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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND POULTRY WEEKLY.

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

Vol. V. No. 18

BEETON, ONT., JULY 24 1889.

WHOLE No. 226

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.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
5 lines and under.....	\$2.50	\$4.00	6.00
One line.....	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two lines.....	5.00	19.50	15.00
Three lines.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four lines.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six lines.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight lines.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Eleven lines—1 Col.....	\$5.00	\$6.00	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—no 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 many advt. poultry, etc. for sale. Cash must accom-

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL & POULTRY WEEKLY,	
AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
" " "The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
" " "Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
" " "Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.20
" " "Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	1.35

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEES

1 000 LBS. of Bees for Sale at 75c. per pound. Italian Queens, warranted, \$1 each; \$8 per doz. by return mail. J. A. FOSTER, Tilbury Centre.

5 and 10 lb. Honey Pails for sale. The same kind of pails that the Dadants use. Prices 80 cts and \$1.00 per doz. EDWARD LUNAU, Buttonville, Ont.

FOR Sale.—300 lbs No. 1 Brood Foundation, natural base, at 40 cts per lb. Also 100 8-frame Combination Hives complete for Ext. Honey; 25 same as above for Comb Honey with the new reversible honey board and reverses. For prices and further particulars apply to BURTON BROS., Osnabruok Centre, Ont.

POULTRY

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

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

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

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

REDUCTION

LAWN MOWERS

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

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

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

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

HOW - TO - MANAGE - BEES;

OR BEE-KEEPING FOR THE "MASSES"

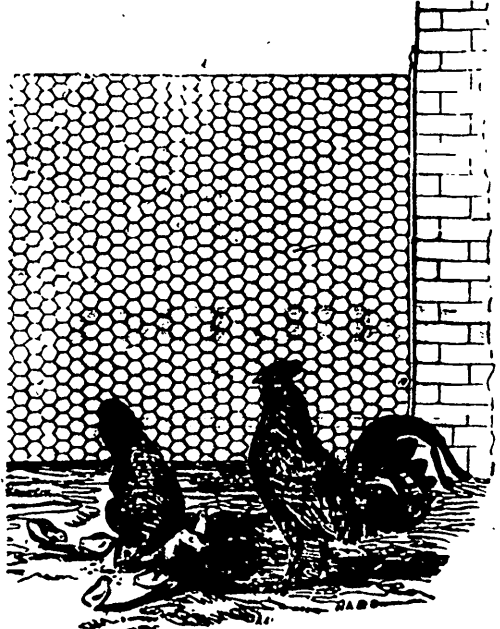
Every farmer, and all beginners in bee-keeping, as well as those more advanced, should have it, as it is especially adapted to their wants. Fully up to date. Price \$1.00 by mail. In beautiful paper covers. Illustrated. Address

W. H. VANDBUFF, Waynesburgh, Pa.

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.

**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):

24 in.	30 in.	19 GAUGE.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3 10	4 00	36 in.	6 80	9 50
		4 85		
\$3 25	4 00	18 GAUGE.	6 30	9 90
		5 00		

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

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

Fanciers' Printing!

CIRCULARS & BUSINESS CARDS
for Fall Advertising.

LABELS:—"LIVE FOWLS WITH CARE,"
For Shipping Coops, 25c per 100.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BEEMEN

Send 5 cents for Specimens of our Honey Labels.

THE D. A. JONES CO. LTD.

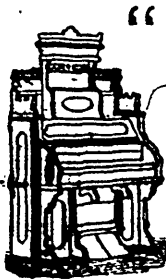
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1889 19th YEAR IN QUEEN REARING 1889

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Tested queen in April, May and June..... \$1.60
 after July 1st..... 1.25
 Untested Queens " "..... 0.90
 Sent by mail and safe arrival guaranteed, also nuclei and full colonies. Eggs of Pekin ducks and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, \$1.10 per setting of thirteen.
 Address, **W. P. HENDERSON,**
 Murfreesboro' Tennessee.



"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for
Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.
BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

STILL TO THE FRONT

WITH PURE

ITALIAN QUEENS !!

Tested or Untested, Nuclei or full Colonies at very low prices; also a wood 18-inch Foundation Mill for sale cheap. Address

E. HEAL, St. Thomas, Ont.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, July 21 1889
 We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
 " " over 50 lbs. " ".....48c
 Section " in sheets per pound.....55c
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/4 x 4 and 4 1/4 x 4, per lb. 60c
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep....48c

CARNIOLAN BEES

Pleasantest Bees in the World.
 Hardest to Winter.
 Best Honey Gatherers.
 In order to introduce not only the bees but our paper,

'THE ADVANCE,'

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

THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

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

SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

Salesmen Wanted.

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

L. F. THURSTON & Co.

Empire Nurseries,

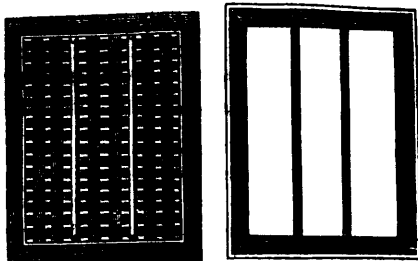
Rocheater, N. Y.

Super Arrangements.

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

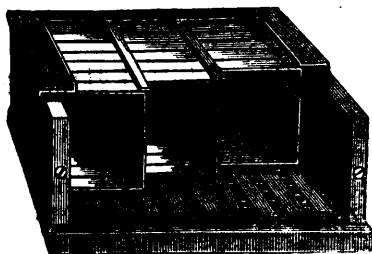
REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND SUPER REVERSER,

And thousands of them were in use last season.



SHOWING REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER.

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



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

For prices apply for our catalogue.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

25 ACRES of land for sale in the Township of King County of York, part of lot 15, con. 3, 3/4 miles from Aurora on the Northern R R and 1/4 miles from Eversley P. O. One of the best localities in Ontario for bee keeping or for poultry keeping. The soil is adapted for fruit growing. 1 1/2 acres of apple orchard and other choice fruit trees. Also on the property a cider mill and a powerful screw press, doing a large business every season; good buildings; a never failing stream of pure cold water runs across the lot. The property can be sold with or without the mill and press. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to the owner, JOHN LEIGH, Eversley P. O.

WHO WANTS BEES.

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

JAMES ARMSTRONG.
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

BROTHER BEE-KEEPERS

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

WILL KELLS,
St. David's, Ont.

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 Grenier, 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, 50 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

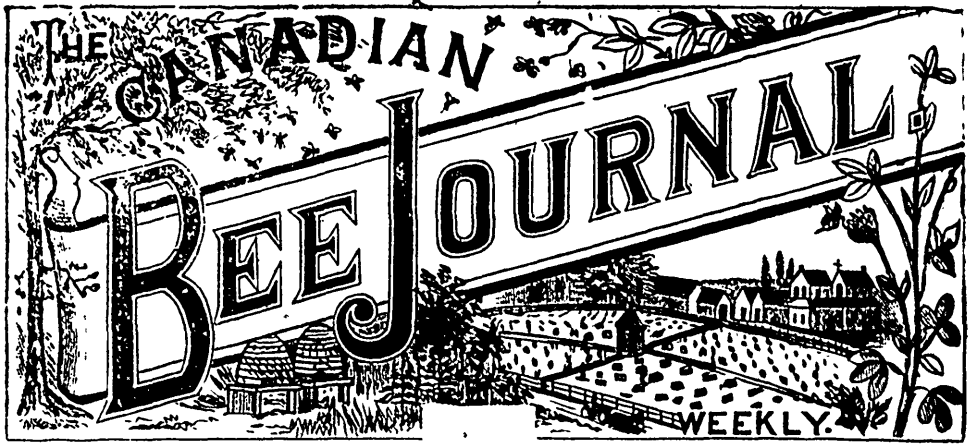
"Having been troubled with constiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T.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

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.



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

VOL. V. No. 15

BEETON, ONT., JULY 24 1889.

WHOLE No. 226

EDITORIAL.

QUITE a number of applications have been made for space at the Toronto Industrial we are informed by Secretary Hill, and the prospects are for a much better exhibit than last year.

The prizes offered at the Buffalo and Detroit exhibitions are identically the same in almost every item. The former list appeared in a late issue (page 186) of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Royalty Among Bee-keepers.

AT the Royal Agricultural Show held at Windsor, Eng., last month the Apian Department was visited by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and other Royalty. This is the third time that the bee-keepers have been honored, as will be seen by the following cutting from the B. B. J. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Honorary President of the British Bee-keepers Association, and Mr. Thos. Wm. Cowan, Chairman, received her majesty, and on behalf of the Association presented her with a magnificent boquet and a trophy of honey:

"Soon after 12 o'clock there was a rush of policemen, who cleared the shed and formed a line to allow the procession to pass. It was a pretty sight, as those who were to take part in the reception of the Royal guests looked up the avenue and saw the Royal procession ad-

vancing at a foot pace. Mr. Jacob Wilson, the Honorary Director of the Show, headed the procession on horseback, and was followed by the outriders and equeries in waiting. Then came Her Majesty's carriage, drawn by four horses. In the carriage the Queen was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg. The Baroness, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Bligh, and Mr. Errington, were ready waiting to receive Her Majesty, and as the carriage stopped in the centre of the stand the Baroness handed the boquet of flowers to the Queen, and explained that they were specially selected as representing flowers visited by bees. The Baroness then presented Mr. Cowan to the Queen as Chairman of the British Bee-keepers' Association. Her Majesty received him graciously, and he briefly explained the objects of the Association, and drew Her Majesty's attention to some of the principal exhibits in the show. She showed great interest in the honey, and at this moment Mr. Bligh handed to Mr. Cowan a specimen of comb honey. This was a beautiful specimen of sainfoin honey, from the exhibit of Mr. W. Woodley, and the device worked by the bees consisted of the following letters:—

R. A. S. E.

JUBILEE.

'89.

enclosed in a frame and covered with glass. Mr. Cowan held it up, and explained that it had been worked by bees in the county of Berks and asked if Her Majesty would graciously accept it from the British Bee-keepers' Association. The Queen bowed most graciously, replied with great pleasure, and as she thought they could hardly find room in the carriage for so

bulky a present, the Prince of Wales suggested it should be sent to the castle. Much interest was also shown in the method of folding a 1-lb. section. The Queen then shook hands with the Baroness and Mr. Cowan, thanked them and then drove off.

In the other carriage were Prince and Princess Christian and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, and suite.

FURTHER REPORTS.

Honey Crop Likely to be only an Average. Lots of Swarms

IN our last issue we asked that a special note be made of the yield from Alsike clover in the reports for this date. It is probable that this request did not soon enough reach our corps of correspondents, and we will be glad to have the question answered in the next batch. We will be very glad to hear from any bee-keepers who can inform us on this point. The whole report would lead us to infer that the entire yield will only be an average, and prices should be asked accordingly.

OUR OWN REPORT.

We can only report that we got little or nothing from alsike clover—white has done better. We have had an average flow from basswood, and thistle promises well. We have allowed all our colonies to swarm naturally this season, and each colony, spring count, has cast a swarm, with but few exceptions. Some have already thrown out second swarms, but we return all such. We have extracted but little as yet, though before this reaches the reader we will have gone over all our yard, and taken several thousand pounds, as all top-stories are about ready.

NOVA SCOTIA.

COLCHESTER.

During the past two weeks it has been very unfavorable weather for honey gathering. We had nine days of cold, showery northeasterly weather in which time the bees did not gather more than would keep themselves which is a great loss to the bee-keepers, as it was just in the best of the honey flow. Swarming seems to be their favorite occupation this year. Unless the fall flowers yield well the honey flow will not be up to the average in this section. About 20 lbs. per hive is the most secured as yet, but

the honey is coming in good at present, and think the clover will last a week yet.

W. D. BLACK.

Truro.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC.

The past two weeks have not been very favorable, a good deal of cloudy weather with thunder showers and it is now quite cool. Bloom has been good but does not yield much. Basswood is past its best. Swarming has been light thus far about thirty per cent. have cast. We need more fine days together for surplus than we have had so far this season. Have taken no honey yet.

W. A. PEARSON.

Lacolle

ONTARIO.

LEEDS.

We are having a peculiar honey season. The bees seemed to go in for a good time swarming and by the time we could get them quieted down to business the clover harvest was about over and now (in the midst of what had promised to be a very beautiful linden honey flow) we are having very changeable weather, with low temperature and high winds so that the flow is very irregular and the bees remain indoors too much. The honey so far is very fine as regards both color, flavor and texture. Ruling price for extracted, 10c, wholesale.

MATTHEW B. HOLMES.

Athens

VICTORIA.

Since the 1st inst. the weather has been fine generally, but I do not think that the honey yield has been more than medium. The best stocks ran for extracted have gathered and partly sealed about 30 lbs. and cast a swarm. With me the last two weeks have been a busy time on account of swarming. I hived the swarm on the old stand and moved the old stock to a new location, not wishing to deplete it of bees too much. This has usually prevented second swarms, but it does not work that way this year. We have returned them but they won't stay returned. I never saw so many virgin queens any season. If I could sell the surplus queens at 50c. each I would have some pocket money. All but two or three that should swarm have swarmed a first time. Basswoods in the fields were in bloom on the 14th, the blossoms seem to be abundant. Thistles are also coming into bloom. On account of swarming the sections have not been finished up, but now that the first swarms have got most of their repairing done I expect to take off finished comb honey this week.

S. CORNELL.

Lindsay.

MUSKOKA.

Up to date very little surplus honey has been stored by the bees. There seems to be no honey in the plants. Alsike and white clovers are in abundance. Black alder, purple-top fireweed and other small plants are in bloom. The weather, from a scorching heat of 90 to 98 F in the shade, to very pleasant cool nights, and ditto days, seems in nowise to promote the secretion of nectar. Bees are under the swarming fever again—they would rather lay idle than search in vain for nectar.

E. SCHULZ,

Kilworthy.

YORK.

Extracting has become general and a fair yield is being looked for. Clover is yielding well, also catnip, motherwort, boneset, tulip trees, catalpa, thistles, mallows, and the never failing bokhara clover. The outlook is certainly encouraging. Swarming to excess; with a great many too much, either for bees or bee-keepers. Have eight swarms so far from 100 hives. They have been occupying two stories since the 29th of June, while the majority are occupying three, and a goodly number four. Commenced taking off surplus to-day. According to appearance the yield is going to be good. Basswood I fear is going to be a failure here.

JOHN McARTHUR.

Toronto.

SIMCOE

With the advent of July swarms began to go out and honey to come in. But on 9th inst. there came a cessation of both, owing to a lack of honey in the fields. This same lack is most unaccountable as the clover bloom is good and the atmosphere is warm and moist. If this is the end of the clover yield it falls below the average considerably. We expect a surplus from basswood and goldenrod. Honey wholesales at 11c. and retails at 12½c.

J. R. BLACK.

Barrie.

PEEL.

Since last report sent you there has been little honey gathered. Very little more than enough for to keep up breeding. At the beginning of the month the bees were working on alsike clover but as haying began then in this section and the greater part of the alsike clover was mown there was a marked difference in the amount of honey being gathered after, it being much less. Basswood began to bloom on the 14th here and bees are working fairly. The blossom is being injured by an insect that eats the blossom stem.

W. COUSE.

Streetsville.

WELLAND.

'White clover is still with us but the bees have left it for the incomparable linden, which opened out on the 14th. It has yielded well for the last three days. The yield from clover has not been as large as we had wished. Swarming, when not controlled, has been excessive. One party has reported 15 swarms from three colonies. We are cutting out cells to prevent after-swarms and have used the Heddon plan also, it works like a charm. I will send out return cards to bee-keepers of the county, give you a general report next month.

J. F. DUNN,

Ridgeway.

LINCOLN AND NIAGARA.

My bees have been booming on basswood for the last week or more. The first three days in the month were not favorable, but since then every day could not be more favorable. Basswood will last 8 or 10 days yet. Chestnut trees are laden with blossoms. Bees will jump on that as soon as basswood is done. I am giving my neighbors buckwheat to sow, and if the fall is damp buckwheat will yield well, if it is hot and dry it will not produce any. Have controlled after swarms to my entire satisfaction this season. Am retailing extracted honey at 16c. wholesale, sold some at 15c. I asked 25c. for comb but do not expect to get over 20 or 22. I can't give my honey away, it don't pay me.

W. ELLIS.

St. David's.

HALTON.

The weather has been favorable, with plenty of rain. The nights are very cool just now, too cold. Prospects only fair, as bees are only breeding up instead of being ready to store a great quantity of honey. Have had quite a number of swarms. Seem to store only honey enough to keep in trim for swarming. Flora is the white and alsike clovers. Linden has not given any nectar as yet, will be in full bloom in a few days. Have taken a few hundred lbs.; being only a light yield. Price same as last report, 12½c. per lb.

A. PICKER.

Nassagaweya.

DUFFERIN.

The weather the past two weeks has been excellent, no high winds or cold nights, and just enough rain at two different times to freshen things up. Bees have gathered steadily from clover and at present are bringing honey in lively from that source. This is my eighth season at this business, and this is decidedly the best yield from clover I have ever seen. The weather

is perfection. The upper stories have from ten to forty pounds each in, from my Jones' hives I have extracted an average of 15 lbs. and they are full again; swarming has been steady, no great rush, have had no chance to notice basswood, thistles and fall flowers looking well; prospects excellent. I am afraid the May frosts injured basswood.

Monticello.

GEORGE WOOD.

WELLINGTON.

Report neglected, as I have hardly had time to write a card. Honey coming in good, thistles in bloom, but no work yet on them, bees are working on white clover. I have taken an average of 25 lbs. per colony spring count. My bees are only just beginning to swarm nicely, but are as early as I care for. Markets, 12½c. and 20c. for extracted and comb. Cannot say anything definite about basswood bloom, but think it is all right.

Mount Forest.

J. H. DAVISON.

OXFORD.

The past two weeks have been all that could be asked for by bee-keepers. Clover is still in bloom, basswood is beginning to blossom and bees will be working on it in two or three days. Thistles are also plentiful. The weather is just right for the bees. Have extracted top stories once; they run from 20 to 40 lbs. each. Some of the sections are nicely sealed over. There is a good demand for extracted honey: price 10c. in large quantities, 12c. retail.

Holbrook.

MARTIN EMIGH.

BRUCE.

The weather continues to be very favorable with the exception of one or two days which were rainy. The clover is unusually plentiful and the bees are gathering and swarming accordingly. The thistles gave an abundant flow last year and to all appearance are going to do still better this, as they look more vigorous than they did this time last year on account of the many showers we have had. To all appearance the honey season is going to last much longer around here than it has done heretofore.

MALCOLM THOMSON.

Kincardine.

BRUCE.

Since my last report the bees in this county have had favorable weather; only one day idle since, which they needed very much for rest. But with them it was neither a day of idleness nor of rest; as they had plenty to do within doors. The mornings, however, were often foggy, and the dew very heavy, so we may ex-

pect a large quantity of water and honey to be thrown on the market very soon, with the label in large letters: "Pure Honey." For the half of what the bees now gather is water; and many know not what ripe honey is, and some care not to learn, or wait till the bees ripen it. The days are now excessively hot, and the intelligent bee-keeper must apply his remedy against the swarming oftener, or his surplus will not be much this season in this county.

Tiverton

J. ANDERSON.

ESSEX.

Bees are doing fine now. Basswood is just opened up and honey is coming in with a rush. Lots of sections filled already. The weather is all that can be asked for. Local showers keep everything fresh. Never saw bees swarm so much. Lots that had one swarm this spring have five now. Crops of all kinds—good—hay and straw never were better. There will be a large crop of honey and bees in this western part of Ontario. Bee-keepers will laugh this fall.

R. E. SMITH.

Tilbury Centre.

MANITOBA.

LISGAR.

Brood-rearing has been booming, swarming likewise, and general hustling of the apiarist to keep up to ditto. The weather is somewhat dry, but plenty honey coming in for domestic bee purposes and some surplus is expected any day. The weather, outside of being dry, has been very favorable. Made ten nuclei for rearing queens to-day, hived one swarm, got stung, and went to a picnic.

C. F. BRIDGMAN.

Fernton, Man.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,

In the Apiary Some Experiences.

It is quite a pleasure to work in the apiary when the season is fairly good and the bees attend closely to business in the fields and have no inclination to meddle with the wealth of their neighbors. Such has been my good fortune since the 20th of May last. There has been too much rain for best results, still my apiary is paying fairly well this season.

SWARMING IN THE NATURAL WAY.

Bees have swarmed liberally, without excess this season. I so managed my bees during swarming as to avoid after-swarms altogether. When a swarm would issue it was hived on the old stand, and nearly all the bees were shaken from the combs of the parent colony and the

bees made to join the swarm, after which the parent colony was given a new location, and if the stock of bees were not approved a rapidly maturing queen cell was given them, otherwise they were left to rear their own queen. The work was all done at the time and gave entire satisfaction.

PREVENTING INCREASE.

When I had secured as many swarms as I wanted I prevented further increase by the following plan: When a swarm came out I would hive it on the old stand, putting a queen-excluder on top of the new hive and place the poorest colony over the excluder. If the hive is not adapted to the "tiering system" the combs of brood must be shifted to a super that will fit the top of the new brood chamber. The queen-cells may be cut out or not, the queen being separated from the guarded cells above, the excluder no swarm will issue, at least such is my experience. If the queen below the excluder is old the bees may be allowed to rear a young queen above the excluder and when she is four or five days old she may be given freedom of the entire hive by removing the excluder, and nine times out of ten the old queen will be superceded by the young one. Colonies treated in this way have been very profitable as honey-gatherers this season.

THE LAYING WORKER BEE.

What is it that brings about so great a change in the worker bee as to qualify her to become the mother of male offspring, and to receive from the workers the attention of a queen, or rather of an enslaved captive?

I have had a theory for years past that the "laying worker" is a creation of the worker-bees in an abortive attempt to substitute her for a queen, and the change is effected by what we call the "balling" process.

To suppose that the "balling" and consequent sweating process, applied to the undeveloped female worker, or a poorly developed queen, may in some cases so develop the dormant female organs as to enable the patient to develop and lay a few eggs as we see in the case of the laying workers and male-laying queen is to suppose what is not only reasonable but highly probable. Some fresh discoveries of late have confirmed me in these convictions.

A week ago I captured an "after-swarm" that of course had a virgin queen. I hived them on a set of combs and they worked rapidly for two days and then nearly stopped work entirely. I suspected that the young queen met with some accident while out on her wedding tour, which proved true upon examination. I at once gave the

swarm a frame of brood, cutting a hole in the comb to hasten the starting of queen-cell, with the view of giving them a maturing queen-cell. On the third day I opened the hive to see if queen-cells had been started, and finding none I supposed I was wrong about the queen being lost and began a search for her, when I discovered a ball of bees on the bottom of one of the frames. I applied some smoke and found that they had enclosed a faded sweaty looking worker-bee. When released she retreated, pursued by the workers, just precisely as is seen when a queen is "balled" and released by the use of smoke. Another case has just come under my observation. I noticed that one of my nursing nuclei destroyed a queen-cell given them, and upon looking for the cause I found that the workers were following a dark sweaty worker-bee, as she moved as a crestfallen captive, on the combs. It is not necessary that these manipulated "laying workers" lay eggs in all cases in order to put the bees under a hugging delusion and make them unmanagable when introducing a queen, or giving them a queen-cell. The minute worker bees, in the absence of a queen, begin to bestow their attention upon a fellow "worker"—most likely a lost worker that has straggled into the hive—they become indifferent, if not encourageably hostile, to the acceptance of a queen, especially a virgin queen. To these causes I attribute all the difficulties in the way of introducing virgin queens.

INTRODUCING VIRGIN QUEENS.

Can it be done in a practical way after they are several days old, is a question that has been perplexing enough to many an apiarist. I answer that it can be done with as much certainty as can any other manipulation connected with apiary work that requires a high order of knowledge and skill to make it a success.

HOW TO DO IT.

Place a frame of hatching brood (no unsealed brood is admissable) into a hive and by the side of it an empty comb, and then a division board. Close the entrance to the hive so as to make it dark at that point. Now shake about a quart or more of bees from a frame or frames taken from a populous colony into the hive containing the frame of hatching brood etc., and cover with a cloth closely so as to confine the bees to the darkened hive. In about six hours after, the bees were confined to the hive turn up one corner of the quilt so as to insert the end of the cage and run into the hive a virgin queen from one to six days old. Keep the hive closed for 48 hours and open the entrance after sundown. Nine times out of ten the queen will be safe and mated by 48 hours later.

ANOTHER WAY.

In six hours after a laying queen is removed from a nucleus cage a virgin queen in a round wire cloth cage, having a hollow stopper in one end of it filled with soft candy—about a half-inch of the soft candy in a half-inch hole is about right—and place the cage lengthwise with the frames between the top bars of two frames, so that the observer can see the cage at a glance when the end of the quilt is turned up. I turn up the quilt once or twice a day, and when the quilt is first lifted, if the bees are hissing and gnawing at the cage I look to see if the candy is being rapidly removed, and if so I insert a little more, but when I find the cage nearly deserted by the bees I go about my business and leave the bees to remove the candy and liberate the imprisoned queen. I have had a queen mated on the fourth day after removing a laying queen by proceeding in this way. This is simply following the plan I have used with uniform success when introducing laying queens.

AN INFALLIBLE WAY

Take a standard sized super that will fit the top of the standard hive in your apiary, put in two close fitting partitions so as to divide the super into three apartments. Now cover the bottom of the super with wire cloth and tack it fast to the partitions as well as to the bottom edges of the super. I nail a thin strip of wood on the lower edge of the super on the wire cloth so as to give a full bee-space between the top bars of the frames and the wire cloth bottom of the super when it is set on a hive. Some strips of enameled cloth tacked to the partitions at the top of the super so that each of the apartments can be opened or closed without interfering with the others completes the device. I call this device an introducing nursery. It is to be set on the top of a hive containing a strong colony, to obtain the heat from below through the wire cloth bottom. A frame of hatching brood (without any unsealed brood) that has been freed from all hatched bees, together with an empty comb, is hung in each of the apartments of the introducing nursery, and a virgin queen is run into each apartment, and the nursery kept closed for three, four or five days, owing to the rapidity with which the young bees hatch out. The queen, whether a virgin or a fertile queen, is perfectly safe among these young bees as they come to light and find the queen on the combs. As soon as the comb containing brood is pretty well covered with bees the combs, bees and queen are moved to a hive and started as a nucleus. The virgin queen will be mated in about 48 hours after the combs have been transferred

from the introducing nursery to the hive. It is easy to see, by multiplying these introducing nurseries, how rapidly queens can be mated.

G. W. DEMARRE,

Christiansburg, Ky.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Don't Sell Too Cheap.

PLEASED at the practical improvement upon the past two seasons, many bee-keepers have been praising 1889 as a honey year. It begins to look plain to me that, taking the country all over, we are not going to have an average crop by considerable. The past two very poor seasons have cleared the market of honey and got consumers in the habit of paying better prices than formerly. As it is a fact that we need it to keep our business equally profitable with other lines, let us hold up to these prices. In this location the season is not as good, up to this date, as was the past two poor years. We have not anything like an average yield so far. Clover bloomed profusely but yielded very stingily. This ends the white honey crop. Pleurisy is not yet plentiful enough here to produce surplus honey to much extent in so large apiaries as I keep. It is just getting into bloom, and the bees are thick upon it, while they leave every other plant except this for the basswood. We can see the honey standing in the blossoms in little drops, and the bees crawling all over it, rapidly loading and going home. Only a few years ago we could not find a dozen plants within the radius of our apiaries. In a few years more we expect it will yield us a good surplus crop if nothing unforeseen happens. Do not be in a hurry to dispose of your honey. What you do sell early, do not sell it cheap. Let us wait till we see that we have to.

QUEENS AND BEE DIARRHOEA.

I have just read friend Clarke's quotations from "a Hallamshire Bee-keeper" and had to smile at the "queen" theory in accounting for bee diarrhoea. All over this state and adjoining states, farmers who had from 10 to 200 colonies of bees all of which had always, (as had their ancestors) reared their own queens in the natural way, for their owners many of them, couldn't tell a queen when they saw it, have had their whole apiaries swept off by the disease in question, and that too, in a single winter. Oftimes I have sold bees for the stocking of whole apiaries, many times, and sometimes when mine died badly the purchaser's all wintered, and *vice-versa*. I have been a heavy loser of bees by winter bee diarrhoea as the British bee-keeper says, but I have reared nearly all the queens I have produced by the natural method in full

colonies under the swarming instinct; in other words, my bees have done the queen rearing. I followed this course because it is the cheapest, and it is as good, but not better, than artificial queen rearing, in any sense when the latter is rightly done. How careless H. B. K. must have read. Who wonders that we think our English cousins 25 years behind.

Dowagiac, Mich.,

JAMES HEDDON.

The use of Separators a Necessity in Producing Comb Honey.

AS to separators: I claim that no strictly No. 1 honey can be produced without them. What I mean is, that it is so perfectly built in the sections that all can be glassed on both sides if wanted. I always thought that honey produced with separators was whiter, and there is good reason for this, too, as separators get fully half of the travel of the bees.

I know that many otherwise good bee-keepers differ from me on this point, and even claim that they can have comb built almost as straight without separators. I have never seen such, and I cannot produce honey without separators that is satisfactory to me. If only a small quantity for one's own use is produced, it would make little difference. When thousands of sections have to be handled, however, combs should be so straight that any two should fit up against each other without the comb interfering.

I imagine that in the near future, grocers will be more discriminating on this point, when they once fully realize the difference. They may be impatient to ask, "Did you use separators?" and if not, refuse to buy, or "dock" you one to three cents per pound. Some have contended that not nearly so much honey would be stored if separators are used; but my experience is that it makes no difference. I certainly do not want any surplus honey stored without separators.—

C. H. DIBBERN in Western Plowman.

American Agriculturist

Extracted or Comb Honey.

THE greatest yield of honey can be obtained by extracting, as it can be extracted from the combs without awaiting their sealing up. It seems to take the bees about as long to seal over the combs as to fill them with honey. We can, therefore, get double the number of pounds of extracted honey that we can of comb. Besides keeping the combs emptied of their contents, there is the additional advantage of keeping the bees working right along filling the combs. Bees thus treated are not so liable to swarm, as they have at all times abundance of room for storing honey. It is true we may give them large surplus room, but when this is filled with comb honey, it is not completed. Several days are necessary to ripen the honey and seal the preparations to swarm, and then plentiful storage room will not prevent it. Of the two methods of producing honey, comb and extracted, the latter does not require more than half the labor. It has been said that extracted

honey does not bring as high a price. But in the majority of cases the apiarist is making more money from extracted honey because he is producing three or more pounds to one. True, there are a few specialists who make the raising of comb honey a study, and those probably receive the greatest profits. But the masses find much difficulty in producing comb honey, when they can easily produce large crops of extracted. To succeed properly in raising profitable crops of comb honey requires the greatest skill and study of anything connected with the apiary. It is beginning at the wrong end to raise comb honey first, instead of the more simple and easy method of using the extractor.

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.

Getting Bees Out of Sections.

QUERY No. 241.—I am awfully troubled getting bees out of sections. Please give us your method if you take comb honey.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—I drive them out with smoke.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—One way is to put a little open topped tent on top.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—I take the sections off just as soon as finished. I drive the bees with smoke and use a feather.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Shake them off a wide frame of sections as you would from a frame of comb or if in a case drive them down with smoke.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG.—I generally set my section cases in a dark closet having a bee escape attached and leave them there till all the bees have deserted the cases and returned to me.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Shake out most of the bees when you remove the surplus cases and then stand the cases on end so the light and air can go through the passages readily, and the remaining bees will at once depart. If robbing is rife, protect the cases accordingly.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—I use one tier wide frames which I pry apart a little at the top and blow a stream of smoke down between each range of sections waiting a moment for the bees to run below which the most of them do. What few are left after I take them off I shake off by shaking the wide frame.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Blow a thick smoke on the bees and remove the super at once before they return, take it a short dis-

tance from the hive and use a little more smoke and a goose feather for a minute or two, place the supers in the honey house and when the few remaining bees go to the window let them out.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—I only keep bees for fun and experimental purposes, so cannot give an answer based on my own experience. Study of some of the bee journals would be found useful, as the matter has been largely discussed in them for years. I find no trouble in my own case, but as I keep but a few colonies it makes little difference.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—Raise the half story containing sections about level with the breast, lower it with a trembling motion and fetch up with a sudden jerk which will tumble most of them out, then place half stories in a room having one window, have window on swivel and turn them out of doors or have bee escape at top of window.

JACOB ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—My method might not do in your case. I use the Heddon super, I give the bees lots of smoke when I first open the hive which causes them nearly all to run down, then I take off the super, stand it on end, give them a little more smoke on the side that the wind is coming from (if there is any) and brush the bees off with a feather at the other side as they run out.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I use open top sections, blow in plenty of smoke quickly, and then take off the section before the bees decide or have a chance to return. The sections are left in the crates and placed in a room when the remaining bees gladly leave and fly to a window where they are allowed to go but not to return. If at a time of year when the nights are cool there is often advantage in exposing the sections by leaving off the hive cover or raising it up, when the bees for comfort sake frequently go down below. Commence then at daybreak and remove them. If the work of the evening before was not done carefully you may find the bees more watchful than usual next morning.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Our section cases are tiered up two and three high and when we are ready to take off the top case we find but few bees in it especially early in the morning. When you are ready to take off a case of honey don't alarm the bees below, but take it off at once and use smoke, after you get it off. If a few bees remain place the case in a room with window that will open outside all bees will leave the case and get to the window when it can be swung out and bees set at liberty.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—I expect you are not alone in your trouble. I have tried several of the so called easy methods of doing this without entire satisfaction. It is an easy enough matter if the sections are all completed but when a number of them are but partially filled it is not so easy. As soon as I remove the crate from the hive I take it to the front and thump it down two or three times on the

grass jarring as many bees out as possible. Then I carry it to a shady place and remove the sections brushing the bees off as each is taken out.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—When I used closed-top sections I experienced a good deal of trouble myself. But since the adoption of the open-top and case method the difficulty is reduced to a minimum. When I remove the cases I first take off the cover and blow smoke onto the bees from above, quickly and thoroughly, then before the bees return from below, which they will do in a few minutes, take the case off and remove to a room where bees can get out but none can get in, and if the weather is not too cool they will leave and go home. I practise removing the cases in the evening after most of the bees cease flying. In that event after smoking the bees as above recommended, set the case on its end on top of the open hive and the bees generally soon run down into the hive.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I get a screw driver that I use for separating the supers. Then an assistant with a good smoker and a powerful smoke. Give one little puff at the entrance then raise the quilt or honey board and send the smoke over the whole super top in a few seconds take off the super and give it a few quick shakes nearly all the bees will shake out. In the meantime the assistant is pouring the smoke over the next super. I then set the first super on the ground and off with the next in the same way and so on. The quicker it is done the better, one minute is sufficient time to take off three supers. As soon as all are off the hive I carry them to bee house and set supers on end a few inches apart, and stack them up as high as convenient. Darken all windows but one. Have wire cloth over that on the outside let it run six inches above top of window, leave the top loose enough for bees to crawl out. If left too loose bees from outside might find their way back.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—To take off a case of sections in about two minutes I want a good smoker, a wing or brush, and a case knife. First, I loosen the case at a corner with the knife to make sure that when I wish to lift it I can do so instantly. I now, with smoker in hand, remove the quilt with the other puffing them as I do so. Instantly I give them a perfect deluge of smoke all over the top of the case. They "turn tail" at once and down they go thinking their last day has come. You must be very smart all through but now is the time you must be extra lively, for just as sure as they went down in a hurry will they come up again in a hurry if you don't get the case off on the double "quick." Off with it, lean it on end in front of the hive on the ground and with your wing brush off all the bees clustered on its under side. Then rest one end of case on the ground by the side of the hive and lean top end up against the hive. Then go over top of case again with smoker giving them another deluge, when most of the few remaining bees will retire to bottom of case and cluster there and can be at once brushed off with wing. This may be repeated if necessary. If the case is now taken to the honey house the few remaining bees will soon make their exit.

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.

Poultry Associations and the Time to Organize.

WHERE is scarcely a town or village in Canada in which there are not one or more persons interested in the raising of and caring for poultry stock, or in egg production, and most likely one or two fanciers interested in some of the Standard varieties of fowl. Then why not organize and become a local society, or band together and amalgamate with one or other of those already existing in some neighboring town or city. In fact it is far better to do this latter than become a society too small in numbers to be interesting to the members on meeting nights. Let the smaller societies appoint a delegate from among their members to be present at every meeting of the association to which they have united themselves. The delegates might be sent one at a time, beginning with the President and Secretary, till each member in turn had attended the meetings. This would create a wider interest and add zest to the home meetings, as when the visiting member returned there would be the business of the association to recount and comment upon, and plans to propose for next meeting. Notes should be taken at all association meetings at the time of their occurrence, so that the member may not have to trust to memory for what he reports to the

home society. This plan would save much bother, and in the case of argument the member has his notes for anything that may be reported as to his account of the meetings at an after date.

But we desire to call attention to the coming months as being the most favorable for any attempt at the organization of small societies. Exhibition time brings out the fanciers and their stock. One or more of such will be present at every village fair. The judge of poultry must be a fancier even if he does not possess a bird of his own. We would advise that the few weeks intervening between now and show time be used to form these small poultry and pet stock societies in every locality. They could discuss their plans and if agreeable form a distinct poultry association among themselves, but if members are too small, or they lack a man well versed in the higher branches of poultry culture. They could agree to join any other society that is in full working order and greater interest would accrue from it. The judge would gladly give his advice on uniting as to which society would be nearest, because of the expense of travelling. And instead of standing in awe of the judge, as is mostly the case, try to get some practical information from his trip to your locality. Don't be afraid of him at all, you will find on closer acquaintance that he is very much like other mortals and not inclined to feel any bigger than his clothes. But be sure to wait till his work is done. A polite note left with the Secretary that a small band of fanciers would like to meet

him after the awards are given for a social talk, at a given place and time, would most likely find him like Mr. Barkis "willin," and if time presses with time a chat on the grounds for an hour or so would help the interest along wonderfully. How different the horse and cattle exhibitors go to work, compared with the poultry exhibitors. There is no lack of interest in them and there certainly should not be with us. We hope to meet many new societies at show time this year.

BARRIE EXHIBITION

WHERE is great rejoicing in this pretty town among the poultry fanciers, and not alone here but all over Simcoe, that there is to be, positively, for this fall exhibition, a new poultry house. The advance made in the poultry industry is not to die out in this part of the country. The past six years have been years of constantly increasing interest, and much more has been accomplished than was anticipated, but we must not diminish our zeal because we are seeing the fruit of our labors and the realization of our hopes; these should only encourage us to increased exertion. There is not necessarily a limit when we have done all we hoped to do, and thought barely possible at that. Where so much interest is shown and so great things accomplished there is a more active incentive to greater exertion. We understand that it is the intention to convert the building under the grand stand into a fine, warm, house for the poultry exhibit; this was formerly the large dining hall during fair time. Mr. J. M. Bothwell, who is an old and ardent fancier, is on the committee, and we may expect everything to be done for the best interest of the birds and all concerned in exhibiting them. We anticipate a fine show, both in numbers and quality of stock. Most sincerely we wish for better weather than has fallen to us the last two years at Barrie. It is one of the prettiest and liveliest towns in Canada, and always attracts hosts of visitors. Even in spite of the bad weather the last two years the numbers showed no signs of diminishing.

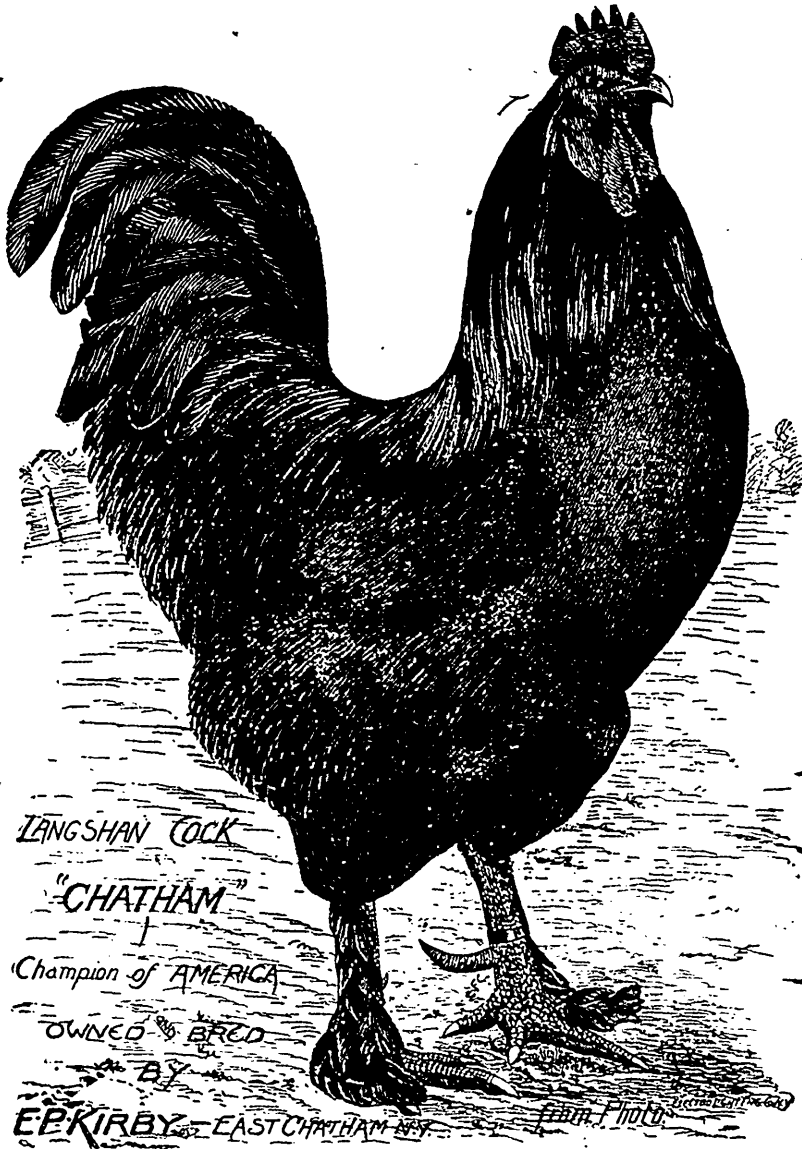
Central Canada Fair, Ottawa.

THE prize list of the above is to hand; it is dated for the 9th to 14th of September. The poultry list is extensive, but omits both the Rose Comb White and Brown Leg-horns, a useful and beautiful Standard variety. The cash prizes are liberal, being \$2.50, \$1.50 and 50c. Birds to be shown in pairs. The same for old and young classes, with diploma for best collection. In the pigeon class there are 21 sections with prizes of \$1 and 50c., and diploma for best collection. The ornamental class is well provided for with prizes of \$2 and \$1. We are pleased to note the cash prizes for third, even though small; we may hope for still better in the future. A special feature of this great exhibition will be the dog show. The classes are plentiful, and prizes good, being a uniform \$7 for first and \$3 for second in dogs; \$5 and \$2 for puppies. The entry fee is \$1 for each dog and includes care and feed during the exhibition. This will be something worth going to see we should imagine. Besides the prizes, as above, there is a large list of valuable special prizes for the best dog covering 49 sections. We omitted the entry fee in the poultry class, which is 25c. per pair. There will be good time to see the whole of the Central fair and yet get to Toronto when the Industrial is in good going trim, and have a rest between.

Get Ready for the Show.

PUSH your young chicks and watch them during growth. Examine them often and make yourself familiar with all their defects and merits. By doing so you will more easily select those which you think the best. You must not only be able to have a superior trio for exhibition, but must keep an eye on those intended for breeding pen. To match a trio for the show room and mate them, for breeding, are two different things.

Farmers as well as breeders should take an interest in the shows. Although they may not care to exhibit, yet there is much to be gained by viewing the fowls and becoming familiar with the breeds. At the same time every farmer is capable of breeding as fine specimens for the show as those who make such business a specialty, and it is not only necessary for them to educate themselves in that respect, but they should encourage the exhibitions as a method of assisting to promote the breeding of poultry as a source of profit.



The Langshan Fowl.

THE Langshan fowl is a native of China, its home being in the Langshan District in the north of China. The first specimens of this breed ever imported into England arrived on the 14th of February, 1872, (about sixteen years ago.) They were sent to the late Maj. A. C. Croad, by his nephew, at that time a resident of the north of China. In his letter to his uncle he says: "The fowls I am sending you are very fine. Their plumage is of a bright glossy black. I am told that their flesh is excellent. They are valuable birds; you

must be careful of them and get them acclimated by degrees." I am informed that on the 6th. two days after their arrival, the hens commenced to lay. From the first, the Langshan has met with the strongest opposition by the breeders of Black Cochins. They have had to fight for every inch of ground they have gained. Dishonest breeders in England and America have used the Langshan to cross with the Black Cochins and I think I am safe in saying that there is not a Black Cochin in America that has not more or less Langshan blood in its veins. The Langshan was first imported into America about twenty years ago, and has

steadily gained in popularity until to day it stands at the head as one of the best if not indeed the *very best* fowl we have. There certainly is no breed that will lay as many eggs as the Langshan and none that can equal it as a table fowl. They are perfectly hardy, will stand any amount of cold and will still keep up the supply of eggs. The chicks are hardy are not subject to diseases and mature very early. I have had Langshan pullets lay at less than four months old; they make excellent mothers but are not persistent setters; are good foragers, and in my opinion they are the handsomest fowl in the whole list. As I have before stated the Langshan has been mixed up with the Black Cochin, and it is a fact that is to be regretted, that there are to-day many breeders who offer this "mixed" stock for sale as pure Langshan stock. Many honest breeders do this through ignorance of what a pure Langshan should be. They bought it for the pure article, and sell it for such, and breeders are not so much to blame for not being able to see the difference between the pure and the impure.

When judges (*i. e.*, men who call themselves such) will give prizes in our exhibitions to birds with yellow feet and skin, middle toe heavy feathered and Cochiu build, as Langshans, and the same to birds with pink feet, outer toes scarcely feathered, white skin and a Langshan in every way, as Cochins, as I have seen done repeatedly, I believe that not over one setting of eggs in every twenty-four sold for Langshans are really pure, I have been to much expense in the past two years to satisfy myself on this point, and the result has led me to the above conclusion. I found breeders who were claiming to breed the pure "Croad" strain, to own and breed from nothing but a mongrel Cochin, and in many instances the breeder was perfectly honest in his belief of the purity of his birds, having, as he said, bought of some breeder who claimed his birds to be pure. It was this state of affairs that first suggested the idea of forming an American Langshan Club, and which, I am pleased to state, has done, and is still doing a grand work for the breed and for the breeders. Every breeder of pure Langshans in America should become a member of this club, for in helping that you are helping yourselves. Let me add just another word. I do not wish it to be understood from the above article that I consider the Langshan the only good fowl we have; far from it. There are many other breeds that have very good qualities, and with some stand even ahead of the lordly Langshan. There is no one breed that is adapted to all climates

and conditions—some might object to the color, others to the feathers on their legs, and so on, but for me the Langshan is the fowl. The pure Langshan fowl should be of a beautiful glossy black throughout, with a bottle-green lustre which is very hard to describe, but which, when seen in the sun, is almost dazzling in its brilliancy. The male bird should have rather small head for so large a bird, horn color, well curved and stout at the base; a bright red face and a dark hazel eye. The comb should be straight, evenly serrated, with no side sprigs; the neck should be well arched, with a full flowing hackle which reaches well down over the shoulder; the back short, wide, and rising from the middle thereof to the tail. He should be well supplied with an abundant saddle flowing well over the sides, breast should be full and well rounded body deep and thick, wings medium size folded close to the body, and the point tucked well up under the saddle. This is very essential, as it gives a wider look to the back. The tail must be large and well spread at the base with sickle long, and corresponding side sickles, the whole tail carried well up, but not so high as to be what is termed "squirrel," fluff full, legs medium length, well apart; thighs, strong, shanks, comparatively small, and feathered so as to cover the outer toe,—in color, a bluish black with a pink line down the outside under the feathers, and the toes should be long and slender—outer toe well feathered, none on other toes, bottoms of the feet and webs between the toes, pink. The standard weight for cocks, is 10 pounds. Cockerels 8½ pounds.

The hen should resemble the male in color, except she will not have so brilliant a plumage. Comb should be small and straight. Back short with cushion rising well up to the tail, which should not be carried so high as in the males, but with feathers standing well above the cushion. Legs and toes of hen same in color and feathering as the male. The under color of both should be black or a very dark slate. Standard weight for hens, 8 pounds, pullets, 6½ pounds.

A. A. HALLADAY.

Bellows Falls, Vt.

The illustration is kindly loaned us by E. P. Kirby, of East Chatham, N. Y., one of the most prominent breeders of this excellent fowl. His stock has the unequalled record of never having been beaten in the show pen.

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

Going into the Chicken Business.

Concluded.

WHERE is no other source of danger for the amateur. He reads of men who are making money by getting lots of eggs from such and such a breed of fowls, and being in earnest about going into the business right, he concludes to get that variety from the very man too, who has the egg farm that is doing such wonders to bring him in a fortune. And he is not one of those who are too niggardly to get good stock, so he is pretty sure of success. He has brought home his purchase, the entire neighborhood has inspected them, and prophesied all sorts and conditions of things that will happen to him for being so silly as to "fool away" his money on "them air birds." However he istriumphant for does not he get eggs every morning regularly, and he is abundantly satisfied. Yes! he gets the eggs for a week or so and them "hey presto" they cease altogether. The first thing he thinks of is, they must want more feed than he is giving them and an extra allowance is given. Then he reads that meat is good to make hens lay, and the butcher is asked to supply the coarser parts of the animal, for the necessary egg food must be had. Still they refuse to add to the family wants, nary an egg can they be persuaded to lay, and the novice is in "the dumps" over his prospects. But what has happened one may ask to alter their productive condition. One of two things. The birds have laid out their clutch of eggs and if left alone would have begun again in a few days or they may have been in their previous home allowed perfect liberty to roam a. will and the restricted quarters of their new home would cause them to become too fat, and as a consequence reduce the egg production. The only idea the amateur has is that they want more feed, when in reality the very reverse is the case, for the birds in question are almost sure to get too much, as well as too-rich food from their kind, though ignorant owner. He looks over the fence and sees his neighbors mongrel flock scratching away at the manure pile and running over the entire neighborhood in absolute freedom, and he hears his neighbor say how well his hens are shelling out just now, and he cannot understand it, because his thorough-

bred high priced specimens are not doing the same. Look at the expense I have been to, to get that house in shape for them etc. Yea! verily brother But it is a gilded prison so to speak; the pen with its sanded floor; the small run without even a stalk of straw to induce them to exercise the source of poultry profit, viz. scratching. Blame not the breed, but the unnatural conditions for the want of success, and learn here that the closer you approach the plan of nature the nearer you are to accomplishing your ends. Art cannot supply Dame Nature's place, and can only aid us when we use it as a useful auxiliary, in order to accomplish a much coveted end. In pursuing art, we must keep nature in view and only press our aim in strict accordance with her laws.

This makes success doubly sure and art becomes our handmaiden, any other plan would only make us their slave. Pay as much as you like for your birds, but feed them strictly on plain fare, and give them the utmost liberty in your power that is consistent with keeping them pure. Have everything in readiness for the birds and their natural increase, before you begin to purchase and all will go smooth and merry with you; have your runs in clover; your pens large and light; everything plain and handy in them, a house for young stock with a grass run thereto, and then you can purchase your stock and raise their progeny without using the "big, big D." too often. And with considerable profit into the bargain.

The "Bench" in Toronto

WHERE is a possibility of a fine bench show at the Great Industrial this year. We hope it may materialize. It would be a very great attraction as it is some time since the "doggie boys" indulged in a show. The past three years there has seen a marked increase in the activity of those interested in our ever faithful four footed friends. We trust they will have a large and successful show if they decide to exhibit. There are many good dogs, and high priced ones too, in the hands of Canadian fanciers. Our best wishes go with them for the greatest success. We are among the most ardent admirers of that best friend of man,—a good dog.

Note from the Publishers.

WE cannot resist giving place to the subjoined paragraph, which appeared in last issue of *Gleanings*. We deem any words of commendation from Friend Root as specially deserved, as he is not given to fulsome flattery, and we thank him for the tribute he has seen fit to pay us. This paragraph will also be duly appreciated by our editor when it comes to his knowledge:

"We have for a long time wanted to congratulate the Canadian Bee Journal on securing the services of so competent a person as W. C. G. Peter, as poultry editor. He is full of the subject, and his editorials show that he has had a great deal of practical experience."

Our fair numbers will be of marked interest, and will contain original matter and engravings prepared especially for these numbers. The benefit of our large circulation will be given to advertisers without extra charge, and we anticipate a large share of patronage on this account. We will be represented at all the leading fairs in the Dominion, and thousands of copies of the *WEEKLY* will be distributed directly to fanciers and poulterers, not mailed promiscuously to a list of uninterested persons. Our rates will stand as at present, and they are now no more than are charged by monthlies, though of four times the benefit. Bear this in mind when placing your fall advertisement.

Detroit—The Great International Fair,
17th to 27th Sept., '89

WE have received the premium list of the first annual international fair, as above, E. W. Cottrell, secretary. The introductory page cordially invites all interested in the welfare and greatness of the States and Canada to participate in the enterprise.

The management offer in cash premiums the enormous sum of \$100,000, and as they say this sum is so allotted and proportioned as to guarantee the expenses of the majority of worthy exhibitors, and magnificently reward those who excel. The large amount of five hundred thousand dollars will be expended upon the grounds and buildings. In fact everything is to be done upon a princely scale.

The poultry list is full, embracing every Standard variety. The entrance fee is 50c. for each single entry, and \$2 for a breeding pen. The prizes are as follows; \$10 and \$5 for first and second breeding pens; \$3 and \$1 for first and second prizes in single birds, old and young. The lighter and more fanciful fowls, such as Polish, are awarded \$5 and \$2 on breeding pen; Hamburgs and French \$8 and \$4; Game Bantams \$5 and \$2; \$2 and \$1 for single birds. The same in all other Bantam classes. Turkeys, ducks and geese \$5, and \$2 in pairs, with full lists.

There will surely be a grand display in this department of the great show. We extend our best wishes for the success of this first great Annual in Detroit. Good luck "go with ye," and "God Speed."

Running a Poultry Paper.

THE number of poultry papers that flash up and flash out have been, and still are, so numerous, that we are unable to "keep the run" of them. They are a study, as they show eccentricities of character. One begins with poultry and bees, another with poultry and dogs, and another with poultry and patent outside reading. They forget that the dog men want no poultry reading nor the poultrymen dog reading, as each class wants all of its kind or nothing. Another allows a patent medicine man to end an interesting article with his goods, while another fills his journal with senseless jokes and nonsense. It is only a question of time for such journals to go to the wall, as they show their emptiness at the beginning. Some journals are filled with the proprietors advertisements of birds and eggs, he not knowing that where he makes one dollar in that manner he drives away two dollars in advertisements. It is also a violation of law. Some of them make extraordinary claims of circulation, which deceive no one but themselves. It takes strong proof at the present day to induce people to swallow some of the claims of circulation made. Readers will perhaps take any kind of a paper for a year, but at the end of that time they will have had enough, unless such paper is run on business principles and contains something substantial. A poultry paper has no more to do with dogs and bees than it has with Jersey cattle or southdown sheep.—Poultry Chum.

Oh, dear! What will we do! We are a bee and poultry paper and here is the

good little Chum down on us, and Bro. Jacobs endorsing it too, which is kinder still. Please forgive us friend, we can't help being a bee and poultry paper, it ain't our fault; upon our "solm davy" it ain't. The people here "wants" a bee and poultry paper, so you just go for them. We can't help it, if they will have it, can we? Don't go and blame us "for not doing nothing at all, but what other folks makes us do." You just show the people here that we "ain't no good," and ought to be squashed for bein' a bee and poultry paper. We ain't a big paper like you Mr. Jacobs, but we are gettin' the people interested enough in poultry so that you will get them on your long list of subscribers; now don't yer see we are some good. Don't tread on us till yer find we air doin' yer a hinjury. Nor don't erbuse any other bee and poultry or dog and poultry paper, wot can't help bein' so, on account of other people a'sayin' to 'em, that they will have it so "We won't quit cryin' till yer take back all yer ev sed, both on yer," Chum and Jacobs too, so n-o o-w.

Kempenfeldt P. & P.S. Association.

MEEETING of the Kempenfeldt Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held on Tuesday evening July 16th, at the residence of Mr. W. C. Peter, Angus. Mrs. Peter took the chair with the following members present, viz.: W. C. G. Peter, Thos. Barrett, L. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey and Mr. Leishman, of Angus, Lawton, Beeton, P. Love, W. Patterson, H. W. Hughes, J. Barrand and Geo. H. Carley, of Barrie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which a communication was read from Mr. Steadman, Penetang, and Mr. H. Foreman, Coilingwood, saying they could not attend.

It was moved by Mr. Peter that members be admitted to the Association from now until annual meeting in October 1890 for \$1. This was seconded and carried.

It was moved by C. W. Lawton that we memorialize the Minister of Agriculture *re* grant to poultry associations for proper sub-division of said grant, and that we ask the assistance of all poultry associations in Ontario in furtherance of this object. Carried.

One account against association was passed and ordered to be paid.

It was moved by Mr. Peter, seconded by Mr. Barrett, that P. Love, J. Barrand and Geo. H. Carley be a committee to arrange about the lighting of the new poukry building at Barrie. Carried.

Moved by Mr. J. Barrand, and seconded by Mr. W. C. G. Peter, that Rev. W. H. Barnes, J. W. Bothwell, P. Love, Patterson and J. Barrand, be a committee to interview the Barrie town council, *re* grant or free use of Town Hall and solicit subscriptions from the Barrie merchants for a winter show the coming winter. Carried.

Moved by Mr. P. Love that the Association give a silver cup and a silver medal for sweepstakes breeding pens at Barrie Exhibition. Birds competing to be shown only in breeding pens. Games and Game Bantams were barred in competing for these prizes. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. J. Barrand, seconded by Geo. H. Carley, that cash prizes be given at Association meetings for the best pair of birds, one variety every meeting, that an entrance fee of 25c. be paid, and that first prize to be two-thirds of entrance money. Carried.

The meeting was then adjourned until August. Too much cannot be said in praise of the manner in which the members present were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Peter.

GEO. H. CARLEY, Sec.

Barrie, July 18th, '89.

QUERY * DEPARTMENT.

THE RED SPIDER LOUSE.

JAS. McDONALD.—Can you tell me what I can do for my poultry perches. I have used coal oil on them, and yet in every crack and knot in the wood there are living lots of very small insects, so minute that I did not think they were living things at first, till the oil washed some of them out of the cracks, and the oil has not killed them either. I want to know soon, before I get the things in the house itself. Are these what you call the red spider louse, they are a little red in color, but very small?

ANS.—The best thing you can do is to saturate the perches with a dose of coal oil. Take them outside on the bare ground and set fire to them one at a time; when the oil is burnt out the fire will die, and all life in the cracks will be gone for ever, should the wood catch a handful of dirt will put out the fire. Always try to have the perches of clear timber and leave as few lurking places as possible for vermin. Yes, no doubt they are the red spider mites, and an awful pest they are to get rid of. Remove perches often and use the oil well on the rests.

A Grand Trial Trip.

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

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

Free Trial Advertisement

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

Cash must accompany the order.

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

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

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

Do not delay in taking hold of this grand opportunity.

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

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

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

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Farm, Garden 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, paper.....	1 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C.	
Root, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Bee-keepers' Handy Book, by Henry	
Alley, Price in cloth.....	1 50
Production of Comb Honey, by W. Z.	
Hutchinson. Paper.....	25
The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L.	
L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth...	2 00
A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by	
Rev. W.F. Clarke.....	25
Success in Bee Culture, paper cover...	50
Cook's Bee-Keeper's 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-Keeper's Dictionary, containing	
the proper definition of the special	
terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25
Standard of Excellence in Poultry....	1 00
Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised...	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper... ..	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00

FARM AND GARDEN.

Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Eded.	
Growing	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	8 75

GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.

A. R. MCKINLAY,

Breeder and Importer of High-Class

POULTRY.

The Renowned Autoerat 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, SID. CONGER,

Norfolk Poultry Yards,

Flat Rock, Ind.

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.

BREEDS PRIZE-WINNERS OF

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

-AND-

GOLD & SILVER WYANDOTTES.

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

SID CONGER, FLAT ROCK, INDIANA.

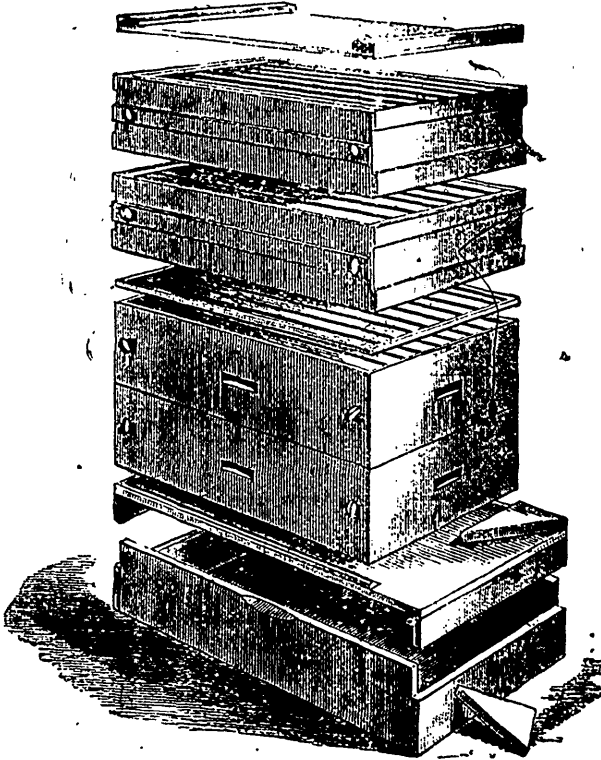
HEDDON'S PATENT HIVE.

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

INDIVIDUAL OR TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

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

JAMES HEDDON
DOWAGIAC, MICH.



THE COMBINATION HIVE.

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

	Length	Width	Depth
Nine frame....	12½ in.	13½ "	12½ "
Eight frame....	10½ "	13½ "	12½ "
The frame measures	12½ "	10½ "	10½ "

NINE FRAME HIVES

Price each in lots of	1	5	10	20	50
No. 33—For extracted honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, second story and 9 extracting frames (same size as brood frames) made up....	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 30	1 20
No. 34—No. 33 in flat	1 15	1 10	1 05	95	
No. 35—For Comb Honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames; and two supers, suitable for Reversible Honey Board and to hold twenty-seven 4¼x4¼x1 sections, made up.....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 36—No. 35 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 37—For comb honey—Brood chamber, cover, 9 brood frames, and two supers suitable to take either 1 rest or skeleton crates. (1 rests take 27 4¼x4¼x1 sections; skeleton crates take 27 4¼x4¼x1 sections) specify which—made up....	1 12	1 10	1 05	1 00	95
No. 38—No. 37 in flat	87	83	80	75	
No. 41—Brood chamber, including frames and cover, made up	75	83	80	78	75
No. 42—No. 41 in flat	65	62	60	55	
No. 43—Second stories, including frames only, made up....	70	75	68	63	55
No. 44—No. 43 in flat	55	52	50	45	

EIGHT FRAME HIVES

No. 45—Same as No. 33, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00
No. 46—No. 45 in flat	1 00	95	90	80	
No. 47—Same as No. 35, but holding only 8 frames in brood chamber, and taking twenty-four 3¼x4¼x1 sections, made up.....	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 48—No. 47 in flat	75	70	65	63	
No. 49—Same as No. 37, but holding only 8 frames, made up	1 00	95	90	87	85
No. 50—No. 49 in flat	75	70	65	63	
No. 51—Same as No. 41, but holding only 8 frames, made up	75	72	70	67	65
No. 52—No. 51 in flat	55	53	50	45	
No. 53—Same as No. 43, but holding only 8 frames, made up	65	62	60	57	55
No. 54—No. 53 in flat	45	42	40	35	

REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARDS AND REVERSERS FOR COMBINATION HIVE.

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

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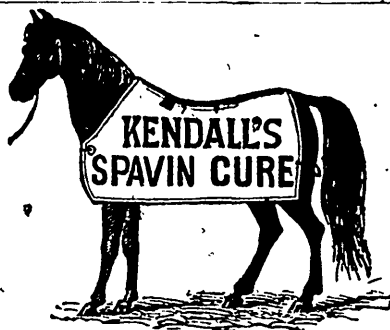
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