK, WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MINORCAS AND
OTHER VARIETIES.

A fine lot of high scoring chicks for sale now; offered at
great reduction until Nov. 1st.

Address, BRAMPTON, ONT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AND MART

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

POULTRY

POU LTRY 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. Ltd. Beeton**

TO MAKE ROOM I will sell 3 choice W. P. R. cockerels and one yearling cock. Frost, Felch and Munger strains. Have score cards for all. They are all large birds and cannot help sitting. Prices right. **SM CLEMO, Grand Pacific Poultry yards, Dunnville Ont.**

COO PS—We have on hand ready to ship quick, a large number of coops, sizes and prices as mentioned in advertisement in another column. **The D. A. JONES CO. Ltd. Beeton**

POU LTRY-MEN—Do not order your spring circulars or in fact any kind of printing until you have first asked us for samples and estimates. **The D. A. JONES**

FOR SALE—Pair Mammoth bronze Turkeys, 1 Hamburg and Plymouth Rocks, also Blk Red Bantam Cock Gill strain. Some good birds in the lot, speak quick, **S & O Jackman, Bowmanville.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A few very handsome R. C. W. Leghorn chicks, well matured, \$5 per pair; Also one pair R. C. B. Leghorn yearlings, \$5. These are exceedingly beautiful and a good chance to get prime stock. As I am needing room to make improvements at once will sell or exchange for honey at above price. Also a few P Rock Hens left one dollar each. **W. C. G. Peter, St. George P. Yards, Angus, Ont.**

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, 1 cock and 1 cockerel, the cock a prize winner at St. Catharines 1888, the cockerel took 1st prize at Great Central Fair, Hamilton, 1889 and 2nd at Dunnville, Dec 1889. Prices reasonable. **R. H. MARSHALL, Dunnville, Ont.**

MISCELLANEOUS

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

WANTED—To exchange for honey or anything that is useful, some choice Canaries with extra good breeding and singing cages. Cost altogether over twenty-five dollars will sell for \$10.00 or exchange as above. Address **T. BAINES Allandale Ont.**

CHEAP!

LIGHT Brahmas, cockerels and pullets bred from 1st cock at Toronto and Hamilton; P. Rocks, Cochins, Leghorns, Blk Jays, G. Poland, Langshans Games, Cayuga Ducks, Game and Seabright Bantams. 10 firsts, 8 seconds and diploma at Kingston. 13 firsts and 10 seconds at Ottawa, 9 firsts, 7 seconds and diploma at Toronto. 6 firsts, 1 second on 9 entries Barton. 10 firsts, 8 seconds, 8 diplomas, Hamilton. **A. G. H. LUXTON, Hamilton P.O., 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, Waynesburg, Pa.**

BEES

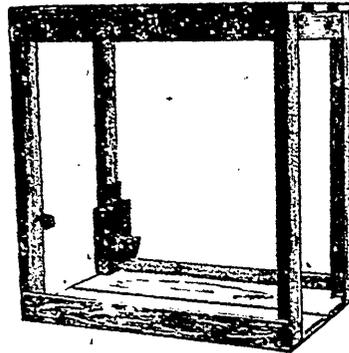
SECOND hand Foundation Mill wanted, must be at least 10in. in exchange for either honey or cash. Address, **E. O. YOUNG, Hampden, P. O., Ont.**

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.**

FOR SALE 1000 fr L hives at 75c, 100 "T" supers at 20c, 100 honey boards (queen excluders) at 90c, 100 feeders at 25c, 100 drone and queen traps (Alley's) at 30c, 25 queen nursery (Alley's) at \$1.00, 100 queen cages at 5c each. All fr L. hives. Honey wanted. **E. LUNAU, Buttonville**

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS for orders of Bees or supplies received during January and February. See discount notice in another column. **The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.**

CELLAR-MEN Who want a No 14 light coal oil stove VERY CHEAP for the purpose of regulating the temperature in cellar should apply to the undersigned. Stove has stand, oven, sad-iron heater, etc. **F. H. MACPHERSON Beeton, Ont.**



SHIPPING COOPS

For Exhibition And Sale Purposes.

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

We keep in stock one size, only 20 in x 13 in. x 20 in. for pairs or light tries.

PRICES MADE UP.

	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30	2.75	6.25	22.50
With Canvas,	40	3.75	8.50	30.00

PRICE IN FLAT.

Skeletons, only,	25	2.50	5.00	18.00
------------------	----	------	------	-------

Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra \$3.00 per 100

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

OTHER SIZES.

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

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water: Price,	each	10,	25,	100
	15c.	1.40	3.25	12.00

The water cannot slop out or become dirty. Larger sizes made to order—ask for prices.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCIER'S
ORDER
 Your circulars now.
FINE STOCK OF CUTS

Prints away below city offices
 State what you want and **THE**
WEEKLY will give you
 Satisfactory figures.

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.

KEEP YOUR HENS BUSY IN WINTER.

Christy's New Improved Poultry Feeder!



Is designed first to give **CONSTANT EXERCISE** to the fowls and to facilitate the labor of feeding. Exercise, health, prolificness and vigorous progeny are some of the good results attained. The feeder is simply yet strongly made, there is nothing to get out of order. It is a tin pail which is suspended over a bed of litter, there is an opening and spring attachment in the bottom, to this is fastened a cord attached to a lath in the litter. In scratching the fowls move this treadle and bring down a few grains which fall on the disc shown in out and scatter over the pen.

It is used and endorsed by H. S. Babcock, Editor of the "Standard of Perfection." P. H. Jacobs, Editor "Poultry Keeper." J. N. Barker, J. H. Lee, Hathaway Bros., and all the leading poultrymen and journals.

PRICES :

	1 qt.	2 qt.	3 qt.
Each, by mail free	\$ 50	\$ 60	\$ 75
Per 3.....	1 25	1 50	2 00
Per doz.....	4 00	4 80	7 50

SPECIAL FREE TRAIL OFFER

We will send to all desiring a quart size feeder (postage paid by us) on **TEN DAYS TRIAL**, after which time if it proves satisfactory they may remit us 50c. for the Feeder, or if not already a subscriber to the **WEEKLY** \$1 for this paper one year and we will give the Feeder as a premium.

We have the sole right of sale and manufacture of this Feeder in Canada.

D. A. JONES CO. Ld. BEETON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

POULTRY.

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

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGS!

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

BOX 18, DEER PARK, ONT.

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.



W. L. SOULES.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SILVER LACED

—AND—

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

ADDRESS:

HIGHGATE, ONT.

THOS. BARRETT,

Norfolk Poultry Yards,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

LANGSHANS.

SILVER GREY DORKINGS, SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES, AND SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

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

ANGUS - - - ONTARIO.

SID. CONGER,

Flat Rock, Ind.

BREEDS PRIZE-WINNERS OF

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

—AND—

GOLD & SILVER WYANOTES.

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.

SID CONGER, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.

"Canada is becoming one of our best markets for fine poultry, and the demand will continue to grow."—Ohio Poultry Journal, April, 1889.

THE
POULTRY • WEEKLY

Published in connection with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, by
THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE WEEKLY is a 24 page illustrated paper, live, practical and up to the times; edited by W. C. G. PETER, Canada's leading authority on fowl, and contains each week more matter than the average monthly. It is fast becoming the recognised leading fancier's paper of Canada, and is a grand advertising medium. Rates low. See offer below.



KEEP THEM BUSY!

We have the sole right to manufacture and sell in
Canada the

Christy Automatic Feeder

Which gives the birds plenty of exercise in winter.

PRICES:

	1 qt.	2 qt.	3 qt.
Each, by mail free	\$ 50	\$ 60	\$ 75
Per 3.....	1 25	1 50	2 00
Per doz.....	4 00	4 80	7 50



GIVEN AWAY!

We will give as premiums to Subscribers to the WEEKLY either a One Quart Feeder, or two insertions of a five line advertisement in the Exchange & Mart Column.

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